

towns or villages. The system of rewards hitherto in force in all provinces seems to be the most effective means by which the Government can accelerate the work, and Local Governments and Administrations are empowered to increase, within the limits of their respective budgets, allotments, the rate of the authorized rewards, whenever such a measure is considered desirable; but rewards should only be given for killing destructive, and not merely wild animals.

"As regards snakes, it seems to be overlooked by many officers that there is a deep-rooted prejudice among most natives against killing a snake—a prejudice which nothing but the offer of a reward will overcome. And as deaths from snake-bite are extremely numerous, the recent prohibition against the grant of rewards for killing snakes should be partially withdrawn, and rewards not exceeding two annas a head as a general rule should, at the discretion of the Local Governments and Administrations, be offered for snakes known to be deadly, that is, the cobra and some other species to be expressly named. But such rewards should not be offered throughout a whole province or for an unlimited period, but in selected districts where the mortality from snake-bite is greatest, and for a period not exceeding two years. At the end of this period the result of the experiment should be reported to the Government of India, in order that, if successful, the propriety of extending it may be considered; and it is clear from the correspondence that care should be taken that no reward be given without the snake, when killed, being seen by the officer who grants the reward, and that the head of every such snake should be cut off and destroyed as soon as the reward is given.

"Although it is not desirable to grant a monopoly for the purchase of the skins of the wild animals killed for rewards, or in any way to commence a traffic in them, yet it is proper for the district officers to exercise an effectual check on the disbursement of rewards by subordinate officials where the work is entrusted to such officials. Whenever *Shikarees* are allowed to appropriate the skins of animals, precautions should be taken to prevent the same skins being shown twice, as the necessity of this to prevent fraud, especially in case of animals for which the lower rates of reward are offered, has been proved."

The Governor General in Council hopes that in tracts where wild animals abound licenses under the Arms Act will be freely given by the local officers.—*G. of I.*, Oct. 31, 1881.

Endeavours should be made to induce men belonging to the shikari class to devote themselves specially to the work of destruction in districts which are more than usually infested with wild animals, and Local Governments are authorized to make special arrangements for the experimental employment of such men.

In the Fatehpur District in the North-Western Provinces, the entertainment of a body of special shikaris resulted in the destruction of a considerable number of wolves with which that district was infested.—*G. of I. Nov. 7, 1882.*

**35. Scales of reward.**—In this Presidency, owing to certain frauds in Sind, rewards for the destruction of all wild animals except tigers, cheetas, and panthers were discontinued in that province in 1865. Similar frauds were perpetrated in Khándesh in 1870, and the above restriction was then enforced throughout the Presidency. These rules have since been relaxed, and the present scale of payment is as follows :—

Tigers .....	{	Full-grown.....	Rs. 24
		Half-grown .....	„ 12
		Cubs .....	„ 6
Cheetas, Leopards, and Panthers, Bears (in Canara only).	{	Full-grown .....	„ 12
		Half-grown .....	„ 6
		Cubs .....	„ 3
Full-grown Wolves (in Khándesh & Ahmednagar)			„ 4

The wolves' skins are to be cut into strips in the presence of the Assistant Collector, to prevent their being brought up again—*G. R. No. 3231, Oct. 22, 1875.*

#### SNAKES.

For many years rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes were payable throughout the Presidency, but it was found that except in the Ratnagiri and Satára districts the system was practically useless. In these two districts the killing of snakes is a recognized occupation, and rewards are paid according to the following scale :—

Cobra di Capello ...	{	Annas	2	
Phursa or Cobra		„	1	In Satára.
Manilla.		Pies	6	In Ratnagiri.
Other species possess- ing a fang in the upper jaw.	{	Pies	6.	

Every snake should be cut in pieces after the reward has been allotted and the remains buried.

Collectors and their Assistants and Deputies are to guard against undue expenditure, and when the payments in any one taluka in one month exceed Rs. 50 they should be stopped and a report made to the Collector.

Collectors and their Assistants and Deputies are to see that subordinates authorized to pay rewards understand the mark by which the presence of venom is known.—*G. R. Nos. 1672, June 17, 1872; 2072, July 23, 1874; 1874, July 17, 1879.*

Commissioners should impress on the Municipalities within their charges the desirability of aiding in the work of the destruction of poisonous snakes.—*G. R. No. 25, Jan. 6, 1879.*

38. **Other animals.**—Rewards for the destruction of crocodiles or other creatures destructive of life are sanctioned by Government when necessary as special cases.—*G. R. No. 1865, Aug. 6, 1869.*

39. **Stray dogs.**—The cost of the destruction of mad and stray dogs is to be met by bills drawn by Magistrates and Superintendents of Police and sanctioned by Government.—*G. R. No. 3658, Sept. 17, 1872.*

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

##### *Rules under S. 18 of the Factories Act, 1881.*

1. Every hoist or teagle near to which any person is liable to

Fencing of machinery.                      pass or to be employed, and every fly-wheel directly connected with

the steam or water or other mechanical power, whether in the engine-house or not, and every part of a steam engine and water wheel shall be securely fenced to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

2. Every part of the mill-gearing shall be securely fenced in

Fencing of mill-gearing.                      such manner as the Inspector considers sufficient, or be in such

position or be of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed in the factory as it would if it were securely fenced.

3. Every order for the fencing of any part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which

Orders under Section 12 (c).                      an Inspector may pass under Section 12 (c) of the Act. shall be recorded by him in writing, and

tion 12 (c) of the Act. shall be recorded by him in writing, and

a copy thereof signed by the Inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory, or in his absence to his principal agent in charge of such factory. The Inspector shall state clearly in the order what is required in order that the said machinery or mill-gearing may be securely fenced, and shall specify a reasonable time within which what is required to be done shall be completed, and shall further give notice that if it shall not be so completed the person responsible for the breach of the order will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

4. Every Inspector of factories under the Act shall inspect  
under Section 4 of the Act every  
Inspection. factory within the local limits for which he is appointed within three months from the publication of these rules in the *Government Gazette*, and thereafter as often as he shall deem sufficient, of which he shall state the times in his quarterly report. The Inspector may enter a factory for the purpose of Section 4 of the Act at any time during the day, except that he shall examine the children employed in order to verify the register kept under Section 11 of the Act only in working hours. The Inspector may take with him as assistant or assistants any person or persons whom he may deem qualified to give a professional opinion as to the secure fencing of machinery and mill-gearing.

5. At the end of every quarter every Inspector under the Act shall forward to Government a full  
Quarterly Report. report of the results of each inspection made during the past quarter and of his examination of the premises and machinery and of the registers of the children employed, together with a statement of all orders passed by him under Section 4 (c) and Section 12 (c) of the Act, and of all prosecutions instituted by him or with his sanction under Section 15 of the Act and their result.

6. Every order passed by an Inspector under Section 4 (c) of the Act shall be in writing and a  
Orders under Section 4 (c). copy thereof signed by the Inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory, or in his absence to the principal agent in charge of such factory.

7. Any occupier of a factory on whom an Inspector under the Act serves an order under Section  
Appeals. 12 (c) of the Act may within seven days after receipt of such order appeal, if the factory is in the



town and island of Bombay, to the Government of Bombay in the General Department, and if the factory is in the Mofussil, to the Commissioner of the Division in which it is situated. There shall be no appeal from an order by a Commissioner in appeal, but Government may review any order under Section 12 of the Act either of an Inspector or of a Commissioner in appeal and may pass any orders thereon which may seem proper.

8. An appeal under Section 12 of the Act shall be made in the form of a memorandum of appeal similar to that prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Civil Procedure Code, No. 173, and bearing a Court Fee stamp in accordance with Article 11, Schedule II, of the Court Fees Act.

9. The appeal shall be heard at as early a date as may be convenient, due notice of which shall be given to the applicant and the Inspector.

The appellate authority shall make or cause to be made in such manner as he may see fit such enquiry as may appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of deciding the appeal.

10. If the order of an Inspector under Section 12 (c) of the Act is set aside in appeal, the Inspector shall as early as possible deliver to the occupant of the factory such amended order as may seem to him required.

11. The notice of accidents under Section 13 of the Act shall be in the Form E. appended; and

(a) if the accident causes death, or

(b) causes bodily injury as described in Section 13 of the Act, such notice shall be sent within one hour, in the Mofussil to the nearest resident Magistrate, a duplicate of the same being transmitted to the local Inspector under the Act, and in the Town and Island of Bombay to the Inspector under the Act.

A notice in writing to the same effect and within the same time shall be sent to the nearest Police Station.

When an accident occurs in a factory which neither causes death nor bodily injury as described in Section 13 of the Act, notice of such accident shall be given within twelve hours to the local Inspector under the Act.

12. The intervals under Section 7, clause 2, of the Act shall be regulated as follows: No child employed in any factory shall continue at work more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours without an interval of 1 hour, or more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours without an interval of half an hour. With this proviso the occupiers of every factory where children are employed shall prepare the notice required by Section 7, clause 4 of the Act, in consultation with the local Inspector, and shall furnish him with a copy thereof for the confirmation of Government.

13. In addition to the notice required by Section 7, clause 4 of the Act, every occupier of a factory shall set up and maintain in a conspicuous place in the factory a printed or written notice in English and the vernacular of the daily working hours of the factory in Form A appended.

14. The Register to be kept under Section 11 shall be in Form B appended. Every occupier of a factory shall also keep a register of certificated children in Form D, appended to which shall be attached a file of certificates granted under Section 5 of the Act to all children employed in the factory.

15. Certifying Surgeons under Section 5 of the Act shall grant certificates in the Form C appended and shall keep a register in the Form D appended.

16. The Magistrate of each District shall receive the notices under Section 8 of the Act as regards factories situated in his district; as regards factories situated in the Town and Island of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay shall receive such notices.

17. A legible copy of these rules and forms, with a translation thereof in the vernacular of the district in which the factory is situated, shall be kept hanging in a conspicuous place in each factory.—*G. Notif. No. 2972, Sept. 10, 1881, and G. R. No. 3374, Aug. 30, 1882.*

#### INSPECTION REPORTS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT.

The reports should be made up for the quarters ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December, and should

be submitted by the Collectors concerned to the Commissioners of their Divisions on the 10th of the month following the quarter to which they relate.—*G. R. No. 469, Feb. 9, 1882.*

**Archæological Remains.**—All Revenue, Police, and Public Works Officers should be reminded that they should protect architectural and archæological remains from wanton destruction wherever possible.—*G. R. No. 1631, May 21, 1881.*

\* \* \* \*

"2. The Governor General in Council accepts the principle of maintaining objects of interest *in situ*, but is inclined to consider it desirable to remove *isolated* remains to a museum. The case of a capital lying without a shaft might be interpreted to include a number of interesting objects which should be retained *in situ*. Such a capital might belong to a building worth preserving, and, although its exact position in the building might be unknown, it would still be a mistake to remove it. *Fragments of a ruined monument of value and interest should be retained in situ and collected and displayed in or at the building.*

"3. In the case, however, of the numerous small votive topes surrounding the great Buddhist Temple at Buddha Gaya in Bengal, there are a multiplicity of duplicate specimens, and there is no object in retaining them all at the spot.

"4. The principles which should be followed are to treat each case on merits and after individual investigation with the view to preservation '*in situ if possible.*' No removal should be allowed before the curator has had an opportunity of learning the circumstances of each case and of submitting an opinion.

"5. There are cases where the removal of objects is necessary, as in the example of the Buddhist ruins of ancient Gandhara now occupied by the Yusufzai Afghans; their bigotry prompts them to destroy, as a religious duty, all emblems and figure representations appertaining to the worship of the hated idols. Custody under such circumstances is impracticable, and the only remedy is to transfer the sculptures to a place of security. But in most places in India, Hindus and Muhammadans live peaceably side by side, and the custody of ancient remains can easily be secured *in situ.*" *Curator of Ancient Monuments, with G. R. No. 4998, Dec. 15, 1882.*

2. The general duty karkuns in each taluka should be supplied with a list of the archaeological remains, and should annually report on their condition, and also bring to notice any new remains they may discover.

The village officers should be informed that they will be held responsible for the removal or destruction of any such remains within the limits of their villages.

The removal of inscribed stones wherever they exist without the sanction of Government should be absolutely forbidden, as inscribed stones were intended to remain where placed. The removing them to local museums would be a work of time and expense, and would entirely rob the locality, where they may be found, of the interest derived from them.

Stringent orders should be issued in the Public Works Department prohibiting the removal or destruction as above, by any officers of the Railways, Irrigation and other branches, without written permission of the Collector.

When stones have been removed or destroyed by the order, or with the sanction of Government, the Collector should keep a record of the original locality and present situation.—*G. R. No. 1992, June 9, 1883.*

3. All discoveries of objects of archaeological interest made by

As regards the question of preservation *in situ* as opposed to removal to, and exhibition in, a museum, it may be observed that the great majority of the discoveries made by the Archaeological Survey of India consist of the remains of buildings, massive pillars or inscribed blocks, which cannot be removed, and should for many other reasons be preserved where they stand. The case is, however, different with isolated figures, not *in situ*, especially if they are the remains of an extinct religion, such as Buddhist figures, which are not unfrequently mutilated by the people, unless they happen to have been adopted by the Brahmans as belonging to Hindu cults. In regard to such isolated figures, and to others which, although not mutilated, are lying neglected about the country, it appears to the Government of India that these might with propriety be removed to some safe place of deposit, such as the Indian Museum, where they could be seen and studied by all persons who take an interest in Indian Art. The Governor-General in Council desires to make it clear that he is entirely opposed to the removal of any objects which are still *in situ* such as

Government officers (whether belonging to the Archaeological Survey or not) should be reported by them to the head of the Local Government or Administration within which the discovery is made. When such a report is made, it will rest with the Local Government or

the monoliths attached to Buddhist *stupas* and Brahminical temples; but, on the other hand, there seems no sufficient reason why isolated remains, such as a capital which is found lying without a shaft, or stray statues the original site of which is unknown, should not be removed to some museum in order to save them from future injury. To this class also belong the sculptures which have been found scattered about the Buddhist ruins of the ancient Gāndhāra now occupied by the Yusufzai Afghans, whose custom is believed to be to mutilate such remains, unless this is prevented by their prompt removal to a place of safety.

In making the above remarks, the Governor-General in Council has not lost sight of the fact that it may be argued that the claim of the Government to objects of archaeological value rests upon no sufficient legal or other foundation. The Government has in fact never claimed any indefeasible right of property in such objects, nor could such a right be asserted without legislation. Experience has, however, shown that the arrangements necessary for securing any object worthy of removal to a museum, or for preserving it in any other way, can in most cases be made without difficulty by Local Governments or local officers. This being so, it does not appear necessary to take any legal powers of compulsory acquisition.

Administration to issue orders for the preservation of the objects discovered *in situ*, or for their removal to a Provincial or Local Museum, where such exists, in accordance with the general principles set forth in the paragraphs marginally quoted. Where there is no Local Museum, the object should be sent to the Imperial Museum, if the Trustees, to

whom information of the discovery should be conveyed by the Local Government or Administration, should so desire.

Local Governments and Administrations will furnish the Trustees of the Indian Museum with lists of all Museums in the Province and with descriptive catalogues of their contents, and will report to the Trustees all fresh discoveries dealt with under the preceding clause.

The Trustees will be at liberty to arrange with Local Governments and Administrations either for the transfer to the Indian Museum of any object the Trustees may require or for acquiring it by exchange or for obtaining casts or other impressions of it, any points as to which there is a difference of opinion being referred to the Government of India for final decision. In dealing with such applications from the Trustees, Local Governments and Administrations will not fail to attach due weight to the desirability of completing any particular archaeological series to which the Trustees of the Indian Museum may attach importance.—*G. of I. No. 1-58-71, June 8, 1883; G. R. No. 2222, June 28, 1883.*

## RULES FOR THE CARE OF GOVERNMENT STALLIONS.

**I. Ventilation**—The stable windows, and all apertures (ventilators) in the walls, below and above, and through the ceiling, should always be kept open.

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. during the hot months, when flies are troublesome, and in the winter nights when the air is cold and chill, the chicks of the doorways should be let down.

**II. Stables to be kept clean.**—The floor of the stalls should always be kept clean and level.

Dung and urine to be immediately removed and dry earth placed upon the part where urine has fallen.

The evacuations, soiled portion of the bedding, and foul earth of the floor, should be thrown at a distance, to prevent offensive smell reaching the stable.

If these precautions are not strictly observed, the stallions are liable to get sick and their feet diseased.

**III. Bedding**—A sufficient quantity of bedding must be provided to enable the stallions to lie down comfortably.

Every morning the bedding should be exposed to the sun to dry.

When the bedding gets old, it should be thrown away, and replaced by a fresh supply.

**IV. Gate of the stallion stable compound**—To prevent other horses coming into the stallion stable compound, a strong gate should be erected, and walls (not less than five feet high) built around the compound.

**V. Tying up stallions prohibited**—Stallions, when in the stable, are not to be tied up, except when being groomed.

Head and heel ropes are not to be used.

The doorways of the stall should be fitted with strong gates.

**VI. Watering**—Stallions should be watered three times a day, and should not be fed till half an hour after watering. A horse when watered soon after eating grain, is very liable to get gripes.



**VII. Feed of Stallions**—The following is the average ration per diem for stallions, large horses receiving more, small ones less, viz :—

8 lbs. of well-crushed gram or of coolty, boiled, or half and half of each.

2 lbs. bran.

20 lbs. dry grass or kerby, or 40 lbs. huriali grass.

10 lbs. lucerne grass } when procurable.  
4 lbs. carrots }

If the horse can eat more than 40 lbs. huriali it should be given to him.

**VIII. Grooming**—Stallions should be well groomed, with the brush, twice a day.

The brush is to be cleaned with the currycomb.

The currycomb is not to be applied to the horse.

When the horse is not properly groomed, he is liable to have skin disease.

**IX. Washing prohibited**—Stallions should not be bathed or washed, as either one or the other is likely to produce rheumatism and weakness of the loins.

**X. Exercise**—Stallions to have about two hours of fast walking exercise, morning and evening, at a place unfrequented by other horses.

**XI. Picketting stallions out at night**—During the summer months, when the stables are hot at night, the stallions should be picketted out in the stable yard (surrounded by a wall or rail fence) tied by the head only, from 7 P.M. to 4 A.M.

Heel ropes are not to be used in picketting the stallions.

**XII. Stallions to be shod**—Stallions are to be shod when shoes are deemed necessary.

When shod, the shoes should be removed, the feet duly reduced, and the old or new shoes applied, once a month.

**XV. Fees, covering, prohibited**—No fees of any kind are to be given or received.

The Government stallions are allowed to cover  $\uparrow$  and **D** branded mares gratis.

Zilladars and stallion-keepers are strictly forbidden to receive any fees directly or indirectly from the owners of mares.

**XVI. Sickness**—In the event of a stallion becoming ill or getting injured, a report should be sent to the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations.

Should the sickness or injury be of a serious nature, and the stallion fit to be moved, he should be at once sent to the dépôt hospital for treatment.

If any stallion is found to be weak, he should not be allowed to serve, and a report regarding his state should be submitted to the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations.

When a stallion is found not to fill his mares, the circumstance should be reported to the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations.

Stallion-keepers should always have ready at hand the usual colic mixture and enema pipe by them, so as to be able to treat such stallions as may get gripes.

The mixture to be given as directed.

As long as the symptoms of gripes continue, clysters of tepid water and oil should be administered.—*Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, with G. R. No. 6223, Sept. 9, 1882.*

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APPENDICES.

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## Appendix A.

### COLLECTOR'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

From *A. B.*, Collector and Magistrate of — and Political Agent.  
To *C. D.*, Commissioner, Northern Division.

July 15th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the

	Area, Square Miles.	Population by Census of 1872.
Collectorate...	2,000	700,000
Native States.	1,000	150,000
Total...	3,000	850,000

administration of this collectorate for the year ending June 30. *That on the political duties, which with it constitute my charge, has been addressed to Government in the Political Department.* The whole has been under me since January 6, 1870.

* First Assistant Collector .....	1
Second ditto .....	1
Supernumerary ditto .....	2
Huzur Deputy ditto .....	1
District ditto .....	1
Special ditto .....	2
Inspector of Cotton and Agriculture.	1

2. The officers who have been at my disposal during the year under report are as per margin.\* The manner in which their services have been utilized is shown in Appendix A.

3. The Administration Reports of the three officers in charge of divisions are forwarded herewith, accompanied by my remarks on each.

### II.—GENERAL CONDITION AND RESOURCES.

4. SEASON AND RAINFALL.—The season has on the whole been an unfavourable one.

Rainfall at Head-quarters.	
Average of preceding five years.	Current year.

The rainfall, as per margin, was below the average, and, moreover, came too late and ceased too early to suit any class of crops. A heavy flood in September injured the low-lying fields on the banks of the principal rivers.

5. THE RURAL POPULATION, according to the village returns,

July 1872.	July 1873.	1872-73.	
		Births.	Deaths.

appears to have *increased* about *one per cent*. The rates of births and deaths are, respectively, 18 and 30 per 1,000, *showing much room for improvement in the registration. Allowance must, however, be made for immigration.*

6. THE PUBLIC HEALTH has been *good*, and the amount of

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Dispensaries .....		
In-patients .....		
Out-patients .....		

relief afforded by the dispensaries\* *much the same as in the preceding year. No special epidemic appeared except small-pox, which prevailed for a couple of months in two talukas near the coast.*

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Primary .....		
Re-vaccination ...		

7. VACCINATION has *progressed satisfactorily in all talukas except that of*, where the people are *superstitious and the practice of inoculation finds some favour.*

8. AGRICULTURAL STOCK *advanced slightly*, as will be seen

Year.	Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep and Goats.	Carts.
1872 ..				
1873...				

from the marginal summary. The details will be found in Appendix B. A disease *resembling Rinderpest broke out in some villages of taluka but was checked, by the prescribed remedies, after a loss of about 200 head of cattle.*

Year.	Wages per diem.		Cart per diem.	Camels, &c.†
	Skill- ed.	Un- skilled		
1872-73.				
1873-74.				

9. THE PRICE OF LABOUR has *continued to fall steadily ever since 1869, and is now lower in every important branch than it was this time last year.*

\* Civil hospitals to which municipalities contribute are to be considered as dispensaries.—G. R. No. 3209, June 24, 1874.

† Camels, donkeys, pack-bullocks, boats, or whatever may be most in use in each particular district, should be shown here.

Articles.	Quantity per Rupee, per Standard Seer.	
	On March 31, 1873.	On March 31, 1874.
Wheat .....		
Dál .....		
Rice, common.		
Jawári .....		
Cotton .....		

10. THE PRICES OF PRODUCE exhibit *similar depression, which cannot be traced to any exceptional circumstances.* A few of the articles of consumption in this collectorate are quoted marginally. The whole will be found in Appendix C.

11. TAKAVI ADVANCES under Act XXVI. of 1871, under the special sanction of Government have been made to a considerable extent this year. The greater portion has, unfortunately, been for objects denoting poverty in the agricultural classes, rather than enterprise for the purpose of improvement.

Year.	Seed, Cat- tle, &c.	Permanent Improve- ments.
1872-73 .....		
1873-74 .....		

12. MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—The chief manufactures of this district are of *cotton, printed goods, and silk.* The demand for these is said to have been *fair* this year, but *principally for exportation.* Local trade generally has *not* flourished, owing to the *indifferent season and diminution of earnings.*

13. FAIRS.—The great annual fair at \_\_\_\_\_ was *not as well attended as usual,* and the value of sales amounted to *only* Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ against Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ in the previous year. The attendance was estimated at \_\_\_\_\_ . Minor markets and fairs are held at \_\_\_\_\_ places, including \_\_\_\_\_ additional ones sanctioned this year under Bombay Act IV. of 1862.

14. THE GENERAL CONDITION of the people is at present *far from satisfactory.* *Low prices prevail, with no present prospect of a recovery: the ryots are unable to pay off the loans they contracted in more prosperous times, and the money-lenders are making unsparing use of the Civil Courts against them.*

### III.—REVENUE.

#### (a)—Ordinary Administration.

15. THE JAMABANDI SETTLEMENT was effected before March 15th in all talukas except \_\_\_\_\_ ; the reasons given for delay in which by the Assistant Collector (Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ ) appear to me unsatisfactory.



16. The results of the settlement were as under, and show a decrease of Rs. . . . .

Year.	Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total for Collection.
	Remissions. Alienations. Revenue for Collection.	Remissions. Alienations. Revenue for Collection.	Remissions. Revenue for Collection. Interest.	
1872-73 ...				
1873-74 ...				
More .....				
Less .....				

From the Assistants' reports it appears that the chief reason for this is the sale of fewer occupancies of land this year. This is what might have been expected, considering the unfavourableness of the season mentioned above. (N.B.—The statement purports to show the results of the jamábandi settlement, and should therefore include only such items of

revenue as are settled at the jamábandi. The column for sayer revenue should not include abkári revenue, which is treated of in a separate paragraph, but only such items of miscellaneous revenue as come on the jamábandi accounts. Similarly the column for Local Funds should not include road and ferry tolls, &c., but only the one anna cess and such minor items as are settled at the jamábandi. It should be briefly stated in the body of the report what are the principal items of which the amounts entered in the statement are composed.—G. R. No. 759, Feb. 2, 1882.)

17. The remissions granted have been trifling, and principally on account of destruction by the flood mentioned above.

18. The settlement of the Abkári revenue managed from the talukas and the huzur was as follows:—

Year.	Sudder Distilleries.		Farms.				Licenses.			
	Number.	Amount of Fees.	Spirits.		Toddy.	Spirits & Toddy.		Opium.	Drugs.	
			No. of Shops.	Amount.	No. of Shops.	Amount.	No. of Shops.	Amount.	No. of Shops.	Amount.
1872-73.....										
1873-74.....										
More .....										
Less .....										

The increase in distillery fees is owing to the enhancement of still head duty at , the remainder to more competition at the annual sales.

## 19. The realizations of revenue of all kinds up to the 30th

Items.	Demands.	Collections 1st August to June 30th	Probable Col- lections in July.	Probable Balance on July 31st.	Percentage of the total de- mand expect- ed to be out- standing on 31st July.
Land Revenue ..					
Sayer-Abkari ...					
Local Funds ...					
Interest.....					
Total...					

ultimo, and the probable state at the end of the year, are given in the margin. As far as it is now possible to judge, *nearly all the balance on July 31st will eventually be realized.*

20. The amount of pressure which it has been necessary to exercise up to the 30th ultimo, in order to recover the above, may be inferred from the particulars given in the margin. *It is believed that few additional cases will arise in the current month.*

Year.	Total number of occupancies. No. of Notices served. Percentage of Notices served to total occupancies.	INTEREST.		DISTRAINTS.		NO. OF OCCU- PANCIES TRANSFER- RED.		REVENUE PAYERS.		* No. of Persons confined.
		No. of Cases.	Amount due.	No. of Cases.	Amount realized.	Number.	Percentage to total occupancies.	Number.	Percentage of In- crease or decrease.	
1880-81 .....										
1879-80 .....										
Increase ...										
Decrease ...										

Year.	Provincial.		Local Funds.	
	Number of Toll-bars.	Amount.	Number of Toll-bars.	Amount.

## 21. ROAD AND FERRY TOLLS.—

*The road tolls are all farmed out, and the result of the auctions was a considerable increase, as shown marginally.*

(If any tolls are given to municipalities, two columns should be added.)

22. The ferries are *very numerous*, and *two additional ones* have been sanctioned in the year under report. The revenue is steadily increasing.

Head and Year.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Local Funds—										
1872-73 .....										
1873-74 .....										
Municipal—										
1872-73 .....										
1873-74 .....										

(If there are no ferries, the fact may be stated).

23. POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.—The extent to which Bombay

Year.	Licenses.			Fines, &c.	
	Number.		Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.
	Ordinary.	Special.			
1872-73 ...					
1873-74 ...					

Act VIII. of 1866 is in operation in this District, is shown in the margin. The proceeds are made over to the *municipalities* of *and* in which towns alone licenses are found to be required.

24. FORESTS.—There has been *considerable increase* in the

Year.	Receipts	Expenditure.
1872-73 ...		
1873-74 ...		

Forest revenue during the past year, owing to the *introduction of departmental cutting*. Forest demarcation has been *proceeded with*, and will be *completed in one more season*. Free grants of timber have been made

Year.	Village Chauris, &c.		Village Temples, &c.		Agriculturists.			
					Houses.		Implements.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
1872-73 ...								
1873-74 ...								

by the Collector under the prescribed rules to the extent shown in the margin. *The large increase is owing chiefly to a fire which destroyed nearly the whole village of*

25. STAMPS.—The principal facts connected with my function as Collector of Stamp Revenue are shown marginally. The return to the old system of selling Court Fee Stamps has been found a great improvement.

Year.	Sale of Stamps.		Prosecutions.					Fees.		Ex- changes.	
	Number of Vendors.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Number of Convic- tions.	Amount of Fines.	Adjudica- tion.	Unstamped Papers.	Insuffi- ciently stamp- ed papers.	Number.	Amount.	
		Court Fees.									
		General.									

26. SPECIAL TAXATION.—

(Here report on any special taxation which may from time to time be in force.)

*FORM of License Tax Return to be adopted in paragraph 26 of the Collectors' Administration Reports.*

Class.	ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT.		RESULTS OF APPEAL.				REALIZATIONS AND BALANCES.		
	Rate of Assessment.	Number.	Amount.	No. of Appeals.	No. of Appeals on which remissions were granted.	Amount Remitted.	Amount for collection, being difference between Cols. 4 & 7.	Amount collected.	Balance outstanding at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

*N.B.*—The above return is to be prepared for the financial year ending 31st March.—*G. R. No. 3800, June 13, 1882.*

27. MINORS' ESTATES.—There were minors' estates in my

Names of Minors.	Age.	Native Place.	Sections of Minors' Act under which charge is held.	Place of education (if any).

charge on June 30th, and in instances I was guardian also. The marginal table gives the principal particulars in each case except those relating to finance, which are as under:—

Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year.		Value of Moveable Property in hand.	Area of land under management
		In Cash.	In Government Paper.		

*Two estates of                      and                      have been surrendered during the year—the former on expiration of minority, and the latter on transfer of guardianship to*

**28. VILLAGE OFFICERS.**—The efficiency of the village revenue

Office.	Total Number in the Collectorate.	Revenue Offences punished by		Percentage of village officers punished during the year.	Vacancies during the year.			Vacant on June 30th.
		Fine, &c.	Dismissal.		By Death or Resignation.	By Rotation.	By Dismissal.	
Revenue Patel ...								
Village Accountant.....								

officers and the individual changes which have taken place, are shown in the margin.

*There are Patels' and Kulkarnis' watan in the col-*

*lectorate, and registers have been completed for of the former, and                      of the latter.*

*(b)—Supervision.*

**29. As this collectorate contains ten talukas, it is necessary**

1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74
Dhánu .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Kalyán.
.....	Mahim ...	.....	.....
.....	Panwel ...	Bassein ...	.....
.....	.....	Nasrápur.	.....
.....	Shápur ...	.....	Murbár.
Bhewndy. .	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Kolwan.

that the Collector should personally do the jama-bandi of two and three talukas in alternate years, so as to carry out the order of Government that the whole collectorate shall pass under his immediate supervision once in four years. The rotation here established and the talukas settled by me this year are as per margin.

**30. THE HUZUR ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT AND RECORD ROOM** were examined between the                      and                      of October last. The

English memorandum of errors, &c., was despatched to the Huzur Deputy Collector on the idem, and was finally disposed of on \_\_\_\_\_.

31. The amount of GENERAL INSPECTION of certain kinds, performed by myself personally, and *with the aid of the Daftardār and Supernumerary Assistants in my camp*, is as under:—

Collectorate, Total of			Of which were visited			Accounts examined.			Records examined.			Ryots' Receipt Books examined			Boundary Marks examined		
Mámátdárs' Stations.	Mámáldárs' Stations.	Villages.	Mámátdárs' Stations.	Mámáldárs' Stations.	Villages.	Mámátdárs' Stations.	Mámáldárs' Stations.	Villages.	Mámátdárs' Stations.	Mámáldárs' Stations.	Villages.	In how many villages.	Number of Books.	In how many villages.	Number of Marks.		

A return of places at which I have resided during the year accompanies this report as Appendix D.

32. There are 15 SUB-REGISTRY OFFICES in my charge, the whole of which I duly examined, *excepting two, to which my Registration Clerk was deputed*. The prescribed reports have been made to the Inspector-General of Registration.

Offices.		Offices.	
Revenue.	Magisterial.	Revenue.	Magisterial.
Huzur Dhānu Mahim Busseim Bhowndy Kalyān		Shāpur Murbār Kolwan Nasrápur Panwel	

33. The destruction of USELESS RECORDS is *much in arrears*, as will be seen from the marginal table showing the latest year up to which they have been destroyed in each office.

Results— Cases.	Abkār.	City Survey	Boundary Marks.	Special Taxation.
Confirmed .....				
Modified .....				
Reversed .....				
Pending .....				
Total .....				

34. MY APPELLATE JURISDICTION has been exercised with the results, and to the extent, shown in the margin.



35. THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT is worked by one Inspector and

Total Number of.							Number of Persons.	
Steam Ginning Factories.	Spinning Mills.	Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Half Presses.	Full Presses.	Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	

Sub-Inspectors. The extent of their charge, and number of offences brought to light, are shown marginally. There is an increase of offences in the present year, which is attributed to the greater temptation to adulterate, caused by the extremely low price of cotton.

(c)—Special Measures.

36. SETTLEMENTS.—The Revenue Survey Settlement was introduced into the taluka of during the year under report, and the jamabandi of the taluka was also done by the department consequent on the settlement of the previous year. The re-settlement of the taluka has been taken in hand, as the present term will expire in 1876-77.

37. A City Survey under Bombay Act IV. of 1868, is in progress in the town of

Years.	Decisions.		Sanads.		Estimated Balance.	
	Passed.	Pending.	Required.	Issued.	Decisions.	Sanads.
Previous years.						
1872-73 ...						
1873-74 ...						
Total...						

The measurement is stated by the Superintendent of Survey to be about three-fourths completed. The inquiry is being performed by two Special Deputy Collectors, and has advanced as shown in the margin. It is expected that the Survey will be completed by December 31st, 1874, and the inquiry six months later.

(If there be no City Survey the fact may be stated.)

38. *The Alienation settlements have been almost completed, but*

Nature of Settlement.	Work done in 1872-73.		Work done in 1873-74.		Estimated balance of work remaining.		
	Cases decided.	Sanads issued.	Cases decided.	Sanads issued.	Cases pending.	Sanads to be issued.	Sanads to be re-issued.
Under Bombay Act II. of 1863.							
Hereditary Officers ...							
Village servants							

*the re-issue of Sanads, containing the area and quit-rent according to the Survey, will probably be prolonged for two years to come.*

39. WASTE LANDS.—*There is only one taluka in which so*

Extent of cultivable area, for		Taken up in		Waste remaining August 1st 1874.	Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.		1872-73.	1873-74.

*much waste land exists that special measures have been sanctioned to promote its cultivation. Their effect has not as yet been very great, and cer-*

*tain modifications of system have been suggested. Two additional leases have been granted for the reclamation of acres of salt land.*

(Should there be mines or quarries worthy of special notice, a paragraph 39 A may be inserted here.)

Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Difference, Profit or Loss.	Percentage on Capital Rs.

40. AGRICULTURE.—*The Inspector of Cotton and Agriculture (Mr. ) has been chiefly engaged in the supervision of the Model Farm at . The results, given in the margin, are not very encouraging, but this seems attributable to the unfavourable season, which has affected all cultivators alike.*

41. Mr. *has also supervised the special experiments detailed below:—*

- (a) *Carolina rice.*
- (b) *Baobab trees.*
- (c) *Introduction of the bamboo.*

*(State briefly the general result in each case.)*

*(If there be no Inspector, any experiments made by the Collector or private individuals may be mentioned, or the fact stated that there is nothing worthy of record.)*

1872-73.		1873-74.	
Area.	Estimated produce.	Area.	Estimated produce.

42. THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON has been slightly extended during the year under report, but the outturn shows a falling off. Further details will be found in Appendix E.

43. HORSE-BREEDING has been promoted by the Government Stud, as shown marginally. The annual Horse Show at was better attended than usual.

(If there be no Stallions, or Shows, the fact should be stated)

Year.	Government Stallions.	Mares covered.
1872-73.		
1873-74.		

#### IV.—CIVIL.

44. The extent to which Government is involved in litigation, and the results during the year of report, are summarized marginally, and given in detail in Appendix F.

Pending on July 1st, 1873.		Additional 1873-74.		DECISIONS.				Pending on June 30th, 1874.	
				For Govern- ment.		Against Government.			
Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.	Original.	Appeals.

The most important decision was that of the High Court in

vs. by which the principle has been laid down in favour of Government that—

45. Māmlatdārs' decisions under Bombay Act V. of 1864\* were supervised to the extent marginally noted. The number of cases which I found to have been disposed of unsatisfactorily was per cent. of the total. The people continue to avail themselves very sparingly of this method of redress.

Year.	Number of Cases decided.	Number examined.	
		On reference from Assistants	Personally.

\* Now Act III. of 1876

## V.—MAGISTERIAL.

Year.	Offences.	Number of persons dealt with by		Number of persons convicted.	Number undischarged at end of year.
		Magistrates.	Sessions Court.		
1882 .....					
1883 .....					

46. The general state of crime, and the action on it of the magisterial authorities, is shown in the margin.

Year.	Original.		Appellate.			Scrutiny.	
	Number of Cases tried.	Accused.	Cases.			Cases.	
		Convicted.	Aquitted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Examined.
1872 .....							Further action taken.
1873 .....							

47. The exercise of my own jurisdiction has been to the extent shown in the margin. *In one case I have been obliged to obtain the sanction of Government to the reduction of a Magistrate (Rao Sáheb) from the 2nd to the 3rd Class.*

48. The action of the Police is summarized in the margin. The

Year.	Cases investigated.	Arrested Persons.				Number of cases in which offenders remained undiscovered.	Property.		
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Undisposed of.	Total.		Cases.	Amount.	
								Stolen.	Recovered.
1872	.....								
1873	.....								

control of the District Magistrate has during the year been exercised (1) *in a redistribution of the Police*; (2) *in the sanction of a set of rules for processions at the time of the Moharram.*

49. The Village Police are under the authority of the District

Year.	Police Patehs in the Collectorate.	Police Offences punished by			Vacancies.		
		Fine, Imprisonment, &c.	Dismissed.	On Death or Resignation	By Rotation.	By Dismissal.	Vacant on June 30th.
1872-73 ...							
1873-74 ...							

Magistrate alone, *no powers having been conferred on the Superintendent of Police under Bombay Act VII., 1867, Section 44.* The principal facts regarding the office of Police Patel are given in the margin. *Thirty*

Patels hold commissions under Section 15, clause 1, of Bombay Act VIII., 1867.

By District Magistrate.	By Huzur Deputy Collector.	By other First Class Magistrates.

50. The visitation of the District Jail, under Section 37 of Bombay Act IV., 1865, and the standing orders of Government, has been duly performed.

51. The working of the Cattle Trespass Act is shown in the accompanying table:—

Year.	Number of Cattle Pounds.	Cattle.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance transferred	
		Impounded.	Sold.			To Local Funds.	To Municipal Funds.
1872-73 ...							
1873-74 ...							

52. The Arms Act\* (XXXI. of 1860) is in force in *all respects* in this district.

Year.	Licenses issued.			Penalties.	
	Dealing in Arms.	Carrying Arms.	Traveling.	Cases.	Amount.
1872-73 ...					
1873-74 ...					

The year under report shows a *considerable increase* in licenses issued, which appears attributable to the *reduced stringency* consequent on Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3706 of July 9th, 1873.

3706 of July 9th, 1873.

## VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Meeting.	Date.	Members present.
Half-yearly .....	July 11th .....	10
Accounts .....	August 3rd .....	11
Budget .....	September 5th .....	13
Special .....	November 11th .....	9
Half-yearly .....	January 13th .....	12
Special .....	April 20th .....	8

53. The District Local Fund Committee has during the year held the meetings named marginally. In cases decisions were passed by correspondence, under

rule 19. For the execution of works the Committee have their own Engineer, Mr. , C.E.

\* Now Act XI. of 1878 repealed in part by Act XI. of 1882.

54. The receipts and disbursements during the year 1873-74 were as under:—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Balance April 1st, 1873 .....		Establishment .....	
One-anna cess .....		New Works .....	
Tolls .....		Repairs .....	
Ferries .....		Provincial Contributions .....	
Pounds .....		Medical charges .....	
Travellers' Bungalows .....		Miscellaneous .....	
Contributions .....		Balance March 31st, 1874 .....	
Miscellaneous .....			

55. The receipts show an increase of Rs.

Original Works.						Repairs.					
Roads in Miles.	Bridges.	Tanks.	Wells.	Dharamsalas and Travellers' bungalows.	Dispensaries.	Other Works.	Roads in Miles.	Tanks and wells.	Dharamsalas and Travellers' bungalows.	Dispensaries.	Other Works.

compared with 1872-73. The principal objects of expenditure were as shown in the margin. The expenditure of the one-anna cess within taluka limits has been *strictly attended to*. *One-fifth of the receipts, after deducting establishment, has*

*been devoted to water-supply, according to custom.*

56. *There are no works of public improvement in progress at the charge of Imperial or Provincial Funds. The Committee consider that a grant is urgently required for . . . . . The Collector also has long pointed out the want of a new Mámlatdár's kacheri at*

## VII.—MUNICIPALITIES.

City Municipalities..

Town do. . . . .

Total...

57. The total number of Municipalities, and their classification, is shown in the margin. New municipalities have been established during the year at

58. The following summary gives the *actual* or *bona-fide* income and expenditure of each municipality, and the real balance, exclusive of deposits, as also the incidence of taxation. Full details will be found in Appendix G.





*Statement showing the Officers at the — Collector's disposal, and the manner in which they were employed, during the year ending on 30th June 1874.*

Names of Officers.	Grade.	From what date to what date.	Nature of Employment.

(This should be prepared from the Collector's records.)

*Statement of Agricultural Stock in the——Collectorate.*

[illegible]

(This should be prepared from an extract of taluka No. 34, which should be obtained for the purpose.)

## APPENDIX C. (Para. 10.)

*Statement of Prices of Produce in the—Collectorate.*

Month.	Per Standard Maund.											Per Cubic Foot.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice—best sort.	Rice—common.	Bajri.	Jawar.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour.	Dal.	Ghi.	Firewood.	Timber, teak.	Timber, jungle.
All 12 to be shown ...														

(This can be prepared from the record of Prices Current kept at the huzur.)

## APPENDIX D. (Para. 31.)

*Statement showing the places at which the Collector of—resided during the year ending on 30th June 1874.*

Name of place.	From what date to what date	No. of days.	Remarks.

(This should be prepared from the Collector's own records. The monthly Batta Bills will be found useful.)

## APPENDIX E. (Para. 42.)

*Statement of Area under Cotton Cultivation and Estimated Produce during the season of 1873-74, as compared with the preceding season 1872-73.*

Year.	Exotic.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Area under Cultivation.	Estimated Produce.	Area under Cultivation.	Estimated Produce.	Area under Cultivation.	Estimated Produce.
1872-73 .....						
1873-74 .....						
Less .....						
More .....						

(To be prepared from the Mámlatdárs' returns, *vide* Remarks on Táluka No. 34, para. 4.)

*Statement of Civil Suits by, or against, Government or its Officers,  
during the year ending on 30th June 1874.*

[illegible]

(The Government Pleader at the Sadar Station and the Collector's records, will supply all the information required for the preparation of this.)

APPENDIX G. (Para. 58.)

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Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the  
ending March 31st, 1874.

Collectorate, for the year

Receipts.														Incidence of Taxation.†		
Names of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Balance.		Octroi.	House tax.	Tolls and Wheel taxes.	Assessed Tax.	*Miscellaneous.	Debt.			Grand Total.	Average incidence per head of taxation.	Average incidence per head of house tax.	Average incidence per head of assessed taxes.	
		De-posits.	Actual Municipal balance.						Loans.	De-posits.	Advances repay-able, &c.					

APPENDIX A.

\* To include Rents, Licenses, Contributions, Fines, Sale of Land, and other *bona fide* receipts.

† Receipts which are not of the nature of taxation, such as land sales, should be excluded from the calculation.

APPENDIX G. (Para. 58)—continued.

Expenditure.

	General Establishment.				
	Police.		Public Safety.		
	Fire.				
	Lighting.				
	Other items.				
	Original.	Buildings and other works.	Public Health.		
	Repairs.				
	Maintenance of Medical institutions.				
	Vaccination.				
	Watering.				
	Road Cleaning.				
	Scavenging.				
	Other measures.				
	Original.	Buildings.		Public Instruction.	
	Repairs.				
	Maintenance of Educational Institutions.				
	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.				
	Communication.	Original.	Public Works.	Public Convenience.	
	Buildings.				
	Repairs.				
	Survey of Lands.				
	Other charges.				
	Total.				
	Loans.		Debt.		
	Deposit.				
	Advances re-payable, &c.				
	Deposits.		Balance.		
	Actual Municipal balance.				
	Grand Total.				



## APPENDIX H.

*Form of General Report to be made annually by Assistant Collectors, in accordance with G. R. No. 4091, October 12, 1871. (Chapter IV., Order 59.)*

No.                      of 1872.

From A. B.,

First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, F. P.,

To C. D.,

Collector and Magistrate of E.

July 5th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the

Tálukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
A. ....		To be given
B. ....		as in the Im-
C. ....		perial census.
		—G. R. No.
		2505, May
		20, 1874.
Total.....		

administration of my charge, which is composed of the tálukas specified marginally, and has been under me since March 11th, 1871 (or since November 1st, 1871, previous to which date they were under Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, who has supplied to me the

necessary information relating to his own time.)

2. A return of places at which I have resided during the year, and the number of days spent at each, Residence during the year. is forwarded herewith (Appendix No. I.)

## II.—REVENUE. (a)—Jamabandi.

3. The Jamabandi Settlement was effected during the periods

Tálukas.	Commenced.	Completed.
A. ....	December 15th.	January 10th.
B. ....	January 2nd ...	February 10th.
C. ....	February 20th .	March 20th ...

stated in the margin. That of táluka C. was delayed beyond the prescribed period because I was called away to \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days to meet the Revenue Commissioner (or as the case may be).

## 4. The results of the Settlement are as under :—

TALUKAS.	LAND REVENUE.			SAYER REVENUE.			LOCAL FUNDS.			Total for Collection.
	Remissions.	Alienations.	Revenue for Collection.	Remissions.	Alienations.	Revenue for Collection.	Remissions.	Revenue for Collection.	Interest.	
A. ....										
B. ....										
C. ....										
Total...										

## 5. A comparison with the settlement of last year, reported in my No. of

Talukas.	More.	Loss.	Net Increase.
A. ....			
B. ....			
C. ....			
Total...			

, gives a net increase of Rs.

as per margin. The causes of this are given in detail in Appendix II., and may be said to be principally the taking up of new land for cultivation, and better

competition at the auction of date trees.

6. A few remissions, amounting in all to Rs. , have been granted, as detailed in Appendix III. The principal one is of Rs. on account of a fire which destroyed 26 houses in the village of

7. Takávi advances have been made to a few ryots, as shown in Appendix IV.

(N.B.—If there be no remissions or takávi, the fact should be simply stated in these paragraphs, and blank Appendices will not be necessary.)

8. The Abkári revenue of these districts, *exclusive of the sale*

TA'LUKAS.	SPIRITS.		TODDY.		TOTAL.	
	Shops.	Amount	Shops.	Amount	Shops.	Amount
A .....						
B .....						
C .....						
Total...						

*of date trees, which has been referred to in connection with the Jamabandi, is considerable, and is managed on the farming system. The sums obtained at the public auctions are shown marginally, and are an increase of*

*Rs. over last year.*

N.B.—If there be no Abkári revenue, the fact should be stated in this paragraph.)

## 9. The marginal table gives the state on July 1st of the collec-

Tálukas.	Demands.	Collections.	Instalments due in future years.	Balance now outstanding.
A ...	1. Land Revenue, including miscellaneous receipts. 2. Receipts from Stamps, Abkári, and all sources coming under the head of Sayer.			
B .....				
C .....				
Total.				

*tion of the total Government demands (i.e., realizable revenue) ascertained up to that date, including those arising subsequently to the Jamabandi. The result appears satisfactory in all the tálukas excepting B, the inefficiency of the Mámlatdár of which, Azam—,*

*has been brought to the notice of the Collector.*

## 10. The season has on the whole been an average one, except in

TA'LUKAS.	RAINFALL.	
	Average of five preceding years.	Current year.
A .....		
B .....		
C .....		

*Táluka A, where the late and rather scanty fall of rain has checked and injured the rice crops, which are the staple of the eastern portion, while somewhat favouring the wheat, for which the western is noted.*

11. The general condition and prospects of my charge, in a material point of view, are *decidedly favourable*. In *Táluka A* nearly all waste land has been taken up, the value of occupancies is considerable, and the accumulation of capital progresses. In *Táluka B* the waste is larger, but is being gradually taken up, and is now only one-third of what it was ten years ago. *Táluka C* is a more

TA'LUKAS.	CULTIVATION.		More.	Less.	Arable Area still available.
	1870-71.	1871-72.			
A .....					
B .....					
Total...					

backward district with a considerable amount of forest, and a large aboriginal population of *Bhils & Chodras*. Still cultivation there has increased by 20 per cent. within the last five years. The pro-

gress in cultivated land since last year is shown in the margin, as also the area still available. The latter includes three reclamations from the sea, which offer fair prospects to any persons willing to undertake them.

## II.—REVENUE. (b)—Supervision.

12. The comparisons of the *Táluka Tálebands* of the past year (1870-71) required by Government Resolution No. 1454 of November 6th, 1869, were duly completed on the dates given

marginally, and in the manner prescribed at page 233 of the Manual of Revenue Accounts. The accounts of *Tálukas A* and *C* were in good order, but in those of *Táluka B* some errors were detected, which have been rectified.

13. The examinations of the *Táluka* accounts were effected in general accordance with the directions at pages 95 to 98 of the Manual, at the periods stated in the margin. I regret that I was unable to make the second examination

of the accounts of *Táluka C*, owing to a severe accident which occurred when I was at the other end of my charge and incapacitated

*ed me from travelling for five weeks. The comparison of Huzur No. 3 with the Day Books and other expansions (Manual, page 291) was made at the same time as the inspection of the rest of the accounts, and errors which were detected were reported at once to the Collector.*

14. The amount of village inspection which I have performed

TA'LUKAS.	VILLAGES.				RYOTS' RECEIPTS BOOKS EXAMINED.		BOUNDARY MARKS EXAMINED.	
	Total Number.	Number visit- ed.	No. in which accounts ex- amined.	No. in which records ex- amined.	In how many Villages.	No. of Books.	In how many Villages.	No. of Fields.
A .....								
B .....								
Total....								

personally is shown above. The performance of their duties by the village accountants is on the whole *good*, as shown by the general application of the prescribed tests (Manual, pages 2 to 6, 16, and 68); but out of a total number of 150 it has been necessary to *reprimand twenty, to fine ten, and to dismiss two, one of whom was prosecuted criminally and convicted.*

15. Income Tax.

16. Non-agricultural Tax.

III.—CIVIL.

17. The number of cases decided by Mámlatdárs under Act V.

Táluka.	Number of cases decided.	Number examined.	Number referred to Collector.
A .....			
B .....			
Total....			

of 1864 (Bombay), and the results of my supervision, are given in the margin. The Collector has administered reprimands in \_\_\_\_\_ of the cases referred to him, for injustice

or carelessness. On the whole the work is fairly done *except by Azam \_\_\_\_\_, Mámlatdár of A.*

18. The records of the Sub-Registry Offices in my charge have

TALUKAS.	Date of Examination.
A .....	
B .....	

been duly examined, as shown marginally, and reports have been made to the District Registrar of all errors, neglects,

and doubtful practices observed. The office at \_\_\_\_\_ was in particularly bad order during the time of Sub-Registrar \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV.—MAGISTERIAL.

TALUKAS.	Number of cases tried.	Number of accused. Committed to Session.	Number of accused.			On Appeal or Revision, Number of Sentences.		
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
A .....								
B .....								
Total...								

19. The extent to which my own original jurisdiction has been exercised, and the results of the control exercised over it by superior authority, are given in the margin.

20. I was invested on *January 10th*, 1869, with powers to hear

TALUKAS.	Names of Sub-Magistrates.	Powers exercised.	Number of		On Appeal or Revision, Number of Individual Sentences.		
			Cases.	Persons convicted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
A .....	M N ...	1st Class ...					
	N O ...	2nd " ...					
B .....	P Q ...	1st " ...					
Total...							

appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates. The marginal table gives the number of cases disposed of by each Sub-Magistrate in my charge with the results of my exercise of the above power, and also of the references for

revision which I have made to the District Magistrate on scrutiny of the daily abstracts of cases, and a percentage of the cases themselves, as required by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2942, of October 10th, 1867.

(If the Assistant has no powers of appeal, the last three columns will contain the results of revision only, and the commencement of the paragraph should be modified so as to state with whom the appellate powers rest.)



21. The ———— Railway passes through the ———— taluka of my charge. The number of ordinary railway offences occurring is *not such as to call for special remark*. Three serious accidents have occurred, at two of which I repaired to the spot and took all necessary measures as required by Government Resolution, Railway Department, No. 2271 of November 2nd, 1868, and the orders of the Police Commissioner. No wrecks have occurred.

(If there be no railway, the fact should be stated.)

22. Act No. VIII. of 1870, for the Prevention of Female Infanticide, has been made applicable to my charge, and I have carefully supervised the establishments prescribed by Government in the rules. The result is on the whole *satisfactory*. The number of persons dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act has been \_\_\_\_\_, of whom \_\_\_\_\_ were forwarded to other Stations, and sent to the Workhouse at Bombay.

(N.B.—Any other special Acts which may be in force should be noticed here, and reference to the Infanticide Act will of course be omitted if it be not in force.)

#### V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

23. *Local Funds*.—The assignments in the Budget for 1871-72

TALUKAS.	Original Works,				Repairs.				Establishments.				Total.
	Communications.	Water Supply.	Dispensaries, &c.	Other Public Improvements.	Communications.	Water Supply.	Dispensaries, &c.	Other Public Improvements.	Supervision.	Dispensaries, &c.	Vaccination.	Other Heads.	
A .....													
B .....													
Total.....													

to each of the talukas in my charge were as shown above.

TALUKAS.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total Number of Works.	Total Amount to be expended.	On April 1st.	
	Roads, in miles.	Tanks and Wells.	Miles of Roads.	Tanks and Wells.			No. of Works unfinished.	Balance not expended.
A .....								
B .....								
Total ...								

The works which were entrusted for execution to the Taluka Committees, and the extent to which they have been completed, are stated marginally. The works *unfinished* are all wells which could not be completed, owing to the excess of water, till a late date.

TALUKAS.	Number of Members.			Meetings.		Inspections.		
	Number held.	Average Attend- ance.	Number of times the Assistant was present.	Number held.	Number of Works inspected.	Average number of times each mem- ber attended.		
A .....								
B .....								
Total ...								

24. The number of meetings held by each Committee, and the extent of their inspections of works, are shown marginally. The Mámlatdárs have all, except Azam—of Táluka—made the quarterly inspections required by Rule XXVIII. The most efficient members of Committees are— and— of Táluka A, — of Táluka B, and — of Táluka C.

TALUKAS.	Planted in former years and still thriving.		Planted in the present year.			Amount expended in the year.
	Miles of road.	Number of trees.	Miles of road.	Still alive.	Since dead.	
A .....						
B .....						
Total...						

25. The planting of roadside trees has been carefully attended to with the results specified in the margin. The system adopted has been that of rearing the plants in pots at a few central places, and planting them out after two years' growth.

26. *Imperial and Provincial Works.*—No Imperial works are in progress in my districts. The provincial road from—to—passes through the—

Talukás.	Class of Works.	Amount.
A .....		
B .....		

Táluka, and is approaching completion. The several classes of works on which I have spent my discretionary allowances are stated in the margin. For further details I beg to refer to Appendix V.

27. The general progress of the works throughout my charge during the year has been satisfactory, but the Committees all concur in considering a bridge over the river—at—to be the most urgent want of these Districts. The Committee of Táluka A also press for a Dispensary at—. In both these works the aid of Government will be indispensable.

## VI.—MUNICIPALITIES.

28. There are ——— Municipalities in my

Talukas.	Name of Town.	Income.					Expenditure.													
		Balance.	Tolls.	Town Duties.	Taxes.	Rents.	Other Items.	Total.	Establishment.	Lighting.	Watering.	Conservancy.	Fine.	P. Works, new.	P. Works, repairs.	Education.	Dispensaries, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance.
A .....	D...																			
	E...																			
B .....	F...																			
	G...																			
Total...																				

Name of Municipality.		Name of Commissioner.	

Name of Municipality.	Name of Contributor.	Amount.	Object.

charge, and their income and expenditure during 1871-72 are given in the margin. The most important improvements which were undertaken were (here name a few of leading interest). The Municipalities of ——— and ——— may be placed in the first rank for intelligence and activity, followed by that of ———. Among individual Commissioners those here named are undoubtedly the foremost in recognizing their

duties to the communities they represent. *In two instances contributions for public purposes have been made by private individuals.* (If there be no Municipalities, the fact will be stated.)

## VII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

29. The extent of general conservancy in towns may be inferred

TA'LUKAS.	Name of Town.	PATIENTS.		COST IN 1871-72 TO				
		In.	Out.	Government.	Local Funds or Municipality.	Contributions.	Total.	

from the expenditure shown in the last paragraph. The particulars of Dispensaries are as per margin. That at ——— is the most successful, owing to the efficiency and deserved popularity of ———, the Hospital Assistant in charge of it. The opening of a new

Dispensary at ——— is contemplated during the present year.

30. As far as I am able to judge from the duplicate weekly returns which I receive from the Vaccinators, vaccination progresses fairly throughout my charge. One instance of misconduct of a Vaccinator has been brought to the notice of the Superintendent. In two villages some opposition arose, but on the Minalatdār of Tāluka A visiting them, the people's fears were allayed. The total number of vaccinated children is—

31. The population and resources of my charge, according to

TA'LUKAS.	HUMAN BRINGS.			Houses.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.
	Males.	Females.	Total.				
A .....							
B .....							
Total...							

the annual census taken in July 1871, in Village Form No. 13, are as per margin. The mortuary and other returns of a general statistical nature have been tested in villages selected for the purpose, and on

the whole are fairly and carefully kept. The subject of extramural burial and burning grounds has engaged attention, and there are now only—places unprovided with such accommodation.

32. No special disease or epidemic has made its appearance this season.

(If cholera, small-pox or other disease has broken out, any useful particulars should be given.)

#### VIII.—EDUCATION.

33. The number of schools in my charge and of school-houses

TA'LUKAS.	Anglo-Ver-nacular.	Primary.	Number of Government School-houses.
A .....			
B .....			
Total...			

specially erected for them are stated marginally. I have

visited every primary school once during the year, as required, and have in—instances communicated with the Educational authorities

regarding irregularities and other matters. I have recommended the erection of school-buildings at— and —, as also (here state anything else of interest.)

#### IX.—SPECIAL DUTIES.

34. I was appointed by Government Resolution— — Department, No.— of —, to the special duty of reporting

upon the salt lands in the Collectorate, with a view to their reclamation. My report, submitted on ———, No. ———, showed that ——— acres were so available.

(If no special duty has been assigned, this section may be omitted.)

## APPENDICES TO THE REPORT.

### APPENDIX I. (Para. 2.)

Statement showing the number of places at which the ——— Assistant Collector ——— resided during 1871-72.

Name of Place.	From what date to what date.	No. of Days.	REMARKS.
1st.—Head Quarters.....			——— was absent from the —— to the ——, and —— acted for —— during that period.
2nd.—			

*Note.*—The camps should be shown consecutively as the officer moved, and Mamlatdars' and Māhalkāris' stations marked with asterisks.

### APPENDIX II. (Para. 5.)

Statement of Causes of Increase and Decrease in Revenue during 1871-72. (Vide page 301 of Revenue Accounts Manual.)

No.	Causes.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.

### APPENDIX III. (Para. 6.)

Statement of Remissions granted during 1871-72. (Vide page 316 of Revenue Accounts Manual.)

Number.	Tāhika.	Causes and Amount.								REMARKS.
		First introduc- tion of Survey rates.	Land taken up for roads.	Abandoning of ryots, paying Salāml.	Overflowing of salt water.	Injury by lo- cus- tus.	Assessment re- sisted till Sur- vey on ryots' holdings.	Fire.	Total.	

*Note.*—The number of columns will vary with that of causes.





## Appendix B.

### PERIODICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS MADE BY COLLECTORS.

#### To COMMISSIONERS.

##### (1).—*Annual.*

Administration Report (General) .....	August 1.
Local Fund Report .....	September 1.
Local Fund Budget .....	Do. 15.
Report on the state of Crops, Weather and Health.	October 1.
Statement showing the alienations of land for charitable or public purposes or performance of public-service .....	April 1.
Jamabandi Report .....	September 1.

##### (2).—*Quarterly.*

Register of unanswered references from and to Commissioner .....	
Return of Inam lands commuted into Cash payments	
Statement of Refunds of over-collections.....	

#### To GOVERNMENT.

##### (1).—*Annual.*

Return showing the result of the proceedings held under the European Vagrancy Act .....	January 1.
Return showing the result of the measures taken to exterminate wild beasts and snakes.....	March 1.
Information in regard to Jute and Cotton Mills worked by steam .....	May 1.

##### (2).—*Quarterly.*

Register of unanswered references from and to Government in all Departments.....	
Returns of Offences against Coinage Act XXIII, of 1870 .....	

#### To CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS.

##### *Annual.*

Register of land made over to Railway Companies during the year.....	January 1.
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#### To CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION.

##### *Annual.*

Original Registers of rain-fall .....	January 1.
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TO SUPERINTENDENT GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL  
SURVEY OF INDIA.

*Annual.*

Report on the condition of Trigonometrical Survey  
Stations ..... January 1.

TO COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

*Annual.*

Report regarding the annual sale of Opium  
Licenses..... January 1.

TO SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

*Annual.*

Return showing the Sanitary improvements that  
have been carried out by Municipalities and  
Local Funds..... January 1.

*Monthly.*

Return of Rainfall .....

TO EXECUTIVE ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION.

*Annual.*

Irrigation Statistics ..... August 1.

TO ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

*Annual.*

Municipal Accounts..... April 1.  
Municipal Budget ..... January 1.

TO DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL OF THE DIVISION.

*Annual.*

Returns of Receipts and Expenditure in Charitable  
Dispensaries ..... April.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

TO GOVERNMENT.

1. Price Current List ..... First of the month.
2. Statement of Prices Current of Food Grains... Bi-monthly.

TO COMMISSIONER.

*Annual.*

1. Report of all instances coming under the operation of Section 17 of the Indian Coinage Act... January }

*Quarterly.*

2. Statement of Revenue Refunds up to Rs. 100.

*Monthly.*

3. Statement of Takávi Advances.....10th of the month.
4. Certificate regarding the Comparison of  
Táluka Form No. 2 with Huzur Form No. 3...10th of the month.

VERNACULAR PERIODICAL RETURNS SENT TO THE COMMISSIONER FROM THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

*Annual.*

1. Jamabandi Statements .....September 1.

*Half-yearly.*

2. Statement of Watandars who have accepted  
the Watan settlement .....
3. Unanswered references .....
4. Return of Casual Leave granted to Mámlat-  
dárs by Collectors .....

*Quarterly.*

5. Statement of Land Revenue Collections and  
Outstanding Balances .....
6. Return of Deposits and Advances .....
7. Return of Land sold in default of payment of  
revenue demands .....

Appendix C. (*vide* Cap. V., para. 45-5.)

Form of Annual Statement showing the results of inquiries made as to the sufficiency of the Security furnished by Revenue Officers in the District of \_\_\_\_\_ for the year ending the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_

18

Consecutive No.	Names and designations of Officers required to give Security.	Amount of Security given.	Nature of Security given.	Names of Sureties, if any, and dates of their Bonds.	Names of new Sureties, if any, substituted for former ones who have died or withdrawn, or whose fitness is considered doubtful.	Amount of Security, if any, for which each Surety is liable on account of other Officers, whether in the same or in any other Department.	Opinion of Head of Office as to sufficiency of present Security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

## Appendix D.

### ORIGINAL JOINT RULES.

1st.—With a view to the improvement of the country and people, the assessment now introduced by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey has been fixed by Government for a period of thirty years, viz., from Fasli to during which period the full benefit of every improvement, such as the conversion of dry into irrigated land by the digging or repairing of wells and tanks, the planting of fruit-trees, &c., will be secured to the incumbent of the land, and no extra assessment levied on that account.

2nd.—All cesses upon land have been absorbed in the new assessment; consequently, when there are fruit-trees in a field, their produce is to be taken by the cultivator, and nothing beyond the assessment placed on the field levied on that account from him; but in the case of valuable fruit and other trees standing in fields *assessed at dry-crop rates*, and not in cultivation at the introduction of the survey, and the produce of which it has hitherto been customary to sell on account of Government, the right of property in these trees and of occupancy in the field should be *offered at a fair upset price*, and sold once for all by public auction to the highest bidder, and nothing in excess of the survey assessment thereafter exacted. But, if no one offer to undertake the cultivation of the field on these terms, the produce of the trees may be sold annually, according to custom.

3rd.—No field is to be let for less than the full survey assessment, on account of its having been long waste, overrun with jungle, or any other reason whatever.

4th.—In the survey registers, in the case of fields containing garden and rice land, the said land is entered at so many acres bearing a certain assessment, or the latter is laid upon the well in the case of garden land, without the irrigated acres being specified. This assessment is invariably to be levied, and nothing more, whether a greater or less number of acres, or none at all, be cultivated with garden or rice crops; and should there, now or hereafter, be garden or rice land in any field not entered as having such in the survey registers, no extra assessment is to be levied on that account: the dry-crop assessment therein entered is alone to be levied. In the registers, also, a deduction is made on account of barren\* land in certain fields, and the assessment placed on the arable

\* Unarable.

land alone; but, in event of the cultivator bringing any portion of the land deducted as barren† into cultivation, no extra assessment is to be levied on that account: the assessment on the field entered in the register is alone to be levied.

† Unarable.

5th.—Every cultivator in whose name any field, or share of a field, on whatever tenure held, is entered in the village cultivation returns is to be considered the holder of such field or share; and, so long as he shall continue to pay the survey assessment due on it, he cannot be ejected or deprived of his right by any revenue authority; but, in event of his failing to discharge the full assessment, Government reserves the power of ejecting him from any field or share of which the assessment shall at least be equal to the balance outstanding, the defaulter retaining, however, the privilege of determining the particular field or fields to be so relinquished; *and in cases when the tenure precludes summary ejectment the Collector will observe the forms necessary to give his orders the force of a legal decree.*

6th.—In event of a holder of Government land dying, his fields or shares are to be entered in the name of his eldest son or next heir, should he or his representatives agree to take them.

7th.—When two ryots hold a field, and one of them relinquishes his share, or dies without heirs, the share thus lapsing is to be offered, in the first instance, to the other sharer, before it is offered to any other party, and in event of the said sharer declining it, and no other party applying to take it up, the former must relinquish his share too, and allow the whole field to become waste.

8th.—When there are more sharers than two in a field, and any of them relinquishes a share, or dies without heirs, it should be offered, as above, to the sharers, in the first instance beginning, in event of their failing to settle the matter amongst themselves, with the largest sharer, and so on to the least. If none of these, nor any other party, be found to take up the relinquished share, the whole field must be thrown up.

9th.—Whoever has a field, or portion of one, entered in his name in the Government accounts, may have the said field or portion transferred to the name of any other person agreeing to cultivate the same on his making a written application to that effect in the usual "*Rázinámá*," or petition to resign.

10th.—Proprietors of Inám, Judi, and Mirás lands, having possession of the same have the right of cutting down, or otherwise disposing of, all trees growing therein, *and also holders of Government fields of which they have been in uninterrupted occupancy from a period anterior to the age of the trees, or for a period of twenty years, or who have purchased the trees under the provisions of Rule 2.*

11th.—Holders of Government fields *besides those specified in the preceding Rule*, or occupants of Mirás,

\* Have permission to cut down Babul, Date, and all young timber trees, with the exception of those growing on the boundaries,

Judi, or Inám lands, holding the same from Government,\* must obtain permission to cut down trees, and will, in event of permission being given, be required to



which are to be preserved as landmarks, and fruit or large timber trees, none of which are to be cut down, without permission from the district revenue authorities, unless the property of the holder by purchase under the provisions of Rule 2.

Government officers. For other actual and immediate wants of the villagers, such as repair of houses, &c., permission to be obtained from the Mámílatdár or Mahálkari; but for cutting any large number, or for any purpose of sale or profit, the permission of the Collector or one of his Assistants to be necessary, when any conditions which may appear advisable can be imposed.

12th.—In taking up waste for cultivation, a ryot must agree for a whole survey field at the full assessment, and no portion of a field is, on any account, to be given for this purpose, except in the case mentioned in the next rule; and when two or more cultivators agree together to cultivate a waste field it must be entered in the name of one of their number, who will be considered *the holder, unless the assessment of the field amount to, or exceed, twenty rupees, in which case it may be entered in the names of two or more holders on the condition that the assessment of the share of each shall in no case fall short of ten rupees.*

13th.—There are some survey fields consisting in great part of\* land covered with dense jungle, or otherwise unsuited in their present state for cultivation, upon which no assessment is placed in the Survey Registers. In the event of portions of such fields being brought under cultivation, rates of assessment should be fixed by the Mámílatdár upon the acres under tillage equivalent to those of similar soils in the same village. *This rule applies to all fields in the Survey Registers on which rates of assessment have not been fixed.*

14th.—Unless special exceptions be made by the Collector of valuable grass lands, certain to realize rents in excess of the survey assessment, the grazing of all waste Government and Mirás land is annually to be sold by auction, field by field, at the commencement of the monsoon, a preference being given, at the sale, to the inhabitants of the village to which the land may belong. The bidding, however, for any waste field should not be allowed to go beyond its assessment in the Survey Register, and when it reaches this point the field should be entered in the name of the last bidder, as other cultivated land held at the full assessment, and the person so taking it admitted to all the privileges of a holder of land under tillage.

plant two trees for every one cut, unless exempted from this condition by order of the Collector. The permission to cut trees under this rule, and also trees in Government waste fields, for any purpose connected with agricultural operations, to be granted by the Pátel and Kulkarni on application, a record thereof being kept for the inspection of the

\* Unarable.

15th.—The grass of fields especially excepted by the Collector from the operation of the preceding rule may be sold by auction to any one, for sums in excess of the survey assessment.

16th.—The grazing of the unarable and other fields not subject to assessment in the Survey Registers should be sold by auction by the Collector, as in the preceding rule, a reasonable proportion being set aside for the free pasturage of such villages as have hitherto enjoyed this right.

17th.—In some villages houses are attached to particular fields, and it has been customary to oblige a ryot throwing up one of these fields to relinquish his house at the same time. This custom, however, is now abolished; and every cultivator is at liberty to throw up any field without his title to his house being at all affected thereby. This rule does not apply to the case of alienated lands.

18th.—In the Survey Registers an assessment is placed on Judi and Inám, as well as Government fields, but the Judidárs and Inámdárs are not bound thereby, and are at liberty to let out their lands on any terms they please.

19th.—In event of Inám land being confiscated, or temporarily attached, it is to be let out, while under Government management, at the survey assessment, or sold by auction if waste, exactly as Government land. This rule does not apply to the year in which the attachment is effected, for which the existing agreements made with the Inámdár should be allowed to stand.

20th.—Cultivators wishing to relinquish fields must give in a written application to that effect before the 1st of May, and with the view of ensuring this being done, the village officers are to assemble all the holders of Government land on the 30th of April in each year, and, having explained to them that it is the last day on which resignations will be received, the Kulkarni shall then and there write out, in a prescribed form, which must specify the number, acres, and assessment of every field to be relinquished, the "Rázinámás" (or petitions to resign) for any parties requiring them. These petitions should be signed or authenticated in the presence of one or more witnesses by the parties making them, and countersigned by the Pátel and Kulkarni, who should forward them without delay to the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari, by whom they are to be attested and returned to the village officers, as vouchers for any alteration made in the village accounts of the following year. When waste fields are wanted for cultivation, written applications must, in like manner, be taken from the applicants, countersigned by the village officers, and forwarded by them to the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari, by whom they are to be attested and returned, and all these resignations of cultivated, and applications for waste fields, are to be produced at, each Jamabandi settlement for examination. But village officers, under pain of punishment, are not to make any alterations in the Cultivation Registers, except upon the authority of the vouchers

mentioned above, or in obedience to written instructions from the Mámílatdár or Maháikari.

21st.—The revenue should be collected by fixed instalments, without reference to the proportion of early or late crops grown in any one year ; and consequently no field inspection for the purpose of obtaining such information should be made. In districts where early crops prevail, we recommend the collections to be made in four equal instalments, falling due on 15th December, 1st February, 15th March, and 1st May ; and where the early and late crops are nearly equal, or the latter predominate, we also recommend four equal instalments, but respectively falling due a month later, viz., on 15th January, 1st March, 15th April, and 1st June.

22nd.—The field boundary mark erected at the survey, should be preserved with the greatest care, and when injured, timely repairs must be made by the cultivators in the case of cultivated lands, and by hired labourers in the case of waste, the expense of the latter being defrayed from a sum of 100 Rupees, to be deducted for the purpose from the proceeds of the grazing farms of *each taluk*, as sanctioned by Government. This amount should therefore be placed in deposit each year, and the order of the Collector obtained for its expenditure, as above explained, wherever necessary. The intervening strips connecting the boundary marks of a breadth corresponding with the latter, are constituted the boundary of the field, and forbidden to be ploughed over or otherwise injured ; and in the case of dry crop land, before preparing any field for sowing, these strips are to be distinctly marked off each year, by the holder running his plough along the boundary. In event of this order being neglected, and this space ploughed up or sown, the cultivator is to be made to connect the two contiguous marks, between which the boundary had been disregarded, by a continuous ridge of earth, 1½ feet in height ; and should he fail to do so within a certain number of days, the village officers are to report the circumstance to the Mámílatdár, who is to apply to the Collector for a notice to be served on the holder of the field, according to the provisions of Act III. of 1846 ; and if this be disregarded, the boundary is to be put up by hired labourers, and the amount recovered from him, as therein provided.

23rd.—Independent of the precautions specified in the preceding Rule, a regular inspection of fields, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the boundary marks, and that none of the fields entered in the accounts as waste are surreptitiously cultivated, is to be made in each village, as soon as practicable after the 1st of November in each year. The results of this inspection are to be entered in a field register, prepared according to the form hereunto annexed. Before, however, commencing the work of inspection, the Kárkun nominated for the duty should summon the villagers to the Chauri when he should read out and explain to them the Government Proclamation

regarding the preservation of their boundary marks, of which a copy is subjoined. He should make the inspection in company with the village officers, and take care that the owners and occupants of the fields visited be also present. He should point out to them any repairs required to their boundary marks, and order that they be completed within a certain number of days. In event of any of the strips of boundary between the marks having been ploughed over, or otherwise encroached upon, the Inspector should require the party who may have done so to connect the two adjoining marks, between which the boundary has been violated, by a continuous mound of earth, one cubit in height, as a punishment for the encroachment, and make a note to that effect in a separate memorandum, to be kept in addition to the register, for the purpose of recording any remarks not admissible there. When every field has been thus inspected, and the state of its boundary marks entered in the register, a second examination, after the lapse of a sufficient time to allow of the repairs to the marks being completed, should be made of every field entered at the first inspection as requiring repairs. And, should any of these still remain to be made, the party to whose neglect this may be attributed, should be required, in addition to repairing the marks, as originally directed, to connect each incomplete mark with the one adjoining it, by a continuous ridge of earth, one cubit in height; and these particulars, with the name of the individual, should be noted in the separate memorandum above alluded to. A notice to this effect should then be served on him, in compliance with the provisions of Act III. of 1846, and, in event of his failing to complete the boundary marks within the specified period, the village officers are to do so by means of hired labourers, and the expense incurred on this account is to be recovered from him, as provided in the said Act. The correctness of the entries regarding boundary marks in the Inspection Register should be tested in every village by the Mámílatdár, Mahálkari, or some confidential member of their establishments, and the results of this re-examination, entered in the column of the inspection register, appropriated for the purpose.

24th.—From the Inspection Register described in the preceding Rule, the Mámílatdár of each táluk should prepare and forward to the Collector on the 1st of May in each year, a General Abstract according to the Form given in the opposite page, of the state of the boundary marks in each village of his charge, at the different inspections; the repairs subsequently made, and those still requiring to be so, at the date of his return. Under ordinary circumstances, there ought to be no mark unrepaired at this date, but in event of there being any, the Mámílatdár should be held responsible for the delay, if unable to assign satisfactory reasons for it. On receipt of this return, the Collector should immediately take measures for the completion of the repairs still to be made; or, if unable to do so, should report the circumstance for the instruction of Government.

## Appendix E.

(Chapter VIII.)

## APPENDIX B. (See Rule 11.)

## Forms of Sanads for Revenue-free grants of land for Religious or Charitable purposes.

## FORM No. I.

To A. B.

Whereas Government have been pleased to grant to you, A.B., the below-mentioned piece of land situated in the village of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ taluka of the \_\_\_\_\_ district, for the \_\_\_\_\_ purpose of\* \_\_\_\_\_ revenue-free (namely)—

All that piece of land bounded on the North by \_\_\_\_\_, on the South by \_\_\_\_\_, on the East by \_\_\_\_\_, and on the West by \_\_\_\_\_, and measuring from North to South \_\_\_\_\_ and from East to West \_\_\_\_\_, comprising \_\_\_\_\_ square \_\_\_\_\_ in superficial area, and numbered No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_:

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or land revenue to whoever shall from time to time be the lawful holder or manager of the said \_\_\_\_\_, on the condition that neither the said land nor any building erected thereupon shall at any time, without the express consent of Government, be diverted either temporarily or permanently to any other than the aforesaid purpose, and that no change or modification shall be made of the object for which the said \_\_\_\_\_ is founded, and that in the event of any such unauthorized diversion, change, or modification being made, it shall be lawful for Government, on causing six months' previous notice in writing to be given to the said holder or manager, to take either of the two following courses (namely), either—

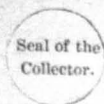
(1) to require that the said land be vacated and delivered up to Government free of all claims or incumbrances of any person whatsoever, or

(2) to impose thenceforward such annual rent for the occupation of the said land until the same is vacated and delivered over to Government as to Government shall seem fit, which said rent shall be recoverable under the law at the time in force for recovering an arrear of land revenue.

This grant is made subject to the reservation of the right of the Secretary of State for India in Council to all mines and mineral products and of full liberty of access for the purpose of working and searching for the same, with all reasonable conveniences.

\* The purpose and the extent of the public interest in it should be clearly set forth, as, for instance, "building a dharmshala for the free and unrestricted use of all classes of the community."

This sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay, by the Collector of  
 , this day of 18 .



(Signed)

Collector.

FORM No. II.

To

A. B.

Whereas, in consideration of your having built (or undertaken to build, *as the case may be*), a temple, with a dharmshāla annexed thereto, for the use of the Hindu community (*or otherwise as the case may be*) on the piece of land hereinafter mentioned, which is your property (or which has been granted to you by Government for this purpose, *as the case may be*), Government have been pleased, at your request, to exempt the said piece of land from liability to rent or land revenue.

It is hereby declared that so long as the said piece of land continues to be devoted to the purpose aforesaid, it shall be continued free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or land revenue to whoever shall from time to time be the lawful holder or manager of the said temple and its appurtenances (*or otherwise as the case may be*).

The piece of land herein referred to is situated in the village of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ taluka of \_\_\_\_\_ district, and is bounded on the North by \_\_\_\_\_, on the South by \_\_\_\_\_, on the East by \_\_\_\_\_, and on the West by \_\_\_\_\_, and comprises about \_\_\_\_\_ square \_\_\_\_\_ in superficial area, be the same more or less, and is numbered No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_

\*This grant is made subject to the reservation of the right of the Secretary of State for India in Council to all mines and mineral products, and of full liberty of access for the purpose of working and searching for the same with all reasonable conveniences.

This sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay, by the Collector of

this day of

18 .



(Signed)

Collector.

\* This clause is to be inserted only when the land is being granted under the sanad.



## APPENDIX C. (See Rule 27.)

Form of Agreement for exchange to be executed by  
villagers removing to a new village-site.

† AGREEMENT executed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ by  
A., B., \_\_\_\_\_ resident of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_  
Táluka of the \_\_\_\_\_ District.

WHEREAS Government have been pleased to sanction a change  
being made in the position of the site of the village of  
in the Registration Sub-District of

\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ District, and in pursuance of such  
sanction the following plot of ground has been allotted to me in the  
new site in exchange for the ground held by me in the old site,  
namely, the piece of land bounded as follows, that is to say, on the  
North by \_\_\_\_\_, on the South by \_\_\_\_\_, on the  
East by \_\_\_\_\_, on the  
West by \_\_\_\_\_, measuring \_\_\_\_\_ in length  
from North to South, \_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_ in width from East to West, and comprising  
about \_\_\_\_\_ square \_\_\_\_\_ in superficial area  
and numbered Nō. \_\_\_\_\_ in the

I do hereby agree, in consideration of the allotment to me of the  
new piece of land aforesaid, as follows (namely) :—

(1) That all my right, title and interest in any land  
whatsoever, situate within the old site of the said village, shall  
be deemed to be, and is hereby, surrendered to Government,  
together with the trees standing thereon, and all rights over or  
other benefits arising out of, or enjoyed by me in respect of the  
said land ;

(2) That I shall hold the piece of land aforesaid in the  
new site from the date of this agreement as the occupant of  
the same, free of land revenue for such period as Government  
may be pleased to continue such exemption, but subject never-  
theless to the payment of land revenue of such amount, if any,  
as may hereafter at any time, or from time to time, be lawfully  
imposed under the orders of Government thereupon.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand the day and  
year aforesaid.

Written by

(Signed) A. B.

Signed and delivered by \_\_\_\_\_ in our presence

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

† The proper stamp-duty for this agreement is four annas. See Act I. of  
1879, Schedule I, Art. 5 (b).

## APPENDIX D. (See Rules 32 and 75.)

## Form of Agreement to be passed by persons intending to become registered occupants.

## \*AGREEMENT.

To the Mámlatdár (or Máhálkari) of

I, *A. B.*, inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ District, Taluka of the \_\_\_\_\_ hereby accept, on behalf of myself and of my co-occupants, present and future, the occupancy of the land comprised in Survey No. \_\_\_\_\_ (or of the building site hereinbelow described, or otherwise as the case may be,) in the village of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Taluka of the \_\_\_\_\_ District, and I pray that my name be entered in the Government records as the registered occupant of the said land.

The said occupancy has been granted to me subject to the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and of the rules in force thereunder, in perpetuity (or for the period of, *as the case may be,*) from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_;† and I undertake to pay the land revenue from time to time lawfully due in respect of the said occupancy (or I undertake, whenever Government shall see fit to discontinue the exemption of the said land from payment of land revenue, to pay such revenue as may be lawfully imposed, under the orders of Government, thereupon, or otherwise as the case may be).

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

Written by \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed) *A. B.*

We declare that *A. B.*, who has signed this agreement, is, to our personal knowledge, the person he represents himself to be, and that he has affixed his signature hereto in our presence.

(Signed) *C. D.**E. F.*

‡ We declare that to the best of our knowledge and from the best information we have been able, after careful inquiry, to obtain, the person who has passed this agreement is a fit person to be accepted by Government as responsible for the punctual payment of the land revenue from time to time due on the above land.

(Signed) *G. H., Patel.**J. J., Village Accountant.*

\* This agreement is exempt from stamp-duty under the Government of India's Notification No. 2327 of 4th August 1880. (*Bombay Government Gazette* for 1880, p. 706.)

† When an occupancy is sold for a fixed period free of land revenue, the agreement should end here, and the second endorsement may be omitted.

‡ This endorsement is to be required only when the agreement is given under Rule 32.



## APPENDIX G. (See Rule 74.)

## Form of Notice\* of Relinquishment.

No. 1. † *Absolute Relinquishment.*

To the Mámlatdár (or Mahálkari) of

I, *A. B.*, inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_ in the

táluka of the

district the registered occupant of Survey No.

the building-site hereinbelow described (*or otherwise as the case may be*), in the village of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ tálukaof the \_\_\_\_\_ district, hereby give notice, under section 74 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, that it is my intention to relinquish absolutely the occupancy of the said Survey No. (*or building-site, &c.*) at the end of the current year.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

Written by \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) *A. B.*

We declare that *A. B.*, who has signed this notice, is, to our personal knowledge, the person he represents himself to be, and that he has affixed his signature hereto in our presence.

(Signed) *E. F.**G. H.*No. 2. *Relinquishment in favour of some other person.*

To the Mámlatdár (or Mahálkari) of \_\_\_\_\_

I, *A. B.*, inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ táluka of the \_\_\_\_\_ district, the registered occupant of Survey No. \_\_\_\_\_ (*or of the building-site hereinbelow described, or otherwise as the case may be*), in the village of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ táluka of the

\_\_\_\_\_ district, hereby give notice, under section 74 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, that I have relinquished the occupancy of the said Survey No. (*or building-site, &c.*) in favour of *C. D.*, inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ táluka of the \_\_\_\_\_ district; and I request that the necessary mutation of names be made in the records.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_

Written by \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) *A. B.*

We declare that *A. B.*, who has signed this notice, is to our personal knowledge, the person he represents himself to be, and that he has affixed his signature hereto in our presence.

(Signed) *E. F.**G. H.*

\* The Court-fee payable on these notices has been remitted. (*Vide* Government of India's Notification No. 3421, in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 28th December 1876, page 1230.)

† These notices must be given before the 31st March, or such other date as Government prescribe, under section 74, for each district.

## APPENDIX H. (Sec Rule 87.)

## Notice to a Defaulter.

To A. B., residing at

You are hereby required to take notice that the sum of Rs. a. p.  
 due by you on the as the (\*instalment of) land  
 revenue on (Sub-No. of) Survey No. (or otherwise  
*as the case may be*) in the village of in the taluka of  
 in the district, has not been paid, and that, unless it  
 is paid within ten days from the date of this notice, together with  
 the sum of annas, being the fee chargeable for this notice,  
 compulsory proceedings will be taken according to law for the  
 recovery of the whole of the revenue still due by you for the current  
 year on the said land.

Dated the

day of

18

(Signed) Mámlatdár (or Mahálkari).

## APPENDIX J. (See Rule 89.)

## Notification determining the period of Settlement.

The Governor of Bombay in Council having sanctioned the  
 Survey Settlement introduced by the Superintendent of Revenue  
 Survey and Assessment, under the provisions of the Bombay Land  
 Revenue Code, 1879, into the taluka of the  
 district, the following notification is published for the information  
 of the landholders and village officers in the said taluka :—

1. The survey rates as fixed under this settlement will remain  
 in force without increase for a period of  
 Duration of settlement. years, commencing from†  
 and extending to†
2. But in the case of land which may hereafter be brought under  
 irrigation by the use of water, the right to  
 Extra cess for water. which vests in Government, or which is  
 supplied from works constructed and main-  
 tained by, or at the instance of, Government, or of land which may  
 be supplied with an increased amount of water from works construct-  
 ed, repaired, or improved at the cost of the State, Government  
 reserves to itself the right of imposing an extra cess or rate, or of  
 increasing any existing rate, for the use of water supplied or in-  
 creased by such means, whether under the provisions of the Bombay  
 Irrigation Act, 1879, or otherwise.‡
3. In addition to the fixed assessment, a cess not exceeding such  
 rate as may be allowed by law will be levied  
 Local Funds. under the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869,  
 or other law for the time being in force, for

\* "First" or "second," as the case may be.

† Here enter the Fasli and A.D.

‡ Should any other special cess, for the maintenance of irrigation works,  
 such as the pát-fala in Khándesh, be levied, it should be here specified.

the purpose of providing funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement.

4. The Government rights to trees standing in lands which are now occupied, is hereby conceded to the occupants thereof, subject to the general exceptions entered in the margin§ and the special exceptions recorded in the settlement records.

Right to trees.

#### APPENDIX K.

##### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Resolution by the Government of India is published in supersession of the Rules notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 21st September 1871, page 1014:—

“ No.  $\frac{1}{142}$

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated Fort William, the 6th February 1872.*

#### [LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.]

Read again—

Financial Department Resolution No. 557, dated 25th January 1870.

Home Department Circular Resolution No. 229-39, dated 27th April 1870.

Financial Department Resolution No. 1452, dated 23rd June 1870.

Home Department Circular No. 427-36, dated 4th July 1870.

#### RESOLUTION.

In the Resolutions quoted above it was ruled that the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to the alienation of all Government land, whether actually paying revenue or not, except grants of waste land made under the approved rules, and that Government land, whether paying revenue or not, should not be parted with save under the rules applicable to the expenditure of public money. It was also laid down that if the sale of small plots of escheated land for the benefit of local funds has not been duly sanctioned, it must be considered subject to the above restrictions.

2. Several local Governments and Administrations having represented the inconveniences arising from a strict adherence to these orders, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to modify them as follows :—

3. Lands to be disposed of will necessarily divide themselves into two classes :

*First*—Those which are the property of the State ;

---

§ The names of reserved trees are to be specified in the margin.



*Second*—Those which, under competent authority, have been constituted the property of a municipality or other local body.

4. Lands of the first class may be disposed of in various ways—

*First*—By sale at full market value ;

*Second*—By sale on favourable terms—

to a public body or association, or to an individual, for a public purpose ;

*Third*—By gift or grant to—

(a) a public body or association, or to an individual for a public purpose ;

(b) private individuals in remuneration for public services to be performed ;

(c) private individuals for their private benefit, without reference to future services.

5. As regards lands falling into the second of the above classes, which have been, under a competent authority, constituted the property of a local body, the Government of India will exercise no interference. It will be the duty of local Governments and Administrations to satisfy themselves that the lands in question have been transferred under proper authority, and this having been ascertained, the sanction of the local Government or Administration will be sufficient for the disposal of the lands.

6. As regards lands, the property of the State, such of them as are governed by the rules for the grant of waste lands, will continue to be dealt with under the rules on this subject in force for the time being.

7. As regards lands, the property of the State, other than waste lands, which are sold for full value, no reference to the Government of India need be made where the full value does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Up to this amount the sanction of the local Government or Administration will in all cases be sufficient. The amount realized by the sale of the land should invariably be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be duly noticed in the proceedings of the local Government or Administration.

8. As regards the sale of lands on favourable terms, for a public purpose, in no case should the recipient pay less than half the full market value of the lands granted ; and whenever such full value exceeds the sum of Rs. 1,000, the sanction of the Government of India should be previously obtained. The amount realized by the sale should in all cases be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be noticed in the proceedings of the local Government or Administration.

9. As regards the gift or grant of lands, the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in cases where the

value of the grant exceeds Rs. 3,000, when given as a site for the construction of Government schools, hospitals, dispensaries, or other public works, at the cost of recognized local funds; where it exceeds Rs. 500, when given for any other public purpose, or to a private individual for services to be performed to the State,\* or where it exceeds Rs. 100 when the services are to

be performed to the community; and in *all* cases of grants to individuals for their private benefit irrespective of any services to be performed.

## APPENDIX L.

No. 5215.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 29th September 1879.*

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 2—11, dated 1st September 1879:—

In continuation of my circular Nos. 40 to 49, dated the 14th August 1871, making certain

From the Government of Madras, No. 847, dated the 27th February 1877, and enclosures.

From the Government of Madras, No. 320, dated the 23rd January 1877, and enclosures.

To the Solicitor to Government, No. 1481, dated 5th December 1878.

Reply No. 83, dated 30th January 1879, and enclosures.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 7, dated the 1st September 1879.

enquiries in regard to the mineral rights of Government, I am desired to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of the Proceedings of this Department for August 1872, Nos. 26 to 37, and of the marginally noted correspondence

with the Government of Madras and the Solicitor to Government.

2. I am to explain that, on consideration of the papers which are recorded in the Proceedings for August 1872, it appeared that no immediate action was necessary, unless Government had been prepared to resort to legislation—a course the desirability of which did not seem to be sufficiently established at that time. No general legislative measure is now in contemplation, nor is it intended to institute in the Bombay Presidency any special enquiry as to the State's rights to minerals, unless, at any time, circumstances should arise which should render such an enquiry indispensable in the interests of those exclusive pre-eminent powers which belong to the State as representing the community at large. Such powers it is all the more necessary carefully to guard when there is reason to believe that they may be valuable. It is therefore thought expedient now to direct attention to the matter, and to request, first,

that, subject to any instructions which may be received from the Secretary of State in connection with the reference that has been made to him by the Government of Madras in all future grants and leases of Government waste land for cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, full rights may be reserved to Government in respect of all minerals which may be discovered in or under such land; and, secondly that, in all cases in which minerals may be discovered in any place where there is ground for the belief the Government may be entitled to them, or may have a right to assess them to land revenue, a full enquiry may be made and the result reported. Rights of way and other reasonable facilities for working, getting and carrying away such minerals as may be found should also be reserved on behalf of Government or the assignees of Government in deeds of sale and leases of waste lands.

3. Whenever it is found possible to do so, the right of Government to the minerals should be asserted and reserved in all future settlements; and if in any case this is not possible, then, in such settlements, the reservation should take the form of a right to put a separate assessment on mineral produce. This last direction, however, is of course subject to any special peculiarities which may exist in the local revenue system.

4. It will be understood that, except in so far as the precautions above directed require, it is not intended in any way to anticipate future events. Should any case similar to that of the gold discoveries in the Wynaad arise elsewhere, it can be dealt with, as it occurs, on the analogy of the instructions which Her Majesty's Secretary of State may be pleased to give on the despatch of the 1st current.

**RESOLUTION.**—The instructions of the Government of India should be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner of Survey for information and guidance.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

#### *State rights in Minerals and Mining Leases.*

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 7, dated Simla, the 1st September 1879.

We have now the honour to reply to your Lordship's despatches

No. 40, dated 10th May 1877.

No. 69, dated 10th October 1878.

marginally noted, concerning the rights of the State in minerals, and the terms that should be imposed

on gold-mining leases on Government lands in the Wynaad districts of Madras. There has been delay in coming to a decision on these points, because we were obliged to take legal advice on some of the questions raised, and because we desired to ascertain the policy recently adopted in Australia regarding mining leases in the gold-fields of that continent.

2. Regarding the State rights in minerals, three distinct questions had first to be considered, namely:—

- (1) whether the royal prerogative, as it obtains in England in respect to gold and silver mines, prevails in British India; and whether grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder, when the deed of grant is silent as to such mines;
- (2) whether, apart from such prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right to gold, silver, or other minerals on any other ground;
- (3) whether, if both these questions are answered in the negative, the mineral resources of the land can be taken into account in assessing land-revenue.

3. The Madras Government, in their letter No. 320, dated 23rd January 1877, concurred with their Advocate General, and expressed an opinion that the royal prerogative regarding gold and silver mines did not prevail in India. They held that it would be impolitic, even if it were legally possible, to assert any Government right in the mineral resources of lands sold under the Waste-Land Sale Rules, or in lands held by certain ancient proprietors of the Malabar district. The Governor of Madras in Council advised also that the claims of ryots to the mineral wealth of their holdings should not be disturbed; and on this point His Grace in Council differed from the view expressed by the Madras Board of Revenue. The Madras Government pointed out that, if large numbers of gold-workers were to come to the mines, police and other expenses would be thrown on the Government, to meet which a reasonable royalty might properly be imposed. The Governor of Madras in Council also recommended that, until the policy of Government with reference to mineral rights in the soil was settled, all sales of Government land under the Waste-Land Sale Rules should be made subject to the reservation of the State rights in minerals found underneath those lands.

4. We referred the three questions stated in the second paragraph of this letter for the opinion of our Advocate General, of our Standing Counsel, and of one of the first lawyers in Calcutta. We submit copies of the opinions of these gentlemen for your Lordship's information. It will be seen that they all three agree that the prerogative of the Crown regarding gold and silver mines does not exist in India outside the presidency towns, and that grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder when the terms of the grant are silent as to such mines. While there is no doubt that all the prerogatives essential to the maintenance of the executive power, such as the right of making war, peace and treaties, are in force throughout British India, yet, as the right to mines of gold and silver is merely a fiscal prerogative, and is not essential to the maintenance of the executive power, it

stands precisely on the same footing as the prerogative rights to whales and sturgeon, wrecks, treasure trove, waifs and estrays—cases in which no one would maintain that the Crown has any right in India apart from express legislation. Such prerogatives, in fact, belong to that part of the English Common Law which has arisen from, and is adapted to, merely local requirements, and is not therefore in force in this country. Moreover, since the Indian Legislature, in the Punjab Land-Revenue Act (XXXIII. of 1871) section 29, thought it necessary to declare that in the Punjab mines of metal shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and since, by the Ajmere Land-Revenue Regulation (II. of 1877), section 3, the Government is, with certain exceptions, presumed to be the sole owner of all mines until the contrary is proved, it would be inconsistent to contend that the prerogative right to gold and silver mines exists in India, as if it did, there would have been no need for these express statutory provisions, or at least these particular metals would have been excluded in framing them. On these grounds, we consider that the opinion of the law officers may be finally accepted, and that whatever be the rights of the Government of India in the matter, no claim on the part of the State can be preferred on the ground of the prevalence in India of this royal prerogative outside the limits of the presidency towns. As to the right of grantees, the decisions in England are to the effect that mines of gold and silver will not pass by a grant from the Crown without express words granting them. We are, however, advised that the principle of such decisions is wholly inapplicable to India. When this principle was established in England, grants from the Crown of its land had the effect of impoverishing the Crown, being made from favour and without consideration moving from the grantee. But in India such grants have, it is believed, usually been made in consideration of a money payment, and have therefore had the effect of enriching the Crown. We are aware that this argument was used unsuccessfully before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Woolley vs. The Attorney General of Victoria*, Law Reports, 2 App., Ca. 163, 165. But the reason why it failed was that the Common Law of England (including all the prerogatives and the consequences thereof) had been introduced into the Colony of Victoria, from which that appeal was presented. No such introduction, it is conceived, can be held to have taken place in this ceded and conquered country. The reason why in England grants from the Crown are construed strictly against the grantee is generally said to be that prerogatives are conferred on the Crown for public use, and are therefore not to be understood as diminished by any grant beyond what it takes away by necessary and unavoidable construction. But where no such prerogative exists, of course that reason ceases. We therefore consider that grantees of waste lands (whether or not the grants expressly comprise “all products both above and below the surface”) are, in the absence of any provi-

sion to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder.

5. In regard to the second question, whether the State possesses other general or special rights in minerals lying under lands which are private property, our Advocate General differs from the other two learned gentlemen who were consulted. Their opinions referred mainly to Bengal and the permanently-settled districts, with the circumstances of which they were conversant. Mr. Paul considers that the State has rights in the minerals found in permanently-settled estates; while Messrs. Bell and Evans think that the State does not possess such rights. We consider that the latter is the opinion most likely to be taken by the Courts. And we are confirmed in this view by the practice of the past twenty years, whereby the Government or any private parties who desired to work coal or iron within the limits of a permanently-settled estate have been obliged to buy, or at any rate have bought, the right of so doing from the Zamindár of the lands underneath which such coal or iron might exist. Regarding the circumstances of other provinces and the way in which State rights in minerals had been asserted or waived, enquiry was made from Local Governments in the year 1871. The replies to that enquiry are recorded in the Proceedings of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department for August 1872, Nos. 26 to 37, copies of which are now submitted for your Lordship's perusal. It appears from these papers that in most parts of the country no established law or practice was known upon the subject; and that, as no mines had been opened, no occasion had arisen to determine the rights of the State in respect to such property. In the North-Western Provinces, however, it had been ruled that, where the surface land had been declared private property, the ownership extended, in default of some distinct and special reservation, to what was below the surface. In newer provinces, on the other hand, such as the Punjab, there was no settled judicial precedent making mines and metal private property. And accordingly opportunity was taken to declare by legislation (section 2 of Act XXXIII of 1871) that mines of metal in the Punjab and also in Ajmere (section 3 of Regulation II. of 1877) should be deemed to be the property of Government. Similarly, in the Central Provinces, at the time when proprietary right in their lands was conferred upon the landholders, the full right of Government to minerals was reserved under the provisions of the Settlement Code. So also in Berar, a notification issued by the Resident in 1868 concerning the settlement then in progress declared that "the prior right to all valuable things below the surface belonged to the State."

6. On the third point, namely, whether minerals belonging to private proprietors can be taken into account in assessing the estates of those proprietors to land revenue, the Advocate General and the other learned gentlemen consulted are, in the main, agreed that, when temporarily-settled estates come under resettlement, the minerals,



just like the other resources of such estates, constitute assets on which land-revenue may fairly be assessed. This practice has been already partially followed in provinces where miscellaneous items are reckoned into the village assets for the purposes of the assessment of land-revenue.

We have already noticed (paragraph 3 of this despatch) the views of the Madras Government and of the Madras Board of Revenue regarding the rights of ryots to all mines and minerals in their holdings. Seeing that different classes of tenure may be grouped under the generic term of 'ryotwári tenure,' we hesitate finally to accept, without further enquiry, the view that all holders of ryotwári lands are entitled to all mines and minerals under the holdings. Probably the *jennies* of Malabar; whose tenure is ancient, may be so entitled. But we shall ask the Madras Government to consider further the question of the rights of ordinary ryots in the minerals under their holdings.

7. Such being the opinions of the Law officers, and such being the reports or recommendations of the several Local Governments, we would advise Your Lordship to answer the three questions summarised above (paragraph 2) thus :—

- (1) The Crown has in British India no special prerogative over gold and silver mines outside the presidency towns; and grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder when the deed of grant is silent as to such mines.
- (2) No general rule, applicable to all provinces, can properly be laid down, either that minerals and metals found in proprietary lands belong to Government, or that they do not so belong. Even in different parts of the same province, the law and the fact on this matter may be different. When the question arises in each province, it will have to be answered for that province only, in accordance with the practice of the Government and with judicial (or other) precedent. But in any province where proprietary rights have been a recent creation of the British Government, where their precise nature and extent are still unsettled, and where custom or practice about mines has not had time to grow up, advantage should be taken of favourable opportunity to declare by legislation that mines of metals in such provinces are State property.
- (3) Mineral resources of temporarily-settled lands, where the proprietors are held to be the owners of such resources, may be taken into account at any resettlement as assets on which the public demand for land-revenue may be assessed.

Further, we should have no hesitation in proposing legislation, if necessary, to provide for raising from mining communities

the expenses of special police, special communications, regulating the water-supply, or other special administrative arrangements which might be necessary for the protection or welfare of such communities. Such legislation would be in accordance with the principle adopted in section 14 of Act V. of 1861, where provision is made for enlisting special police for the protection of, and at the cost of, any manufactory or public work.

8. We have considered the proposal of the Madras Government that in future sales of waste lands the State should reserve full rights and property in all metals and minerals which may be found in such lands, and also all reasonable conveniences for working such minerals or metals, either by itself, or through other parties. We agree that it is expedient henceforward to sell or grant on lease waste lands subject to these reservations. We solicit your Lordship's sanction to our modifying the Waste-Land Sale Rules accordingly; and we enclose copy of a circular order we have issued, directing that, until your Lordship's orders are received, sales or leases of waste lands shall be made subject to such reservation of full State rights in mines and minerals, together with all convenient powers for getting the same.

9. Lastly, there remains the practical question, which requires early decision, namely, on what terms shall mining leases on Government waste lands in the Wynaad, Coorg, or adjacent auriferous tracts be given. We recognise the fact that it is of great importance to India that these gold sources should be worked to the best advantage; we admit that, if gold should be produced in large quantities, the effect of such production on the exchanges between England and India would be of great value; and we think that the terms as to royalty, area of mining leases, and the mode of working should be as liberal as may be possible without encouraging undue speculation. We learn from Mr. Brough Smyth that the most approved system of mining leases in Australia now is to let the land at a moderate rent (ten shillings) per acre, the lessee being bound to employ per acre, or per running yard of reef, a certain minimum quantity of labour on *bona fide* mining operations of an approved kind. If the lessee fails to fulfil this condition, he forfeits his lease; and the terms of the mining lease make the Governor of the Colony the final arbiter, on such evidence as may be laid before him, whether a particular lessee has, or has not, failed to fulfil the condition. In the early days of gold-mining industry in Australia, heavy fees (£3 and £2 per month) were charged for mining licenses. Subsequently an export duty was levied on gold taken from the colony; but latterly the Colonial Government of Victoria has found that the largest indirect advantages to the Colony are secured by making the mining leases simple and liberal, subject to the one condition that a certain quantity of labour is employed on *bona fide* mining operations for each acre leased.

10. Plans for levying a royalty on the ton of quartz raised, or for establishing a local office of assay and levying a royalty on the gold, have been proposed. But we consider that, for the present, while the industry is undeveloped, our object should be to make the terms of mining leases of Government lands as simple and liberal as possible. In order to prevent large areas falling into the hands of speculators, it has been suggested that a certain limit of available capital, or a certain quantity of (stamping or other) machinery, should be required per acre of land leased. But we are advised that these conditions have been tried, and have been found inoperative and unsatisfactory in Australia, and that the simple condition that a certain quantity of labour shall be employed per acre in *bonâ fide* mining has been found to work best. For the present, therefore, we would propose to authorise the Government of Madras to grant gold-mining leases of Government lands, in lots of from one to thirty acres, for a term of ten to twenty years, at a rent of five rupees an acre, subject to the condition that not less than five labourers are regularly employed per acre on *bonâ fide* mining operations in such manner as the Government may approve. The leases should be liable to forfeiture on failure of this condition, or failure to pay rent, as soon as either failure had continued for a period of six months; and should be renewable, at the lessee's option, on such terms as the then Government may settle, at the expiration of the original term. The Governor of Madras in Council would be declared to be in each case the final arbiter, whether the lessee had, or had not, fulfilled the conditions of his lease.

We would propose thus to leave wide discretion to the Local Government with reference to the term of each lease and the area comprised therein. We do not propose to levy any royalty or other tax, for the present, on the industry, because we deem it most important to attract capital to the Wynaad gold-fields. The cost of bringing machinery for quartz crushing to the spot will be heavy; the pioneers of the undertaking will have to buy their experience in many directions; and it is very undesirable that the first ventures now to be made should be unsuccessful.

11. If your Lordship approves the foregoing sketch of the terms on which gold-mining leases of Government lands might be granted, we shall authorise the Government of Madras to act thereupon, and we shall cause draft leases to be drawn up by our legal advisers.

12. There is apparently ground for believing that some of the best gold reefs that are known in India lie in the estates of the Râja of Nellambor, and of other private proprietors. The Alpha Gold Company's works were opened in the Nellambor lands. As yet the Râja has made his own terms with companies intending to carry on gold-mining; and at present we are not prepared to urge the Madras Government to undertake legislation with a view of compelling

private landowners to give gold-mining leases on any particular terms, or against their will.

13. We shall be glad to be favoured with early instructions from your Lordship, not only on the subject of the terms on which mining leases should be granted in the Wynaad, but also on the three questions raised in paragraph 2 and answered in paragraph 7 of the present despatch. And we solicit your Lordship's confirmation of our orders directing that, in all future sales or agricultural leases of waste lands in any part of India, mines and minerals found on such lands shall be reserved to the State, together with all convenient powers for working and getting and carrying them away.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 35 (Revenue—Minerals), dated India Office, London, the 25th March 1880.

I have considered in Council your letter, with accompaniments,\* dealing with the important questions of the general rights of the State to minerals in India, of modifications of the Waste-Land Rules necessary to secure these rights, and of the terms on which applications to mine in Government waste lands in auriferous tracts shall be complied with.

\* No. 7 (Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department) of 1st September 1879

2. You point out that, regarding general State rights in minerals, three distinct questions have to be considered. In the first place, you hold, and I concur in your view, that the royal prerogative, as it obtains in England in respect to gold and silver mines, does not prevail in British India, at least outside the presidency towns. You proceed to infer that grantees of waste lands, whether or not the grants expressly comprise all products above and below the surface, are, in the absence of provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder. If this proposition be limited to grantees of waste lands "in fee simple" under the rules framed in different provinces in accordance with the instructions given by my predecessor, Sir C. Wood, in his despatch No. 14 of 1862, I do not dispute it. But I must point out that the expression "grantees of waste land" used without limitation, might be held to include persons who have received, under ordinary terms of settlement, the proprietary rights in lands formerly waste and unoccupied; and to such grantees this view does not apply.

3. As regards the second question, whether, apart from the prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right to gold, silver, and other minerals found in proprietary lands, you are disposed to agree with Messrs. Bell and Evans that, in the permanently-settled districts, the State does not possess such right. This was the view arrived at by my predecessor, Sir C. Wood, after consideration of Mr. Millet's report, dated 26th March 1842. But, without weighing this opinion against that of your learned Advocate General, I am disposed to think that, even if the legal right to minerals in per-

manently-settled estates could be established, it would not be desirable to enforce it. I agree with you that the indirect advantages resulting from making available the mineral resources of India are likely to be more valuable to the State than any direct returns; and I therefore consider that it would not be desirable to enforce the right of the State, supposing that such right can be established, to mines in permanently-settled estates. Industries requiring skilled and scientific management, and the extensive application of capital, have flourished under the permanent settlement; and I apprehend that, speaking generally, the landholders of the Lower Provinces are sufficiently alive to their own interests either themselves to develop the mineral resources their estates may contain, or to afford facilities to others to do so.

4. This, however, does not apply to many other parts of India. I look upon it as pretty certain that the mineral resources of their lands will not be effectually worked by the peasant proprietors themselves of Madras or Bombay, or by the village communities of Northern India; and I apprehend that other promoters of mining enterprise would be likely to meet with considerable obstacles from intricacies of tenure and the difficulty of dealing with numerous small landholders. I consider, therefore, that care should be taken to reserve all State's rights to minerals which still exist. And I am of opinion, especially with reference to the views of the Madras Government mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 6 of your letter, that, in the absence of any distinct judicial precedent or proof of established law or practice, such rights should be presumed still to exist throughout India. I take it that the notion that payment of an assessment based on the agricultural value of land, and intended to cover the right of cultivation, conveys property in minerals below the surface of the soil is essentially a modern one, and would never have occurred to the Native Governments to which our own succeeded. I approve therefore of the instructions you propose (paragraph 6 of your letter) to give to the Government of Madras on this subject. With regard to the other provinces, you state that no general rule, universally applicable, can be laid down, either that minerals found in proprietary lands belong to the State, or that they do not so belong. But, speaking generally, in the North West Provinces it was ruled, but not, as it appears, by judicial authority, that when the surface is private property, the ownership extends, in default of special reservations, to what is below the surface. The precise degree of authority possessed by this ruling should, however, receive further consideration. In the Central Provinces and Berar the full right of Government to minerals has been reserved at settlement, while

\* Section 69 of the New Land Revenue Code.

in the Punjab and Ajmere, and, it may be added, in the Bombay Presidency,\* it has been declared by legislation that mines are the property of Government.

You conclude therefore that, whenever the question as to the right of

the State to minerals found in proprietary lands actually arises, it will have to be answered for that locality in accordance with practice and precedent. But that where the nature and extent of proprietary rights are still unsettled, and where custom and practice regarding mines has not been established, opportunity should be taken to declare by legislation that mines are State property. With these views I fully concur.

5. With regard to the third question, you consider that where proprietors of lands temporarily settled are held to be the owners of the minerals they may contain, such mineral resources may be taken into account for assessment on resettlement. In this view I concur; but request that care may be taken not to confer proprietary rights in minerals by including them among assessable assets where such ownership has not been proved previously to exist.

6. Upon the second point discussed in your letter,—the modification of the Waste-Land Rules suggested by the Government of Madras,—I agree with you that, in future, sales and leases of waste lands for agricultural purposes should be generally made subject to reservation of the full right of the State in mines and minerals, and of right of access and other reasonable conveniences for working them on behalf of Government or the assignees of Government. I approve the circular you have issued on this subject, and sanction the necessary modification of the Waste-Land Rules.

7. Regarding the last subject discussed in your letter,—the terms on which applications to mine in Government waste land in Wynaad and similar auriferous tracts shall now be granted,—you point out that, if gold should be largely produced in India, the effect on exchanges would be highly beneficial, and that it is consequently of great importance that the gold sources in India should be worked to the best advantage. You consider therefore that the mining terms granted by Government should be as liberal as possible without encouraging undue speculation, and you deem it of importance thus to attract capital to the Wynaad gold-fields. You have ascertained that Australian experience is that the largest indirect advantage to the State is secured by making mining leases simple and liberal, on the one condition that a certain quantity of labour is employed per acre on *bonâ fide* mining operations. You propose therefore to authorise the Government of Madras to grant gold-mining leases of Government lands, in lots of from 1 to 30 acres, for terms of 10 or 20 years, at a rent of Rs. 5 per acre, on condition that not less than five labourers per acre are regularly employed on *bonâ fide* mining operations, in such manner as Government may approve. Power will be given to the Government of Madras to enforce fulfilment of these conditions, and the leases are to be renewable at the expiration of the original period on such terms as the Madras Government may then settle. You thus leave to the Government of Madras wide discretion with reference to the term



and area of each lease, and you do not propose for the present to levy any royalty or other tax on the industry.

8. These arrangements appear to me to be judicious, and I approve of them. With reference, however, to the last sentence of the preceding paragraph, and also to the last clause of paragraph 7 of your letter, I am of opinion that it should be made clear that for the term of leases now granted there will be no liability to any future royalty or other tax in addition to the rent, with the exception of any taxation which may hereafter be found necessary to provide, at the expense of mining communities,—the expenses of special police, communications, water-supply, sanitation, or other similar administrative arrangements needful for their own protection or convenience.

9. Finally, I have to observe that the arrangements you now propose appear to refer to mining operations in Government waste lands only. Should, however, it be decided that mineral rights in any owned or occupied lands in Madras are vested in Government, and should gold be discovered in any such lands, I presume that, with due regard to the rights of the cultivating proprietors, mining privileges will be granted on terms similar to those now approved for Government lands.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations,—No. 1240—48 (Mineral), dated Simla, the 15th May 1880.

In continuation of my Circular No. 2-11—19, dated the 1st September 1879, I am desired to forward copy of a despatch No. 35, dated 25th March 1880, from the Secretary of State for India, regarding rights of Government to minerals in this country. The policy of the Government of India, as already announced, is generally approved, subject to certain additions to be noticed below.

2. The most important declaration contained in the despatch is that expressed in the fourth paragraph. Hereafter, except in permanently-settled estates, it will be presumed throughout India that, in the absence of any distinct judicial precedent or proof of established usage, the State has a right to minerals.

3. Attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the despatch, under which the ruling that grantees of waste lands, whether or not the grants expressly comprise all products above and below the surface, are, in the absence of provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder, is limited to grantees of waste land "in fee simple," made in accordance with the rules framed upon the instructions given in Sir C. Wood's despatch No. 14 of 1862. Should any question hereafter arise in respect to grants of waste land made on other terms, Local Governments and Administrations will have to consider, in each class of cases, what is the specific effect of the form of grant regulating them as touching rights to minerals.

The general ruling above quoted must be held not to apply to ordinary cultivating leases made in the course of settlement operations, or in the routine of district revenue work.

4. The direction in paragraph 5 of the despatch, to avoid conferring proprietary rights in minerals by including them amongst the assessable assets where such ownership has not been previously proved to exist, will be duly observed in making temporary settlements. The view of the Government of India, that where proprietors of temporarily-settled lands have been judicially held to be owners of minerals contained therein such mineral resources may be taken into account for assessment on resettlement, has been accepted by the Secretary of State. But, as explained in paragraph 2 above, in the absence of a judicial decision, the presumption will be that such landholders are not owners of the minerals underneath the surface of their lands.

5. With reference to paragraph 6 of the despatch, I am to request that the rules regarding the sale and lease of waste lands for agricultural purposes in force in

may be modified, so far as may be necessary, to make leases and sales under them subject to reservation of the full right of the State in mines and minerals, and of right of access and other reasonable conveniences for working them on behalf of Government or the assignees of Government. Full publication should be given to the modifications of rule made under these instructions; and copies of such orders as may be passed by the

on the matter should be forwarded to this Department for information.

#### APPENDIX M.

##### Form of Proclamation.

(Under Section 165 of Bombay Act V. of 1879.)

Whereas the property of \_\_\_\_\_ hereinafter specified has been attached on account of the Government assessment Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ due by the said \_\_\_\_\_; and whereas it is necessary to recover the said amount by sale of the said property, together with all lawful charges and expenses resulting from the said attachment and sale:

Notice is hereby given that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock A.M.,

A.B., \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_

Mámlatdár of \_\_\_\_\_ (or other person appointed), will, at \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ Táluka \_\_\_\_\_ in this District, sell by auction to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said \_\_\_\_\_ in the property hereinafter specified, and every power of disposing of the



*Immoveable Property.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lot No.	Description of Lot, including local situa- tion, supposed or esti- mated rent or annual value, and, if leased, for how long, on what terms, and to whom.	Survey number, Municipal number and other fiscal designation.	Government Revenue, including any Local Cess, any other known fiscal charge resting on the Lot.	Present occupant.	(Here enter any other particulars the Collector may see fit.)			

N.B.—No guarantee is given of the title of the said  
or interest claimed by third parties.

or of the validity of any of the rights, charges

Collector.

## APPENDIX N.

## Partition of Estates by the Collector.

1. In the division of an estate ordered by the decree of a Civil Court paying land revenue to Government, the Collector is bound by the rules laid down in section 113 of the Land Revenue Code whenever they are applicable. If a Court assigns rights in specified areas in survey numbers of less extent than the minima prescribed under section 98 of the Code, these rights cannot be registered in the Government accounts, or be otherwise recognized by Government. (*G. R. 7052 of 23rd November 1881.*)

2. When the division or separation of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government is made by the Collector, under the orders of a Civil Court, in accordance with the provisions of section 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, the following fees shall be levied (in addition to those prescribed at page 129 of the High Court Circular Book) as remuneration for travelling expenses *bonâ fide* incurred by subordinates in the Revenue establishment employed on such division or separation of estates :—

*For Clerks and Kârkuns of Collectors, for each day  
actually on tour.*

Rate of salary* per mensem.	Europeans and Eurasians.		Natives.	
	Not exceeding			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
On Rs. 100 and upwards .....	1	7 0	1	4 0
On Rs. 75 to less than Rs. 100 .....	1	1 0	0	14 0
More than Rs. 50 to less than Rs. 75 .....	0	13 0	0	10 0
On Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 .....	0	10 0	0	8 0
Less than Rs. 30 .....	0	8 0	0	6 0

*For Mâmlatdârs' Kârkuns.*

		Not exceeding	
		Rs.	a. p.
On Rs. 30 and upwards...	...	0	7 0
On less than Rs. 30 .....	...	0	5 0

*For Peons.*

Not to exceed one anna per diem.

(*Bombay Government Gazette of 1876, p. 255.*)

## APPENDIX O.

No. 4213.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st July 1881.*

In exercise of the powers given by Section 55 of Bombay Act V. of 1879, the Governor in Council authorizes the Commissioner in Sind to fix rates for the use by landholders and others of water the right to which vests in Government, for the cultivation of rice on any land not assessed and entered in the Survey Registers as rice land.

2. The amount of such rate shall be subject to the approval of Government, and shall, after sanction, be notified in the office of the Mukhtyárkar of the táluka in which the land on account of which the rate is levied is situated.

3. . Any person desiring to grow rice in land not assessed as rice land shall make an application in writing to the Mukhtyárkar or other officer duly authorized to receive such application, for permission to make use of the supply of water needful for growing rice, stating if he requires it for one year only or permanently ; and if any person cultivates rice in such land without such permission he shall be charged with double the rate he would otherwise have been required to pay had he applied for and obtained permission.

4. All persons who now hold or may hereafter apply to take up lands assessed and recorded in the Survey Registers as rice lands, shall, as soon as possible after the publication of these Rules or on application to take up such lands, be tendered a list of such rice lands then being or about to be in their occupation, and rice shall not be grown on any number not included in such lists except on payment of the extra rate.



## Appendix F.

(Chapter VIII., Order 34.)

### APPENDIX A.

#### *Form of Mortgage-Bond under Rule VIII.)*

Whereas I \_\_\_\_\_ have this day received an advance  
of Rupees \_\_\_\_\_ from the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_  
on behalf of the Secretary of State for India  
in Council for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_  
repayable with interest at \_\_\_\_\_  
in equal \_\_\_\_\_ within \_\_\_\_\_  
years from this date ;

I do hereby mortgage to the said Collector on behalf of the said  
Secretary of State for India in Council the occupancy right which  
is at present in my possession and enjoyment, Survey number \_\_\_\_\_  
measuring \_\_\_\_\_ acres \_\_\_\_\_ gunthas,  
situated in the village of \_\_\_\_\_ taluka \_\_\_\_\_ of this  
district ;

As security for the repayment of the said advance of Rupees \_\_\_\_\_  
with interest, the said occupancy right to continue  
in my possession and enjoyment ;

On condition that, on my failing to pay any one instalment within  
months of the date on which such instalment becomes due,

Or on my transferring by sale, mortgage or gift the said occupancy  
right to any other person, the said occupancy right shall forthwith  
become forfeited to Government.

In witness whereof the said  
has signed this deed.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
Signed by \_\_\_\_\_  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature).

### APPENDIX B.

#### *(Form of Agreement under Rule VIII.)*

Whereas I \_\_\_\_\_ have this day received an  
advance of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ from the Collector of \_\_\_\_\_  
on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council for the pur-  
pose of \_\_\_\_\_ I do hereby bind myself  
and do agree to repay the said sum with interest at \_\_\_\_\_ in equal  
within \_\_\_\_\_ years from  
this date ; and in the case of my making default therein I hereby



## Appendix G.

(Chapter XI., Order 18.)

### APPENDIX A., (see Rule 2.)

Routes by which alone timber and other forest produce may be moved into or from any of the following districts (namely) :

#### 1.—*Thána District.*

1. G. I. P. Railway Line.
2. B. B. and C. I. Railway Line.
3. Bombay and Agra Road.
4. Bombay and Poona Road.
5. Panvel and Campooli Road.
6. Bhor Ghát.
7. Kusur Ghát.
8. Sanján Bandar.
9. Sowta Bandar.
10. Apti Bandar.
11. Dysur Bandar.
12. Manor Bandar.
13. Sayeli Bandar.
14. Morambe Bandar.
15. Battana Bandar.
16. Mori Bandar.
17. Joo Nandruk Bandar.
18. Pishi Bandar.

#### 2.—*Kolába District.*

19. Pen and Campooli Road.
20. Páli and Nagotna Road.
21. Dharamtar and Pen Road.
22. Mahád-Waranda Ghát Road.
23. Mahád and Ratnágiri Road.
24. FitzGerald Ghát Road.
25. Alíbág and Revas Road.
26. Pimpri Ghát.
27. Alíbág Bandar.
28. Durshet Bandar.
29. Amba Creek.
30. Revdanda Creek.
31. Dige Creek.
32. Sávitri River.

#### 3.—*Ratnágiri District.*

33. Ratnágiri-Poládpur Road.
34. Harni Bandar.
35. Khed—Amboli.
36. Chiplún—Kumbhár Ghát.