

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

No. 4723 of 1909.

From

F. G. PRATT, Esq., I. C. S.,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records, Poona;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 7th December 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year ending 31st July 1909. Copies of the remarks of the Divisional Commissioners on the working of the Land Records Staff are appended as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 5509, dated 1st July 1904.

2. Good work has been done during the year by all three Superintendents and I have had much assistance in various ways from all three of them and from my Personal Assistant, Mr. Anjangaonkar.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. G. PRATT,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Deptment of Land Records.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

The Department was in charge of Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., from the beginning of the year till the 21st April 1909, on which date he proceeded on combined leave for nine months from Aden. I held charge for the remaining three months of the year.

2. The personnel of the Department consisted of the following officers:—

(1) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division.*—Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., was in charge of the office up to 3rd June 1909; for the remainder of the year Mr. Gordon was on privilege leave, during which period Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., was in charge in addition to his own duties.

(2) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.*—The charge was held by Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathe throughout the year.

(3) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division.*—Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., held charge of this Division throughout the year except for one month (from 9th January to 8th February 1909), during which he was on privilege leave, the charge being held by Mr. G. H. Anjangaonkar.

(4) *Assistant Settlement Officer, Tálukdári Survey.*—Mr. P. R. Mehta was in charge throughout the year except from 19th December 1908 to 8th January 1909, during which period he was on privilege leave and Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., held charge of the office, in addition to his own duties.

(5) *Superintendent, Government Photozinco Department.*—Mr. J. A. McIver was in charge throughout the year except for a short period of 15 days (3rd to 17th May 1909), during which Mr. McIver was deputed to Bombay for the purpose of reporting on the proposal for preparing an up-to-date map of the Town and Island of Bombay. Mr. Audy held charge of the office during Mr. McIver's deputation, in addition to his own duties.

3. Mr. Curtis visited Sátára, Nagar, Bijápur, Thána, Káira and Poona Districts in August, September and October 1908, mainly for the purpose of introducing the New Village Account Forms sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7701, dated 28th July 1908. In November and December he visited Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls Districts for the inspection of the Record of Rights, the City Survey operations in Godhra and towards the close of December he met the Commissioner, Southern Division, in the Dhárwár District and discussed with him proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Karajgi Táluka; in January he visited Poona and Surat Districts for the inspection of the Record of Rights. In February he inspected the City Survey operations of Bándra and visited East Khándesh in connection with the Pôt Hissa measurement work and in March he made a short tour in the Province of Sind mainly in connection with his duties as Inspector-General of Registration. In May I made a tour in Gujarát in the course of which I visited the districts of Ahmedabad, Káira, Broach and Panch Maháls. I examined the City Survey operations at Godhra, and inspected the City Survey office at Ahmedabad and the Central Record office at Broach. I also camped in the Poona District and examined the Record of Rights in the Purandhar Táluka.

Superintendents' movements and supervision.

4. All the three Superintendents visited all the districts in their Division for the purpose of supervising and inspecting the work of the Land Records Staff, Survey Classes, Record of Rights and Mutation Registers.

CHAPTER II.

LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENTS.

5. *Establishments under the Superintendents of Land Records and Registration.*—As these establishments are chiefly employed on survey work they are mentioned in Chapter III of this report.

6. *Training of Junior Civilians in Survey.*—A class was held as usual at Poona under the supervision of Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathe, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, for two weeks in November 1908. The class was attended by 7 Junior Civilians and one Deputy Collector of the Provincial Service all of whom passed. Arrangements have now been made for holding these classes in future not at Poona but at the Head Quarters of each Division (Government Resolution No. 12119 of 27th November 1908).

7. *Training of Circle Inspectors in Survey and Settlement.*—Central classes were held in September and October at the Head Quarters of each Division for training Circle Inspectors in Survey and for imparting to them a knowledge of the principles of Classification and of Settlement. The subjoined table shows the result of the classes held during the year:—

Division.	Period.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the Classes.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the examination in Survey.	Number who passed.	Number who attended the Revenue examination.	Number of Circle Inspectors who passed the Revenue examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.	23rd September 1908 to 27th February 1909.	28	27	23	24	22
Central Division...	23rd September 1908 to 22nd February 1909.	32	31*	23	27	22
Southern Division.	1st October 1908 to 10th March 1909.	33	38†	34	32	25
	Total ...	93	96	80	83	69

* The figure 31 includes one old candidate.

† The figure 38 includes five do.

8. All three Superintendents have expressed their satisfaction with the results attained and with the work turned out by the Circle Inspectors. Mr. Gordon, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, reported that there was a marked improvement in the quality of the work all round.

The duration of the course of training and the method of training and test of the Circle Inspectors have been under discussion between the Director and the Superintendents and some changes and improvements have been decided on which are now about to be given effect to. They will be mentioned in next year's report.

Mr. Gordon has adversely criticized the policy of training Circle Inspectors in Survey at all so long as the conditions of their recruitment and service remain what they are at present. There is much force in his arguments and I have later on in this Report dwelt on the necessity for an alteration in the present system.

Training of Village Accountants.

9. The training of Village Accountants in Survey during the past year was conducted on the lines adopted in previous years. The following table shows the progress made in the training of Village Accountants in the three

Divisions. The classes were supervised in each district by the District Inspectors and the General Duty Inspectors but the actual instructors were Circle Inspectors. 746 men are reported to have passed the final test as against 852 in the past year:—

Division.	Total number of Talukas in the Division.	Number of Talukas in which Survey Classes were held.	Number of Village Accountants attending the Class.	Number who passed the Preliminary Examination.	Number examined in the field by District Inspectors.	Number who passed the final test.	Number examined by the Superintendent in field work.	Number passed by the Superintendent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern ...	38	13	126	101	77	67	11	6
Central ...	66	25	713	525	442	376	11	8
Southern ...	51	20	509	375	433	303	48	26
Total ...	155	58	1,348	1,001	952	746	70	40

10. The large percentage of failures to pass the final test and the large percentage of failures to satisfy the Superintendents' test, do not speak well for the efficiency of the system.

I have recently introduced new methods of training and of test and have entirely revised the course of practical instruction in the field.

11. The whole question of the Survey training of Village Accountants and of the future of these classes was recently discussed in conference by the Divisional Commissioners and myself and a further Joint Report was submitted by them which now awaits the orders of Government.

12. The expenditure incurred on the Village Accountants Classes during the year ending 31st March 1908 was Rs. 10,768-6-4, which gives an average of Rs. 7-15-2 per head calculated on the number who joined the classes or Rs. 14-6-11 per head calculated on the number who passed the final test.

District Survey Offices.

13. All the District Survey Offices in all three Divisions were examined in detail by the Superintendents and their work was in general found to be satisfactory and up-to-date.

14. The exceptions were the Násik Survey Office in the Central Division which the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, reported as being inefficient and in the Southern Division the Belgaum and Kolába Offices, in both of which the Superintendent found heavy arrears of correction work.

Special measures have been taken to bring the work up-to-date and in all cases the results of the inspections were brought to the notice of the Superior Revenue Officers.

15. Mr. Curtis examined in detail the District Survey Office at Sátára and my Personal Assistant examined those at Dhulia, Sholápur and Ahmednagar. I personally examined the Broach Central Record Office and found it on the whole in a satisfactory condition. Some important defects were found in the arrangement and indexing of the records and these are now being remedied.

In particular it is worth noting that steps are now being taken for the first time to prepare a detailed list of those Survey Numbers whose measurement records were saved from the Surat Fire of 1887. This list when prepared will be supplied to all Revenue Offices in Gujarát and a vast amount of time and trouble and correspondence will be saved which is now being wasted in enquiries and references to the Broach Office and in searches among the records.

The District Survey Office at Thána was during this year brought under the direct control of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division.

16. There is reason to believe that the establishments in these offices are spending much time on useless and unnecessary work especially in the matter of unnecessary corrections of the records of area of Survey Numbers. The procedure is being thoroughly overhauled and the result will be reported in next year's report.

In particular owing to misunderstanding of the orders as regards the minimum areas of survey numbers a bad practice had grown up of obtaining special sanction for breaking up survey numbers into smaller and smaller units. This has now been put a stop to and the policy of avoiding the disintegration of the Survey Number will in future be steadily followed. This reform will probably lessen considerably the work of the Survey Offices.

District Inspectors.

17. Statement IV of Appendix C shows the work done during the year by the District Inspectors so far as it is possible for their work to be shown by an array of figures.

The Collectors' remarks upon these officers are contained in Appendix B. With a few exceptions they appear to have been satisfied with their work.

Circle Inspectors.

18. Statement I of Appendix C gives in figures an account of the routine inspection work performed by Circle Inspectors.

19. During the year under report boundary marks were repaired in accordance with the system sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 10527, dated 27th November 1906. The subjoined table which is compiled from figures supplied by Collectors purports to show the extent to which boundary marks were repaired in the several districts of the Presidency; but as remarked in last year's report it is not at all certain that the figures can be relied upon.

Name of District.	Number of villages in which repairs were to be effected during the year.	Number of marks found out of repair.	Number of marks repaired by—	
			Occupants.	Circle Inspectors.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	129	93,625	58,193	34,237
Kaira	113	129,626	68,109	39,369
Panch Mahals	69	38,322	18,254	8,594
Surat	147	180,947	104,625	76,322
Broach	92	104,469	47,864	27,856
Thána	359	111,603	54,172	35,579
	909	658,592	350,717	221,957
Central Division.				
East Khándesh	386	256,354	251,070	5,284
West Khándesh	244	145,500	133,162	11,822
Násik	299	114,292	83,937	22,279
Ahmednagar	182	49,435	43,514	5,920
Pooná	92	86,219	73,301	11,625
Sholápur	143	138,900	126,790	4,528
Sátára	219	337,386	260,823	28,861
	1565	1128,086	971,597	90,319
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	219	189,293	153,781	37,022
Bijápur	148	109,407	106,713	2,694
Dhárwár	245	153,037	78,046	69,685
Kolába	330	196,916	148,543	48,373
Ratnágiri	63	30,541	15,701	14,840
Kánara	299	122,269	73,646	48,543
	1304	851,463	711,320	221,157

20. The unanimous opinion of the Collectors based upon the experience of the past three seasons was found to be that the system introduced in 1906, by requiring complete inspection and repair of boundary marks at unnecessarily frequent intervals, imposed an impossible burden upon Circle Inspectors. It was found that this branch of their duties was engaging an altogether disproportionate amount of their time and energy, with the result that other important duties were neglected.

In some districts an attempt was made with some success to remedy this evil by the employment of special temporary establishments of Circle Inspectors. But it seems to me that it is an unsound policy to multiply special establishments for the performance of routine duties. Any increase of peripatetic subordinate establishments is, I think, to be deprecated; more especially if the men can only be obtained by seconding men already in permanent employ and by filling their places with inefficient and untrained substitutes.

21. The matter was discussed after the close of the year in the Commissioners' Conference in September and two important changes in procedure were recommended and were finally sanctioned by Government. The first was that boundary marks should no longer be inspected at fixed intervals of only 5 years, but that the period should depend in each locality on considerations of its physical and climatic conditions (G. R. No. 10202 of 21st October 1909).

The second was that the boundary marks of the Pôt Numbers or Subordinate Survey Numbers included within the periphery of the Survey Number, should no longer be officially inspected and repaired but should be left to the care of their owners. (G. R. No. 10142 of 20th October 1909.) It is expected that these relaxations of the rigidity of the previous rules will conduce to more efficient maintenance of boundary marks with a smaller expenditure of time and trouble. A Circle Inspector will do more useful work in completing thoroughly a small programme than in scrambling through an unreasonably large one.

22. Finally, it may be noted that Government have approved of a suggestion that the rates for repairs by official agency should be made so high as to induce landowners to take the trouble to repair their boundary marks for themselves, when called upon by public notice to do so. (Government Resolution No. 5865 of 16th June 1909.)

Measurement work.

23. The number of measurement and classification cases disposed of by Circle Inspectors is shown in Statement II of Appendix C. The total number of measurement cases in arrears at the close of the year in each Division was smaller than that of the preceding year, but the figures are by no means a safe guide, for a measurement case which counts as one unit may mean three hours' work or it may mean a week's field work. The arrears appear to be heavy in Ahmedabad, Thána, Poona, Sátára, and in all the Districts of the Southern Division except Kolába.

24. As required by the penultimate sentence of paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 5865, dated 16th June 1909, additional columns have been opened in statements I and III. The necessary information has not however been furnished by the Collectors in all cases and in a uniform way. This is due to the fact that the orders requiring the additional information were issued towards the close of the year and consequently no proper record of the necessary details was kept.

25. The persistent neglect of their measurement work by the Circle Inspectors is again mentioned by Collectors. But the backwardness of this branch of their work is, I think, largely due to the fact that the machinery for securing continuous supervision over it has been inadequate.

Under the existing system the Collector of the District has no means of keeping himself regularly informed of the progress of measurement work in the District. The Assistant Collector is supposed to be kept informed by means of the Circle Inspector's monthly "Nikalpatrak" or "Disposal sheet." The value of this document may be gauged by Mr. Gordon's criticisms as follows:—

"In my opinion the present system of check over the disposal of measurement cases is by no means satisfactory. Information regarding such cases can only be obtained from the

Nikalpatrak of the Circle Inspector or from the statement of the disposal of measurement cases sent monthly to the Superintendent. To use the *Nikalpatrak* is however extremely inconvenient as measurement cases are lumped together with a hundred others and have to be extracted laboriously from the mass before the necessary information can be gathered. Further, the *Patrak* only shows that the case has been "disposed of," and the Circle Inspector's idea of the meaning of these words is often hazy. The monthly statement only goes to the Superintendent and is of no assistance to any other Inspecting Officer, while it only shows the number of cases received since the 1st August, has no columns for cases received before that time, and even if it had, no information could be given regarding the length of pendency but only the actual number in arrears without details."

26. Under such a system it is not surprising that measurement work should have fallen into arrears and confusion. If the local officers, the *Mámlatdár* and the Assistant Collector, who are the immediate superiors of the Circle Inspector, have no means of watching the progress of his measurement work, the District Inspector who works over the whole District and the Divisional Superintendent who works over 6 Districts will not be able to supply the necessary driving power. The Assistant Collector in Sind is responsible for and looks after the measurement work of his sub-division, and I see no reason why this should not be done in the Presidency also. Mr. Gordon and I in consultation have devised a new system on these lines which will at the same time simplify and reduce the number of the existing returns. This new system which is modelled on the Sind system is now about to be tried in all three Divisions of the Presidency.

But matters will not really mend until the Assistant Collector realizes that accumulated arrears in his charge are a reflection upon the efficiency of his supervision.

27. In the Annual Report of 1906-07, Mr. Curtis commented in paragraphs 40 and 41 on the results of the present system of appointing Circle Inspectors, and Government were pleased to call for his proposals on the subject of the amendment of the rules. No proposals have yet been submitted. Mr. Curtis was, I think, under the impression that this matter would be dealt with in the Joint Report of the Divisional Commissioners on the Rules for appointment to and promotion in the subordinate Revenue service (No. A.—958 of 7th May 1909) which was submitted after Mr. Curtis' departure on furlough. But their report (*vide* clause 1 (b) of the paragraph headed "General") leaves the rules for the appointment of Circle Inspectors unchanged.

28. There is no doubt that the present system is working badly and that an early change is very necessary in the interests of Land Revenue and Land Records Administration. Not only is the system of appointment bad but the rules under which they work require thorough revision. Some quotations from the Annual Reports of the Superintendents will, I think, satisfy Government that I have not overstated the case. Mr. Gordon, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, writes:—

"*Work of Circle Inspectors.*—There is little that is new to be said about the work of Circle Inspectors. Their duties are so multifarious and the changes among them so frequent that it is hardly possible to expect them either to learn or carry out the whole of the work set them in a satisfactory manner. Half of the last year's fair season was spent by them in most Districts in the repair of boundary marks, to the neglect of all ordinary kinds of inspection. Measurement, Record of Rights, Tagái inspection, Tumári work, everything had to give way. The examination of any Circle Inspector's *Daftar* will show the general effect of this concentration on one species of duty to the exclusion of the rest. Apart from such special reasons supervision over the work of Circle Inspectors and the systematic performance of their duties is hampered by the rules relating thereto which so far from directing the District Officer to make the obvious arrangements for the performance of those duties by arranging scales of works to be punctually carried out actually forbid him to lay down any scale at all on the ground that the Circle Inspector will work better if left to himself. The result is that the Circle Inspector's duties are carried in an exceedingly haphazard manner on no sort of system. Thus in some Districts crop inspection is done in 25 per cent. of the total number of survey numbers; in other Districts in 10 per cent., while the individual range in *Tálukas* is from 3½ per cent. to 33 per cent. The Record of Rights is, as was remarked last year, generally neglected and there are many villages in which the Mutation Registers have not been looked at for two years. Measurement cases are shirked so far as possible by the *kárkun* class of Circle Inspectors and handed on from one to the other till they finally have to be carried out either by the Survey men or the General Duty Inspector. In a number of instances the neglect of ordinary work is due to the action of *Mámlatdárs* who pile all kinds of

miscellaneous duties on to their Circle Inspectors without rhyme or reason, *e. g.* in Nadiád of Kaira where I found that all the Circle Inspectors had an average of 50 correspondences with them a large proportion of which could have been disposed of by Taláti, or again in Sánand of Ahmedabad where collection work was so piled upon the Circle Inspectors as seriously to interfere with their other duties."

Mr. Mackie, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, writes in much the same strain:—

"I venture to record my opinion that many Sub-divisional officers do not keep a sufficiently close grip on Circle Inspectors. Strict supervision is far more essential than it used to be, now that so many men regard the Circle Inspector's job as a purgatory which must be endured (naturally with as much shirking as the powers above them will allow) before they can permanently attain the paradise of an office chair.

"Of course the work which the Circle Inspector above all employs all his powers of passive resistance to shirk is measurement work. Seeing his aversion to it is so notorious, it may seem bad strategy to assign it to him, but now that the Village Accountant is a Surveyor, and the sub-division of survey numbers promises to become an integral part of our revenue system, it is necessary that men who are aiming at Mámlats should have some knowledge of, and some skill in, survey work also. The measurement cases assigned to Circle Inspectors are well within their power; and if only incessant transfers were put a stop to, if men were kept working as Circle Inspectors for at least five years, if sub-divisional officers allowed no shirking, if men who had not obtained from the Sub-divisional Officer a certificate of having worked satisfactorily were not allowed to go up for the Departmental Examinations, and if the minimum period of service within which the Higher Standard Examination could be taken were extended, not only would there be no arrears of measurement cases, but there would be a vast improvement all round in the work of Circle Inspectors. The present system encourages the Graduate Circle Inspector to spend all his time working for examinations, and to expect an early escape back to office work, with the result that his work is neglected and all troublesome jobs are laid aside for his successor. There are even cases of men being trained at considerable expense in the Central Survey Class returning to their Circles to work as Circle Inspectors and in due time reverting to a Kárkun's post, without doing a single chain's measurement work, though all the time there were cases in arrears in their Circles. I have also come across cases of egregiously bad work which showed the men had by want of practice forgotten all they had been taught, a result due to the deliberate shirking of this work which they had been specially trained to do. That the large arrears of measurement cases are due to deliberate shirking is shown by the excellent results that invariably follow when the matter is brought specially to the notice of Collectors who take effective action. * * * * *

"In connection with the work of Circle Inspectors I may refer in particular to crop inspection. During the period devoted to this work the Circle Inspectors loaf. In appendix to the Circle Inspector's Rules a laborious and slow procedure is laid down for them, and, if they followed this procedure their time would be fully occupied. But they practically never do. For if they did they would have to change the Village Accountant's estimates for practically every field containing more than one crop; whereas they seldom or never make a change unless it be of the nature of inserting a crop which the Village Accountant has entirely omitted. I do not object to the Circle Inspector's not observing the procedure laid down for them, since I think its observance is of no value; but it is undesirable that they should be allowed to waste their time. For instance, in Gokák Taluka of Belgaum District the scale of work was 10 to 12 survey numbers daily, to do which could not occupy the Circle Inspector more than an hour according to the procedure actually employed; I think a new and simplified procedure should be adopted and that the daily scale of work should everywhere be greatly increased. I have stated my views fully in my No. 3281, dated 26th December 1908, to the address of the Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

"Remarks on Supervision of Circle Inspectors.—In paragraphs 33 to 40 of my No. 2119, dated 11th September—3rd October 1908 (Annual Report for 1907-08), I refer to the lack of supervision over the work of Circle Inspectors and the ease with which such supervision can be exercised by means of their diaries. The state of affairs is still the same.

"It is doubtless also the case that in a good many Districts the Circle Inspectors have a slack time during the rains. For instance, in Kánara and Kolába I am able to get some of the Circle Inspectors deputed for special work in the District Survey Office during the monsoon.

"Such considerations as these indicate that throughout the year Circle Inspectors are by no means made the fullest use of."

29. The proper remedy appears to me to be that recommended by Mr. Jackson, Collector of Násik, in his remarks in Appendix A to this Report. The Circle Inspector Staff should be mainly, if not entirely, composed of promoted Village Accountants. Such a system would have a double advantage. It would

give the Village Accountants, many of whom are very poorly paid, good prospects of promotion and would thereby increase their zeal and efficiency. It would also create a class of Circle Inspectors with a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of their work.

The system which I advocate is already in force in Sind where the supervising Tapádár corresponds to the Circle Inspector in the Presidency. Every supervising Tapádár in Sind is a promoted Tapádár.

In the Punjáb the same sound rule is in force. The average pay of the "Patwári" (Village Accountant) is only Rs. 11 but Mr. Douie in his Land Administration Manual writes :—

"A clever and well educated lad who enters Government service as a 'Patwári' has very fair chances of promotion to higher posts. The appointments of Táhsil Revenue Accountant and 'Siyahanávis' (daily Cash Account clerk) are whenever possible reserved for them and two-thirds of the 'Kanungos' must be promoted Patwáris.

The 'Kanungo' of course is our Circle Inspector.

30. The efficiency of our Administration and the contentment of our subordinate Revenue staff would be very greatly increased if our Circle Inspectors were arranged in grades the lowest of which would be filled by the Assistant Collector's nominees selected from among the Village Accountants.

31. I am submitting proposals on these lines for consideration by the Divisional Commissioners in their half-yearly Conference next April.

32. Considerable progress was made during the year under report with the "measurement of Sub-divisions"; in other words, the measurement of the separately held parcels of land included within one Revenue Survey Number.

Each of these separate parcels is separately described in the Record of Rights and from the time of the first introduction of the Record of Rights into the Presidency it has been recognized that it would sooner or later be necessary to complete the Record by an Atlas of Maps of these hitherto unsurveyed parcels of land.

The training of Village Accountants in Survey was inaugurated in 1901 with the special object of enabling them firstly to make the requisite initial surveys and subsequently to keep the records and maps up-to-date as mutations occurred from time to time in the holdings included in the Revenue Survey Numbers.

The amount of initial survey work involved is of course very great and proposals have now been submitted to Government for its being systematically carried out in all the Districts of the Presidency.

33. The year's output was as follows :—

District.	Táluka.	Number of villages.	Number of sub-divisions measured.	Remarks.
Poona	Bhimthadi	123	74,071	Work completed in both tálukas.
	Sirur			
East Khándesh	Chopda	369	17,447	Work completed in the Chopda Táluka.
	Bhusáwal			
	Pachora			
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	100	26,861	
West Khándesh	Shirpur	91	1,354	
Bijápur	.....	9	1,217	

Small quantities of work were also done in the Ahmedabad, Godhra, Surat and Dhárwár Districts.

In the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts the work was done by an establishment of experienced measurers disbanded from the Southern Marátha Country Survey Party with the addition of some apprenticed Village Accountants. Elsewhere the work was done by Village Accountants.

34. Most of the work was done on the "Phalni" system under which the cross-staff is dispensed with, but this system will not in future be employed as the maps which it produces cannot safely be employed for re-laying a lost or disputed boundary. And it seems absolutely necessary to have a proper record of all measurements with all interior bends properly fixed by cross-staff offsets on to a base line.

Circle Books.

35. The progress made in the compilation of Circle Books is exhibited in Statement V of Appendix C.

The compilation is in arrears in some tálukas of the Surat and Thána Districts of the Northern Division. In the Central Division the work appears to be considerably behind-hand in the Násik and Sholápur Districts. There are similar arrears in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts of the Southern Division. Elsewhere the work is fairly up-to-date.

I share Mr. Gibb's doubts as to the value of this encyclopædic compilation with its 54 columns and its numerous openings of "remarks". It is a significant fact that no Settlement Officer has ever made any mention of it in any Settlement Report that has been written since its introduction.

The Circle Book was created 10 years before the compilation of the Record of Rights and should now be revised so as to include a summary of some of the important agricultural statistics which that Record has made available, *e. g.*, "Total area transferred by sale during each year," "Total area held under mortgage in each year." Many of its columns might with advantage be cut out altogether.

Finally, it may be noted that the name "Circle Book" is a misnomer: the Book is a *Village Book*, for no attempt is ever made to combine the statistics of villages into the statistics of Groups or Circles.

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT WORK.

REVENUE SURVEY WORK.

Northern Division.

36. Two special establishments continued to be entertained in this Division:—

- (1) A field party consisting of 6 permanent surveyors and four temporary hands.
- (2) A staff of five Register Writers at the Central Record Office, Broach.

During the field season the party was engaged on the following works:—

- (a) Measurement in connection with lands taken up for the Khari Cut Canal in the Mátar Táluka, Kaira District;
- (b) Measurement and classification of lands held by the Girasiás of Dholera in the Dhandhuka Táluka;
- (c) Breaking up of large numbers in the Halol and Godhra Tálukas in the Panch Maháls;
- (d) Measurement of lands taken up in the Bulsár-Khergam Road;
- (e) Original survey and classification of the Inám village of Majigam of the Chikhli Táluka; and
- (f) Original survey and classification of the Inám village of Mankol in the Sánand Táluka.

In all 1,185 Survey numbers comprising 5,220 acres were measured and 720 Survey numbers comprising 13,112 acres were classified.

37. During the recess the members of the field party carried out the recess examination of the field work done during the past field season. Two of the permanent surveyors were deputed as Instructors of the Central Survey Class for Circle Inspectors held at Ahmedabad during September-October 1908.

The temporary staff of 5 register writers was mostly employed on the preparation of Himayat (water assessment) statements and copying Prati books (soil classification books) and Akarbands (settlement registers).

38. The Broach Central Record Office, which has charge of the survey records of the 5 Gujarát Districts in addition to its work of making corrections in survey records and supplying extracts of survey papers to Government officers and private individuals, assisted in the preparation of Akarbands of the Dohád and Kalol Tálukas, as also the revision papers of the Dohád Táluka.

The District Survey Office at Thána carried out similar correction and miscellaneous copying work in respect of that district. The temporary staff of 4 additional hands employed for the disposal of the arrears of Kam-Jasti Patraks, *i. e.*, area mutation statements, in this office, was disbanded on 31st July last, the arrears having been cleared off. The other staff of 10 temporary hands with 1 supervising Circle Inspector prepared duplicates of Warkas Prati books for the Tálukas of Murbád, Sháhápúr, Bassein and Bhiwandi.

39. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, personally inspected the lands under small tanks assessed for water assessment in the Sánand Táluka. The measurement and classification work done in the Ináni villages of Oganaj and Majigam was tested by him as also the Pot Hissa measurement work of the Murbád Táluka. He held enquiries into the alleged over-assessment of certain survey numbers in the village of Súpa of the Bárdoli Táluka and examined the classification of some survey numbers of Magob in the Chorási Táluka. Over and above this, he supervised City Survey operations in progress at Godhra and Bándra.

SURVEY OF THE TÁLUKDA'RI ESTATES.

Ahmedabad.

40. Four parties were at work on the survey of the Tálukdári estates in Ahmedabad. Detailed measurement was carried out in 62 villages of the Dbandhuka Táluka and 2 villages of the Viramgam Táluka; covering an area of 290,434 acres as against 123,438 acres in 1907-08. Over and above this, the measurement of 41,145 acres of alienated and other lands was also verified and confirmed. Classification work was confined to the Viramgam Táluka and it was carried out in respect of 124,241 acres covering 77 villages. The expenditure incurred on the erection of boundary marks amounted to Rs. 24,035-10-9 as against Rs. 13,240 in the preceding year.

The Panch Maháls.

41. A mixed party consisting of 5 classers and 15 measurers which was at work in this district measured 7,069 acres in the leasehold villages of Dohád and 31,490 acres in the Tálukdári villages of Limdi and Golana of the Jhalod Mahál. In addition, the boundary marks of 4,514 survey numbers were inspected. Classification operations were undertaken in 36 Tálukdari villages of Dohád, the total area covered being 40,687 acres.

The amount spent on boundary marks stones in the Panch Maháls was Rs. 3,180 against Rs. 3,786 in the preceding year.

During the rains, the recess examination of the field work done during the previous season of 1907-08, in both these districts, was duly completed.

REVENUE SURVEY WORK.

Central Division.

42. During the year under report, over and above his own regular duties, the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, also supervised the disposal of the balance of correction, settlement and other miscellaneous work in connection with the Southern Marátha Country States Survey Records, since the disbandment of the Southern Marátha States Survey Parties from 31st October 1908.

43. The special establishments which continued to work in this division during the year are:—

(1) The Central Division Field Party consisting of surveyors and measurers retained under Government Resolution No. 7156, dated 14th July 1908.

(2) *The Survey Daftardár's office establishment.*

(3) The establishment employed in preparing scale remuneration statements under the Survey Daftardár.

(4) The temporary establishment attached to the office of the Survey Daftardar for the preparation of "Waslewar" books of certain Tálukas in the Nagar District.

(5) Two additional field parties for the survey of Inám villages in the Central Division.

(6) Temporary establishment for duplicating the survey records of certain Jahagir villages of the Kolhápur State.

(7) Temporary field party for the Nagar City survey work.

44. The survey work turned out by the Central Division Field Party and one of the two additional field parties was as follows:—

(1) Twenty-nine villages were completely measured and classed, 1 village was partly measured and classed, 5 villages were only completely measured and 6 villages were partly measured. The other additional field party was employed on the measurement and mapping of sub-divisions shown in the Record-of-Rights in the Bhimthadi Táluka.

The total area measured by the Central Division Field Party amounted to 59,912 acres while that measured by the first additional field party was 24,543 acres. Similarly the classification work turned out by the Central Division Field Party covered 56,439 acres and that by the first additional party an area of 17,820 acres.

(2) In addition to this, the work of verifying the boundaries between the Gaikwár villages of Songad and the Government villages of the Nawápur Petha and the Sákri Táluka was also completed.

During the monsoon period, the parties did the usual recess examination and other miscellaneous work.

45. The Survey Daftardár's establishment assisted by temporary hands, carried out the following work:—

(1) The preparation of Akarbands of 13 villages of the Sátára District, 8 villages of the Vishálgad State and 72 villages of the Sángli State.

(2) Verification of the services of some 23 men from the old records of the Survey Department.

(3) Instruction in settlement matters to Circle Inspectors attending the Central Survey Class at Poona.

(4) Examination of the revised map of the Sholápur village.

(5) Ten per cent. test of the copies of Tippan Books, Kshetra Books and Prati Books of 24 villages of the Kolhápur State prepared by the Southern Marátha States Survey Parties.

The work turned out by the temporary establishment employed on preparing Waslewár books (showing details of measurement) found wanting in certain villages of the Nagar District, covered 381 books pertaining to 211 villages.

46. The judi establishment also employed under the Survey Daftardár prepared scale remuneration statements for 120 villages of the Kálwan Táluka.

of the Násik District. Besides, similar statements for 13 other Government and 17 surveyed Inám villages in some of the districts of the Central Division and Southern Division were also prepared.

47. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, supervised the City Survey operations so far as they had progressed in Nagar, along with the survey of Inám villages.

REVENUE SURVEY WORK.

Southern Division.

48. The field party in this division consists of 6 permanent surveyors. They were employed as follows:—

- (1) Traverse survey, measurement and classification of one village (Narsapur) in the Dhárwár District.
- (2) Fixing the limits of holdings in the Belgaum Cantonment.
- (3) Demarcation of the Southern Marátha Railway lands in the Dhárwár District.
- (4) Road measurement as well as measurement of Párdi lands in Ratnágiri.

Some of the members of the field party were also deputed to instruct the Circle Inspector's survey class. They also did some classification with a view to instruct the Circle Inspectors attending the survey class in that branch.

49. During the monsoon, one surveyor was employed at Belgaum in identifying and constructing a map of the holdings within cantonment limits and in assisting the District Survey Office (Belgaum) in clearing off its arrears. Another worked at Dhárwár preparing settlement papers for the village of Narsapur. Two others were deputed to do the "barsat tapasni" of road measurement work and that connected with the measurement of "párdi" lands carried out in the Ratnágiri District. The fifth did recess examination of the work performed by Forest Settlement Measurers in Kánara; while the last surveyor was deputed to similar work in connection with road measurement in the Kolába District.

50. In the Ratnágiri District, in addition to the field party surveyors, special establishments were employed on the measurement of "párdi" lands as also on the partition of estates under the Civil Courts' decrees.

Temporary establishments were also employed in the District Survey Offices of Dhárwár and Belgaum on repairing old survey papers and separating the water share in the case of lands bearing consolidated assessments as also clearing off arrears of correction work in the District Survey Office of the latter district. A similar establishment was engaged in Kánara on preparing the tank-lists required by the Public Works Department. Besides, an establishment of 15 hands, after completing the work of copying Tippan books in the Ratnágiri district by the end of August 1908, was further engaged on copying "suds" of the Chiplún Táluka and on repairing those of the Málwan Táluka. Special establishments were also employed in this district for preparing lists showing the water share of the assessment of irrigated lands and certain papers (Botkhats and Jungle Khardas) in connection with the introduction of the survey settlement into one village, Gaonkhadi of the Rájápur Táluka recently surveyed. Duplicates of certain revision settlement papers (Botkhats) of the Vengurla Táluka were also prepared.

51. During the year under report, the work turned out by the Survey Daftardar, Southern Division, and the temporary establishment under him, consisted of the calculation of revised assessments and the preparation of Akarbands and Kayamdar Taktas (Assessment Rate Tables) for 586 villages; and the preparation of Kayamdar Taktas and Akarbands only for 240 villages of the Southern Division.

52. Much of the time of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, was devoted to making inquiries in connection with the Second Revision Settlements of the Hangal and Kod Tálukas of the Dhárwár District.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT WORK.

Northern Division.

53. In this division during the year under report Mr. R. B. Ewhank, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, submitted revision settlement proposals for all the Government as well as Tálukdári villages of the Jhalod Mahál; while revised rates were announced in all the 77 Government villages of the Dohad Táluka with the following result :—

Táluka.	Period of guarantee. Years.	Former assessment.	Revised assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Dohad (77 Government villages).	15	Rs. 68,544	Rs. 74,548	Rs. 6,004	8.75

Central Division.

54. Settlement proposals were submitted during the year in respect of the Nandurbár Táluka of the West Khándesh District by Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., Assistant Collector. Similar proposals were also submitted for 4 alienated villages of the Central Division by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division. Minor settlements were effected as follows during the year under report :—

District.	Táluka.	Name of village.	Government or Inám.	Original or Revision.	Old assessment.	Revised assessment.	Increase or decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	
Sátára	Koregaon	Sáp	Land in Inám village recently lapsed to Government.	Original ...	1,493	1,037	—456
		N'gádi		"	1,137	918	—219
		Deur	Inám	Revision ...	2,975	4,250	+1,275
	Khatáv	Kalámbi	"	"	1,556	1,530	—26
		Ladegaon	"	"	974	1,062	+88
		Banpuri	"	"	19	25	+6
		Husenpur	Government land in Inám village.	"	8	11	+3
		Palasgaon		"	54	98	+44
		Hingni	"	"	74	88	+14
	Jávli	Dund	Government	"	494	567	+73
	Peint	Murmuti	"	Original ...	27	44	+17
	Shaháda	Biladi	"	Revision ...	0	435	+435
West Khándesh...		Shrikhede	"	"	0	392	+392

Southern Division.

55. During the year under report, second revision settlement proposals were submitted by Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, for the Ránebennur, and by Mr. H. L. Painter, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, for the Bankápur Tálukas of the Dhárwár District and by Mr. G. H. Cowan, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, for the Parásgad Táluka of the Belgaum District. The original settlement report for the village of Gaokhadi of the Rájápur Táluka, Ratnágiri District, was also submitted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division.

Revised rates were also introduced during the current year into the Tálukas of Sindgi, Indi, Bágewádi of the Bijápur District and Haliyál of the Kánara District with the following result :—

Táluka.	Former assess- ment.	Present assess- ment.	Difference.	Increase or decrease per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sindgi	1,93,216	1,92,875	— 341	—0·17
Indi	1,74,897	1,75,519	+ 622	+0·3
Bágewádi	1,83,557	1,91,687	+8,130	+4·4
Haliyál	1,00,976	1,00,842	— 134	—0·13

The levy of revised rates in Nimbergi, a Sharakati village in the Indi Táluka has, however, been postponed until the commencement of 1913-1914.

56. The Survey Daftardars, whose principal work is the calculation of new assessments, are entertained in the Central and Southern Divisions only. In the Northern Division this work is entrusted to the Broach Central Record Office for the Gujarát Districts and to the District Survey Office at Thána for the Thána District. The permanent monthly cost of the Survey Daftardár's establishments in each of the Central and Southern Divisions is as shown below :—

	Present Pay.
	Rs.
1 Survey Daftardár, Rs. 75-5-100 ...	95
1 Clerk	30
1 Kárkún	20
1 Peon	8
	<u>153</u>

Additional temporary establishments are employed under the Survey Daftardárs as required. The monthly cost of such temporary establishments in the Central Division was as follows :—

	Monthly cost.
	Rs.
Nagar Waslewar Establishment ...	323 for 12 months.
Judi Establishment ...	45 for 6 months.

For the Southern Division grants aggregating Rs. 6,347 were sanctioned for the entertainment of temporary hands for (Akarband) work, *i.e.*, calculation of new assessments.

57. After the close of the year I submitted proposals, which have received the sanction of Government for a new method of calculating the new assessments at revision settlements which will, I hope, considerably simplify and cheapen these periodical settlement operations.

I have formulated similar proposals for Sind which are now receiving consideration from the Commissioner in Sind.

One result of these proposals in the Presidency will probably be to take away the occupation of the Survey Daftardárs and their establishments.

Government Photozinco Department.

58. By Government Resolution No. 1649, dated 13th March 1907, this Department continues to work under the control of this office.

The work turned out by this Department during the period of 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st August 1908 to 31st July 1909 was 1,582,675 pulls and 5,495 maps and plans, etc. (valued approximately Rs. 1,35,640-15-0) at a total cost of Rs. 97,199-11-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,441-4-0 in favour of the Department.

Government have sanctioned the erection of an electrical installation at the Press at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,812 and the work has, it is understood, been started. The purchase of a new Litho machine costing Rs. 4,102 has also

been sanctioned, and the Commissioner, Central Division, has been asked to provide funds to the extent of Rs. 2,227 for the construction of an additional room required for the accommodation of the machine which is expected from England.

The Department may now be expected to show still better results for its work.

CHAPTER IV.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

59. The subjoined table shows the year's work in the direction of the preparation of new or initial Record-of-Rights, commenced after the 31st July 1908 :—

District.	Taluka.	
Panch Maháls	... Jhálod	... Record completed and announced.
Poona ...	... { Máwal. Purandhar.	
Násik ...	... { Yeola Dindori	... } Record completed and announced.
Sátára ...	... { Pátan Wálwa	... } Record completed and announced.
Bijápur ...	... { Indi. Bijápur Muddebihál	... } Record completed and announced.
Belgaum ...	... Belgaum Town	... Agricultural lands within municipal area.
Ratnágiri...	... Rájápur.	
Kánara ...	... { Kárwár Town Kumta Town	... } Agricultural lands within municipal areas.

Records completed in the previous year were announced in—

District.	Taluka.
Thána ...	... { Bhiwandi. Kalyán. Mokháda Peta. Umbergaon Peta.
Kaira ...	... Borsad Wanta villages.
Poona ...	... { Haveli. Bhimthadi. Dhond Peta.
Ahmednagar	... { Karjat. Kopergaon. Nagar.
Sholápur ...	... Karmála.
Sátára ...	... { Khatáv. Mán. Karád.
Ratnágiri...	... { Khed. Devgad. Chiplún.
Bijápur ...	... Bágalkot.
Kolába ...	... { Pen. Mahád.

60. The Record-of-Rights has now been completed so far as Government villages are concerned in the whole of the Northern Division and only remains to be completed in the following tracts of the other divisions :—

Central Division	... Mulshi Peta of Poona.
Southern Division	... { Bágewádi Sindgi Vengurla
	... } Tálukas of Bijápur.
	... Táluka of Ratnágiri.

This remaining work will be done in 1909-10.

In the Bassein Táluka of the Thána District a new record was prepared and announced in 10 villages in which the former record was found so inaccurate that it had to be abandoned.

61. The Director of Land Records made inspections of the Record-of-Rights and Mutation Registers in 3 districts and 9 tálukas and his Personal Assistant made inspections in 6 districts and 16 tálukas.

62. The remarks of the Collectors on the Record-of-Rights are contained in Appendix B attached to this report. They do not descend much into detail; but on the whole it may be gathered that serious efforts are being made in many places to obtain correct records and that greater attention is being devoted by Circle Inspectors to the test of Mutation Registers, and the figures returned of entries tested show considerable increases in some districts.

63. But this arithmetical or statistical estimate of the Circle Inspector's work is not, I think, of much value. The quality of the Circle Inspector's work is much more important than its quantity and I fear there can be no doubt that the quality is, on the whole, distinctly bad. This is partly due to the fact that the forms and instructions for keeping them have been becoming intolerably complicated and confusing.

64. Mr. Gordon, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, writes:—

"In my humble opinion the inevitable confusion which follows in the wake of the present forms has a great deal to do with the lack of interest displayed simply because the record has come to be looked upon as a mystery to which the District Inspector alone holds the key. The adoption of simple forms and simple instructions how to fill them up would, in my humble opinion, do a great deal to stimulate energy"

"The work of the year has largely been utilized in attempts to devise methods of writing up the entries regarding Khátedárs, Kabjedárs and tenants in the forms at present in use so as to save the intolerable amount of writing and inspection involved in the orders to re-write the whole entry at every mutation. The consequence has been that the energies of the inspecting staff have been almost entirely devoted to questions of 'red ink' and 'black inks' and to explaining the different methods of entry in the case of 'Khátedárs and Kabjedárs,' leases for a year and leases for longer periods, and so on. The result, I am afraid, has merely been the confusion of the district staff to whom the various methods of entry proved a mystery which they did not and hardly could be expected to attempt to solve. The result has been to prove that it is impossible to keep up forms which occasion such confusion in writing up."

Efforts are now being made to remove these mechanical difficulties and proposals have already been submitted to Government for new forms, both of the Record-of-Rights and Mutation Registers with simple instructions for their maintenance.

65. Mr. Curtis' scheme for basing the land revenue demand solely upon the Record-of-Rights will be of very great assistance for, if finally approved, it will cut away the confusion caused by the Khátedár entries in the record and it will greatly facilitate the punctual and correct entry of mutations. It may incidentally be remarked that in the Northern Provinces of India the Record-of-Rights always serves this double purpose of a Record-of-Rights and a Record-of-Liability.

66. I return to a consideration of the value of the so-called test of mutations by the Circle Inspectors. Mr. Mackie, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, writes:—

"The great defect is that the Mutation Registers are not properly maintained. The Circle Inspector's test is very often of little value, and in Kolába the Mutation Registers of 98 villages were not tested by any one at all. As, however, the Settlement Commissioner is introducing wide changes in the form and mode of compilation of both Record-of-Rights and Mutation Registers with a view to making them complete and reliable Record-of-Rights in land, I need not further remark on the subject."

Mr. Gordon complains that the test has been not so much a test of facts as a test of methods of entry. The number of mistakes stated to have been discovered by them is "ridiculously small" and might justify the conclusion that the record inspected was "almost perfect".

Mr. Sathe, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, says next to nothing in his report about mutations or mutation work but it is certain that things are no better in the districts of the Central Division.

67. The village accountants are certainly copying into their Mutation Registers the abstracts of registered documents supplied to them by the Registration Offices; but this mechanical process will not build up a Record-of-Rights if the entries are not attested on the spot in the presence of the parties and of the assembled villagers by a competent revenue officer.

68. The Circle Inspector is not fit to be entrusted with this important duty. It is a duty which in the Northern Provinces of India is reserved for "Tahsildárs" and "Naib Tahsildárs" who correspond to our Mámlatdárs and Awal Kárkúns, and the Divisional Commissioners with whom I discussed the subject last September have recommended that the same practice should be followed in our Presidency.

69. The general neglect on the part of the village officers to comply with the provisions of Section 5 of the Act has also been brought to the notice of Government, and it has been suggested that the village accountants like the Circle Inspectors require to be relieved from a burden which their shoulders are not broad enough to bear. In the interests of the public it appears necessary that the responsibility for the correctness of the Record-of-Rights should be laid upon officers whose position will be a *prima facie* guarantee of honest and careful work.

70. Under the existing system this guarantee does not exist. Of the total number of mutations which have been recorded by the village accountants during the past few years only a very small proportion has been tested by the Circle Inspectors and the proportion which has come under superior test is infinitesimal.

Mámlatdárs have yet to learn that there is no more important branch of their duties than the attestation of mutations. It still remains true that as a class they take little interest in the work. Mr. Gordon writes:—

"It should not be possible to find that the Mámlatdárs of 7 out of 13 talukas in which I have examined the record neither knew nor seemed to care anything about it. If they did not know the methods of entry they might at least have enquired into the facts. It is however one of the rarest things in the world to find the signature of a Mámlatdár in the Mutation Registers; and the number of corrections that I have seen might be counted on the fingers of one hand."

The District Inspector who works over the whole district cannot possibly inspect more than a very small percentage at very irregular intervals.

71. It is thus quite plain that the village accountant's work is not being scrutinized and verified; year after year thousands of unverified mutations are accumulating in the registers and when the time comes to incorporate these mutations in a new edition of the Record-of-Rights, we will either have to incorporate them wholesale without proper verification, or we will have to employ special establishments on special revision work. The necessity for the employment of such special establishments has already arisen in several districts.

72. For the present the writing up of the new editions of the Record-of-Rights under Rule 5 has been generally suspended pending the decision of the question of the new forms in which the record is to be kept.

73. The only other point of importance which calls for special notice is the necessity of duplicating the Mutation Registers. It is obviously unsafe that the village register should be the only repository of the authentic mutation: for it is exposed to the danger of forgery. The practice should therefore be to keep the register in counterfoil with one page for each mutation and to send one copy for record in the taluka office as soon as the mutation has been duly attested and approved.

This practice has two advantages. It protects the mutation from forgery and it makes it easy to see at a glance how many mutations in a village are still unverified.

My attention was drawn to this reform by a study of the Punjab rules and forms, and I take this opportunity of noting my opinion that it would be

a very great advantage to all superior revenue officers in this Presidency if they could be provided with a *resumé* of the Punjáb Standing Orders and circulars on the Record-of-Rights and its maintenance.

74. In conclusion, I hope that it will not be considered that I have been unduly pessimistic or critical. The Record-of-Rights in the Bombay Presidency is still in its infancy and, as Sir James Monteath remarked, it could not be expected that a perfect record would be created at once like a full armed Minerva sprung from the brain of Jupiter. In the Northern Provinces of India the Record-of-Rights is very much further on the road to perfection but it has there had the benefit of generations of attention, industry and experience. But the results of their work and experience are readily accessible in such volumes as Mr. Douie's Punjáb Land Administration Manual (1908) and would well repay study in this Presidency.

The Bombay Record-of-Rights Act was avowedly a cautious and tentative measure and I think that the time has come for revising it in the light of our experience gained in the last 6 years. I have separately submitted detailed proposals for such a revision.

F. G. PRATT,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX A.

Collectors' Remarks on the Land Records Staff.

- Ahmedabad** ... The District Inspector has not entirely satisfied the Superintendent of Land Records, not I understand, from marked laxity or inefficiency, but from inability to appreciate the special character of his duties. His work does not often come directly under my notice.
- There are few Circle Inspectors who really give satisfaction. There are 3 or 4 good surveyors among them, whom the Mámlatdárs are obliged to call in for any measuring that requires careful and accurate work. Too much is expected of them in the time, and nothing is learnt thoroughly. So many Circle Inspectors are merely qualifying for higher posts and are no help and their knowledge of measuring is of no practical value. The arrears in Daskroi of the corrections in survey records in connection with building and acquisition in the suburbs is serious.
- Broach** ... The District Inspector Mr. Nagardas toured actively during the year and supervised the Circle Inspectors' work diligently. These latter officials had again most of the fair season occupied with the work of boundary mark repairs.
- Kaira** ... The Sub-divisional officers' reports show that the work was on the whole fair, but there was room for improvement. None of the Circle Inspectors failed to visit any village of his Circle.
- As to Circle Inspectors, I do not think they differ much from other districts. The same disinclination for field work, shirking the disposal of measurement correspondences, are noticeable here. Under the new rules, Circle Inspectors really look upon this duty as an unpleasant necessity.
- Panch Maháls** ... The District Agricultural Inspector has devoted his time mainly to the City Survey work at Godhra. The work of the Mutation Registers of all the tálukas except Jhálod, the work of Record-of-Rights in the Jhálod tálika and the Survey Classes for the training of Village Accountants held at Godhra and Jhálod have also been supervised by him. His work has been uniformly good.
- The total number of villages inspected by the Circle Inspectors was 401 against 381 in the preceding year. The number of survey numbers in which crop inspection was made was 14,448. The work was on the whole satisfactory.
- Surat** ... The District Agricultural Inspector was engaged throughout the year in supervising the work of survey parties employed in measuring and classifying Majigam, an Inám village, and reclaimed land at Kalamtha. He also supervised the measurement of the Bulsar-Khergam Road to a length of 11 miles, and settled four boundary dispute cases with the Baroda Darbar, 7 railway measurement cases, and 29 miscellaneous cases of an intricate nature pertaining to survey besides testing measurement and classification in 299 survey numbers against 221 in the preceding year. He also made inquiries in connection with proposals by the Public Works Department to increase or decrease the area under tanks. The District Inspector has done a good year's work.
- East Khándesh** ... Mr. N. M. Date, the District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, has done a satisfactory amount of crop inspection and measurement work during the year under report. The small amount of boundary mark inspection work as compared with the last year was due to the Pôt Hissa Mápni work having been commenced in three tálukas—Chopda Páchora, and Bhusával. As the work was new to the staff, instructions had to be given to the Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants.
- The Circle Inspectors are reported to have worked fairly well on the whole. In three tálukas their services among other things were utilized for demarcating lands taken up for the roads and remeasuring the land taken by railway line—Jalgaon-Amalner.
- West Khándesh** ... During the year under report the District Inspector has done a fair amount of routine inspection work in addition to supervising the work of measuring Pôt Hissas which was commenced in the Shirpur Táluka by the end of March 1909 and closed on 20th June last.

The Circle Inspectors' work was on the whole not at all satisfactory. Very few of them do the boundary marks repairs properly and there is a general tendency to shirk outdoor work on pretence of having too much Prakrani work. The majority of the Circle Inspectors who are from the regular Revenue Department are not up to the mark in measurement and classification work. The few remnants of the Survey Department that are left will disappear in course of time and there will then be no properly trained men to take their places and difficulty will be experienced in carrying out complicated and difficult measurements. The present system of recruitment of Circle Inspectors' staff is under consideration and it is hoped that means will be found of meeting this want in the near future.

Násik

... As regards the Land Records staff, I have seen no reason to modify the opinion which I expressed last year. I think the best mode of recruitment for this branch would be to reserve a definite proportion of posts for Kulkarnis and to draw the others from the ordinary Revenue Establishment by giving a local allowance in addition to grade pay. The system of making a term of service as Circle Inspector a qualification for promotion has proved a failure.

Crop inspection by the Circle Inspectors was below the standard in Chándor, Igatpuri and Kalwan. Repairs of boundary marks is reported complete in 7 talukas and was postponed in Yeola and Dindori on account of the Record-of-Rights. About 80 per cent. of the marks were repaired by the people themselves. I am not, however, satisfied that there has not been a good deal of fudging in respect of boundary marks repairs. Enquiries are being made on the subject.

Poona

... Although, as during the last two or three years some of the permanent staff of Circle Inspectors were diverted to the Record of Rights work, and substitute Circle Inspectors from the staff of survey trained Kulkarnis were employed in their stead, the output of the work done by the Circle Inspectors as a whole was not the less satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that having regard to the variety of duties which this class of functionary has to do, the number of them requires to be enhanced.

For the crop record they tested 6 per cent. of the total occupied survey numbers against 5 per cent. in the previous year, and inspected 18 per cent. out of the total number of waste numbers as against 17 per cent. in the preceding year.

To the ordinary inspection work of the District Inspector, other duties were added, such as, initiation of Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants in Mawal and Purandhar Talukas in the Record-of-Rights work, opening the classes for the training of Village Accountants in survey at three different centres, supervising the phalvi operation and testing the measurements of the Special Circle Inspector appointed by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3279, dated 30th March 1908, to verify by measurement the lands acquired by the Southern Marátha Railway. Notwithstanding this he has been active with respect to his legitimate work throughout the touring season and also a part of the close season.

Sátára

... Mr. Natu was in charge of the office of the District Inspector till the 27th of January, *i. e.*, for nearly six months of the year when he was relieved by Mr. Gadnis who has been in charge since. Of Mr. Natu's work I need hardly say anything as he was compulsorily reverted from the District Inspector's post. Mr. Gadnis is an energetic and conscientious worker.

Two-thirds of the Circle Inspectors staff are men from the Survey Department and in filling a Circle Inspector's post preference is given to a candidate possessing a knowledge of survey. The work done by Circle Inspectors during the year under report was fair, but nothing more. Boundary marks repairs and the Record-of-Rights are at present the important parts of a Circle Inspector's duties: and in respect of the former only a very limited number have received commendation from their sub-divisional officers, nor can their work be considered up to date in the matter of the record. Routine duties were generally well done.

Sholápur

... The work of Circle Inspectors is good. The Circle Inspector has a great deal of work to get through and I am endeavouring to relieve him as far as possible of measurement work.

My Sub-divisional Officers have sent up proposals for increasing the staff, but I am not yet prepared to send them up as it is possible that special Awal Karkuns may be appointed to relieve them of tagai and mutation work. In some talukas there are two Circle Inspectors only and they have to be busy men to get all their work done which in recent years has almost doubled.

Bijapur

- ... As regards the work of the Revenue Officers and Land Records staff the remarks made in my last year's report still hold good and I have nothing to add to them. We had a conference of Sub-divisional officers and Mamlatdars in the month of February 1909 to settle anna valuations for the purpose of remissions and suspensions and I propose shortly to arrange for another Mamlatdars' conference on the same lines as that of last year. Last year I found a very large number of private measurement cases in arrear. I put on a special establishment for the purpose of dealing with them with the result that out of 246 cases 224 were disposed of leaving only a balance of 22.

Dharwar

- ... Mr. Fakirgavada Patel was appointed District Inspector in October last. He is in consequence lacking in experience; but he is painstaking and conscientious officer who is sure to improve. I considered that his Record-of-Rights work was thorough. He tested nearly 3,000 entries in 162 villages. His supervision over the survey classes appears to have been adequate; but he should, I think, have tested boundary marks in more than 278 survey numbers. His crop inspection was inadequate, but his explanation appears to be satisfactory. Owing to the size of the district and inexperience, Mr. Patel was not able to test Pôt Hissa work properly.

The work of the Circle Inspectors has neither improved nor deteriorated. Their boundary mark work was on the whole better done. The Circle Inspectors, one an Arts Graduate and the other an L. Ag., did particularly well. A Higher Standard non-Graduate did not do so well, and a measurer was very slow. One Graduate Circle Inspector was prepared to resign rather than continue as Circle Inspector. As a set off it is to be noted that another Graduate Circle Inspector preferred to serve on as Circle Inspector to being brought to a Kacheri. The compilation of Circle Books is in arrears in some talukas, and the attention of the Sub-divisional Officers will be drawn to this. Measurement work is still shirked. As a remedy I suggest that the amount of boundary marks work set should be halved, and I am glad to be able to write that this is likely to be done. The training of Circle Inspectors causes inconvenient gaps at the most important time of the year; and substitutes put in to act for short periods cannot be expected to be zealous; so the work suffers. I do not see why hands should not be trained before appointment as Circle Inspector, provided that they are appointed immediately after. Under the present system such hands are allowed to attend the class only if there is room for them. If the system of recruitment is changed, one examination will disappear, but the superior class of recruits will not serve as Circle Inspector for long which will cause inconvenience.

Kanara

- ... As I have already reported the work of boundary mark inspection takes up too much time, and other work—equally or more important—has suffered in consequence. The outstanding number of measurement cases is still large, despite the employment of a special Circle Inspector for disposal of partition work. I do not see how the Circle Inspectors are to be blamed in regard to this matter.

District Inspector.—The District Inspector's work was satisfactory.

Ratnagiri

- ... *Work of Circle Inspectors.*—The Record-of-Rights and the repair of boundary marks absorb most of their time and leave very little for their other duties. The efficiency of the staff is considerably impaired by the frequent changes resulting from the deputation of men on special work, for instance road demarcation, pardi measurement, etc. The new system of recruitment and the combination of revenue and survey duties are also partly responsible for this result. The system has produced two distinct classes of men: one class (that recruited from the Revenue Department) averse for out-door work especially, complicated measurement cases which consequently fall into arrears and the other (that recruited from the Survey Department) showing a pronounced disinclination and incapacity for the miscellaneous revenue duties which form part of the Circle Inspectors' work. These defects have attracted attention and it is hoped that the revised rules under

consideration for the recruitment of the Revenue Department will remedy them as far as possible.

The usual four statements showing the work of the Land Records staff are appended. Having regard to the special tasks mentioned above, the inspection and measurement work performed by the Circle Inspectors may be regarded as satisfactory. It is satisfactory to note that Mutation Register received much more attention during the year than in the preceding one.

Belgaum

... The Land Records staff contains a few useless men who cannot be made to perform a full amount of work. The worst delinquents are ex-employés of the late Survey Department, men who are of even less use as Karkuns but whom I shall nevertheless have to transfer to clerical work. In respect of the verification of the Mutation Registers, the performance of measurement work and boundary mark repairs and the compilation of Circle Books serious deficiencies occurred. I propose to relieve the ordinary staff of all private measurement work, for which a special establishment will be engaged at the expense of the parties, qualified Kulkarnis being given the preference. I hope also that the annual programme of boundary marks repairs will be halved. By these measures and by transferring the useless Inspectors to clerical work, the detriment to which cannot be helped, I hope to be able to give a better record next year.

Two of the Athni Circle Inspectors have not yet been trained to do survey work and two had to devote more time than I counted on to finish off their programme of boundary mark repairs. The fifth is responsible for the arrears of boundary mark work and a great portion of the measurement work. In Parasgad and Sampgaon the arrears of both boundary mark work and measurement work are due to the inferior quality of four Inspectors. The arrears in Belgaum Taluka are due to the deputation of a Circle Inspector on special duty.

The work of the General Duty Circle Inspector was satisfactory. My District Inspector during the year under report was Mr. S. S. Ghali, who has now been removed to a Mamlat in consequence of his failure to give satisfaction in spite of the best intentions.

Kolaba

... In all there are 34 Circle Inspectors working in this district, of whom 21 belong to the old Survey Department. Their work has been on the whole satisfactory and was closely supervised by the Sub-division, Taluka and Mahal Officers and the District Agricultural Inspector. I cannot, however, help expressing the feeling which is shared by my officers that too much of the Circle Inspectors' time is being taken up by boundary marks and they make that an excuse for neglecting their other duties. It is so difficult to lay down a scale without going into calculations regarding the time to be allowed for inspecting boundary marks, when they have been repaired by rayats, and for having the repairs carried out departmentally. I am afraid the present arrangements must break down before long, and it will then be found that the duty of repairing boundary marks must be assigned to special hands, the Circle Inspectors being limited to their inspection.

APPENDIX B.

Collectors' Remarks on the Record-of-Rights.

- Broach** ... Record-of-Rights having been completed in all talukas, attention is concentrated on the Mutation Register. The number of errors detected appears large, but few of those mistakes are anything more than technical and cannot be said to affect the accuracy of the record. The provisions of Section 5 of the Act have not hitherto been strictly followed, the Talatis having paid more regard to the rules than the Act. Orders are, however, being issued to follow the provisions of that section strictly in future.
- Kaira** ... The Record-of-Rights has now been introduced in all the talukas. The promulgation of the record in the Wanta lands of Borsad which was kept in abeyance last year was carried out this year. It seems that in the talukas where the Record-of-Rights was first introduced, through inexperience and other causes the entries are far from correct. I am taking steps to have them corrected before the new forms are written out. The people are beginning to realize the importance of the record, and now-a-days applications for the registration of individual rights are fairly numerous. The total number of Khalsa villages in the district is 525, and the total number of entries in the Mutation Register during the year was 62,152. Of these, the Circle Inspectors checked 50,056 entries in 511 villages. The Mamlatdars took test of 5,600 entries in 229 villages, and the Sub-divisional Officers took tests of 793 entries in 53 villages. None of the Mamlatdars except that of Mehmabad have tested a sufficient percentage and the attention of all is being drawn to this. The percentage tested by the Sub-divisional Officers is also not satisfactory.
- Panch Mahals** ... During the year under report the Record-of-Rights work was commenced and completed in the Jhalod Mahal and the record was announced by the District Deputy Collector in June. The experiment of the sub-division of survey numbers went on in 12 villages of Kalol during the year without the employment of any special staff for the purpose. The experiment was successful, 325 survey numbers comprising 973 sub-divisions being measured. The experiment was extended to Godhra Taluka where the work was done in three villages containing 106 survey numbers with 341 sub-divisions. The Mutation Registers of all the talukas except Jhalod (where the record has just been introduced) are up-to-date and are properly tested by the District Agricultural Inspector and the Circle Inspectors.
- Surat** ... The Record-of-Rights work progressed satisfactorily. Of 52,574 entries made in the Mutation Registers, 36,002 were examined by the Inspectors and a percentage of entries were tested by Mamlatdars and Sub-divisional Officers. The District Agricultural Inspector detected 25 cases of omission to report acquisition of rights against 50 in the previous year. The record was newly written up in one village of the Mandvi Taluka, a survey settlement having been lately extended to it. The District Agricultural Inspector checked 4,332 entries in the Mutation Registers against 4,529 in 1907-08 and supervised the maintenance of the registers and the indexes.
- Thana** ... The compilation 'de novo' of the record for 10 villages in the Bassein Taluka which had been condemned as inaccurate was completed during the fair season, the new record being announced shortly after the conclusion of the year. The record of the Mokhada and Umbargaon Pethas, which had been compiled during the preceding fair season, was announced in the course of the year. The record of the entire district is thus now complete. The maintenance of the record by means of the Mutation Register is a matter of the utmost importance. Unfortunately the holders of land show no signs of any desire to discharge their own responsibilities in the matter and except in the case of mutations arising out of registered documents the Talati is left to take action on his own initiative under Section 6 of the Act. Section 4 with its attendant penalty is

still a dead letter and it seems questionable in the present state of public feeling with regard to the Record-of-Rights whether it would be politic to enforce its provisions by embarking on a general campaign of fines: Meanwhile, however, the burden of keeping up the Mutation Registers is almost wholly thrown on the Taláti and he discharges it with varying but generally indifferent success.

Orders for the careful inspection of the Mutation Registers have been repeatedly issued to both Circle Inspectors and Mámlatdárs, and they seem to have resulted in a general improvement in the quantity of inspection work done. The total test by Circle Inspectors covered 48,000 entries in the Mutation Registers as against only 15,000 last year. The Mámlatdárs' test of the Village Form I-C and I-D is not shown separately, though I have issued orders that in future their diaries should do this. But in their case also there has been an improvement though it is not so marked, the total test of both registers having risen from 42 to 49 thousand entries.

As regards Sub-divisional Officers, the Bhiwandi Pránt Officer has carried out a very satisfactory test, while the test in the Kalyán Pránt was adequate. The test in the Bassein Pránt was, however, quite insufficient, though apparently the figures do not include the considerable amount of test work performed by Messrs. Vachha and Vasudev while they were in separate charge of the Sálsette and Dáháu talukas, respectively. I personally tested the Mutation Registers of the greater number of the villages which I visited.

East Khándesh ... The Record-of-Rights has been introduced in all the talukas in the district. The work of Mutation Registers which is most important and demands attention has been reported up to date in most cases though the amount of accuracy and intelligence with which it is done varies very greatly.

The work of writing up the Mutation Register was generally up to date and so far as I inspected it generally intelligently done. As remarked last year, the Kulkarnis still think this to be an additional work without additional pay. The irregularities noticed in the inspection of these registers by the Circle Inspectors were in due course brought to the notice of the Sub-divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs. These officers took the necessary steps to remedy them. Ordinary mistakes were common, but no bad cases were noticed.

Násik ... The record was introduced into Dindori and Yeola Talukas during the year of report.

In the Yeola Taluka the work was begun in December and in Dindori in January last. In both talukas it was completed in the period for which extra establishment was sanctioned. The record was announced in June 1909 in Dindori Taluka and the provisions of Sections 10 to 12 of the Record-of-Rights Act have been ordered to be applied to the villages in that taluka. In Yeola the record has been announced in some villages and will be announced in the remaining villages shortly. Four extra Circle Inspectors were appointed for the work in the Dindori and Yeola Talukas (2 in each taluka).

The work was fairly done. It is reported to have been properly checked by Circle Inspectors and Mámlatdárs. The Sub-divisional Officers took the required test. Mr. Anjangaonkar, Personal Assistant to the Director, paid a visit to Yeola and found the work well done in that taluka.

The attitude of the people in the Dindori Taluka towards the preparation of the record in the Dángi villages was acquiescent, but in Deshi villages fines had to be inflicted in 10 cases to the amount of Rs. 67 for the non-production of documents in time.

The record has now been prepared in every taluka of this district. It has been decided to introduce the Record-of-Rights in all Surveyed Sharakati Dumála villages and the work will soon be taken in hand during the year 1909-10.

The Mutation Registers are kept up-to-date, as far as possible. They are not, however, very well kept as people do not take much care to have particulars registered or their private documents noted therein. However it is hoped that these defects will gradually be removed.

Sátára ... The Record-of-Rights has been announced in the talukas of Walva and Patan, except for 5 large villages in each. Sections 10 to 12 of the Record-of-Rights Act were introduced in the talukas of Mán, Karád Khatáo and Petha Khandála. Except for the villages above referred

to, and Wai and Rahimatpur, the Record-of-Rights work has been completed all over the district. The record was ordered to be compiled in the surveyed inám village of Borkhal, but the work could not be undertaken in time. No other Inamdars have applied for compilation. The experiment of compiling the record in Sharakati Inam villages is to be tried next year. The application of Sections 10 to 12 of the Act to the majority of the talukas and the consequent requisition of extracts for the purposes of suits in Civil and Revenue Courts had a wholesome effect in popularising the record everywhere. At the recommendation of my predecessor, Government were pleased to order the production of such extracts in possessory suits as well; and it seems to be in consequence of this that the number of these suits has decreased appreciably in all Mámlatdars' Courts.

Mutation Registers.—This work is nowhere quite up-to-date except in Koregaon taluka where the new Village Account Forms based on the Kabjedar system and compiled from the Record-of-Rights registers (Village Forms 1-C and 1-D) were introduced last year. The new forms have proved a complete success in this taluka and the introduction of the same forms elsewhere will help to keep the Mutation Registers up-to-date. Independently of that, however, Village Officers must needs attend fairly closely to maintaining this register owing to the necessity of supplying certified extracts from it for the Courts.

Sholápur ... Inspection of Mutation Registers was good in Bársi taluka, fair in the Sholápur, Madha, Karmála, and Pandharpur talukas and inadequate in Sângola and Málsiras. Attention of the Mámlatdars of these two talukas is being drawn to this.

Bijápur ... *Record-of-Rights.*—The record is now complete in all talukas except Sindgi and Bágewádi, into which it will be introduced in 1909-10. The interest taken in the record by the public is evidenced by the large number of disputed entries. My impression of the work of compiling the record in Bijápur and Indi talukas was that it was well and intelligently done. In Badámi the record still requires much attention. It was so badly done originally as to be almost worthless.

Kánara ... *Record-of-Rights.*—The only new work undertaken was that within the Municipal limits of Kárwár where it was found possible to complete only the rough copies before the rains.

There was a remarkable improvement in the record of mutations due to measures taken in accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Maxwell last year. The result in the Sirsi Sub-division alone was 1,34,174 mutations recorded during the year, the number in every taluka exceeding the total number of all the previous years.

Ratnágiri ... During the year, the Record-of-Rights was compiled in Rajápur taluka. The work was finished in a single season and great credit is due to the acting Mámlatdár Mr. Nimkar and the Assistant Collector Mr. Greer whose exertions so speedily put it through. The record is now being copied fair and will be promulgated in the coming season. The record prepared last year in Devgad was announced during the year. It was also announced in 26 villages in Khed taluka, 3 villages in Dápoli taluka and one village in the Guhágar petha; and was compiled in some villages newly lapsed to Government in the Ratnágiri, Sang-meshwar and Dápoli talukas. The record will be introduced next season in Vengurla which finishes the district. Mutation Registers have been opened in all villages in which the record has been introduced and are reported to be written up-to-date. I have issued very stringent orders for the scrutiny and maintenance of these registers. People are beginning to appreciate the value of the record and the Mámlatdár of Málwan reports that he received for the first time about 200 reports during the year for the correction of the entries made. The recent order of Government sanctioning the free supply of copies of the record for all purposes whatever is a very wise concession calculated to make the record more popular.

Belgaum ... The Record-of-Rights has been introduced in all talukas of the district. Orders were issued during the year (Government Resolution No. 9346, Revenue Department, dated 16th September 1908) for the extension of the record to agricultural lands in Municipal areas. The work has been completed except in the Belgaum Municipality, where much agricultural land has been built upon. In Belgaum therefore a special Surveyor has been employed to map, with the aid of the theodolite, each house built since the survey on Government agricultural land.

In Inam land the same necessity for mapping each house does not exist as Government revenue is not at stake. The work will, I hope, be completed in 1909-10. The re-writing of the record which fell due in Gokák, Chikodi and Hukeri was postponed in view of the contemplated amendment of the forms.

The progress made in the compilation and verification of the Mutation Registers and the compilation of the indexes is shown below :—

Táluka.	Number of villages.	Number of villages in which—			
		Mutation Register is completed upto date.	Mutation Registers tested by Circle Inspectors.	The index to the Record has been completed.	The index to the Mutation Register has been completed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Athni	64	54	47	56	83
Chikodi	66	38	38	66	66
Hukeri	91	91	91	91	85
Gokák	86	86	86	86	65
Parasgad	110	109	62	110	68
Sampgaon	140	140	73	140	Information not furnished.
Khánápur	224	223	185	220	217
Belgaum	133	133	99	103	93

The important deficiencies noted in column 3 are due to the following causes. In Athni the original record was compiled in 1906-07, but owing to the neglect of the late Mámlatdár to get the fair copy properly compared, it was not announced until May and June 1908; the consequence was that Kulkarnis had two years' mutations to enter and this work proved too much for them. In Chikodi the Mámlatdár has treated the Mutation Registers which were not fully tested by Circle Inspectors as not completed.

The average number of entries in the Mutation Registers tested by each Circle Inspector is shown in the marginal table. Though Sampgaon gives the best return, the number of villages in which the entries have not been fully tested are larger in this táluka than any other. The only tálukas in which verification of the Mutation Registers was completed are Hukeri, Gokák and

Khánápur though in Parasgad it was only in one village that the work was not completed. In other tálukas there are a number of villages in which the entries were not fully tested. It is not, however, always possible for a Circle Inspector to test every entry in the Mutation Register of a village. If parties are absent at the time of the Inspector's visit entries must remain unchecked and visits cannot be repeated indefinitely.

Kolába

... The Mutation Registers have been kept up-to-date throughout the district except in a few Mahád villages for want of printed forms, the supply of which from the Yeravda Central Prison has been delayed.

APPENDIX C.

Statement I showing crop, waste, boundary marks and other inspection carried out by Circle Inspectors in the Districts during the year 1908-09.

Name of District.	Number of Circle Inspectors in each District.	Number of Government villages in each district.		Number of days actually devoted to inspection work.	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Repair of boundary marks.				Inspection of Tagal work.		Examination of birth and death registers.		Record-of-Rights Inspection.			
		Total.	Number inspected.		Total number of occupied survey numbers.	Number of survey numbers inspected.	Number of waste numbers other than Forest.	Number inspected.	Number of villages in which repairs were effected during the year.	Number of marks found out of repair.	Number of marks repaired by		Number of Tagal works examined.	Number in which work was finished.	Entries checked.	Errors detected.	Entries in Village Form No. 1—C checked.	Errors detected.	Entries in Village Form No. 1—D checked.	Errors detected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Northern Division.</i>																				
Ahmedabad ...	19	447	446	1,729	175,348	33,200	32,526	4,633	129	93,625	58,193	34,237	72	63	3,975	47	...	...	15,923	916
Kaira ...	21	525	525	2,258	285,602	29,849	34,749	4,354	113	129,626	68,109	39,369	43	30	8,136	40	...	...	44,832	1,230
Panch Mahals...	14	426	401	2,633	71,720	12,396	11,024	2,062	69	38,322	18,254	8,594	149	131	475	36	16,384	377	5,659	433
Broach ...	15	407	405	2,496	126,565	11,543	9,700	1,188	92	104,469	47,364	27,856	...	...	8,599	29	...	...	48,179	1,376
Surat ...	21	816	760	1,256	245,431	18,735	9,053	1,300	147	180,947	104,626	76,322	20	11	6,773	23	591	43	36,032	1,020
Thana ...	37	1,549	1,325	3,741	195,923	11,578	16,988	2,657	359	111,603	54,172	35,579	43	33	10,592	175	75,723	1,190	48,570	1,717
<i>Central Division.</i>																				
East Khândesh...	50	1,733	1,553	159	197,876	18,576	8,521	2,113	398	256,354	251,070	5,284	327	267	19,657	105	Work completed in all talukas.	...	33,373	*
West Khândesh.	35	1,213	1,115	3,760	128,186	13,945	17,217	1,669	244	145,500	133,162	11,822	256	196	8,041	53	...	...	15,159	No record kept.
Nasik ...	42	1,518	1,353	2,069	229,140	15,508	12,354	1,157	299	114,292	83,937	23,279	263	207	6,984	18	71,164	...	20,176	161
Ahmednagar ...	33	1,228	1,231	1,912	224,711	13,888	6,145	722	182	49,435	43,514	5,920	295	183	5,792	10	18,373	...	26,321	1,778
Poona ...	28	1,007	999	2,748	197,690	13,263	1,779	330	92	86,219	73,301	11,625	131	88	4,980	100	102,305	...	6,874	...
Sholapur ...	19	668	668	1,609	112,072	11,133	2,014	519	143	138,900	125,790	4,528	401	339	7,856	11	...	...	20,160	106
Satara ...	32	965	930	3,919	219,629	12,096	1,538	421	219	337,886	260,623	28,861	204	125	7,068	336	55,489	528	18,722	230
<i>Southern Division.</i>																				
Beigam ...	32	914	911	4,379	160,587	12,186	5,059	944	219	189,293	153,781	37,022	113	59	6,121	76	...	...	83,159	3,698
Bijapur ...	40	1,013	1,001	7,713	180,863	12,736	3,192	549	148	109,407	106,713	2,694	316	124	7,038	63	129,613	7,607	27,277	2,501
Dhârwar ...	41	1,294	1,266	5,874	168,325	14,908	4,288	842	245	153,037	78,046	69,685	375	143	6,562	126	2,145	...	33,214	...
Kolaba ...	33	1,540	1,298	3,223	146,240	6,347	6,369	862	330	196,916	148,543	48,373	4	4	5,912	44	20,321	36	37,999	389
Ratnâgiri ...	25	1,340	688	2,616	184,519	3,234	4,525	1,342	63	30,541	15,701	14,840	10	8	4,012	79	96,328	502	19,098	473
Kanara ...	38	1,367	1,249	5,302	135,210	15,789	13,423	1,948	299	122,269	73,646	48,543	11	4	5,838	41	2,126	379	69,348	373

* Information not available.

F. G. PRATT,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX C—continued.

*Statement II showing the measurement and classification work performed by
Circle Inspectors during the year 1908-09.*

Name of District.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.		New cases received during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		Balance at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Measure-ment.	Classi-fication.	Measure-ment.	Classi-fication.	Measure-ment.	Classi-fication.	Measure-ment.	Classi-fication.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad ...	60	1	181	3	131	2	110	2	
Kaira ...	34	1	162	...	157	1	39	...	
Panch Maháls ...	42	2	282	17	290	18	34	1	
Broach ...	49	...	213	...	221	...	41	...	
Surat ...	203	2	569	24	669	21	103	5	
Thána ...	68	6	354	43	301	42	121	7	
Total ...	456	12	1,761	87	1,769	84	448	15	
East Khándesh ...	43	...	268	...	268	...	49	...	
West Khándesh ...	51	...	232	1	251	1	32	...	
Násik ...	77	...	602	...	613	...	66	...	
Ahmednagar ...	97	...	189	...	258	...	28	...	
Poona ...	138	1	338	...	308	1	168	...	
Sholápur ...	87	...	245	...	250	...	82	...	
Sátára ...	144	...	286	...	264	...	166	...	
Total ...	643	1	2,160	1	2,212	2	591	...	
Belgaum ...	134	...	199	...	215	...	118	...	
Bijápur ...	312	...	297	2	326	1	283	1	
Dhárwár ...	183	...	310	...	216	...	277	...	
Kolába ...	257	4	231	15	412	17	76	2	
Ratnágiri ...	348	...	256	...	285	...	319	...	
Kánara ...	233	...	476	1	473	...	236	1	
Total ...	1,467	4	1,769	18	1,927	18	1,309	4	
Grand Total ...	2,586	17	5,690	106	5,908	104	2,348	19	

F. G. PRATT,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement III showing the test of Village Officers' and Circle Inspectors' inspection work by Sub-Divisional Officers and Māmlatdārs in the Districts during the year 1908-09.

Name of District.		Number of Govern- ment villages.		Number of vill- ages in which boundary marks repair was ex- amined.	Number of Survey Numbers in which crop record was checked.		Birth and death register.				Village Forms I.-C. and I.-D.				
		Total in the dis- trict.	Number visited during the year.		Village Officers' work.	Circle Inspec- tors' work.	Number of villages in which birth and death registers checked.	Village Accountant's work.		Circle Inspec- tor's work.		Village Officer's work.		Circle Inspector's work.	
								No. of entries checked.	Errors detec- ted.	No. of entries checked.	Errors detec- ted.	No. of entries checked.	Errors detec- ted.	No. of entries checked.	Errors detec- ted.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7				8				
Ahmedabad	Sub-divisional Officers.	447	344	33	2,928	421	236	4,246	25	...	...	2,890	183	704	14
	Mámlatdárs ...	447	367	91	5,564	1,932	...	1,143	13	865	...	3,958	321	1,842	20
Kaira	Sub-divisional Officers.	525	382	19	2,141	96	207	79	14	424	10	229	...	1,626	13
	Mámlatdárs ...	525	487	65	2,404	927	477	2,548	95	588	...	5,629	44	2,145	...
Panch hals.	Sub-divisional Officers.	428	227	21	369	No separate record kept.	227	28	3	1,074	3	565	...	352	26
	Mámlatdárs ...	428	396	51	1,911	1,102	518	1,697	31	618	...	2,250	95	9,039	...
Broach	Sub-divisional Officers.	407	323	42	2,955	720	271	...	4	...	...	4,159	...	...	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	407	382	81	4,782	1,639	379	1,601	7	599	2	12,894	591	3,011	10
Surat	Sub-divisional Officers.	816½	600	86	2,463	907	443	...	...	...	...	794	...	406	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	816½	683	174	4,586	990	580	59	124	...	...	9,024	27	6,834	...
Thana	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,549	566	62	693	20	432	...	264	...	42	12,859	...	570	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,549	1,056	179	3,459	1,425	742	...	69	...	...	31,562	...	17,984	...
East Khan- desh.	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,780	706	271	943*	171*	505	491	60	No record	...	5,615	12	1,633	No record.
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,780	1,231	389	1,952*	448*	980	2,340	189	543	10	8,654	103	3,078	61
West Khan- desh.	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,212	582	69	1,514	461	271	18	4	...	...	2,380	...	178	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,212	1,034	183	1,964	759	896	1,887	77	1,109	1	4,026	351	3,134	105
Nasik	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,533	763	137	60	17	430	...	...	...	...	6,488	...	...	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,533	1,308	155	2,034	893	1,188	3,009	71	322	7	34,583	397	28,759	8
Ahmednagar.	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,228½	498	85	481	106	189	238	2	95	...	5,567	187	225	15
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,228½	1,014	188	1,635	514	730	2,205	53	681	4	26,449	198	1,781	13
Poona	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,007½	507	192	903	317	446	...	4	...	...	34,733	...	33,072	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,007½	864	31	2,713	1,318	913	4,210	59	943	...	13,208	257	16,291	275
Sholapur	Sub-divisional Officers.	668	380	48	473	277	254	436	3	313	...	1,869	59	780	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	668	620	193	3,982	769	566	1,264	33	310	...	6,783	241	8,691	56
Satara	Sub-divisional Officers.	965	523	36	593	21	...	421	...	...	...	2,335	...	62	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	965	784	211	3,360	569	...	2,956	195	392	5	8,388	153	6,155	175
Belgaum	Sub-divisional Officers.	914	283	292	441	990	206	...	251	...	...	1,468	No record kept.	568	No record kept.
	Mámlatdárs ...	914	805	272	2,614	95	751	...	38	...	1	13,688	230	7,301	15
Bijapur	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,013	561	67	1,791	18	420	...	...	...	...	8,624	31	...	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,013	926	78	1,781	518	613	3,041	16	1,093	3	20,373	782	27,639	603
Dhárwar	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,290	458	32	577	4	364	...	38	...	...	444	...	...	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,294	1,042	131	4,349	1,139	785	...	32	...	130	8,712	...	3,826	...
Kolaba	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,540	451	53	354	81	326	454	16	...	...	546	...	3,152	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,540	1,274	78	1,879	228	1,196	2,366	70	410	13	10,843	39	3,948	4
Ratnagiri	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,340	402	43	420	113	330	1,117	54	...	...	5,092	284	2,014	284
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,340	1,080	49	800	237	970	6,893	120	462	17	25,982	217	22,784	96
Kánara	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,417	355	16	381	81	110	...	9	...	...	823	7	5,551†	13
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,417	1,238	176	4,762	1,651	722	1,498	61	220	1	23,393	470	16,624	158

* Besides this crop record of 892 and 1,227 survey numbers was checked by Sub-divisional Officers and Māmlatdārs respectively. Details of this work are not available.

† This figure includes entries of Village Officers' work also.

F. G. PRATT,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and

APPENDIX

Statement IV showing the details of work done by the

Name of District.	Number of Government villages in the District.		Total number of days devoted to all kinds of inspection.	Number of days devoted to test work.	Number of Circle Inspectors.	Number of Circles.	Crop and Waste Inspection numbers checked.						Number of villages in which boundary marks repairs examined.
	Total.	Inspected.					Early.		Late.		Waste.		
							Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.	Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.	Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ahmedabad ...	447	178	191	128	19	18	809	993	465	768	119	210	85
Kaira ...	525	366	207	145	22	21	90	471	18	136	28	97	29
Panch Mahals ...	426	146	92	92	14	14	107	322	5	8	17	50	26
Broach ...	407	273	137	127	15	15	278	807	106	346	25	193	64
Surat ...	816½	174	212	113	21	21	1,125	1,866	333	810	186	260	81
Thana ...	1,575	208	125	...	37	37	213	842	20	52	...	134	20
East Khándesh ...	1,733	214	155	155	50	50	234	210	32	35	29	25	53
West Khándesh ...	1,212	205	206	172	35	35	293	623	55	131	37	85	389
Nasik ...	1,012	205	165	165	33	33	164	331	16	66	9	28	114
Ahmednagar ...	1,228½	164	191	...	33	33	123	141	23	74	15	28	327
Poona ...	1,007½	225	211	211	28	28	4	81	123	13	15	7	225
Sholapur ...	668	232	197	197	19	19	217	119	80	287	13	65	97
Sátara ...	965	226	181	...	32	32	542	417	431	319	57	88	...
Belgaum ...	914	161	86	168	33	33	69	101	15	48	...	...	109
Dijapur ...	1,013	156	62	136	40	40	185	392	161	144	23	11	533
Dhárwar ...	1,282	172	167	102	41	41	79	138	45	10	...	...	273
Kolaba ..	1,540	196	162	147	33	33	224	309	34	57	5	...	42
Ratnágiri ..	299	91	46	189	25	25	173	237	27	81	49	66	20
Kánara ...	1,417	252	127	109	37	37	38	583	14	33	3	2	612

C—continued.

District Inspectors of the Districts in 1908-09.

Entries in the Return of Population and Agricultural Stock tested.	Entries in the Birth and Death Register tested.	Number of Survey Numbers tested.				Number of entries in Village Form 1—C and 1—D tested.	Number of Circle Books checked.	Number of Village Accountants examined in final test.	Number of Village Accountants trained by the Survey Department and examined in measurement work.	Taluka Forms Nos. 33 to 36-A checked.	Number of Tagal works inspected.	Number of entries in Village Form No. XV inspected.	Remarks.
		Measured by the Circle Inspector.	Classed by the Circle Inspector.	Measured by the General Duty Inspector.	Classed by the General Duty Inspector.								
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	678	45	10	15	3	6,263	99	6	...	No. of talukas.	...	112	
5	179	24	...	29	2	3,552	262	12	...	7	5	147	
...	523	63	6	26	15	1,993	50	16	...	...	5	144	
...	877	31	...	26	2	7,643	84	6	...	...	...	434	
...	540	161	123	16	15	4,382	88	9	...	2	8	223	
...	379	18	10	...	2	7,147	94	29	...	...	...	143	
...	482	43, Pot biasas 196	...	4	4	4,014	397	64	...	9	6	212	
...	1,803	51	...	3	5	2,272	386	39	6	7	...	613	
291	525	100	...	29	2	4,997	10	87	1	5	14	342	
544	893	30	...	13	...	4,792	301	88	...	11	30	376	
...	540	25	...	...	...	1—C 5,338 1—D 405	204	76	...	8	18	162	
...	459	27	...	29	5	1,562	44	84	...	...	...	1,203	
292	851	46	...	4	511	804	140	70	...	9	4	692	
...	1,348	79	...	17	1	2,555	150	119	...	...	...	9	
308	641	160	...	13	1	1—C 4,752 1—D 233	146	106	...	8	4	82	
...	672	29	...	15	...	2,896	75	125	...	7	5	39	
14	451	58	5	3	22	3,731	90	84	...	...	...	85	
...	297	32	2	1	2	3,684	160	13	...	2	10	159	
...	831	57	...	3	...	1—C 29 1—D 8,582	...	86	...	...	...	73	

F. G. PRATT,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement V showing the progress of Circle Book compilation by the Circle Inspectors for the year 1908-09.

Name of the District.	Number of Circle Inspectors on compilation work.	Total number of years and villages for which information was to be compiled in Circle Books.		Information compiled during the year.		Number of years for which information remains to be compiled.						Remarks.
		Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.	Rough Copy.		Village Copy.		Taluka Copy.		
						Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmedabad	13	447	1	447	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	21	525	1	525	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	14	212	3	212	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	11	301	1	301	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	21	20	1	...	...	20	1	20	1	20	1	
		267	2	267	1	267	1	267	1	267	1	
		477	3	477	1	477	2	477	2	477	2	
		30	4	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	
Thana	25	394	13	394	12	394	1	394	1	394	1	
		200	12	200	11	200	1	200	1	200	1	
		86	11	86	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		88	10	88	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		595	9	595	8	595	1	595	1	595	1	
		212	5	212	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh	47	1,709	1	1,709	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh	35	1,201	1	1,201	1	166	1	...	...	...	...
Nasik	13	224	1	69	1	54	1	54	1	155	1	
		216	2	216	1	216	1	216	1	216	1	
		107	3	...	...	107	3	107	3	107	3	
Ahmednagar	33	1,228	1	1,024	1	204	1	204	1	204	1	
Poona	23	849	1	829	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	
		158	2	158	2	158	1	158	1	158	1	
Sholapur	13	78	2	78	1	78	1	78	1	78	1	
		233	3	233	1	233	2	233	2	233	2	
		118	4	118	1	118	3	118	3	118	3	
		112	4	112	2	112	2	112	2	112	2	
		70	5	70	4	70	1	70	1	70	1	
		57	5	57	1	57	4	57	4	57	4	
Satara	32	866	1	866	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		100	2	2	2	...	...	98	2	98	2	
		28	3	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	33	570	1	570	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		148	2	148	1	148	1	148	1	148	1	
		53	2	53	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		140	3	...	...	140	3	140	3	140	3	
Bijapur	37	614	1	614	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		288	2	288	1	288	1	288	1	288	1	
		111	3	110	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	
Dharwar	31	621	1	328	1	293	1	259	1	293	1	
		438	2	348	2	90	2	90	2	90	2	
		106	3	14	3	92	3	92	3	92	3	
		33	4	33	2	33	2	33	2	33	2	
Kolaba	33	1,070	1	1,070	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		274	2	274	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		226	2	226	1	226	1	226	1	226	1	
Ratnagiri	24	93	1	90	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	
		34	2	33	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
		32	2	32	1	32	1	32	1	32	1	
		84	4	84	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	10	...	...	1	10	1	10	1	10	
		4	13	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15	13	15	12	15	1	15	1	15	1	
		27	15	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	17	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	19	...	...	1	19	1	19	1	19	
		5	22	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	24	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	30	1,417	1	1,417	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

F. G. PRATT,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE LAND RECORD STAFF.

The work of the District Inspectors of Agriculture has again been satisfactory, and there are few complaints against them from the Collectors. The Circle Inspectors on the other hand are generally described in slighting terms; their measurement and classification work is unsatisfactory and in arrears; their crop-inspections, Record-of-Rights work and examination of birth and death registers are perfunctory and indifferent. Mr. Sladen remarks of them:—"Too much is expected of them in the time and nothing is learnt thoroughly. So many Circle Inspectors are merely qualifying for higher posts and are no help, and their knowledge of measuring is of no practical value." Mr. Ewbank disparages the system still more by saying:—"The Circle Inspectors who have been promoted from the Taláti grade have been the least satisfactory workers." On the other hand it is pointed out in their defence that they have been overburdened with an impossible task in the matter of repairs to boundary marks, and that where relieved of this their work has been fair. The boundary marks orders have been recently revised and the yearly task demanded will no longer be impossible. In Surat the plan has been adopted of entrusting the repairs of boundary marks to a special temporary establishment, recovering the cost from the occupants and it appears probable that this plan will be extended to other districts.

The number of Talátis in the division who have gone through a course of training in survey is 1,341 or 81·5 per cent. of the total.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., ON THE LAND RECORD STAFF IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION IN THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

The District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, Sátára, was reverted to his original post on account of inefficiency: otherwise the work of Inspectors was on the whole satisfactory. They complain that they find it difficult to exercise sufficient control over the Circle Inspectors because the latter are under the immediate orders of the Mámlatdárs who employ them much on miscellaneous work. But this is inevitable where there is only one Inspector for a whole district: the Mámlatdár must remain the immediate and direct superior of the Circle Inspectors in his taluka.

There is little new to be said about the work of the Circle Inspectors themselves. The rules for the repair of boundary marks (Government Resolution No. 10527 of the 6th November 1906) do not appear to have been fully enforced. The work remained incomplete in great measure in the Násik and Sátára districts, partly on account of the engagement of Circle Inspectors on other work.

The measurement of sub-divided occupancies was carried out in Chopda, Bhusáwal and Pachora talukas of East Khándesh, in Shirpur taluka of West Khándesh, in Bhimthadi, Háveli and Sirur talukas and Dhond petha of Poona and in the Nagar Taluka. It was also carried out in a few villages of Khatav, Khánapur and Wálwa talukas in Sátára. The Collector of Sátára again reports that the people are generally unwilling to pay for the work. The total number of sub-divisions measured was 110,240.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, S. D., ON THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD STAFF FOR 1908-09.

Circle Inspectors.

The work of Circle Inspectors is a good deal hindered—

- (1) by the taking away of permanent hands for training in survey,
- (2) by the disproportionate time spent on boundary mark repairs.

Time should do something to lessen the first difficulty. Of the total number of Circle Inspectors in the Southern Division there are now 164 trained and 48 remain to be trained.

As to the second when all the Collectors have put a penal rate on boundary marks repaired by Government agency the Circle Inspectors should have little to do except to inspect.

Measurement Work.

The following table shows the number of measurement cases received and disposed of during the year:—

District.	Balance on 1st August 1908.	Received in 1908-09.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Remarks.
Belgaum ...	134	199	333	215	118	
Bijapur ...	312	297	609	326	283	
Dhárwár ...	197	351	548	198	350	
				up to 1st July.		
Kánara ...	160	509	669	453	216	
Kolába ...	257	231	488	412	76	
Ratnágiri ...	348	256	604	285	319	

These figures differ somewhat from those given by the Superintendent in his report at paragraph 26. They, however, show that the arrears are still heavy and in Dhárwár the new work received during the year was practically untouched and point out the necessity of a freer use than hitherto of the power given to the Collector by Government Resolution No. 6067 of 17th June 1907 of appointing special Circle Inspectors for this purpose. Mr. Mackie's warning, that unless the disposal of measurement work is supervised by higher officers no satisfactory results can be hoped for even after the present arrears are cleared off by special Circle Inspectors and that fresh arrears would accumulate soon enough, deserves to be brought specially to the notice of the Collectors. Mr. Mardhekar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Bijapur, thinks that training for 6 months scarcely makes a competent measurer. The measurement cases are not however usually of a difficult nature and it ought to be easy for a Circle Inspector with this training to dispose of them if properly supervised. Any difficult case that would arise could of course be disposed of with the help of the General Duty Circle Inspector. Mr. Mackie's remarks as to the training point to a conclusion directly opposite to that of Mr. Mardhekar.

Boundary Mark Repairs.

Except in the Kárwár Sub-Division of the Kánára District the work was nowhere done according to the programme. In the Northern Sub-Division of the Bijapur District the work is said to be unsatisfactory as it was not properly checked by Mámlatdárs and Head Kárkúns. In the Southern Sub-Division also it is said to be notably deficient. In the Central Sub-Division of the Bijapur District it is reported that 52,803 marks were repaired by the rayats themselves and only 1,399 by the Circle Inspectors—a very satisfactory result. In the Ratnágiri District in several villages of Málvan, Khed, Chiplun, Ratnágiri, Sangmeshwar and also in two villages of Mandangad Petha the occupants repaired their own boundary marks. These results appear to be satisfactory and a general application of the orders in Government Resolution No. 5865 of 16th June 1909 regarding levy of penal rates will, it is hoped in course of time, lead to similar results in other places also.

The Commissioner entirely agrees with Mr. Mackie in his opinion that while penal rates should be levied where marks are repaired through the agency of Circle Inspectors the amount to be paid to the Contractor should be at a reasonable rate independently of that levied from the rayats and that

the difference between the two should be credited to Government. During his last tour in Kánara the Commissioner observed that penal rates were adopted for payments to contractors even for marks in Government waste lands and orders were, therefore, issued to the Collector of Kánara to set the matter right.

As regards Mr. Mackie's proposal to extend the period within which the boundary marks repairs should be done the subject has been dealt with in a joint report of the Commissioners, recently submitted to Government recommending that the period should be fixed at the discretion of the Commissioner of the Division according to the needs of each district. There is something to be said for the Superintendent's suggestion that the Circle Inspector should be set to do a part of boundary mark repairs work in every village of his circle each year instead of in a proportion of whole villages but the Commissioner is not inclined to reopen the question at present. There are obvious advantages in getting all the boundary marks of one village properly repaired at one time.

District Inspectors.

The District Inspectors have, on the whole, been well reported on. The Belgaum District Inspector's work having been found to be unsatisfactory he was reverted to the Mámlatdár's position as recommended by the Settlement Commissioner.

Circle Books.

The reports do not show the progress made in the compilation work. It is, however, yet behind hand in some places, *e.g.*, Parasgad, Chikodi, Khánápur and Sampgaon of the Belgaum District, Bágalkot and Hungund in the Bijápur District. The Commissioner has always doubted whether the benefits that may be expected from the maintenance of circle books, are such as to make it worthwhile to maintain them.

Village Accountants and their training in Survey.

In paragraph 19 of the Superintendent's report is given the result of the survey classes held in all the districts during the year.

In Kánara, Belgaum and Ratnágiri the trained accountant was not employed to measure the record-of-rights sub-divisions. In the Ratnágiri District 2 accountants measured 50 survey numbers. Mr. Brendon, Collector of Belgaum, observes that out of 696 trained Kulkarnis only 24 are good surveyors.

Mr. Pratt has now drafted simpler instructions than those in the present manual for giving the training in survey and it has to be seen how far the Kulkarni will be benefitted thereby. The whole subject of survey training to Village Accountants is now before Government. From the report of the Sub-Divisional Officer, II Division, Dhárwár, it appears that failure to pass the survey test was punished by suspension for 6 months and recovery of the costs of training in some cases.

Record-of-Rights.

Though Appendix B to the Superintendent's report does not show it the record has yet to be introduced into the Sindgi and Bágevádi Tálukas of the Bijápur District. It is satisfactory to note from the district reports that the work of maintaining the Mutation Registers was done better during the year than in the previous year. In the Kánara District the Collector tried a new scheme. It was ordered that alongside the entry relating to crops of each survey number the actual cultivators' names should be entered in Village Form No. III, the object being to discover unrecorded mutations. Mr. Monteath reports that there was a remarkable improvement in the record of mutations due to the new scheme.

In some talukas the record was due for re-writing. But as the forms are being revised by Mr. Pratt the work was postponed until further orders.

It is complained by some officers that owing to the various instructions issued from time to time on the subject of writing up the Record-of-Rights and Mutation Registers not being available at one place the Village Accountant is not a little puzzled. When the new forms are approved it will be necessary to issue a compact manual containing the act, rules, forms and instructions up to date in one place.

The orders regarding free grant of copies of entries in the Record-of-Rights will, no doubt, be appreciated by the public, but the difficulty in applying them of paying the Village Officer's remuneration has just been represented by the Settlement Commissioner and a proposal for modifying those orders is under consideration.

The report of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, S. D., is herewith forwarded. Mr. Mackie has as usual done an excellent year's work.

M. C. GIBB,
Commissioner, S. D.

*Part III of the Land Revenue Administration Report for the
Province of Sind for the year 1908-1909.*

No. 533 OF 1910.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, ^{27th}₁₉₁₀ February 1910.*

1. Revised rates of assessment were introduced in the year under report in the Sānghar and Khipro tálukas of the Thar and Párkar district. Appendix A showing the financial results of the new rates is attached. Proposals for the resettlement of tálukas Lárkána, Kámbar and Rátodero in the Lárkána district were submitted to Government during the year and have been sanctioned since its close. Proposals have also been prepared for the revision of rates in tálukas Nasirábád, Sehván, Dádu and Johi in the Lárkána district, Guni, Bádin, Tándó Bágo, Dero Mohbat, Naushábro, Moro and Kandiáro in the Hyderabad district and Sukkur and Garhi Yásin in the Sukkur district. These will be submitted to Government as soon as possible.

2. Appendix B shows the amount of survey work done by the Head Record Office, as compared with that shown in last year's report. The figures for 1907-1908 are for 9 months only—proportional figures for 12 months are given below them in red ink—a comparison of these latter figures with the figures for 1908-1909 shows a slight decrease in the number of cases received for correction and duly returned, but columns 12 and 14 show smaller amount of arrears remaining at the end of the year.

The total number of survey registers prepared, columns 25 to 27, was 915 as compared with 789 in the proportional figures. Of these 915 registers, 243 were completely prepared: in 385 registers the column of canal clearance abatement only, and in 25 the columns of assessment were filled up, while in the remaining 262 registers both the columns of canal clearance abatement and of assessment were completed.

These survey registers and those shown in column 33 belong to táluka Sujáwal of the Karachi district; tálukas Sháhdádpur, Tándó Alláhyar, Hyderabad, Hála, Guni and Sákrand of the Hyderabad district; tálukas Labdária, Kákar, Rátodero and Dádu of the Lárkána district; táluka Ghotki of the Sukkur district; and the Non-Jámráo portions of tálukas Mirpurkhás and Sinjhoró of the Thar and Párkar district. The registers for tálukas Sháhdádpur, Tándó Alláhyar, Hyderabad, Labdária, Kákar and Non-Jámráo dehs of tálukas Mirpurkhás and Sinjhoró have been prepared in consequence of the revision of rates in them. In the case of the other tálukas the new survey registers are intended to replace those worn out.

New registers for tálukas Nasirábád, Kámbar, Lárkána, Rátodero, Bádin, Guni and Sukkur are in hand.

3. The first copy of 465 registers was completed with the exception of the column of assessment: 254 second copies and 216 third copies were also prepared with the exception of the columns just mentioned, for the use of tapádárs and táluka offices.

4. Columns 18 to 24 show the number of maps supplied. Compared with the proportional figures for last year the number shows a slight decrease. The greatest decrease occurs under column 21, and is due largely to the fire in the Head Record Office in December 1908 which destroyed, or seriously damaged, the Head Record Office copies of English maps, and prevented compliance with all the requisitions received.

5. Corrections were carried out in the Head Record Office in the case of 5,489 survey numbers. In the case of 1,081 survey numbers, the corrections

were due to reservations under Sections 37 and 38 of the Land Revenue Code, the remaining 4,408 survey numbers comprising work done by the revenue tapādárs. Two copies of the *Ghāt-wādh* register for 5,489 survey numbers were prepared,—one for the Head Record Office and the other for the táluka offices concerned. The entries as regards 294 numbers were tested by the Superintendent's office and mistakes were found in the case of 5 numbers only.

The Head Record Office was also employed on other miscellaneous work connected with enquiries and references from the various districts, and with the entry of new measurements in the office copies of the Head Record Office.

6. Appendix C shows the amount of survey work performed by the village establishments (apart from that done by survey parties)—the papers relating to to which were received for examination and returned duly scrutinized by the Head Record Office. The examination of this work and the alterations in the maps and registers were carried out by zabits on the temporary establishment. Their number was three at the beginning of the year but a fourth zabit was sanctioned from March 1909. The amount of arrears at the end of the year was nearly double that at the end of the preceding year. The reasons assigned are (a) that a considerable amount of work came in towards the close of the year and (b) that the zabits had to do more miscellaneous work than before, being employed on the preparation of registers of 896 survey numbers and *Ghāt-wādh* forms of 718 survey numbers for the use of táluka offices and tapādárs.

7. The number of Revenue Surveyors remained the same as in the previous year. Three held charge of survey parties: one was as usual at the disposal of the Colonization Officer, Jámráo Canal. The 2 remaining men were employed independently of survey parties in miscellaneous survey work,—one in táluka Sehván (on the demarcation of a disputed boundary) and in táluka Kákar, and the other in táluka Shikárpur.

8. The three survey parties were employed in the following tálukas :—

Party.	Tálukas.
A. ...	... Kákar.
B. ...	... Kákar and Shikárpur.
C. ...	... Kákar.

Appendix D shows the amount of work done by the parties, and the test taken by the Revenue Surveyors in charge and by the Superintendent.

9. 61,888 acres were measured by the three parties as against 74,402 in 1907-1908. The average amount per party is roughly 20,629 as against 24,800 acres in the previous year. The decrease is easily explained. The survey parties contained only 20 tapādárs as opposed to 29 tapādárs in the preceding year. Also the barani lands in Kákar táluka being mostly "band barani", the number of bends in each number was far greater than usual, which necessitated the expenditure of more time in measurement. But the actual outturn per man shows an increase of over 500 acres. In addition to the amount shown above, the 2 Revenue Surveyors working independently measured an area of 4,032 acres, making a total of 65,920 acres.

10. The Revenue Surveyors in charge tested 1,664 of the 11,397 numbers measured by tapādárs working in survey parties. The Superintendent tested 698 numbers. An error of 4 per cent. or over was detected in 20 numbers only.

The Superintendent retested 112 numbers, previously tested by Revenue Surveyors; in one of these an error of 3 per cent. was discovered. Of the 731 survey numbers measured by the 2 Surveyors without charge of a party, the Superintendent tested 30 numbers. No error of 4 per cent. or over was detected.

The Superintendent states that the work of testing measurements last cold weather was more tedious than in previous years for the reason given in the preceding paragraph.

11. Nine officers, táluka munshis and clerks were sent up for 3 months' training in survey. They were attached to the survey party working in Kákar, and of the 64 numbers measured by them, the Superintendent tested 36. No

errors of importance were discovered. They were examined at the end of their course and all qualified.

12. During his tour, the Superintendent tested the survey work of 2 Revenue tapádárs—one in táluka Rátodero and the other in táluka Labdária. Of the 6 numbers he tested in Rátodero, one had been already tested by the Supervising Tapádár. The Divisional Tapádár had tested previously 3 of the 7 numbers tested in Labdária táluka. The Superintendent discovered an error of 4 per cent. and over in 4 numbers, one of which had been tested by the Divisional Tapádár. The results of the test were communicated to the Assistant Collectors concerned. The survey papers, i. e. maps, registers, field books and bundies, relating to work done by tapádárs and Divisional Tapádárs in 1,200 survey numbers in the Sukkur and Lárkána districts were examined and checked. Slight errors were discovered in 495 numbers and corrected.

13. The parties commenced field work on November 1st. and completed it on the following dates :—

A party	...	... April 15th, 1909.
B party	...	... May 27th, 1909.
C party	...	... April 17th, 1909.

and recess work began at Hyderabad on the following dates :—

A party	...	... 27th April.
B party	...	... 5th June.
C party	...	... 26th April.

11,397 survey numbers were plotted on to maps and entries made in regard to them in the records. The Superintendent tested the entries and plotting of 432 numbers. Errors and omissions were discovered in 6 numbers only, and were duly corrected.

50 out of the 731 numbers measured by the 2 Surveyors working independently were also tested by the Superintendent and were found correct.

14. The usual class for training Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Mukhtiárkars was formed. One Assistant Collector, one Deputy Collector and 5 Mukhtiárkars attended, and all qualified. Those tapádárs who had received only two months' tuition or who had forgotten survey work were required to join survey parties for a year to remedy their deficiencies. They were relieved on September 15th and returned to duty in the Revenue Department.

15. The District Registrars' offices of the Karáchi, Lárkána, Sukkur and Thar and Párkar districts were examined by the Superintendent during the year under report and the results communicated by him to the Inspector-General of Registration.

16. The monthly prices of provisions supplied to the troops and followers at Hyderabad were checked as required by Government Resolution No. 2019 of 9th April 1902. In one or two cases appreciable differences in the rates given by the Huzúr Deputy Collector were found.

17. The subjoined table shows the results of the Superintendent's examination of Táluka Forms 35 and 36. The mistakes detected were communicated to the táluka officials concerned through the heads of the various districts.

No.	Táluka.	Number of dehs examined.	Number of dehs found correct.	Number of dehs found incorrect.	Number of mistakes detected.
1	Kákár ...	44	...	44	149
2	Mehár ...	68	1	67	86
3	Nasirábád ...	96	2	94	102
4	Lárkána ...	43	...	43	72
5	Rátodero ...	132	...	132	158
6	Labdária ...	58	14	44	66
7	Sukkur ...	54	1	53	216
8	Shikárpur ...	73	6	67	202
9	Garhi Yásin (Nausháhro Ábro) ...	59	...	59	164
	Total ...	627	24	603	1,215

18. The total cost of the Land Record Office, including the cost of measurement and demarcation by survey parties and 2 Revenue Surveyors, was

Rs. 92,946. This figure does not include the pay, etc., of the tapādārs serving on parties: their pay is met direct by the Revenue Department.

19. The preparation of a Record of Right was undertaken in the following tálukas during the year under report:—

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nausháhro | ... | ... | } Hyderabad district. |
| 2. Hála | ... | ... | |
| 3. Bádin | ... | ... | |
| 4. Lárkána | ... | ... | |
| 5. Dádu | ... | ... | } Lárkána district. |
| 6. Nasirábád | ... | ... | |
| 7. Shikárpur | ... | ... | Sukkur district. |
| 8. Kándhkot | ... | ... | } Upper Sind Frontier district. |
| 9. 23 dehs comprising the Sir Amani tract of the Shah-dádpur táluka. | ... | ... | |
| 10. Sámghar | ... | ... | |
| 11. Umarkot | ... | ... | } Thar and Párkar district. |
| 12. Circles 3, 4 and 5 of the Sinjhoró táluka. | ... | ... | |

The Collector of Hyderabad having withdrawn his recommendation for the exemption from the operation of the Record of Rights Act of the jágir areas of the Hyderabad táluka and the agricultural areas within the Hyderabad Municipal limits, work was also undertaken in these areas, *vide* Government Resolutions No. 7155, dated the 14th July 1909, and No. 10101, dated the 6th October 1908. In addition to this enquiry and test work which remained in arrears at the close of the preceding year in the Rátodero táluka of the Lárkána district, Ubauro táluka of the Sukkur district and Thul táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district was proceeded with and brought to completion in the year under report. It will be observed that no work was done in any táluka of the Karáchi district. It was at first proposed to take the Mirpur Sákro táluka in hand but, as reported in this office Memorandum No. 903, dated the 17th March 1909, embodied in Government Resolution No. 4753, dated the 14th May 1909, the proposal had to be abandoned on account of the unusually heavy floods which visited the delta tract in August and September 1908.

20. The following table shows the work done during the year in the twelve tálukas mentioned in the earlier portion of the preceding paragraph, and that remaining to be done at the end of the year:—

Name of táluka.	Total number of villages and survey numbers in the táluka excluding those in areas exempt from the operation of the Record of Rights Act.		Numbers of survey numbers in regard to which the enquiries have been completed.	Number of entries made in the record.	Number of entries in regard to which the test work has been completed.	Number of survey numbers in regard to which enquiries remain to be made.	Number of entries which remain to be tested.	Remarks.
	Villages.	Survey numbers.						
Nausháhro	108	42,363	42,363	48,369	48,369	* Inquiry work in connection with these survey numbers has been completed since the close of the year.
Hála	110	31,300	30,637	30,637	30,637	663*	663	
Bádin	169	58,410	58,410	56,461	56,461	.....	...
Lárkána	67	34,535	34,217	26,469	†	218	†	† The exact figures have not been given by the Collector but a considerable part of the work was completed before the end of the year.
Dádu	53	20,777	20,777	20,777	20,777	.....	...
Nasirábád	24	24,964	24,964	42,643	‡	.....	...
Shikárpur	92 non-municipal areas.	29,970	29,767	29,767	28,495	203	2,073	‡ The exact number of entries tested is not stated, but the Deputy Collector, Mehar, reports that almost all the entries were tested by the Supervising Tapādārs.
Kándhkot	75	36,500	22,903	59,388	§	3,535	§	
Shahdátpur (Sir Amani tract).	23	16,155	14,636	69,655	¶	1,520	¶	
Sámghar	63	19,059	19,059	19,059	19,059	¶ Figures not given by the Deputy Commissioner.
Umarkot	85	29,148	29,148	29,148	29,148	.....	...
3 circles of the Sinjhoró táluka.	75	46,825	46,810	46,810	46,810	15	15	

Work remained in arrears in talukas Hala, Larkana, Shikarpur, Kandhkot, Shahdampur and Sinjhora; but in the Hala taluka it was completed soon after the close of the year and in the Shikarpur taluka only 493 survey numbers remained to be enquired into at the end of October 1909. Out of the 1,520 survey numbers which remained in arrears in the Shahdampur taluka, 1,271 survey numbers were dealt with up to the 30th October 1909, leaving a balance of only 249. As regards the Kandhkot taluka the slow progress of the work attracted the Commissioner's notice in August 1909 and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, was asked to have the work completed as soon as possible. The work was all finished before the end of November 1909.

21. Appendix E shows the extent of the test work performed by the Mukhtiarkars and Sub-Divisional Officers. The figures in column 8 include the tests taken by Taluka Head Munshis in talukas where a portion of the test work was entrusted to this class of officers. Tests were also taken by some of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, the former aided by their Daftardars. The exact quantity of work performed by these officers is not stated in all the reports received, but the Collector of Hyderabad reports that his Daftardar scrutinised a large number of entries in the Naushahro, Hala and Hyderabad talukas. The Daftardar to the Collector of Larkana tested 220 numbers in 6 dehs of the Ratodero taluka, and it appears from the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar's report that he examined some entries in the Sanghar and Umarkot talukas. In the case of a majority of the large number of entries found incorrect by the Assistant Colonization Officer in the three circles of the Sinjhora taluka (*vide* column 12 of Appendix E) the incorrectness consisted in the entries relating to land held on the non-transferable tenure having been made in black ink instead of in red ink as required by the standing orders. The tests taken by Mukhtiarkars and Sub-Divisional Officers are much in excess of the percentages prescribed by the rules except in the case of the Naushahro, Shahdampur and Shikarpur talukas. In the first named two talukas both the Mukhtiarkar's and the Sub-Divisional Officer's tests were below the minimum limit fixed, while in the last the Sub-Divisional Officer's test amounted only to 1.99 per cent. instead of the prescribed percentage of 10. The attention of the officers concerned will be drawn to the inadequacy of their tests. The omission on the part of the Deputy Collector, Nara Valley, to take tests in the Umarkot taluka is explained as being due to the fact that the work was commenced very late, and on the Deputy Collector's second visit to the taluka in April 1909 had not sufficiently progressed to admit of his carrying out a regular test. Since then, the Deputy Commissioner reports that the test work has been completed except in two tapas. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind did not do any test work. His explanation is that he visited only the Larkana and Shikarpur talukas and that in both, owing to survey work or the necessity of quick marching, he could do no more than consult the Mukhtiarkars as to the difficulties they had experienced in the preparation of the Record and point out the solution of the questions presented. The Superintendent's attention is being again drawn to the standing orders on the subject and he is being asked, in future, to visit a majority of, if not all, the talukas in which the Record of Rights is progressing, and to carry out a test of a fair percentage of entries in each taluka. In places where the preliminary inquiry and test work have been completed, he will be required to perform a test of the mutations recorded.

22. The sub-joined table gives the details of the temporary establishment entertained in connection with the preparation of the Record:—

Táluka.	Strength of additional establishment.	Monthly cost.	Period for which employed.	Total cost.	Remarks.
	Pay. Permanent travelling allowance. Contingent allowance.	Rs.		R	
Dadu, Nasirabad	*1 Munshi ... 15 + ... + ... 1 Peon ... 9 + ... + ...	24	2 months ...	48	* Employed in place of a man deputed to instruct the tapadars in the Record of Rights work.
Shikarpur	1 Supervising tapadár ... 35 + 10 + 1 1 Kotar ... 9 + 2 + ... 2 Tapadars ... 25 + 10 + as. 8 each. 2 Kotars ... 9 + ... + as. 8 "	140	6 months ...	1905	† One Supervising Tapadár and one tapadár, with their kotars were employed for a little further period, vide this office No. 4504, dated 21st December 1909, and Government Resolution No. 824, dated the 29th January 1910.
Sanghar	1 Supervising tapadár ... 30 + 10 + 1 1 Kotar ... 9 + 2 + ... 1 Tapadár ... 25 + 10 + as. 8 1 Tapadár ... 20 + 10 + as. 8 2 Kotars ... 9 + ... + as. 8 each.	136	Do. ...	822	
Umarkot	1 Supervising tapadár ... 30 + 10 + 1 1 Kotar ... 9 + 2 + ...	52	Do. ...	312	
3 circles of the Sinjhorotáluka.	1 Supervising tapadár ... 35 + 10 + 1 1 Kotar ... 9 + 2 + ...	57	Do. ...	342	

Except in the Sanghar and Umarkot talukas, the Muktiarkars were assisted by their Head Munshis in test work and for this purpose portions of talukas within easy reach of the taluka head-quarters were constituted into mahals.

23. The work is reported, on the whole, to have been performed everywhere with care and accuracy, and to have caused no interference with the punctual performance of the ordinary duties of the officers engaged on it, beyond delaying for short periods the crop inspection work of tapadars in the Sir Amani tract of the Sháhdádpur taluka and the inspection of rábi remissions in the Sinjhorotáluka. The complaints which used at first to be received as regards the want of interest in the work, manifested by the village and taluka establishments, are now rare. The work of recording mutations in talukas where the initial record has been completed showing preceptible improvement. To secure greater personal interest of Mukhtiarkars in the work, the Commissioner has issued orders that the character of their work in connection with the Record of Rights shall in future receive prominent consideration when questions arise as to the confirmation and promotion of these officers. The improvement in the attitude of the people towards the Record reported in last year's report has been maintained.

24. The work of preparing fair copies of the Record completed in 1907-1908, viz., that in talukas Rátodero, Ghotki, Ubauro and Thul and two circles of the Sinjhorotáluka was undertaken in the year under report and completed in all talukas except Thul and the Sinjhorotálukas. In the former the work has since been completed and in the latter it will be finished in the current season.

25. The provisions of Sections 10 to 12 of the Record of Rights Act were extended to taluka Mirpur Bathoro in the Karáchi district, Pithoro and Mirpurkhás in the Thar and Párkar district, and Labdarya and Kákar in the Lárkána district. Proposals with regard to the Rátodero and Ubauro talukas will be submitted shortly.

W. H. LUCAS,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

APPENDIX A (*vide* paragraph 1).

District and its area.	Taluka and area for settlement during the year.	Area settled during the year.	Old assessment.	Revised assessment.	Percentage increase.	Percentage decrease.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
Thar and Parkar ... 8,888,984	Sanghar ... 44,428	44,428	1,12,745	1,30,788	16.00	...
	Khipro ... 75,896	75,896	1,87,124	2,15,746	15.29	...

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX B (*vide* paragraph 2).

Year.	Number of cases necessitating corrections in the survey records, including arrears.					Number of cases returned duly corrected.					Remaining to be completed.					Number of extracts from field books supplied to Revenue authorities.
	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution statements, i. e., form F and lists of canal clearance.	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution statements, i. e., form F and lists of canal clearance.	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution statements, i. e., form F and lists of canal clearance.	
		English.	Sindhi.				English.	Sindhi.				English.	Sindhi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1907-08 ...	769	...	526	363	39	633	...	436	374	39	136	...	90	12	...	556
	1,025	...	701	490	52	844	...	581	499	52	181	...	120	16	...	741
1908-09 ...	929	...	755	432	62	779	...	645	316	47	150	...	110	66	15	845*

Year.	Number of maps supplied.							Number of new survey registers prepared and supplied to			Corrections in the names of occupants and assessment on settlements being revised.			Maps prepared for printing.		Registers prepared for Record office.	
	Without cost to village establishment.	With cost to village establishment.	Without cost to principal Zamindar of the deh.	To District Officers.		To petitioners with costs.		Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	English.	Sindhi.	New registers.	Corrections in the names of occupants and assessment.
				English.	Sindhi.	English.	Sindhi.										
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1907-08 ...	1,788	67	...	311	1,160	2	373	361	224	7	...	...	...	31	81	250	216
	2,384	89	...	415	1,547	3	497	481	299	9	...	...	...	41	108	333	288
1908-09 ...	2,276	89	...	193	1,614	3	490	482	408	25	...	...	...	17	115	173	698

* This includes 18 extracts from survey registers which were supplied to petitioners.

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX C (*vide* paragraph 6).

District.	Number of talukas in which survey work was done.	Number of survey numbers received for examination and entry in the survey records including last year's balance.	Number of survey numbers returned after making entries in the survey records, i.e., maps and registers.	Number of survey numbers returned without entry in the survey records with lists of errors.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sukkur ...	8	1,819	1,065	160	594
Larkana ...	10	2,295	1,280	469	546
Karachi ...	9	3,246	1,925	597	724
Hyderabad ...	12	3,283	1,991	575	717
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	2,054	1,017	412	625
Thar and Parkar ...	6	776	567	2	207
Proportional figures for 1907-08.	64	14,423	10,688	2,329	740
	50	13,473	7,845	2,215	3,413

Note.—In column 3 of the table 1,306 numbers, the balance of the preceding year, have been included.

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX D (*vide* paragraph 8).

Name of district.	Measurement done by tapadars.		Test taken by Revenue Surveyors.		Percentage error in			
	Nos.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.		2	3	4 and over.
Larkana ...	8,880	51,933	1,394	8,450	1,287	98	7	2
Sukkur ...	2,517	9,955	270	1,206	246	20	4	...
Total ...	11,297	61,888	1,664	9,656	1,533	118	11	2

Name of district.	Test taken by the Superintendent on tapadars' measurement work.		Percentage error in				Retest by the Superintendent on Surveyors' test work.		Percentage error in			
	Nos.	Acres.	1	2		4 and over.	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Larkana ...	594	3,338	544	29	8	13	109	647	100	8	1	...
Sukkur ...	104	367	87	9	3	5	3	13	3	...	...	...
Total ...	698	3,705	631	38	11	18	112	660	103	8	1	...

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX E (*vide* paragraph 21).

Name of taluka.	Total number of villages of which the record has been prepared.	Number of villages visited for test by the		Total number of entries in the record.	Number of entries in the villages visited by the		Number of entries tested by the		Number of entries found incorrect by the		Percentage of column 8 over column 5.	Percentage of column 9 over column 5.	Remarks.
		Mukh-tiárkar.	Sub-Divisional Officer.		Mukh-tiárkar.	Sub-Divisional Officer.	Mukh-tiárkar.	Sub-Divisional Officer.	Mukh-tiárkar.	Sub-Divisional Officer.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Naushábro ...	97	97	* ...	48,369	48,369	* ...	9,415	4,769	...	...	19.46	9.86	
Hála ...	95	95	88	31,300	31,300	* ...	8,017	5,901	219	165	25.61	16.94	
Bádin ...	158	17	16	56,481	6,390	6,013	13,501	11,733	...	...	23.90	20.77	
Lárkána ...	67	67	64	33,469	36,469	35,489	8,820	6,532	1,832	680	24.18	18.05	
Dádu ...	53	53	51	20,777	20,777	19,630	4,912	4,721	138	...	23.64	22.7	
Nasirabad ...	64	64	46	42,643	42,643	31,831	10,639	5,633	31	56	21.9	13.3	
Shikárpur ...	92	92	...	†29,970	29,767	599	7,424	599	213	...	24.77	1.99	
	non-municipal area.												
Kandhkot ...	75	64	48	58,388	37,417	29,771	19,490	6,356	...	...	33.4	10.8	
Shahdádpur ...	23	21	10	69,655	63,450	19,678	12,542	1,128	76	15	18.00	1.61	
(Sir Amari tract.)													
Sanghar ...	53	53	20	19,059	19,059	4,164	8,941	1,950	3,858	90	46.91	10.23	
Umarkot ...	85	80	...	29,148	10,694	...	10,694	...	...	...	36.69	...	
3 circles of the Sinjhora taluka ...	75	49	37	46,825	16,687	26,762	14,631	13,474	203	2,041	31.24	28.77	

* Figures not supplied by the Collector of Hyderabad.

† This represents the number of Survey Nos.

J. CHERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.