

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

No. DCXLI—New Series

6-11

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

SOUTH SALSETTE TALUKA

OF THE

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

[Price—Re. 1 As. 3 or 2s.]

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1929

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Second Revision Survey Settlement Papers .

Bombay Suburban Districts:

1. South Salsette Taluka. 1929. 101pp.

2. Ambernath Taluka.

1930.

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GROUP VILLAGES RATE (RICE)

GROUP	VILLAGES	RATE (RICE)
I	5	13- 5-4
II	15	12- 0-0
III	19	10-10-8

Govt. KHOTI

REFERENCE.

- District Head Quarter and Bazar Town
- Taluka do do
- Petha do do
- Kashi and Bazar Village
- Bazar Village
- Deserted Village
- Post Office
- Combined Post and Telegraph Office
- Hospital
- Dispensary
- Municipality
- Places of Pilgrimage
- Petha Boundary
- Inam Village
- Talukdari
- Narvarari
- Bhagdan
- Maleki
- Mehasu
- Uthad Jama
- Koti
- G T S Station (altitude)
- Mahal
- Tarf
- Port
- Ferry
- Police Station (when not at a Taluka Head Quarter)
- Railway and Station
- Tanks
- Canals
- Salt Pans
- Bungalow suitable for Gazetted Officers
- Small Rest House or Dharmshala suitable only for Subordinates
- 1st Class Motor Roads, i.e. fit for driving by day or night
- 2nd Class Motor Roads, i.e. practicable for strong touring cars with a full clearance in day light if cautiously driven
- OBSTACLES ON MOTOR ROADS
- Ferry Boat (able to take touring cars)
- Hard causeway, passable except in flood
- do do in dry season, November to May end
- Ford, depth in dry season not exceeding 1 1/2 feet
- Tidal ford, falling below 1 1/2 feet at low tide only
- Not crossable, except at unusually low tides or with special arrangements
- Ghat roads over which Motors are not allowed at night
- Provincial Road under construction
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks
- Tidal Limits
- Survey Line
- Ghat Tunnel

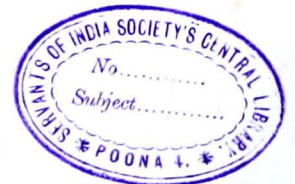
In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the Map, the symbol T (2), T (3) etc., has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the village. The tanks shown or indicated on the map are all first and second class irrigation tanks.

SOUTH SALSETTE TÁLUKA

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

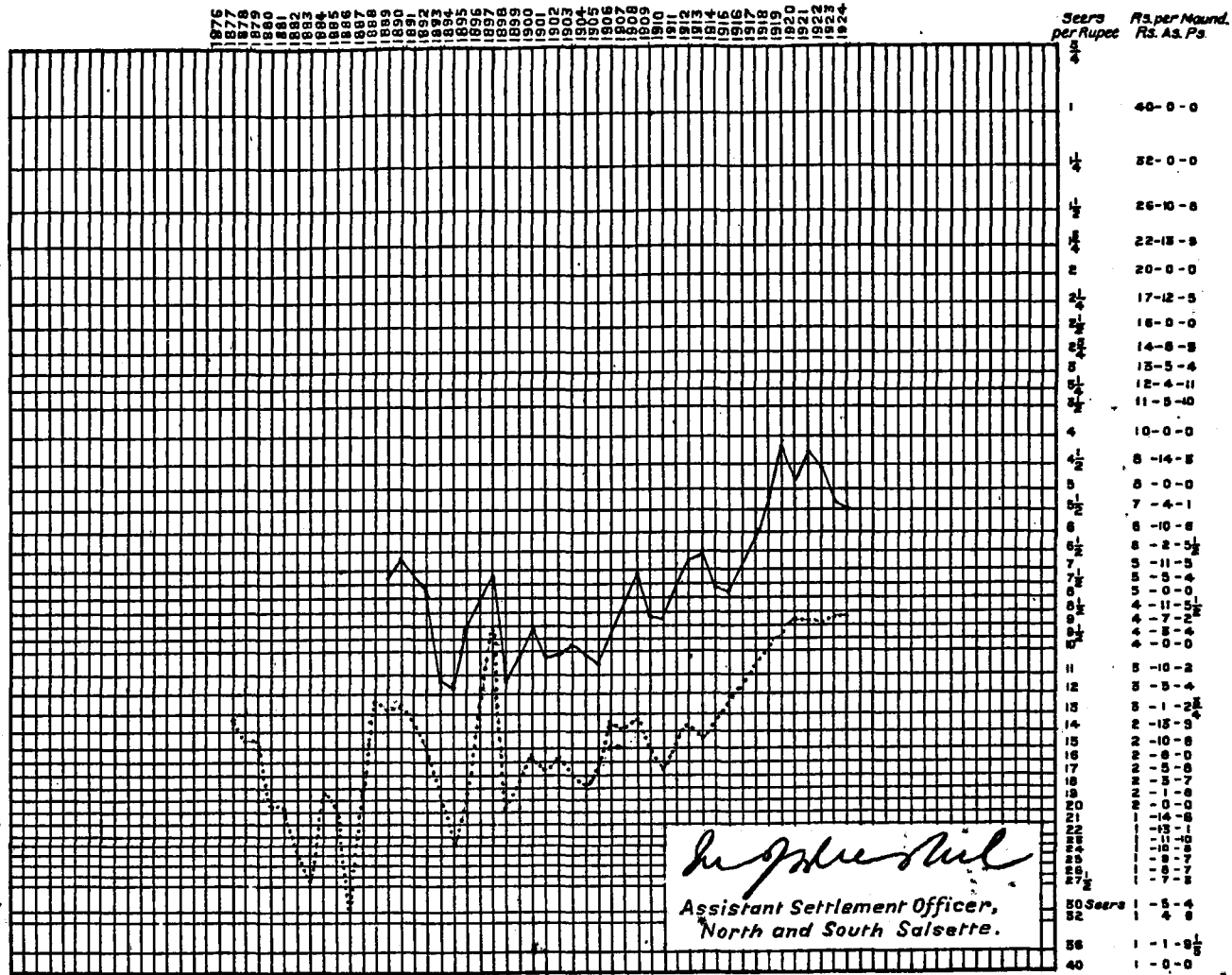
Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch



[Handwritten Signature]

District Inspector,
Land Records,
Bombay Suburban Dist.
ANDHERI.

**PRICE GRAPH FOR SOUTH SALSETTE TALUKA
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.**



W. J. S. S. S.
Assistant Settlement Officer,
North and South Salsette.

Rice ———
Paddy.....

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SUBURBAN DISTRICT**

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No. Kirkol—579 of 1925.

From

M. J. DIKSHIT, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.,
Assistant Settlement Officer for the North Salsette
Mahal of the Thana District and the South Salsette
Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District,

To

THE COLLECTOR, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT,
Bombay.

Thana, 13th May 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second revision settlement of the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District.

Introductory Remarks.

2. The old Salsette Taluka consisted of 140 villages at the time of the introduction of the last revision settlement. Under Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3488, dated the 8th November 1917, fifty villages were detached to form the Bandra Mahal within the same taluka. Under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3149, dated 15th November 1920, the Taluka was split up into North and South Salsette Talukas the former with 56 and the latter with 84 villages and these were included in the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts respectively. The North Salsette Taluka was later transformed into a Mahal by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5766 dated 8th February 1923.

3. The papers relating to the first revision settlement of the villages of this taluka are included in those of the old Salsette Taluka printed as Selection No. CCCLVIII, New Series. The revision settlement relating to 38 villages (=36 Government+1 Sharakati+1 under attachment) was sanctioned by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8596 dated 2nd November 1896. The remaining 46 Khoti villages were then excluded from the application of the Revision rates. The village under attachment Vyaraoli has been since redeemed and returned to its lessee and the survey and settlement of this village were ordered to be cancelled by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6507 dated 17th October 1900. Two new villages, Ismalia and Parigh Khari, have recently been created under Government Notifications, Revenue Department, No. 3611-B dated 21st February 1924 and 370-C. dated 16th February 1924 respectively. The former is constituted from the lands of the old villages of Bandavli, Majas and Mogra for the establishment of the Ismalia college and model houses, and the latter consists of oysterbeds in the Mahim creek under the control of the Bombay Suburban District Magistrate. The Settlement Commissioner has in his office No. S.R.V.-1 dated 1st April 1925 directed me to include in my report, 15 Khoti villages only, as out of the remaining 32, 15 have never come under the operations of Survey, and in 16 others, the original survey only was made so long ago as 1876 to 1886 and remeasurement and reclassification according to the revision survey rules are required to be done in their cases. The village Nanale is to be excluded as it was originally settled before the passing of the Land Revenue Code, and the preliminaries with regard to its revision are yet to be arranged according to the orders of the Settlement Commissioner in his office No. 136, dated 23rd February 1925. This report is not concerned with these 32 Khoti villages. The proposals submitted therefore relate to 54 villages the tenures of which are as follows:—

- 37 Government villages (second revision).
- 1 Government village (original settlement).
- 1 Sharakati village (second revision).
- 10 Leasehold villages (second revision).
- 5 Leasehold villages (first revision).

The proposals will include also Government lands in 12 surveyed and two unsurveyed Khoti villages. In accordance with the instructions in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1901-24 dated 21st November 1924, this report for the South Salsette Taluka is submitted separately.

General Description.

4. The South Salsette Taluka now consists of the larger western block of the old Salsette Taluka of which the northern fringe including Thana is transferred to the North Salsette Mahal. The Taluka is bounded on the North by this Mahal, on the East by the Thana creek, on the South by the island and harbour of Bombay and on the West by the sea. As to the physical features, soils, water system, etc., I need not repeat here the paragraphs of the revision settlement report of Colonel Godfrey which hold good to-day for both the Salsettes. The area of the Taluka is 143.2 square miles with a population of 1,076 per mile.

Climate and Health.

5. The climate is hot, moist and enervating as in the adjacent talukas of Panvel, Kalyan, North Salsette, etc. In the words of the Bombay Gazetteer, "On the west coast it is pleasant and equable". In general the climate is healthy on the coastal side but inland where there is much brush-wood and forest-growth, or near creeks where the soil is marshy, it is malarious.

6. There are three Government aided hospitals at Bandra, Kurla and Andheri and a Government Dispensary has been opened since the last year at the notoriously malarious place of Bhandup for the benefit of the people of the salt department only. About 25,000 patients are annually treated at these places. Besides these, there are about 58 private dispensaries located in 13 big towns such as Bandra, Danda, Andheri, Kurla, Ghatkopar, etc. Scientific medical aid is thus within easy reach of all the villages in the taluka. The common diseases are malaria and those of the respiratory and alimentary system. The subjoined statement supplied by the Assistant Director of Public Health, shows the number of births and deaths with the classification of deaths according to diseases for both North and South Salsettes together until the year 1921 and for South Salsette alone for the subsequent two years.

Statement of births and deaths from 1894 to 1923 in Salsette Taluka.

Years	Births.	Deaths.									
		Chole- ra.	Small pox.	Plague	Influ- enza.	Fevers.	Dysen- tery and Diarrho- ea.	Respira- tory Dis- eases.	Injuries	All other causes.	Total deaths.
1894	3,347	189	27	..	..	2,239	258	..	35	597	3,345
1895	2,989	8	29	..	..	1,993	199	..	39	598	2,866
1896	3,244	125	19	..	..	2,001	334	..	50	645	3,174
1897	3,138	626	6	..	..	3,835	641	..	75	1,682	6,865
1898	2,097	5	20	..	..	2,491	481	..	76	1,891	4,964
1899	3,225	..	137	..	..	3,149	595	..	30	2,313	6,224
1900	2,944	2,248	314	..	..	3,469	1,183	..	75	2,686	9,975
1901	2,981	3	10	1,362	..	1,836	468	440	79	1,453	5,551
1902	4,009	3	..	884	..	1,880	413	318	72	1,470	5,040
1903	3,428	..	26	1,331	..	1,818	429	244	70	1,634	5,552
1904	4,099	62	23	650	..	1,620	421	273	89	1,458	4,596
1905	3,552	5	98	811	..	1,847	295	247	72	1,321	4,696
1906	4,048	778	6	696	..	2,102	465	290	80	1,759	6,174
1907	3,655	164	2	280	..	1,639	273	220	78	1,310	3,966
1908	3,986	24	59	447	..	1,853	298	238	89	1,446	4,454
1909	4,076	316	30	420	..	1,689	288	230	91	1,504	4,568
1910	4,115	..	36	584	..	2,055	465	80	20	1,271	4,511
1911	3,640	69	16	583	..	1,865	335	202	79	1,429	4,578
1912	3,829	578	103	84	..	1,522	379	257	97	1,448	4,468
1913	4,150	22	42	299	..	1,466	245	218	85	1,323	3,700
1914	3,633	51	77	269	..	1,586	143	192	90	1,429	3,937
1915	4,207	..	41	117	..	1,510	238	209	102	1,229	3,446
1916	3,636	82	56	202	..	1,731	274	221	68	1,271	3,695
1917	3,990	21	60	395	..	1,821	325	252	83	1,409	4,366
1918	2,528	23	79	139	..	3,152	187	354	66	999	4,999
1919	2,215	686	73	114	..	2,004	334	510	59	1,017	4,797
1920	2,144	8	5	68	..	1,902	201	514	71	768	3,527
1921	2,196	8	18	92	..	1,299	171	446	57	668	2,759
1922	2,508	..	7	87	..	1,394	132	249	78	262	2,509
1923	2,602	11	15	133	..	1,302	148	327	83	619	2,638
Total	101,767	6,115	1,434	10,047	..	60,060	10,708	6,431	2,138	39,209	136,142

7. The yearly average number of births from the statistics of the last two years amounts to 2,555 and deaths to 2,573.

Rainfall.

8. The amount and the distribution of the rainfall as recorded at Bandra for the past seven years ending 1924 are mentioned in Appendix A from which it will be seen that the average fall amounts to 64.95 inches per year. The average is always considerably greater inland than on the coast. The average found for the North Salsette Mahal from the falls recorded at Thana is 96.45 inches as stated in my report submitted separately for that Mahal. During the period of the last seven years, there were two bad years of deficient rain, *viz.*, 1918 and 1920. If these abnormal years which are rare, are excepted, the average for the past five years works out at about 73 inches. The annual average rainfall for the whole taluka may thus be said to range from 73 inches to 96 as against 75 to 98 recorded at the last revision. The rainfall on the whole being assured and seasonable is quite suitable for the cultivation of rice—the principal crop grown in the taluka.

Methods of Cultivation and Crops.

9. The modes of husbandry and the crops have undergone no change during the settlement period. Colonel Godfrey's paragraphs on crops and agriculture are in fact entirely as applicable to-day as they were 30 years ago. (The main crops grown in sweet lands are the Kolamb and other superior varieties of rice but in the coastal villages, only Jada rice in sweet lands and Rata or Chokha in salt lands are grown. Other crops next in importance to rice are mangoes, cocoanuts, bhendies, croiander, chillies, brinjals, sweet potatoes, tondlies, etc., for which there is a ready market in Bombay. The vegetables are grown in the fair-season after the rice crop is removed in the fields commanding well-irrigation. The high prices obtainable for graft mangoes have tempted many cultivators to grow mango gardens.) Appendix B shows that fruits and vegetables occupy as high as 15.29 per cent. of the gross cropped area as compared with only 2 per cent. in North Salsette.

10. The warkas crops are not grown at all in the Taluka. (The owner of warkas lands, besides using the grass which costs him neither labour nor money for rab and for fodder for his own cattle, gets an unearned income by sale of the surplus. The warkas lands often lie fallow and uncared for as they are very valuable building sites and an unprecedentedly large demand for such sites has sprung up since the great War in this essentially suburban taluka.)

Communications.

11. The taluka being suburban is unique in the abundance of its communications. All the three means of transport the Railway, the road and the waterways are fully utilised.

12. Two railways run from Bombay through the taluka and establish communication with northern and southern India. The G. I. P. Railway enters the taluka at its south by an embankment across the broad marsh between Bombay and Salsette and runs towards Thana along the eastern shore of the Island of Salsette taking the following 5 stations in this Taluka on its way:—(1) Kurla, (2) Ghatkopar, (3) Vikhroli, (4) Bhandup and (5) Mulund. A branch line, managed by the G. I. P. Railway, has been recently opened from Kurla to Chembur and will be continued to Mandala near Trombay while another line, not yet opened to traffic has been constructed from Andheri to Kurla, where it will cross the main G. I. P. Line by an overhead bridge and continue *via* Chembur village to near Mahul. Another line of the same railway—the Mahim Loop runs between Bandra (Head Quarters of the Taluka) on the B.B. & C.I Railway and the Cotton Green at Sewri and is now open to traffic. Besides these, a fast electrified Railway service has been started by the same pioneer Railway company since the last month. It runs from Bombay *via* the Harbour Branch to Kurla. More than 85 Suburban trains in addition to the mail and passenger trains run daily from Bombay to Kurla and back taking hourly thousands of passengers into and out of Bombay for business and other purposes. There is also a shuttle service between Kurla and Chembur, the train running either way no less than 19 times a day.

13. The other Railway the B. B. & C. I. Railway runs from Bombay along the west coast of the taluka. It has the following suburban stations within the taluka:—(1) Bandra, (2) Khar-Road, (3) Santa-Cruz, (4) Ville Parle, (5) Andheri, (6) Goregaon,

(7) Malad, (8) Kandivli and (9) Borivli. One more station called Jogeshwari (Bandivli) is at present under construction. The line runs more than 85 up and down trains daily to these suburbs. The suburban railways daily carry numerous vendors of such perishable articles as vegetables, flowers, milk, mangoes, fish and eggs to the unfailing and remunerative market of Bombay. The suburban railways are all going to be electrified in the immediate future and this would add to the utility of the service and would by its greater speed enable it to cope better with the ever increasing traffic and would also merge this suburban taluka into the premier city to form Greater Bombay.

14. The means of communication next in importance to the Railways are the roads. The subjoined statement shows the principal made roads, some of them existing since prior to the Revision Survey.

List of important roads in the South Salsette Taluka.

Serial No.	From	To	Kind of road.	Remarks.
1	Bandra	Ghodbundar	Well metalled, culverted and bridged.	
2	Borivali	Mount Poisar	"	New one constructed by Local Board 15 years ago.
3	Borivli	Gorai	"	
4	Vesava	Kurla vis Andheri	"	New one constructed by Local Board 25 years ago.
5	Ghodbundar road	Amhivali village	"	New one constructed by Local Board 10 years ago.
6	Sion-Trombay	Mankhard	"	Do.
7	Wadhavli	Borla	"	
8	Marwa	Malad	"	
9	Kurla	Mulund	"	Agra Road.
10	Ghatkopar	Santa-Cruz	"	
11	Chakala	Andheri	"	
12	Chembar	Wadhavli	"	
13	Sion Trombay Road	Dewnar	"	
14	Anik Road	Gavhanpada	"	
15	Chembar	Mahool	"	
16	Chembar-Mahool Road	Maravali	"	
17	Sion-Trombay Road	Trombay	"	
18	Chembar	Ghatkopar	"	
19	Chembar	Trombay	"	
20	Bhandup	Vihar	"	
21	Saki	"	"	

15. In addition to the new roads, many old ones have been improved in every way so as to accommodate the growing demand for motor transport. Several factories and industries are maintained almost entirely by the use of motor transport as it provides the closest connection between factory and market. For heavy goods and comparatively short leads in the suburbs, the railways certainly cannot compete with motors and the main roads have to be, and in fact, are kept in a high state of efficiency. The road from Bombay upto Andheri is asphalted and tarred so that the well-to-do who can afford motor car transport find it more convenient and pleasant to motor to Bombay every day. Strings of cars are a common sight during week-ends and holidays when they run to Juhu—the Brighton of Bombay. Besides these there is a net work of well made approach roads some in charge of the Taluka Local Board and others within the areas of different town-planning schemes, which owe their existence to the recent creation of the Development Directorate. They are too numerous and too unimportant to be detailed here. The following are the different town-planning schemes some of which have been completed with a number of well-made roads therein:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bandra—5 schemes. | 5. Kandivli—1 scheme. |
| 2. Santa Cruz—5 schemes. | 6. Malad—2 schemes. |
| 3. Ville Parle—6 schemes. | 7. Borivli—2 schemes. |
| 4. Andheri—6 schemes. | 8. Ghatkopar—3 schemes. |

Green vegetables, mangoes, cocoanuts, etc., from such distant places as Trombay, Mulund, Yerangal, Manori, etc., are easily carted to the Bombay market—over all these well maintained roads, everyday.

16. The taluka has had the benefit of the services of the Development Department which was constituted under Government Order, Financial Department,

No. 661, dated 18 November 1920. Some of its duties have been specified as follows :—

(1) To carry out large schemes for the systematic development of Salsette—

(a) by town-planning schemes to be carried out by local authorities ; and

(b) by the purchase of areas outright with a view to resale after development.

(2) To secure an adequate water-supply for the whole of Salsette when it is developed as an urban area.

(3) To deal with the supply and distribution of electrical energy, both for domestic and industrial purposes in the area outside Bombay.

(4) To take up the question of the improvement of communications to link up Bombay city with the areas to be developed in Salsette and Trombay.

17. The ports and sub-ports from which water borne trade is carried on at present are :—

(1) Manori.

(4) Mahul.

(2) Vesawa.

(5) Trombay.

(3) Bandra.

From information supplied by the Superintendent of salt, the exports and imports at these principal bunders are estimated at 30 lakhs and 3 lakhs respectively.

18. There are at present the following three ferries to cross the Manori and the Malad creeks at convenient places in the Taluka. They realise about 2,000 rupees annually :—

(1) Marwa to Manori.

(2) Borivli to Gorai.

(3) Vesawa to Madh and Daraoli.

19. *Markets and fairs.*—The subjoined statement shows the places where weekly markets are held in the Taluka. At these places the people dispose of their surplus produce and obtain articles for their domestic use but almost every place being within easy and rapid reach of the ready and vast market of Bombay, every saleable article is exported to it by road, water or rail to get the best price. Besides, there are numerous shops open daily in all the large villages where all the necessaries of life are available for purchase. The weekly markets have therefore lost their old importance :—

Statement of weekly markets held in the South Salsette Taluka.

Serial No.	Village	Days on which Bajar is held.	Chief articles traded in.	Amount of weekly sales.
1	Kandivli	Saturday	Fish and groceries	200
2	Poisar	Wednesday	Vegetable and groceries	1,000
3	Kurla	Saturday	Cattle	2,000
4	Marol	Saturday	Fish and groceries	1,000
5	Malad	Monday	Vegetable and groceries.	500
6	Malavni	Thursday	Newly sanctioned since January 1925.	

The villages that still continue to be small local trade centres in addition to the above are (1) Bandra, (2) Danda, (3) Andheri, (4) Gorai, (5) Manori, (6) Chembur, (7) Ghatkopar, (8) Trombay, (9) Vesava.

20. The subjoined statement shows the important annual fairs which are held in honour of some saint or deity at the different places. The fair at Bandra in honour of Virgin Mary (popularly called Mount Mary) is the largest and has attained great prominence of late years.

Statement of annual fairs held in the South Salsette Taluka.

Serial No.	Place of fair.	In whose honour fair held.	Date.	No. of visitors.	Amount of sales.
1	Vesawa	Gramdevi	Chaitra Sud 7	2,000	800
2	Maravli	St. Sebastian	January	500	300
3	Mahul	God Vithoba	March	500	200
4	Kurla	God Shankar	Margashirsh Sud 6	12,000	2,000
5	Mandpeshwar	Kosesav Mowli	14th December	10,000	2,000
6	Magathana	Mahadeo	Mahashivratra	1,500	500
7	Bandra	Mount Mary	September	20,000	12,000

21. *Imports and Exports.*—The principal articles of export are salt, lime, rice and paddy, mangoes, fish, bonemeal, cigarettes, stones and bricks and zawalies while those of imports are cloth, tobacco, cotton, sugar, country-liquor, kerosine oil, fire-wood and charcoal, rafters, live cattle, grass, etc. The following figures for exports and imports some of which simply pass through the Taluka both by the Railways and water ways have been estimated from the information obtained from the Railway and Port authorities :—

Exports.

Year.	Ra.
1922-23	25,03,906
1923-24	36,56,999

Imports.

1922-23	10,27,017
1923-24	8,46,793

The export of fish—fresh and dried—is estimated at more than a lakh of rupees, cigarettes 3 lakhs of rupees, mangoes Rs. 75,000, grass Rs. 30,000, cloth 20,000 lbs. daily, and yarn 35,000 lbs. daily, and salt 3 to 4 lakhs of rupees while the import of country-liquor is estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs from the sales in the 13 shops licensed at present, and pressed cotton is imported to an extent of 70,000 maunds annually.

22. *Manufactures and Industries.*—The principal industries of the Taluka are the manufacture of salt and quarrying. There have been three cloth-mills, 2 bone-mills, 2 litho-presses, one aloe-fibre and 5 cigarette-factories since many years past ; while 5 match-factories, 2 glass-factories, factories for making silver and aluminium ware and a factory for manufacture of iron-pipes and the Government quarry at Kandivli have come into existence during the last 5 years. All these are worked by mechanical power. About 26 flour-mills are also worked mechanically by oil-engines. Appendix E will show that there are 31 salt pans, 16 oil-presses worked by bullocks, 12 brick and 7 lime factories, 6 dyeing factories doing work for the Bombay mills and two factories preparing Ayurvedic medicines and a number of tanneries. The only other industries worth noting are the milk and the fishing industries. The former has developed enormously of late as the Bombay Municipality and other local bodies do not allow any stables to remain in the town and island of Bombay. As regards fishing, I reproduce Mr. Hearne's quotation in the last report "Fishing is carried on to a great extent as there is such a ready sale for fish in the Bombay market—where it can be taken by rail. Women and boys are employed in drying the fish. Some are salted and others merely dried in the sun. A large quantity is used for manuring the rice and other lands. The sea-fisheries are important and a large number of the village population living in the coast villages support themselves by it. The fishermen prepare their own nets and sails." The annual revenue from Income Tax amounts to about Rs. 50,000 which shows how much the non-agricultural pursuits have developed and how the income from trade and professions is annually increasing.

23. The importance of grass lands of the Taluka (as producing grass) and of the local grass trade has dwindled considerably owing to the development of Bombay and the consequent keen demand for building plots in the suburbs. Conditions have vastly changed since the past 30 years. The demand for grass has not at all

declined ; on the contrary it is much larger and the price obtained is much higher but owing to their favourable situation in the proximity of Bombay, the warkas lands command the highest prices when appropriated to non-agricultural uses. Vast areas of lands are at various times acquired by the Development Department for its schemes and good fields are turned into well-shaped building plots and fine roads. Though there still remains a considerable portion which can be utilised for cultivation, it is often allowed to lie unploughed and even uncared for, in the hope of non-agricultural speculation, *e.g.*, in Ambivli, I find 20 per cent. of the land is lying fallow though paying the agricultural assessment every year. The production of grass has naturally diminished with the result that no export of this commodity is carried out on a commercial scale. The trade is no doubt carried on within the Taluka to meet the increased local demand. The landlord generally receives 8 to 10 Rs. per acre of grass lands. The price obtained is generally not less than 20 Rs. per thousand lbs. Green grass is always carted from such distant villages as Bhandup and Dysar and often finds a ready market in the suburbs before it reaches Bombay. The numerous milch cattle maintained in the suburbs for supplying milk to the Bombay City, the Gowshala at Akurli which maintains about 400 cattle with the newly introduced Government cattle-breeding farm attached to it, the pinjrapoles of Mulund and Ghatkopar maintaining about 150 cattle, the large number of ponies employed for the increased tonga traffic, etc., keep up a constant demand for grass so much so that grass worth 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees has annually to be imported from Palghar, Vangaon, Dahanu, Gujarat and the Ghats in addition to the local production. A huge trade in grass goes on at Mahalakshmi in Bombay.

24. *Population.*—Appendix M gives the figures of population for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 which show that it has increased by only 9 per cent. during the first decade and as high as 64 per cent. during the last, notwithstanding the abnormal mortality by the influenza epidemic during the year 1918. The classification of the population according to castes is as under :—

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus and Jain and Animists	..	..	..	..	66,372	46,693	113,065
Musalmans	..	..	..	..	8,784	5,648	14,432
Christian	..	..	..	..	11,901	10,847	22,748
Others	..	..	..	..	1,330	1,265	2,595
Total					88,387	64,453	152,840

The increase is doubtless due to immigration caused by the expansion of the Bombay city and explains the keen demand for buildings. This is evident from the fact that the number of Railway season ticket-holders residing in the Taluka and having occupations in Bombay is as large as 20,000. The number of houses recorded at the last revision is 11,987 while that at the last census is 23,305, *i.e.*, almost doubled. Appendix C shows the classification into agricultural and non-agricultural population. More than 78 per cent. of the whole have nothing to do with agriculture. The residential suburbs of Bandra, Danda, Andheri, Kandivli, Mulund, Ghatkopar, Kurla and Ville-Parle accommodate almost the whole of the increased population. The immigration is thus mostly non-agricultural. Four municipalities and as many as ten Notified Area and Sanitary Committees have been established to look after the sanitation and other amenities of life of this ever increasing population.

25. *Education.*—Education has made steady progress since the last report which mentions 24 schools for boys and 3 for girls with an average attendance of 1,634 pupils for both the North and South Salsettes together. The number of boys' schools has now risen to 52 and that of girls' schools to 9 and the average attendance to 3,455 in the South Salsette Taluka alone. In addition there are 6 English schools imparting secondary education to about 698 pupils. In the old Salsette Taluka considered as a whole, the increase in boys' schools amount to 225 per cent., girls' to 333 per cent. and the average attendance to 225 per cent. respectively. The percentage of literate males is 22.19 and females 9.97 according to the census of 1921 as against 20 and 3 per cent. respectively stated in the last report.

26. *Live and dead stock.*—Appendix D gives detailed figures of live and dead stock both at the present time and at the time of the last revision. For the purpose of comparison, I have taken the figures for the last revision as supplied village-wise by the Mamlatdar. The plough cattle and ploughs have decreased by 34 and 32 per cent. respectively. The milch cattle have however increased by cent. per cent. apparently due to the expansion of the milk industry already mentioned in paragraph 22 above. The she-buffaloes alone in Government villages have risen by 362 per cent. and in the Khoti villages by as much as 447 per cent. as the stables have a greater tendency to gravitate to the latter areas where the revenue or sanitary control is slack. The carts for carrying produce and the total cattle in the Taluka have also increased by 43 and 24 per cent. respectively. Such statistics have however always to be accepted with great caution and they cannot be said to lead to any definite conclusions; for instance, though plough cattle are shown less by 34 per cent. the cattle under head “Other purposes” shows an increase of 564 per cent. The mistake apparently lies in the classification of the two divisions, as the cattle under both the heads together are almost the same in number as those at the last revision.

27. *Water-supply.*—Appendix F shows the details of water-supply. During the current settlement, irrigation wells have increased, pakka, by 40 per cent. and kachha, by 156 per cent. chiefly no doubt owing to the expansion in growing vegetable fruit and other garden produce for which there is an ever ready and remunerative market in the vicinity. The drinking wells too have increased by about 20 per cent. The increase of 32 per cent. in the total pakka wells is a sure sign of advance in prosperity and comfort.

28. As already stated, the Development Department has undertaken, as one of its functions, “to secure an adequate water-supply, for the whole of Salsette when it is developed as an urban area.” No pains have been spared to achieve this object. Pipes have been laid from the Tulsi and Vehar pipe lines of the Bombay Municipality to the principal suburbs Santacruz, Andheri, Khar, Juhu, Chembur, etc., and water is purchased from the Bombay Municipality for distribution through these pipes. The keenness of the Department in this matter is obvious from the remark in their report for 1923-24 that “Next to the provision of better communications by rail, there is probably nothing that will help to popularise the suburbs so much as an adequate supply of water.” The Taluka is thus evidently well favoured in the matter of water-supply.

29. *Value of land.—Value of land by sales.*—These statistics are obtained for 31 out of 34 Government villages, there being no sale transactions in the remaining five. All the sales since the introduction of the Record of Rights are taken and classified into four periods—the first three for the three successive quinquennia and the fourth for the remaining three years only. In collecting sales, the greatest care has been taken to exclude transactions between creditors and debtors, and relations, vendor’s improvements and non-agricultural speculations which have been unprecedentedly large and peculiar to this Taluka. It may be generally remarked that a majority of the transactions in this Taluka, if not all, are tainted with non-agricultural speculation. Lands on both sides of the Bandra-Ghodbunder Road along its whole length have been and are being sold for non-agricultural purposes. In Bandra, Danda, Andheri, etc., where the non-agricultural revenue far exceeds in fact the agricultural assessment and many other villages which are most easy of access from the Railway, hundreds of non-agricultural speculative transactions were met with and all these had to be rejected. The boom was at its height just after the war but since the Development Directorate began work speculation has subsided and the land market, though not so lively, is healthier. The Development Department expressed their intention in their very first year’s report as follows:—“In the acquisition of land in Trombay and Salsette, it is not intended to expropriate the whole of the land from agricultural uses, and village sites have been excluded from notification. It is proposed to leave sufficient land for market gardening, so that the small agricultural population of these areas may not be prejudiced by their development, but rather benefit as a result of improved conditions and communications.”

30. The appendix G is compiled in 6 parts—G1 for sales of pure kharif, G2 for warkas, G3 for mixed kharif and warkas, G4 for salt, G5 for Bagayat and G6

for rabi lands. The subjoined tables show the average multiples of the assessment of the four principal varieties of land per acre, sold during the four different periods :—

Groups.				1906-07 to 1910-11.	1911-12 to 1915-16.	1916-17 to 1920-21.	1921-22 to 1923-24.
<i>Kharif.</i>							
I	..	..	..	78·98	96·19	125·20	200·00
II	..	..	..	92·11	66·69	130·82	104·93
III	..	..	..	50·53	67·83	76·79	103·80
Taluka	..	..	..	69·34	73·94	94·57	104·13
<i>Warkas.</i>							
I	..	..	..	6·41	60·22	762·92	123·07
II	..	..	..	115·03	57·43	206·94	599·58
III	..	..	..	211·77	143·11	219·62	244·72
Taluka	..	..	..	136·07	67·13	213·02	234·66
<i>Mixed.</i>							
I	..	..	..	110·83	75·36	158·74	154·63
II	..	..	..	94·24	96·54	200·63	122·00
III	..	..	..	58·96	59·07	50·90	89·47
Taluka	..	..	..	77·39	74·04	159·43	111·85
<i>Bagayat.</i>							
I	..	..	..	165·08	124·44	359·30	....
II	..	..	..	91·07	170·59	122·61	129·27
III	..	..	..	103·87	56·86	106·28	129·62
Taluka	..	..	..	107·94	119·07	135·17	129·14

The steady advance in prices of all kinds of lands in the taluka throughout each quinquennium is remarkably reflected in these statements.

31. The last revision settlement report gives a statement of sales for the old Salsette Taluka for kharif, mixed and warkas lands (*vide* page 51, supplement to Appendix E) and a comparison with those figures incontrovertibly proves to what magnitude the value of land has steadily risen during the prevailing settlement :—

Period.	Area sold.	Average Assessment per acre.	Average price per acre.	Number of times the assessment paid as price
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Kharif.</i>				
1861 to 1895	70 0	4 1 2	131 5 9	32·2
1906-07 to 1910-11	365 39½	6 6 8	445 3 4	69·34
1911-12 to 1915-16	187 31½	6 2 8	456 4 1	73·94
1916-17 to 1920-21	234 4	6 5 9	601 6 2	94·57
1921-22 to 1923-24	58 19½	6 5 11	663 4 11	104·13
<i>Mixed kharif and warkas.</i>				
1861 to 1895	103 0	3 7 9	93 0 6	26·6
1906-07 to 1910-11	236 ½	4 8 5	350 9 1	77·39
1911-12 to 1915-16	138 29½	5 2 10	383 9 1	74·04
1916-17 to 1920-21	720 18	4 11 2	749 5 6	159·43
1921-22 to 1923-24	64 29½	6 14 6	772 14 0	111·85
<i>Warkas.</i>				
1861 to 1895	5 0	1 12 10	132 3 2	73·4
1906-07 to 1910-11	40 8½	1 15 4	263 15 8	136·07
1911-12 to 1915-16	90 17	2 13 6	190 10 6	67·13
1916-17 to 1920-21	120 36½	2 2 8	460 2 0	213·02
1921-22 to 1923-24	23 27	2 7 8	581 15 8	234·66

32. An acre of kharif has evidently advanced 240, 248, 359 and 406 per cent. in price during the four successive periods since the last settlement. Similarly, each acre of mixed land has advanced more than 567, 290, 656 and 679 per cent. and warkas land more than 100, 44, 250 and 325 per cent. in price during the same four periods. The rise up to 248 per cent. in the case of kharif and 290 per cent. in the case of mixed lands has occurred in quite normal times as the world war had not affected prices till 1915-16. The warkas increase seems to have fallen during the second period from 100 to 40 but has increased to 250 and 325 during

the third and fourth periods. The areas of lands sold being hundreds of acres during each period, the averages found above must be held to be much more thoroughly representative than those of the pre-revision period. The other kinds of lands salt, bagayat and rabi have also similarly advanced in prices during the prevailing settlement, as is apparent from their high sale multiples in Appendix G.

33. It is thus obvious that the pitch of the present assessment is low when compared with the selling value of land. The subsequent paragraphs dealing with the lease-value of land will amply prove to what extent the current assessment falls short of the full standard.

34. *Lease value of land.*—The statistics of rent were carefully obtained after personal verification by me in 94 per cent. of the villages of the Taluka and this has been done with the same scrupulous care as was bestowed on the statistics of sales already referred to. The leases of purely kharif lands are tabulated in Appendix H1, mixed kharif and warkas in H2, pure warkas in H3, salt lands in H4 and garden lands in H5.

35. The rice lands of the Taluka are superior in quality (94·4 per cent. of the total being above 8 annas in classification (paragraph 53 of the Revision Settlement Report). As superior soils exist all over the Taluka, the standard of rent which is generally paid in a fixed quantity of rice is 7 to 8 maunds per acre of rice lands. It is found to be almost uniform, *i.e.*, for the same quality of land the rents are very much the same everywhere. They have in fact been the same since prior to the first revision. In Bandra, Danda, etc., where intensive cultivation is carried on by Christian peasants well known for their industry, the tenants pay both grain and money for the same land, the former as rent for growing the rice crop in the monsoon and the latter for vegetables, flowers, etc., grown by well-irrigation during the fair-season. The absentee landlords and very big zamindars like khots generally receive the rents in cash instead of in grain. In and around important residential suburbs where land really awaits being appropriated to non-agricultural pursuits but continues under cultivation till this is achieved, some share of the crop is paid as rent, *e.g.*, at Bandavli, Oshivre, etc., I found that the tenants paid $2\frac{2}{5}$ share of whatever crop was grown as rent to the landlords. In some places further off from the Railway, the share of rent is generally half of the gross produce of the crop.

36. As rents are generally paid in kind and the quantity of grain paid has remained the same for years together, what has varied is the cash valuation of rents. As the landlord here never contributes any seed, manure or other expenses of cultivation, he obtains a proportionately larger share of the unearned increment caused by the rise in prices at the cost of the tenants. The rents have thus risen simultaneously with and in the same ratio as the prices. Except during 1918-19 which was a season of scarcity, no remissions in rents were granted by the landlords. This is supported by the following statistics for the last five years regarding rent-suits filed in the Mamlatdar's Court.

Year.	No. of suits.	Amount asked	Amount granted in	Amount remitted.
		in suits.	suits.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1919-20	2	363 0 6	373 3 6	52
1920-21	3	220 4 0	220 4 0	—
1921-22				
1922-23	Nil	....	....	....
1923-24				

The statement shows that there have been no remissions at all.

37. As the price of the produce determines the cash value of rents, the rate of conversion of rents into cash requires to be considered very carefully. Though prices have decreased since the close of the great war, they are still higher than at the close of the prewar period. How long such high prices will be maintained, it is difficult to say, but it may be assumed that they will remain about the present level for some years to come. To err on the side of moderation, I value the rents in kind at Rs. 3 a maund, *i.e.*, 10 to 15 per cent. less than the prevailing market

price. The subjoined statement shows the average number of times the assessment of the rents.

Groups.				Kharif.	Mixed.	Warkas.	Salt.	Garden.
I	..	..	..	8.70	4.31	....	11.94	14.76
II	..	..	..	2.58	7.26	4.95	....	3.71
III	..	..	..	4.47	4.31	3.41	4.93	4.54
Taluka	..	..	..	4.68	6.05	3.57	7.36	4.62

38. The leases collected cover the enormous area of more than a thousand acres and form an incontrovertible basis for settlement. (There are lands in some villages already acquired by the Development Department but not immediately required for their use. Even these lands which are annually given out for cultivation fetch much more than double their assessments, in auctions. It will be noticed that in all the above three groups, the rent multiple is far above the standard accepted as a check on settlement proposals, viz.: twice the assessment.)

39. *Prices.*—Owing to the several changes which have ultimately resulted into the formation of this Taluka by itself, prices have not been very accurately recorded in the Mamlatdar's Kutcherry at Bandra. For all practical purposes, however, they may be taken to be the same as those for North Salsette. They have been shown in Appendix I as they prevailed since the year 1894 to 1924 and are illustrated by graphs for rice husked as well as unhusked. The average price of paddy for the six years 1887 to 1892 is quoted in the last report as 14 seers per rupee. It remained almost constant during the first two decades of the present settlement but the average of the last five years shows an increase of 60 per cent. over the prices at the last revision. The price of cleaned rice has also steadily increased proportionately. The increase in the price of rice during the past five years is in fact more than cent per cent. over the average of the prices during the first decade. The abnormal rise during the latter half of the last decade is solely due to the great war. The increase in the first half of the last decade, which amounts to 45 per cent., has however occurred almost during normal times and would doubtless be maintained for many years to come. The present price of paddy is 63 per cent. higher than at the pre-revision period and that of cleaned rice 79 per cent. higher than that of the first decade of the current settlement, though it is now more than five years since the cessation of the war. *Even the prewar rise is quite sufficient to justify the proposals of enhancement made in this report.*

40. *Wages.*—Wages have risen considerably during the expiring settlement. The last report mentions 5 annas to a male and 3 annas to a female as daily wages. The present wages are one rupee for a male and 12 annas for a female for ordinary labour and 3 to 5 rupees for skilled labour. In spite of the increase in population wages have gone much higher than the rise in prices would warrant. Labour is thus unusually well off.

41. The establishment of new trades and industries, huge railway, port trust and tramway works, the schemes of the Development Department and the contiguity of the vast labour market of the premier Indian city, ensure a constant demand for labour so much so that every person in the Taluka interested in agriculture feels how labour is attracted from agriculture to other activities to the great detriment of the former. Agriculture is undoubtedly finding it difficult to compete with other industries in the payment of higher wages to labourers. Large patches of agricultural lands lie neglected and fallow owing to non-agricultural speculation consequent on the boom in prices during the war.

42. I selected three villages from different parts of the Taluka and made enquiries regarding each acre of land to see whether it is (1) actually cultivated by the owner or his family holding the plough themselves or (2) got cultivated by labourers or (3) let out to tenants. I find from my investigations that 48.3 per cent. of the land is cultivated personally by the owner or his family, 2.5 per cent. is got cultivated through hired labourers and the remaining 49.2 per cent. is rented out to tenants.

43. *Revenue History.*—There are few variations in the occupied area of the Taluka (Appendix M). Appendix K shows the remissions and other revenue

history of the Taluka by groups. Except the survey remissions following the last revision, there are none worth notice. There were a few suspensions during 1918-19 and 1920-21 when the season was bad owing to deficient rainfall, but all the suspended revenue was easily collected during the very next year. As to coercive processes, the average for the first three years of the last quinquennium is as follows :—Notices of demand were issued in 1,512 cases, one-fourth penalty was inflicted in 69 cases, and in no case were any sales or forfeitures of land or distraint and sale of moveable property resorted to for recovery of land revenue. The process that had to be taken only proves wilful delay but not inability to pay the assessment. Owing to the numerous and rapid mutations in the occupancy of land, various lands had to be nominally forfeited pending the service of demand on the last and responsible purchaser who took a long time to be discovered. Owing to the tactful methods the Mamlatdar has absolutely avoided the issue of any process for recovery during the last two years. The revenue being thus recovered without any pressure, the revenue history of the Taluka is entirely satisfactory.

44. *General Summary.*—From the foregoing remarks regarding the progress of the Taluka during the expiring settlement, I deduce the following conclusions :—

(a) The climate is healthy especially on the coast-side but inland it is malarious soon after the monsoon which is as a rule quite sufficient and well distributed.

(b) The population has increased by more than 64 per cent. Education has made a great advance.

(c) Communications have vastly improved and Railway facilities enormously increased, thus bringing the greatest commercial city of India next door to all the villages in the Taluka. There is consequently a rapid development in the local trades and industries.

(d) Prices of the staple crops have increased steadily by more than 60 per cent., paddy being actually sold 63 per cent. higher than at the last revision. The wealth of the Taluka must have proportionately increased by the boom in prices.

(e) The number of Kachha and Pakka drinking and irrigation wells has increased a great deal.

(f) Land-owners and agricultural labourers have been better off owing to the enormous rise in rents and wages respectively.

(g) The price of land has steadily risen and now stands at more than 600 per cent. higher than at the last revision.

(h) The taluka enjoys unusual advantages of water-supply and other amenities.

(i) The incidence of assessment has become continually lighter and lighter.

45. *Proposed groups and Rates.*—As this Taluka formed a part of the old Salsette Taluka at the time of the last revision, the grouping of its villages was then considered together for all the villages of the whole of the old Taluka. The present groups and rates for the villages of the Taluka are therefore as follows :—

Groups.	No. of villages.	Maximum sweet rice rate.	Maximum warkas rate.	Maximum rabi rate.	Maximum salt rice rate.	Agri bagait.	Dongri bagait.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	4	10	8	5	6 8 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
II	14	9	8	5	6 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
III	19	8	6	4	5 4 0	12 0 0	8 0 0

46. The reasons for the above grouping have been stated in detail by Colonel Godfrey in paragraph 50 of the last revision report and his proposals with the modifications recommended by the then survey commissioner were eventually accepted by Government. As there are no new circumstances to warrant any alterations, I do not propose to interfere with the present grouping. One might think of proposing the promotion of group II to group I and the consequential amalgamation of both these groups even for sweet rice, as owing to the changed

circumstances the villages of group II now possess all the advantages which those of group I formerly enjoyed, but the prescribed limit of enhancement in the rates would be thereby transgressed. I therefore cannot help proposing that the present grouping as it stands should be retained. The two new villages of Parigh Khari and Ismalia fall naturally by their positions into groups I and II respectively. The proposed groups of villages would therefore be as follows :—

Group	No. of villages
I	5
II	15
III	19

47. As for grouping of warkas and rabi lands, there was no distinction between Groups I and II, as the rates for warkas, rabi, bagayat and pulan lands were not different. With the greatly increased transport facilities of the present time it is more than ever justifiable to continue the grouping and rating together of these lands in all the villages of groups I and II which were then made separate for sweet and salt rice, only. The figures of indices worked out in the last column of appendix H will show that the villages fit into the present groups fairly well. So long as the present rule of the maximum enhancement of 33 per cent. prevails, it is not possible to propose any modifications by way of transfer of villages to higher groups.

48. As regards rates, it is clear by now that the altered circumstances of the Taluka warrant a large increase in the rates in force. Mr. Anderson remarks on page 138 of the Land Revenue Code Rules in paragraph 4 of his note on the theory of Land Revenue and principles of assessment that "rents and sales of land form an incontrovertible basis for land settlement because they are based on the valuations made by the people themselves". I therefore proceed to frame my proposals for rates on the sure basis of prices of produce, sales of land and rents of lands.

49. During the past five years the average increase in price is 63 per cent. As I have already shown that it is not customary for the landlord here to contribute any expenses towards cultivation, he stands to gain in all respects by the rise in prices. Assuming that the present assessment was correct at the commencement of the settlement it would seem to be necessary to enhance it by 63 per cent. to keep pace with the prices, in order to maintain the same standard. If Government had fixed the assessment in kind instead of in cash, they would have benefited equally with the landlords by the rise in prices, automatically without the least talk of enhancement in assessments.

50. On the basis of sales too a very high increase is entirely justified. Land is sold at more than 600 per cent. higher price at present. To maintain the assessment at its standard, is not a proportionate increase in the assessment necessary?

51. From the foregoing remarks under the lease-value of land, we have seen that the present lease-value is as high as 4.68 multiples of the assessment for kharif lands and 6.05 multiples for mixed lands. It is the surest index set up by the people themselves in proof of the low pitch of the current assessment. The present assessments are only 21.4 per cent. of the rent for kharif and 16.5 per cent. of the rent for mixed lands. They will have therefore to be raised by no less than 134 per cent. for kharif and 200 per cent. for mixed lands respectively to arrive at the standard assessment of 50 per cent. of the gross rents. Being bound however by the 33 per cent. rule, the following rates are proposed with the maximum enhancement allowed under the law.

52. (A) For the old sweet rice :—

Group	Villages	Maximum rate		Rise per cent.
		Rs.	a. p.	
I	5	13	5 4	33.33
II	15	12	0 0	33.33
III	19	10	10 8	33.33

53. (B) For the old salt rice.—The lease value for this class of land has been found to be as high as 7.36 while the sale multiples during the first three quinquennia are exceedingly high, viz., 218, 107 and 146 (*vide* Appendix G).

The maximum rise of 33 per cent. is therefore proposed and the new rates will be :—

Group	Maximum rate		
	Rs.	a.	p.
I	8	10	8
II	8	0	0
III	7	0	0

54. (C) For "New Rice" lands.—At this settlement there are no "New Rice" lands except the convertible rabi and warkas lands which are covered by the imposition of "Position class" which are dealt with hereafter. The old "New Rice" lands were assessed at the last revision at the dry-crop maximum rates only. The principle of "Let no improvements be taxed" has been in fact carried too far. These concessionary assessments would appear to require modifications if possible under the present altered circumstances for reasons similar to those stated in paragraph 53 of my Bhiwandi Settlement Report. Only the prescribed increase is proposed in the dry crop rate stated hereafter. Government may, if deemed proper, introduce a new principle of different maximum rates for dry crop and new rice. Even a cent. percent. enhancement on new rice, would in my opinion still leave a sufficient margin of inducement for improvements.

55. (D) For rabi lands :—

(1) *Ordinary rabi*.—In view of the importance of warkas lands, different maximum rates for rabi and warkas have been prevalent here, unlike the other adjacent talukas of Panvel, Kalyan, Bhiwandi, etc. I propose to continue the same distinction, the new rabi rates being Rs. 6-10-8 for groups I and II and Rs. 5-5-4 for group III. The enhancement is quite justifiable in view of the high sale multiples of rabi lands (*vide* Appendix G).

(2) *Position class rabi*.—While sanctioning the last revision, Government remarked in their resolution, Revenue Department, no. 9799, dated 4th December 1896 "that the announcement of the rates for rabi and warkas lands should be provisional pending the assessment of position class on outlying warkas land". The survey commissioner had recommended that the valuation of position class should be 4 annas for the first position and 2 annas for the second position and that at the next revision of rates, it would be open to Government to alter the valuation of position class if then deemed right to do so (page 100 of the Revision Settlement Report). The question has been already raised and discussed thoroughly in my reports on the Murbad, Kalyan and Bhiwandi Talukas, final orders on which are still awaited. The same orders may then be held applicable in the case of this taluka.

56. (E) For warkas land :—

(1) *Ordinary warkas*.—I have already stated above in paragraph 23 how the local demand for grass has increased owing to the expansion of building sites, the milk-industry, etc., not to speak of the export to Bombay. Besides, the land-holder has the following advantages from the grass harvest and grass-lands as quoted in the last report :—

- (1) Grazing up to end of July.
- (2) Rabi material in the shape of aftermath of grass raked up by the "ala" during the hot season.
- (3) He and his household may share in the grass-cutting operations on his own fields.
- (4) He may cart the produce (on hire) to the nearest bunder or to the market centres of Thana, Mulund and other suburban stations.
- (5) He obtains from his grass land a certain amount of brush wood and tree loppings and I may add
- (6) With some investment of capital and labour, he can grow a beautiful garden of flowers, vegetables and graft-mangoes, all of which command very high prices in the assured market of Bombay. A different maximum rate higher than that of rabi has rightly been prescribed here. The lease-value for warkas has been found to be 3·57 from only 2 transactions (*vide* Appendix H) while the sale multiples have steadily and rapidly risen from 136, 67,

213 and 234 during the four successive intervals of the period from 1906 to 1923-24. At the last revision Government remarked "In sanctioning the rates Government must again emphasise the fact that in relation to the value of the produce of the land, they are extremely light, both in *Salsette* and in adjoining Talukas and that in the absence of circumstances impossible to foresee, they will no doubt admit of further substantial enhancement at the next revision of settlement". The following proposed rates with an enhancement of 33 per cent. will thus be found quite justifiable :—

Group	Villages	Present rate			Proposed rate		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	.. 5	8	0	0	10	10	8
II	.. 15	8	0	0	10	10	8
III	.. 19	6	0	0	8	0	0

Since no warkas is classed above 4 annas except a small area of Bhatle, the rates in practice would really work out at Rs. 2-10-8 only for Groups I and II and Rs. 2 only for Group III.

(II) *Position class warkas*.—The survey commissioner had recommended (*vide* paragraph 55 (2) position class rabi) that the valuation of position class warkas should be 2 Bhag-annas for the first position and one anna for the second position. As it is open to Government to alter the valuation of position class, orders passed in the adjoining talukas of Kalyan, Murbad and Bhiwandi, may be similarly applied here.

57. *Bagayat lands*.—The present rates are Rs. 15 and 12 for Agri Bagayat and Rs. 10 and 8 for Dongri Bagayat. In proposing these rates, Col. Godfrey then remarked "Not only the revised assessment is very moderate but also that the maximum rates might have been pitched higher at Rs. 18 for Agri and Rs. 12 for Dongri Bagayat without committing any injustice in consideration of the progress made by the district; but the result would have been a very heavy enhancement on the assessment of the grafted mango gardens". It is well-known how these mango gardens have become more and more remunerative since the expansion and development of Greater Bombay. The price of cocoanut is commonly known to have increased by at least 200 to 300 per cent. The high sale multiples of Bagayat land (*vide* paragraph 30 above) during the four periods conclusively prove how much the value of these lands has enhanced. The leases of Bagayat met with are few as the owner generally cultivates it himself and markets the produce to contractors on the spot; yet from the few cases obtained the lease multiple has been found to be as high as 4.62. I have no hesitation therefore to propose the maximum enhancement in both kinds of Bagayat. I propose the rates of Rs. 20 and 16 for Agri and Rs. 13-5-4 and Rs. 10-10-8 for Dongri Bagayat.

58. *Pulan lands*.—There are only 60 acres of pulan land in four villages on which the rates are equal to the Bhag-annas, *i.e.*, the maximum rate is rupee one only. There is no reason why the same enhancement should not be applied to this variety of land as in the case of others. The depreciation in the value of the Rupee since the last settlement is alone sufficient to justify the increase in the new rate which I propose to be Rs. 1-5-4.

59. The proposed rates compare favourably with the rates recommended for the adjacent North Salsette Mahal, the rate for Group III being the same as for group I of the Mahal, which itself formed a part of the old Salsette Taluka :—

	North Salsette.		South Salsette		
	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group III
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sweet Rice	10 10 8	9 4 0	13 5 4	12 0 0	10 10 8
Warkas	8 0 0	5 4 0	10 10 8	10 10 8	8 0 0
Rabi	5 5 4	4 8 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 5 4
Bagayat	{ 20 0 0 } ^A	{ 13 5 4 } ^D	{ 20 0 0 } ^A	{ 13 5 4 } ^D	.....
	{ 16 0 0 }	{ 10 10 8 }	{ 16 0 0 }	{ 10 10 8 }	.....
Salt Rice	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 10 8	8 0 0	7 0 0
Pulan	1 5 4	.....	1 5 4	.....	.....

60. The total result of the above proposals can be summed up as follows :—

Group				No. of villages	Present assessment	Proposed assessment	Increase per cent.
I	..	..	..	5	Rs. 9,861	Rs. 13,148	33·33
II	..	..	..	15	17,084	22,778	33·31
III	..	..	..	19	29,304	39,068	33·32
Taluka				39	56,249	74,994	33·33

Appendix L shows the details.

61. *Inam*.—There are 31 Inam and lease hold villages in the Taluka to which survey settlement has been applied. In the case of the following 15 villages out of these, the first revision for 10 villages and original survey for 5 villages have also been effected during the period from 1911 to 1917 according to revision survey rules and the rates which were the same as those prevailing among the Government villages in the respective groups were correspondingly applied to them and guaranteed to expire along with those of the Government villages. These villages are :—

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Asalpe. | (6) Shahar. | (11) Chinchavili. |
| (2) Kurla. | (7) Kolekalian. | (12) Dindoshi. |
| (3) Parjapur. | (8) Pahadi. | (13) Akurli. |
| (4) Marol. | (9) Eksar. | (14) Walnai. |
| (5) Mohili. | (10) Magatane. | (15) Wadhavan. |

In the remaining 16 villages (1) Dahisar, (2) Anik, (3) Juhu, (4) Ville Parle, (5) Oshivre, (6) Goregaon, (7) Ghatkopar, (8) Bandivli (9), Majas, (10) Mogre, (11) Poisar (12) Kirool, (13) Devnar, (14) Maravli, (15) Borle and (16) Mahul, the original survey alone has been made at various periods from 1876 to 1886 and fresh measurement and classification have yet to be made in them according to revision rules. The present proposals will therefore be for the second revision of 10 and the first revision of 5 out of the former set of 15 villages. The conditions of grant and tenure of all these villages have been fully stated in Government selection No. CLXXX new series and the orders as regards their former surveys are reproduced in Appendix N.

62. As I have proposed not to interfere with the grouping of the Government villages fixed at the last revision, I propose to continue the same grouping with regard to the first set of 15 Inam villages as was fixed at their last settlement. These villages are either adjacent to or surrounded by some or other of the Government villages. The villages being interspersed amongst Government villages already dealt with in detail, their conditions as regards profits of agriculture, are precisely identical with the latter. The high sale and lease multiples worked out in Appendices G and H and the other information stated in the remaining appendices below the statistics of Government villages clearly warrant the application of the same rates as are proposed for Government villages in their respective groups. The groups and rates of the 15 Inam villages in question will therefore be as follows :—

Group	Warkas	Rabi	Pulan	Sweet rice	Salt rice	Bagayat	
						Agri	Dongri
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group I.</i>							
1 Kurla	10 10 8	6 10 8	10 5 4	13 5 4	8 10 8	20	13 5 4
2 Kolekalyan								16	10 10 8
<i>Group II.</i>							
3 Asalpe	10 10 8	6 10 8	1 5 4	12 0 0	8 0 0	20	13 5 4
4 Parjapur							
5 Marol							
6 Mohili							
7 Shahar								16	10 10 8
<i>Group III.</i>							
8 Pahadi	8 0 0	5 5 4	1 5 4	10 10 8	7 0 0	20	13 5 4
9 Eksar							
10 Magatane							
11 Chinchavili							
12 Dindoshi							
13 Akurli							
14 Walnai							
15 Wadhwan								16	10 10 8

The total result of the application of the proposed rates will be an enhancement in revenue of 33 per cent. as shown in detail in Appendix L.

64. *Guarantee.*—According to Government orders at the last revision (paragraph 14, Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8596, dated 2nd November 1896) the difference between rice and rabi rates, on rice land in the three Vehar watershed-villages Sai, Gundgam and Klerabad has since been remitted. Orders may please be passed for continuation of similar remission in future. Finally I request that if the proposals are approved, the settlement may be sanctioned for the usual term of 30 years. Under the existing rules, before the full increases are levied, the concessions specified in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9799, dated the 4th December 1896, will have to be extended, instructions for which may kindly be issued. The proposals apply only to the assessed agricultural lands and not to lands used for non-agricultural purposes. The pot-kharaba included in any survey number will now be liable to non-agricultural rates if used for such purposes and should be excluded from the survey guarantee as contemplated by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10439, dated the 27th August 1917.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. J. DIKSHIT,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
North and South Salsettes.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Bandra, District Bombay Suburban.

Year	Early rains (1st January to 10th April).		Antimon- soon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd Octo- ber to 31st December).		Total.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1918	0.10	1	12.15	5	21.05	11	7.8	6	0.27	1	41.55	24
1919	0.20	1	0.5	1	50.17	60	20.4	41	0.8	1	70.54	104
1920	1.28	4	..	..	38.44	58	8.55	30	..	..	48.25	92
1921	..	..	..	..	69.39	57	15.80	34	..	..	85.19	91
1922	..	..	8.35	1	48.40	58	12.87	40	1.30	1	65.92	100
1923	..	..	..	..	50.47	47	24.21	26	..	..	74.68	73
1924	..	..	..	..	28.8	46	31.51	34	..	..	59.54	60

Average 64.95 inches, i.e., about 65 inches

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban Collectorate.

Groups.	Number of villages.	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area.								
		Gross cropped area (I. F. X.X.).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in un- assessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste un- occupied and un- assessed.	Not available for cultivation.	
									Forest.	Other (including uncultivable).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	5	1,443	55	..	1,385	835	2,220	687	..	1,931
					Percentage on gross cropped area.					
II	15	2,664	23	..	2,641	935	3,576	947	147	3,144
					Percentage on gross cropped area.					
III	19	5,935	63	..	5,872	2,195	8,067	2,537	2,387	12,052
					Percentage on gross cropped area.					
Taluka Total ..	39	10,042	144	..	9,898	3,965	13,863	4,171	2,484	17,127
					Percentage on gross cropped area.					
Khoti villages .. .. .	..	14,541	101	..	14,440	14,798	29,238	2,521	93	6,450
					Percentage on gross cropped area.					

Groups.	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area— <i>contd.</i>	Crops (Details of Column 2).								
		Gross area.	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.							
			Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Grain.
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I	Acres.	4,838	690	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
			47'81							
II	7,814	1,042	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			39'11							
III	24,994	2,738	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			46'13							
Taluka Total ..	37,645	4,470	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			44'51							
Khoti villages	38,802	6,526	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			44'68							

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Groups.				Crops (Details of Column 2)— <i>contd.</i>							and Cultivable Areas.
				I. Cereals and II. Pulses— <i>contd.</i>		Oil Seeds.					
				Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Oil.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.		Total.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I	690	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
				47'51							5'31
II	1,042	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
				29'11							11
III	2,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
				46'13							42
Taluka Total				4,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
				44'51							1'43
Khoti villages				6,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
				44'89							

Groups.				Crops (Details of Column 2)— <i>contd.</i>							Fruits and vegetables including root crops.
				Sugars.		Fibres.		Drugs and Narcotics.			
				Cane.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.	Dye.	Tobacco.	Others.		Total.	Powder.
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I	364	..	312
									25'22		21'02
II	1,029	..	569
									38'02		22'11
III	2,537	..	635
									42'74		19'00
Taluka Total				3,930	..	1,536
									30'13		15'29
Khoti villages				6,350	..	1,642
									47'25		7'16

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation in the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.	Remarks.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.		
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.				
11,651	6,904	14,345	32,900	119,940	

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 31 Khoti and 39 Government villages in the South Salsette Taluka during the year 1924-25.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.*		
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
39 Government villages for the year 1896-97 ..	2,555	860	..	..	178	18	1,129	383	920	219	6,257
39 Government villages for the year 1924-25 ..	1,938	309	104	21	1,144	125	1,177	1,769	1,087	593	8,267
Khoti villages for the year 1896-97 ..	3,247	514	10	5	425	22	1,359	564	795	308	7,249
Khoti villages for the year 1924-25 ..	2,838	171	83	37	727	102	1,289	3,061	1,137	751	10,196

Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
39 Government villages for the year 1896-97 ..	187	61	594	1,501	....	277	755	....
39 Government villages for the year 1924-25 ..	256	159	1,757	1,023	1	282	1,081	8'93
Khoti villages for the year 1896-97 ..	165	651	867	1,556	....	185	923	....
Khoti villages for the year 1924-25 ..	171	16	1,169	1,127	....	326	1,266	7'25

*Notes.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhuddkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay Suburban District	For irrigation ..	865	274	1	..	..	..
South Salsette Taluka ..	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	480	13	4	1	..	..
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	34	21	..	27	13	..
	In disuse ..	10	15	1	1	..	..
	Total ..	1,389	323	6	99	13	..
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements for both the Salsettes.	2,115	270	31	255	2	12

APPENDIX G¹—KHARIF

*Selling value of Kharif lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka,
Bombay Suburban District.*

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1906-07 to 1910-11.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Ra. a. p.</i>	<i>Ra. a. p.</i>	
1	Bandra	19 29½	141 6 0	17,104 0 0	120·98
2	Chembar	3 36½	12 9 0	484 0 0	38·52
3	Danda	26 15	217 14 0	21,967 0 0	100·82
	Total of group I ..	50 1	371 13 0	29,555 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	7 7 8	590 12 9	78·98
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli	3 31½	23 12 0	3,147 0 0	132·50
7	Andheri	5 35	36 12 0	4,000 0 0	108·84
8	Bapnala	2 13½	15 3 0	5,000 0 0	32·93
9	Brahmanwada	5 32½	38 10 0	1,583 0 0	40·98
10	Chakal	17 34½	120 15 0	12,411 0 0	102·09
11	Gundavli	18 12½	87 14 0	1,304 10 0	152·64
14	Kondivta	26 36	206 12 0	160 7 8	77·78
16	Mandala	6 23½	35 15 0	1,323 0 0	36·76
18	Mulgaon	13 22½	98 15 4	5,198 0 0	52·61
19	Trombay	18 35	125 8 0	5,136 0 0	40·92
20	Vesava	8 12½	17 0 0	11,500 0 0	776·47
	Total of group II ..	128 8½	807 4 4	74,280 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 4 7	579 6 6	92·11
	<i>Group III.</i>				
22	Boravli	39 4½	267 1 0	19,229 12 0	73·00
23	Charkhop	2 24½	17 1 7	1,401 0 0	81·81
24	Daravli	14 29½	71 3 6	2,027 0 0	28·44
25	Gorai .. .. .	....	....	....	....
27	Kandivli	49 10½	303 1 9	10,887 0 0	35·91
28	Kurar	0 2½	0 6 0	40 0 0	106·66
30	Madh	1 18½	9 2 0	1,198 0 0	131·28
31	Malavni	26 20½	161 9 2	8,691 0 0	50·65
32	Mandpeshwar	13 4½	68 8 0	3,832 2 0	63·34
33	Manori	22 18	153 6 0	7,609 0 0	49·61
34	Marva	1-20½ 20½	8 13 0	299 0 0	33·69
38	Shimpauli	10 31½	64 6 0	1,449 0 0	22·50
39	Yerangal	6 7	44 8 0	2,450 0 0	55·05
	<i>Government land at Khoti village.</i>				
	Dahisar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of group III ..	187 30½	1,171 2 0	59,112 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 3 8	314 13 5	50·63
	Total for Taluka ..	365 39½	2,350 3 4	162,947 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 8 8	445 3 4	69·34
	<i>Khoji villages.</i>				
2	Kurla .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3	Asalpo .. .. .	....	....	....	....
5	Mohili .. .. .	....	....	....	....
7	Shahar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
11	Eksar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
12	Magathana .. .. .	....	....	....	....
13	Pahadi .. .. .	....	....	....	....
15	Walnai .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G¹—KHARIF—contd.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1911-12 to 1915-16.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra	1 33½	13 10 0	1,818 0 0	133·43
2	Chembur	41 8½	163 2 0	13,661 6 0	83·74
3	Danda	9 17	90 14 0	10,226 0 0	112·52
	Total of group I ..	52 19½	267 10 0	25,705 6 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	5 1 6	489 10 0	96·19
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli	1 39	14 4 0	1,697 0 0	119·08
7	Andheri .. .. .	....	....	....	....
8	Bapnala	7 38½	52 10 0	3,475 0 0	66·03
9	Brahmanwada ..	1 27½	12 10 0	977 0 0	77·38
10	Chakal	21 25½	145 2 0	9,625 0 0	66·32
11	Gundavli	0 22½	4 2 0	779 0 0	188·84
14	Kandivta	1 23	13 0 0	815 0 0	62·69
16	Mandala	3 15½	27 0 0	1,320 0 0	48·51
18	Mulgaon	3 28	29 5 0	1,200 0 0	40·93
19	Trombay	5 26	43 2 0	2,849 0 0	66·06
20	Vesava .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of group II ..	48 6½	341 3 0	22,737 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	7 1 3	472 3 4	66·69
	<i>Group III.</i>				
22	Boravli	13 29½	90 2 0	4,588 8 0	50·91
23	Charkhop	1 7	7 3 0	250 0 0	34·78
24	Daravli	3 21½	22 0 0	450 0 0	20·45
25	Gorai .. .. .	....	....	....	....
27	Kandivli	26 19½	175 15 9	10,830 0 0	61·88
28	Kurar	4 5½	29 8 0	5,325 0 0	180·50
30	Madh	2 18½	17 0 0	2,343 0 0	137·82
31	Malavni	10 35½	73 1 9	4,679 0 0	63·98
32	Mandpeshwar ..	5 5	16 1 0	2,761 7 0	171·91
33	Manori	10 30½	66 8 0	2,459 0 0	36·97
34	Marve	1 3½	7 15 0	500 0 0	62·99
38	Shimpanli	1 2½	6 12 0	199 0 0	29·48
39	Yerangal	6 22	38 4 0	2,800 0 0	73·20
	<i>Government land at Khoti village.</i>				
	Dahisar	0 4½	0 8 0	60 0 0	120·0
	Total of group-III ..	87 5½	549 14 6	37,244 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 4 11	428 8 9	67·83
	Total for Taluka ..	187 31½	1,158 11 6	85,686 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 2 8	4,566 4 1	73·94
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
2	Kurla .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3	Asalpe .. .. .	....	....	....	....
5	Mohili .. .. .	....	....	....	....
7	Shahar	0 39½	5 12 0	175 0 0	30·43
11	Eksar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
12	Magathana .. ..	....	....	....	....
13	Pahadi .. .. .	....	....	....	....
15	Walnai .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G¹—KHARIF—*contd.*

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1916-17 to 1920-21.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Bandra	6 29½	57 15 0	8,892 0 0	153·32
2	Chembur	7 5½	42 2 0	3,685 0 0	87·47
3	Danda	3 39½	32 6 0	3,985 0 0	123·08
	Total of group I ..	17 34½	132 7 0	16,562 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	7 6 4	9,260 8 7	125·20
<i>Group II.</i>					
6	Ambivli	1 24½	11 12 0	2,333 0 0	198·55
7	Andheri .. .. .	....	....	....	....
8	Bapnala	8 39	57 4 0	7,537 8 0	132·53
9	Brahmanwada ..	2 18½	17 8 0	685 0 0	39·14
10	Chakal	10 16	80 6 0	134 9 2	167·86
11	Gundavli	0 18½	3 4 0	307 0 0	92·30
14	Kondivta	10 17½	50 7 0	5,105 15 0	101·21
16	Mandala	2 18½	25 4 0	1,861 0 0	73·70
18	Mulgaon	7 39½	59 2 9	7,075 4 0	119·66
19	Trombay	9 1½	57 8 0	3,200 0 0	55·65
20	Vesava	4 6½	8 8 0	6,875 0 0	808·82
	Total of group II ..	57 39½	370 15 9	....	9·14½
	Per acre ..	....	6 6 9	836 8 11	130·82
<i>Group III.</i>					
22	Boravli	36 29½	248 1 0	26,810 15 0	108·08
23	Charkhop	2 ½	9 15 3	870 0 0	87·40
24	Daravli	4 15½	26 2 10	2,400 5 0	91·69
25	Gorai	25 23	147 10 0	6,453 0 0	43·71
27	Kandivli	11 19½	80 15 0	3,950 0 0	48·76
28	Kurar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
30	Madh	3 ½	20 12 0	3,476 0 0	167·51
31	Malavni	14 35½	96 3 8	6,494 12 0	67·57
32	Mandpeshwar ..	1 23½	8 11 0	4,421 9 0	508·93
33	Manori	27 13	164 2 0	8,741 0 0	53·25
34	Marva	1 7½	8 8 0	310 0 0	34·11
38	Shimpanli	17 13½	102 5 0	5,905 6 0	57·71
39	Yerangal	12 28½	73 14 0	5,908 0 0	79·97
<i>Government land at Khoti village.</i>					
	Dahisar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of group III ..	158 9½	75,740 15 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 3 8	478 10 9	76·79
	Total for Taluka ..	234 4	1,490 10 6	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 5 9	601 6 2	94·57
<i>Khoti villages.</i>					
2	Kurla .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3	Asalpe	1 37½	11 14 0	1,961 0 0	165·13
5	Mohili	5 12	31 0 0	5,129 0 0	165·45
7	Shahar	6 4½	38 2 6	6,870 0 0	180·04
11	Eksar	7 8½	45 13 0	10,777 2 0	235·22
12	Magathana	5 38½	42 11 6	2,100 0 0	49·12
13	Pahadi	13 38	45 7 6	9,000 0 0	197·93
15	Walnai	4 29½	34 6 0	2,175 0 0	63·27

APPENDIX G¹—KHARIF—*concl.*

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1921-22 to 1923-24.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra .. .. .	....	....	....	....
2	Chembur	0 4	0 8 0	100 0 0	200·00
3	Danda .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of group I ..	0 4	0 8 0	100 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	5 0 0	1,000 0 0	200·00
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
7	Andheri .. .. .	....	....	....	....
8	Bapnala .. .. .	....	....	....	....
9	Brahmanwada .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10	Chakal	3 34	31 4 0	3,900 0 0	124·80
11	Gundavli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
14	Kondivli	1 29½	15 8 0	999 0 0	64·65
16	Mandala .. .. .	....	....	....	....
18	Mulgaon	1 1½	8 4 0	1,200 0 0	145·45
19	Trombay	2 29½	23 0 0	2,085 0 0	90·65
20	Vesava .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of group II ..	9 14½	78 0 0	8,184 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	8 5 3	872 15 5	104·93
	<i>Group III.</i>				
22	Boravli	1 1½	8 0 0	900 0 0	112·50
23	Charkhop	5 ½	29 7 0	1,550 0 0	52·65
24	Daravli	0 37	6 10 3	250 0 0	37·64
25	Gorai	6 27½	39 8 0	3,126 8 0	79·15
27	Kandivli	12 11½	65 8 6	5,900 0 0	89·90
28	Kurar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
30	Madh	2 7½	16 3 0	2,400 0 0	148·26
31	Malavni	8 11½	53 3 3	7,456 0 0	140·14
32	Mandpeshwar	0 12½	2 7 9	99 0 0	39·84
33	Manori	6 20½	37 7 0	2,989 0 0	79·83
34	Marva	1 30½	12 7 0	1,450 0 0	116·58
38	Shimpanli	1 30½	8 0 0	500 0 0	62·50
39	Yerangal	2 11½	15 2 11	3,900 0 0	256·79
	<i>Government land at Khoti village.</i>				
	Dahisar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of group III ..	49 1½	294 3 8	30,520 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 0 0	622 13 7	103·80
	Total for Taluka ..	58 19½	372 11 8	38,804 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 5 11	663 4 11	104·80
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
2	Kurla	5 6½	33 3 3	3,990 10 0	120·19
3	Asalpe .. .. .	....	....	....	....
5	Mohili	1 31½	12 5 6	1,300 0 0	105·31
7	Shahar	7 12½	45 7 0	8,525 0 0	187·62
11	Eksar	10 26½	61 12 0	6,974 0 0	112·92
12	Magathana	10 39½	45 15 0	2,500 0 0	54·34
13	Pahadi .. .. .	....	....	....	....
15	Walnai	4 12½	32 8 0	2,400 0 0	73·84

APPENDIX G (2) WARKAS.

Selling value of warkas lands in the villages of South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban Districts.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1906-07 to 1910-11.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
	<i>Group I.</i>				
1	Bandra .. .. .	....	....	....	....
2	Chembur	0 24½	1 10 6	100 0 0	60·37
3	Danda .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Government land at Kural ..	....	....	....	....
	Total of Group I ..	0 24½	1 10 6	100 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 11 8	164 15 0	60·41
	<i>Group II.-</i>				
6	Ambivli	1 15	4 4 0	853 0 0	200·70
9	Brahmanwada	0 18½	1 2 0	298 0 0	264·88
10	Chakla	18 36½	41 2 0	17,112 0 0	416·09
11	Gundavli	6 12½	9 15 7	3,653 2 0	365·32
14	Kondevate .. .. .	....	....	....	....
16	Mandala	1 0	1 0 0	99 0 0	99·00
18	Mulgaon .. .. .	....	....	....	....
19	Trombay .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Government land at Mohili ..	....	....	....	....
	Total of Group II ..	28 2	57 7 7	6,615 2 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 0 9	235 13 3	115·03
	<i>Group III.</i>				
22	Borvli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
24	Daravli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
25	Gorai .. .. .	....	....	....	....
27	Kandivli	4 4½	8 14 0	993 0 0	111·88
29	Kurar	3 7	4 12 0	1,975 0 0	415·78
31	Malavni	1 4	1 6 0	750 0 0	545·45
32	Mandpeshwar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
33	Manori .. .. .	....	....	....	....
34	Marwa .. .. .	....	....	....	....
39	Yerangal	3 7	3 14 0	269 0 0	69·41
	Total, Group III ..	11 22½	18 14 0	3,987 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	1 10 1	345 3 0	211·77
	Taluka Total ..	40 8½	78 0 1	10,602 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	1 15 4	263 15 8	136·07
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
2	Kurla .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3	Asalpe .. .. .	....	....	....	....
5	Mohili .. .. .	....	....	....	....
7	Shahar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10	Dindoshi .. .. .	....	....	....	....
11	Eksar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
12	Magathane .. .. .	....	....	....	....
13	Pahadi .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G (2) WARKAS—contd.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of villages.	1911-12 to 1915-16.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra	0 7	0 8 0	150 0 0	300·00
2	Chembur	2 38	7 15 0	2,059 0 0	259·40
3	Danda	2 22	3 14 0	100 0 0	25·80
	Government land at Kurla ..	4 39	32 10 0	398 0 0	12·19
	Total of Group I ..	10 26	44 15 0	2,707 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 3 6	254 2 8	60·22
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
9	Brahmanwada	1 10½	2 10 0	844 1 0	321·54
10	Chakla	10 13½	20 10 0	6,415 0 0	311·03
11	Gundavli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
14	Kondevate	3 33	7 0 0	879 0 0	99·85
16	Mandala .. .. .	....	....	....	....
18	Mulgaon	0 32	2 8 0	361 0 0	144·40
19	Trombay	6 3	20 10 0	699 0 0	33·89
	Government land at Mohili ..	39 25½	131 4 0	1,602 0 0	12·20
	Total of Group II ..	61 37½	184 10 0	10,600 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 15 8	171 2 6	57·43
	<i>Group III.</i>				
22	Boravli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
24½	Daravli	0 6½	0 4 0	74 0 0	296·00
25	Gorai .. .. .	....	....	....	....
27	Kandivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
29	Kurar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
31	Malavni	1 19	1 13 0	325 0 0	179·31
32	Mandpeshwar	2 12	4 2 10	1,350 0 0	323·19
33	Manori	13 25½	20 9 0	1,986 11 0	96·61
34	Marwa .. .. .	....	....	....	....
39	Yerangal	0 11	0 13 0	199 0 0	244·92
	Total of Group III ..	17 33½	27 9 10	3,934 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	1 8 7	220 6 2	143·11
	Taluka Total ..	90 17	257 2 10	17,241 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 13 6	190 10 6	67·13
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
2	Kurla .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3	Asalpe .. .. .	....	....	....	....
5	Mohili	0 34	1 8 0	225 0 0	150·00
7	Shahar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10	Dindoshi .. .. .	....	....	....	....
11	Eksar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
12	Magathane .. .. .	....	....	....	....
13	Pahadi	26 4	32 0 0	17,500 0 0	546·87

APPENDIX G (2) WARKAS—contd.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of villages.	1916-17 to 1920-21.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Bandra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chembur	0 24½	1 5 0	1,000 0 0	762·92
3	Danda .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Government land at Kurla .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Group I	0 24½	1 5 0	1,000 0 0	.....
	Per acre .. .. .	.....	2 2 3	1,632 10 4	762·92
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Brahamanwada .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Chakla	4 13½	8 11 0	4,099 0 0	471·82
11	Gundavli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Kondevate	31 9½	57 0 0	20,089 0 0	352·43
16	Mandala	2 25	6 0 0	1,374 0 0	229·00
18	Mulgaon	3 6½	6 8 6	2,000 0 0	306·22
19	Trombay .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Government land at Mohili	39 25½	131 4 0	16,020 0 0	122·06
	Total of Group II	80 39½	210 7 6	43,582 0 0	.....
	Per acre .. .. .	.....	2 2 7	538 0 9	206·94
	<i>Group III.</i>				
22	Boravli	2 20½	4 7 3	2,815 0 0	632·14
24	Daravli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Gorai	6 14	10 15 3	789 0 0	71·72
27	Kandivli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Kurar	5 13	3 12 0	300 0 0	80·00
31	Malavni	1 27½	3 1 0	869 0 0	283·75
32	Mandpeshwar	5 6	7 0 0	3,325 0 0	475·00
33	Manori	5 11	8 0 0	870 0 0	103·75
34	Marwa	0 6	4 0 0	30 0 0	120·00
39	Yerangal	12 34	12 12 0	1,350 0 0	105·88
	Total of Group III	39 12½	50 3 6	11,048 0 0	.....
	Per acre .. .. .	.....	1 4 5	281 1 10	219·62
	Taluka Total	120 36½	262 0 0	55,630 0 0	.....
	Per acre .. .. .	.....	2 2 8	460 2 0	213·02
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
2	Kurla .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Asalpe	0 30	1 4 0	200 0 0	160·00
5	Mohili	2 37	5 6 0	3,000 0 0	568·13
7	Shahar	1 36	5 11 6	3,500 0 0	612·02
10	Dindoshi	2 32½	4 3 6	5,533 8 0	1311·65
11	Eksar .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Magathane .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Pahadi	4 16½	5 11 0	4,000 0 0	703·29

APPENDIX G (2) WARKAS—concl'd.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of villages.	1921-22 to 1923-24.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra .. .. .	....	....	....	....
2	Chembur .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3	Danda .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Government land at Kurle ..	4 39	32 10 0	3,980 0 0	123·07
	Total of Group I ..	4 39	32 10 0	3,980 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 8 11	796 0 0	123·07
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
9	Brahmanwada .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10	Chakla .. .. .	....	....	....	....
11	Gundavli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
14	Kondevate	4 29	9 12 0	5,838 7 0	599·58
16	Mandala .. .. .	....	....	....	....
16	Mulgaon .. .. .	....	....	....	....
19	Trombay .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Government land at Mohili ..	....	....	....	....
	Total of Group II ..	4 29	9 12 0	5,838 7 0	..
	Per acre ..	....	2 0 9	1,229 2 2	599·58
	<i>Group III.</i>				
22	Boravli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
24	Daravli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
25	Gori .. .. .	....	....	....	....
27	Kandivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
29	Kurar	0 18	0 11 3	650 0 0	924·44
31	Manavni	0 16	0 8 0	240 0 0	480·00
32	Mandpeshwar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
33	Manori	2 4	2 9 0	600 0 0	234·14
34	Maarwa .. .. .	....	....	....	....
39	Yaerangal	11 3	12 10 0	2,485 0 0	196·83
	Total of Group III ..	13 39	16 6 3	3,975 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	1 2 8	283 14 10	244·72
	Taluka Total ..	23 27	58 12 3	13,793 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 7 8	581 15 8	234·66
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
2	Kurta	1 16	3 6 0	1,340 0 0	397·03
3	Asalpe .. .. .	....	....	....	....
5	Mohili	7 37	18 2 0	4,562 0 0	251·68
7	Shahar	1 1	2 12 0	1,300 0 0	472·72
10	Dindoshi .. .. .	....	....	....	....
11	Eksar	0 12	0 10 6	200 0 0	305·23
12	Magathane	0 20½	0 10 0	600 0 0	960·00
13	Pahadi .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G (3)—MIXED.

Sale value of mixed lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of villages.	1906-07 to 1910-11.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Group I.					
2	Bandra	13 18	69 4 0	9,883 14 0	140·92
2	Chembur	13 15	54 8 0	3,855 0 0	70·73
3	Danda	0 32	6 8 0	1,600 0 0	240·15
5	Wadhavli	3 33½	28 2 0	2,195 0 0	78·04
	Total of Group I ..	31 18½	158 6 0	17,533 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	5 0 6	557 7 10	110·83
Group II.					
6	Ambivli	6 1	28 8 9	5,095 0 0	178·77
9	Brahmanvada	4 8½	22 10 0	957 0 0	42·29
10	Chakla	13 17½	51 15 0	9,453 0 0	182·00
11	Gundavli	12 29½	63 15 6	7,840 0 0	122·51
14	Kondivate	13 14½	57 13 0	3,222 0 0	55·53
15	Manbudruk, Mankhurd and Mandala (Combined) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
16	Mandala	8 29½	45 15 9	2,167 0 0	47·10
18	Mulgaon	9 4½	49 8 6	1,771 0 0	35·77
19	Trombay .. .. .	....	....	....	....
20	Vesava	1 36½	5 7 6	150 0 0	27·42
	Total of Group II ..	69 21½	325 14 0	30,655 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 10 10	441 1 1	94·24
Group III.					
22	Boravli	8 ½	46 10 0	2,009 12 0	43·10
23	Charkhop	3 ½	11 9 0	299 0 0	25·85
24	Daravli	24 2½	86 14 6	8,225 0 0	94·67
25	Gorai .. .. .	....	....	....	....
27	Kandivli	25 29	110 10 0	6,840 0 0	61·83
30	Madh	2 17½	6 9 0	700 0 0	106·66
31	Malavni	22 4½	108 8 0	3,783 0 0	34·86
32	Mandpeshwar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
33	Manori	27 12½	120 1 4	4,368 0 0	36·37
34	Marva	1 2½	5 13 9	91 0 0	15·48
38	Shimpavli	8 37	34 12 0	2,686 8 0	77·30
39	Yerangal	12 14	54 12 0	5,545 0 0	101·27
	Total of Group III ..	135 ½	586 3 7	3,454 7 4	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 5 5	255 14 5	58·96
	Taluka Total ..	236 ½	1,070 7 7	82,735 4 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 8 5	350 9 1	77·39
Khoti villages.					
1	Kolekalian	1 27	8 5 6	700 0 0	83·89
2	Kurla .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3	Asalpe .. .. .	....	....	....	....
4	Marol .. .. .	....	....	....	....
5	Mohili .. .. .	....	....	....	....
6	Parjapur .. .. .	....	....	....	....
7	Shahar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
8	Akurli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
9	Chinchavli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
11	Eksar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
12	Magatane .. .. .	....	....	....	....
13	Pahadi .. .. .	....	....	....	....
15	Walnai .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G-(3)—MIXED—contd.

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1911-12 to 1915-16.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
2	Bandra	5 37½	49 12 0	2,594 0 0	52·14
3	Chembur	31 1½	147 0 0	11,461 8 0	77·96
3	Danda	1 14½	4 6 0	1,098 0 0	250·97
5	Wadhavli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Group I ..	38 13½	201 2 0	15,153 8 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	5 4 0	395 10 4	75·36
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli	0 9½	0 5 0	200 0 0	640·00
9	Brahmanwada	9 26½	49 12 0	4,115 2 0	82·71
10	Chakla	7 18	41 2 0	4,732 0 0	115·06
11	Gundavli	3 34	28 12 0	2,573 0 0	96·18
14	Kondivte	10 29½	60 6 0	3,898 0 0	64·56
15	Manbudruk, Mankhurd and Mandala (Combined).	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Mandala .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Mulgaon .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Trombay .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Vesava	1 17½	21 8 0	3,751 0 0	174·46
	Total of Group II ..	33 15½	199 13 0	19,269 0 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	5 15 8	577 5 7	96·54
	<i>Group III.</i>				
22	Boravli	2 34½	28 13 0	899 0 0	31·10
23	Charkhop .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Daravli	9 11	36 3 3	1,112 0 0	30·71
25	Gorai .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Kandivli	5 7	21 6 0	3,600 0 0	168·42
30	Madh	1 19	8 0 0	1,800 0 0	225·00
31	Malavni	7 38½	39 10 0	2,088 0 0	52·59
32	Mandpeshwar	3 21½	18 12 0	800 0 0	42·66
33	Manori	14 35½	58 5 3	2,221 0 0	38·07
34	Marva	1 21	5 4 0	416 0 0	78·76
38	Shimpavli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Yerangal	20 12½	102 8 0	5,953 0 0	58·07
	Total of Group III ..	67 ½	318 13 6	18,799 0 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	4 12 1	280 9 5	59·07
	Taluka Total ..	138 29½	719 12 6	53,221 8 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	5 2 10	383 9 1	74·04
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
1	Kolekalian	0 33½	3 3 0	291 8 0	91·45
2	Kurla .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Asalpa	1 30	7 1 0	199 0 0	28·37
4	Marol .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Mohili .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Parjapur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Shahar	1 1½	5 8 0	150 0 0	27·27
8	Akurli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Chinchavli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Eksar .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Magatane .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Pahadi	2 ½	6 10 0	3,875 10 0	585·00
15	Walnai	5 6½	29 9 0	600 0 0	29·17

APPENDIX G-(3)—MIXED—contd.

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1916-17 to 1920-21.			
		Area of land sold	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
<i>Group I.</i>					
2	Bandra	0 39½	5 1 6	999 0 0	198·55
2	Chembur	1 32½	10 4 0	1,198 0 0	116·87
3	Danda	0 7½	1 10 0	493 5 0	303·50
5	Wadhavli	86 12½	580 10 0	91,991 0 0	158·43
	Total of Group I ..	89 11½	597 9 6	94,681 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 11 0	1,061 15 0	158·74
<i>Group II.</i>					
6	Ambivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
9	Brahmanvada	1 4½	5 13 0	1,200 0 0	206·44
10	Chakla	11 1½	73 10 0	11,704 0 0	158·96
11	Gundavli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
14	Kondivte	21 31	126 12 0	13,974 0 0	110·24
15	Manbudruk, Mankhurd and Mandala (Combined).	400 24½	1,573 15 0	3,60,000 0 0	228·71
16	Mandala .. .. .	....	....	....	....
18	Mulgaon	4 2	21 8 10	1,081 3 0	50·13
19	Trombay	2 27	19 8 0	1,399 0 0	71·74
20	Vesava	25 31½	205 5 0	16,783 0 0	81·74
	Total of Group II ..	467 2½	2,026 7 0	4,06,141 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 5 3	868 12 0	200·63
<i>Group III.</i>					
22	Boravli	4 1½	22 12 0	994 10 0	43·71
23	Charkhop	8 ½	30 15 6	1,226 0 0	39·54
24	Daravli	10 4	45 13 7	4,416 0 0	96·26
25	Gorai	17 3	73 2 0	1,860 0 0	25·43
27	Kandivli	2 14½	8 3 9	200 0 0	24·28
30	Madh	2 32½	9 0 0	3,500 0 0	388·88
31	Malavni	28 30	133 8 0	5,782 0 0	43·31
32	Mandpeshwar	5 21½	25 14 0	2,700 0 0	104·34
33	Manori	45 5½	282 4 0	4,621 0 0	16·37
34	Marva	0 28	2 9 0	600 0 0	234·14
38	Shimpavli	11 7½	22 12 0	6,182 0 0	271·73
39	Yerangal	29 16	111 10 0	6,999 0 0	62·70
	Total of Group III ..	165 4½	768 7 0	39,080 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 10 4	236 11 3	50·90
	Taluka Total ..	720 18	3,392 8 4	5,39,902 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 11 2	749 5 6	159·43
<i>Khoti villages.</i>					
1	Kolekalian	3 38½	19 9 0	3,438 8 0	175·77
2	Kurla	2 8	7 3 8	2,856 0 0	395·63
3	Asalpa	2 23½	7 8 0	2,028 8 0	270·46
4	Marol	12 18	30 14 6	10,534 0 0	340·83
5	Mohili	15 20½	67 12 0	12,729 0 0	187·88
6	Parjapur	7 20½	24 14 6	12,000 0 0	481·90
7	Shahar	14 22½	68 10 0	11,510 0 0	167·70
8	Akurli	1,130 25	2,150 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	69·77
9	Chinchavli	3 18½	20 5 9	7,351 0 0	361·06
11	Eksar	12 3	65 8 0	11,105 4 0	169·54
12	Magatane	5 2½	12 13 9	5,812 8 0	451·45
13	Pahadi	27 5½	90 7 6	25,900 0 0	286·28
15	Walnaj .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G-(3)—MIXED—contd.

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1921-22 to 1923.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
2	Bandra .. .. .	....	....	....	....
2	Chembur .. .. .	....	....	....	....
3	Danda .. .. .	....	....	....	....
5	Wadhavli	10 13½	87 8 0	13,522 0 0	154·98
Total of Group I ..		10 13½	87 8 0	13,522 0 0	....
Per acre ..		....	8 7 6	1,312 11 8	154·98
<i>Group II.</i>					
6	Ambivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
9	Brahmanvada .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10	Chakla .. .. .	....	....	....	....
11	Gundavli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
14	Kondivte	1 20	14 2 0	1,000 0 0	70·79
15	Manbudruk, Mankhurd and Mandala (Combined.) .. .. .	....	....	....	....
16	Mandala	16 10	125 4 0	16,000 0 0	127·74
18	Mulgaon	7	....	....	....
19	Trombay .. .. .	....	....	....	....
20	Vesava .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Total of Group II ..		17 30	13,906 0 0	17,000 0 0	....
Per acre ..		....	7 13 7	957 11 10	122·00
<i>Group III.</i>					
22	Boravli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
23	Charkhop	1 7½	4 6 0	600 0 0	137·14
24	Daravli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
25	Gorai	0 32	3 6 0	600 0 0	177·77
27	Kandivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
30	Madh .. .. .	....	....	....	....
31	Malavni	7 1½	36 8 0	2,848 0 0	78·02
32	Mandpeshwar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
33	Manori	22 13½	108 10 0	7,774 0 0	71·57
34	Marva .. .. .	....	....	....	....
38	Shimpavli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
39	Yerangal	15 11½	67 13 6	7,700 0 0	113·44
Total of Group III ..		46 26	220 11 6	19,522 0 0	....
Per acre ..		....	4 11 8	418 7 6	88·47
Taluka Total ..		64 29½	447 9 6	50,044 0 0	.. .
Per acre ..		....	6 14 6	772 14 0	111·8
<i>Khoi villages.</i>					
1	Kolekalian	5 23½	25 9 6	3,830 10 0	271·77
2	Kurla	0 12	1 1 0	300 0 0	282·35
3	Asalpa	3 36	11 10 0	2,620 6 0	225·40
4	Marol	1 30	9 1 0	2,100 0 0	231·72
5	Mohili	3 23½	13 7 0	2,250 0 0	167·44
6	Parjapur	0 30	3 10 0	300 0 0	82·75
7	Shahar	5 8	20 6 0	6,275 0 0	307·97
8	Akurli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
9	Chinchavli	3 18½	20 5 9	7,500 0 0	368·38
11	Eksar	3 32	32 2 0	9,500 0 0	295·71
12	Magatane	3 17½	10 13 9	3,300 0 0	303·44
13	Pahadi .. .. .	....	....	....	....
15	Walnai .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G-4—SALT LAND.

Sale value of salt lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial number as in Appendix L	Name of villages.	1906-07 to 1910-11.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold,	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
1	Bandra	3 9½	8 0 11	1,802 0 0	223-50
2	Chembur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Danda .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Group I ..	3 9½	8 0 11	1,802 0 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	2 8 0	558 12 0	223-50
	<i>Group II.</i>				
7	Andheri .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Group III.</i>				
31	Malavmi	0 16	0 12 0	111 0 0	148-00
	Government land at				
	Dehisar .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Group III ..	0 16	0 12 0	111 0 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	1 14 0	277 8 0	148-00
	Total of the Taluka ..	3 25½	8 12 11	1,913 0 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	2 6 7	527 11 7	218-62
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
2	Kurli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX G-4—SALT LAND—*contd.*

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1911-12 to 1915-16.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra	0 8½	0 13 0	50 0 0	61·53
2	Chembur	3 38½	13 6 0	1,150 0 0	85·97
3	Danda .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of Group I ..	4 6½	14 3 0	1,200 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	3 6 6	289 2 4	84·79
	<i>Group II.</i>				
7	Andheri	0 10	1 1 6	125 0 0	114·28
	Per acre ..	....	4 6 0	500 0 0	114·28
	<i>Group III.</i>				
31	Malavni	0 18	0 12 0	399 0 0	532·00
	Government land at				
	Dehisar .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of Group III ..	0 18	0 12 0	399 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	1 10 8	886 10 8	532·00
	Total of the Taluka ..	4 34½	16 0 6	1,724 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	3 4 6	353 10 3	107·75
	Khoti villages.				
2	Kurla .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G-4—SALT LAND—*contd.*

Serial Number as in Appendix L	Name of village	1916-17 to 1920-21.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
1	Bandra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chembur	13 27½	35 12 0	3,700 0 0	103·49
3	Danda	2 29	7 10 0	2,518 12 0	330·33
	Total of Group I ..	16 16½	43 6 0	6,218 12 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	2 10 2	379 3 0	143·63
	<i>Group II.</i>				
7	Andheri .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Group III.</i>				
31	Malavni .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Government land at				
	Dehisar	0 4½	0 3 9	170 0 0	725·33
	Total of Group III ..	0 4½	0 3 9	170 0 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	2 3 3	1,600 0 0	725·33
	Total of the Taluka ..	16 20½	43 9 9	6,388 12 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	2 10 2	387 3 0	146·67
	Khoti villages.				
2	Kurla .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX G-4—SALT LAND—concl'd.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1921-22 to 1923-24.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chembur	5 2½	13 2 0	1,000 0 0	76·19
3	Danda .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Group I ..	5 2½	13 2 0	1,000 0 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	2 9 7	198 0 4	76·19
	<i>Group II.</i>				
7	Andheri .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Group III.</i>				
31	Malavni	0 7½	0 4 0	100 0 0	400·00
	Government land at				
	Dehisar	1 5½	5 4 0	463 12 0	88·33.
	Total of Group III ..	1 13	5 8 0	563 12 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	4 2 5	423 9 4	102·50
	Total of the Taluka ..	6 15½	18 10 0	1,563 12 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	2 14 8	245 1 6	83·95
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
2	Kurla	3 19½	13 2 0	4,400 0 0	335·23

APPENDIX G (5) BAGAIT.

Selling value of garden lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1906-07 to 1910-11.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra	5 11½	45 8 0	9,365 0 0	205·82
2	Chembur	1 8½	15 8 0	700 0 0	45·16
	Total of Group I ..	6 20½	61 0 0	10,065 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	9 6 0	1,548 7 4	165·08
	<i>Group II.</i>				
9	Brahmanvada	0 14½	1 0 0	164 0 0	164·20
16	Mandale	3 10½	19 15 0	1,322 0 0	66·30
19	Trombay .. .. .	....	....	....	....
20	Vesava	10 36	137 12 0	13,000 0 0	94·37
	Total of Group II ..	14 21	158 11 0	14,486 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	10 15 2	997 4 5	91·07
	<i>Group III.</i>				
21	Aksa	1 21	20 0 0	241 0 0	12·05
22	Boravli	16 11½	104 14 0	16,418 11 0	156·55
25	Gorai .. .. .	....	....	....	....
30	Madh .. .. .	....	....	....	....
33	Manori	7 35½	53 1 0	1,040 0 0	18·86
34	Marva	0 11	3 12 0	249 0 0	79·73
39	Yerangal	6 19½	30 10 0	4,099 0 0	133·84
	Total of Group III ..	32 18½	212 5 0	22,047 11 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 8 7	679 5 1	103·87
	Taluka Total ..	53 19½	432 0 0	46,598 11 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	8 0 1	871 0 0	107·94
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
14	Wadhawan .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G (5) BAGAIT—*contd.*

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of villages.	Area of land sold.	1911-12 to 1915-16.		No. of times of assessment represented by price.
			Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra	0 16½	4 0 0	2,866 0 0	716·50
2	Chembur	9 4½	55 3 0	4,500 0 0	81·54
	Total of Group I ..	9 21½	59 3 0	7,366 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 3 4	772 13 1	124·44
	<i>Group II.</i>				
9	Brahmanvada	4 27½	16 1 4	2,448 0 0	152·20
16	Mandale	1 33½	15 10 0	1,724 0 0	110·33
19	Trombay .. .. .	....	....	....	....
20	Vesava	3 7½	42 4 0	8,437 8 0	199·70
	Total of Group II ..	9 28½	73 15 11	12,609 8 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	7 9 11	1,299 15 0	170·59
	<i>Group III.</i>				
21	Aksa .. .. .	....	....	....	....
22	Boravli	0 38½	5 8 0	945 0 0	171·81
25	Gorai	0 20½	2 0 0	200 0 0	100·00
30	Madh	0 30½	3 12 0	799 0 0	213·06
33	Manori	4 9½	33 13 0	1,389 0 0	41·07
34	Marva .. .. .	....	....	....	....
39	Yerangal	1 25	21 8 0	449 0 0	20·88
	Total of Group III ..	8 3½	66 9 0	3,782 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	8 3 8	467 15 4	56·86
	Taluka Total ..	27 13½	199 11 4	23,757 8 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	7 4 9	869 4 5	119·07
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
14	Wadhawan .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G (5) BAGAIT—*contd.*

Serial Number as in Appendix I.	Name of villages.	Area of land sold.	1916-17 to 1920-21.		
			Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
	<i>Group I.</i>				
1	Bandra	4 34	46 8 0	19,185 4 0	412-58
2	Chembur	0 39	7 8 0	217 0 0	28-93
	Total of Group I ..	5 33	54 0 0	19,402 4 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	9 4 3	3,333 12 11	359-30
	<i>Group II.</i>				
9	Brahamanvada	1 22½	7 2 0	2,140 0 0	300-35
16	Mandale .. .. .	....	....	....	....
19	Trombay	1 39½	12 0 0	2,498 0 0	208-16
20	Vesava	39 33½	439 9 0	51,595 0 0	117-37
	Total of Group II ..	43 15½	458 11 0	56,233 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	10 9 1	1,296 0 11	152-61
	<i>Group III.</i>				
21	Aksa	2 39½	39 2 0	8,175 0 0	208-94
22	Boravli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
25	Gorai	3 18½	29 13 6	2,422 0 0	81-07
30	Madh	0 10½	2 0 0	400 0 0	200-00
33	Manori	5 11½	26 14 0	1,778 0 0	65-33
34	Marva	0 10	3 5 0	899 0 0	271-39
39	Yerangal	14 27	118 9 6	9,624 0 0	81-65
	Total of Group III ..	26 36½	219 12 0	23,358 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	8 2 8	868 5 1	106-28
	Taluka Total ..	76 5½	732 7 0	98,993 4 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	9 9 11	1,300 6 4	135-17
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
14	Wadhawan	11 39	24 3 0	19,239 0 0	795-41

APPENDIX G (5) BAGAIT—concl.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of villages.	Area of land sold.	1921-22 to 1923-24.		
			Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra .. .. .	....	....	....	....
2	Chembur .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of Group I ..	....	....	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	....	....	....
	<i>Group II.</i>				
9	Brahmanvada .. .. .	....	....	....	....
6	Mandale .. .. .	....	....	....	....
19	Trombay	2 37½	24 4 0	3,799 0 0	156.65
20	Vesava	8 4	114 4 0	14,100 0 0	123.41
	Total Group II ..	11 1½	138 8 0	17,899 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	12 8 5	1,619 12 11	129.27
	<i>Group III.</i>				
31	Aksa .. .. .	....	....	....	....
22	Boravli	1 8½	10 9 0	3,543 12 0	337.50
25	Gorai .. .. .	....	....	....	....
30	Madh .. .. .	....	....	....	....
33	Manori	4 17½	23 5 0	2,999 0 0	128.14
34	Marva	2 20½	33 14 3	2,200 0 0	64.94
39	Yerangal .. .. .	....	....	....	..*
	Total of Group III ..	8 6½	67 12 3	8,742 12 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	8 4 0	1,069 7 0	129.62
	Taluka Total ..	19 8½	206 4 3	26,641 2 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	10 11 10	1,387 9 7	129.14
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				
14	Wadhawan .. .. .	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX G-(6)—RABI.

*Selling value of Rabi lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka,
Bombay Suburban District.*

Serial Number as in Appendix I.	Name of villages.	1906-07 to 1910-11.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bandra	0 2	0 2 0	75 0 0	600-00
2	Danda	1 27	3 8 0	2,383 0 0	690-65
	Total of group I	1 29	3 10 0	2,458 0 0	....
	Per acre	....	2 1 7	1,424 14 6	671-17
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Amhivli	....	....	....	....
10	Chakala	....	....	....	....
11	Gundavli	1 11½	2 9 8	1,270 0 0	487-68
	Total of group II	1 11½	2 9 8	1,270 0 0	....
	Per acre	....	2 0 4	986 6 6	487-68
	<i>Group III.</i>				
25	Corai	....	....	....	....
31	Mahavni	0 15	0 12 0	300 0 0	400
33	Manori	5 5	19 0 0	1,399 12 0	73-63
38	Chimpavli	....	....	....	....
	Total of group III	5 20	19 12 0	1,699 12 0	....
	Per acre	....	3 9 5	309 0 7	56-08
	Total of the taluka	8 20½	25 15 8	5,427 12 0	....
	Per acre	....	3 0 11	638 8 9	208-87

APPENDIX G-6—RABI—contd.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of villages.	1911-12 to 1915-16.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Group I.</i>				
1	Bandra .. ..	....	....	....	....
2	Danda .. ..	....	....	....	....
	Total of group I ..	....	....	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	....	....	....
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli	0 10½	0 8 6	325 0 0	611·76
10	Chakala .. ..	....	....	....	....
11	Gundavli .. ..	....	....	....	....
	Total of group II ..	0 10½	0 8 6	325 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 1 2	1,268 4 8	611·76
	<i>Group III.</i>				
25	Gorai .. ..	....	....	....	....
31	Malavni	0 28	1 8 0	100 0 0	66·68
33	Manori	4 10½	16 4 0	2,336 0 0	143·75
38	Shimpavli .. ..	....	....	....	....
	Total of group III ..	4 38½	17 12 0	2,436 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	3 9 1	489 10·4	137·14
	Total of the taluka ..	5 9	18 4 6	2,761 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	3 7 11	527 3 6	151·06

APPENDIX G-6—RABI—*contd.*

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1916-17 to 1920-21.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
1	Bandra .. .. .	....	....	....	....
2	Danda .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of group I ..	....	....	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	....	....	....
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10	Chakala .. .. .	....	....	....	....
11	Gundavli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total of group II ..	....	....	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	....	....	....
	<i>Group III.</i>				
25	Gorai	0 5½	0 4 0	45 0 0	180·00
31	Malavni .. .. .	....	....	....	....
33	Manori	3 31	19 9 0	2,772 0 0	142·15
38	Shimpavli	0 8	0 8 0	60 0 0	120·00
	Total of group III ..	4 4½	20 4 0	3,877 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 15 0	945 9 9	191·80
	Total of the taluka ..	4 4½	20 4 0	3,877 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 15 0	945 9 9	191·80

APPENDIX G-6—RABI—concd.

Serial Number as in Appendix I.	Name of villages.	1916-17 to 1920-21.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	No. of times of assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Group I.</i>				
1	Bandra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Danda .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of group I ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Group II.</i>				
6	Ambivli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Chakala	5 31	19 8 0	2,802 8 0	143·71
11	Gundavli	0 28	0 12 0	300 0 0	400·00
	Total of group II ..	6 19½	20 4 0	3,102 8 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	3 1 10	477 4 11	152·98
	<i>Group III.</i>				
25	Gorai .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Malavni .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Manori .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Shimpavli .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of group III ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of the taluka ..	6 19½	20 4 0	3,102 8 0	.....
	Per acre ..	.....	3 1 10	477 4 11	152·98

APPENDIX H-1—KHARIF.

Lease value of kharif lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial Number as in Appendix L	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment of land leased.	Rent.	Multiples of assessment of the rent.	Indices.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	
<i>Group I.</i>							
1	Bandra	1 15	13 1 0	215 0 0	16.30	81 8	
3	Danda	8 22½	71 9 3	521 0 0	7.27	36 5	
	Total of Group I ..	9 37½	84 10 3	736 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	8 8 1	74 0 11	8.70	....
<i>Group II.</i>							
10	Chakla	4 8½	30 2 6	70 0 0	2.32	10 7	
11	Gundavli	2 39½	17 12 0	54 0 0	3.01	13 8	
19	Trombay	2 3	11 12 6	30 0 0	2.54	11 6	
	Total of Group II ..	9 11½	59 11 0	154 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	6 6 10	16 9 5	2.58	....
<i>Group III.</i>							
22	Boravli	8 4½	33 1 0	147 0 0	4.44	17 12	
25	Gorai	99 15½	530 8 0	2,227 0 0	4.29	17 2	
27	Kandivli	6 15	44 12 0	120 0 0	2.68	10 11	
32	Mandpeshwar	8 22½	51 0 0	225 0 0	4.41	17 10	
33	Manori	56 39	292 2 0	1,565 0 0	5.35	21 6	
38	Shimpavli	3 13½	18 13 0	53 0 0	2.81	11 3	
	Total of Group III ..	179 30	970 4 0	4,337 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	5 6 2	24 1 11	4.47	....
	Taluka total ..	198 38½	1,114 9 3	5,227 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	5 9 7	26 4 1	4.68	....
<i>Khoti villages.</i>							
12	Magathane ..	4 13	27 2 9	75 0 0	2.76	....

APPENDIX H-2—MIXED.

Lease value of mixed lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment of land leased.	Rent.	Multiples of assessment of the rent.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group I.</i>						
1	Bandra	20 38½	175 10 0	923 0 0	5.26	
2	Chembur	111 0	1,069 8 0	3,691 0 0	3.45	
3	Danda	2 15	18 4 0	75 0 0	4.10	
5	Wadhavli	67 3	435 12 0	2,777 0 0	6.37	
	Total of Group I ..	201 16½	1,699 2 0	7,366 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	8 7 6	36 9 1	4.31	
<i>Group II.</i>						
6	Ambivli	49 30	221 6 0	1,380 0 0	6.23	
7	Andheri	11 3½	63 7 0	530 0 0	8.34	
8	Bapnala	18 32½	84 14 0	255 0 0	3.00	
9	Brahmanawada	10 36	69 10 0	169 0 0	2.83	
10	Chakla	21 30	85 7 0	277 0 0	3.24	
11	Gundavli	18 23½	140 15 0	402 12 0	2.85	
12	Haryali	10 4	65 8 0	190 8 0	2.85	
14	Kondivta	135 26½	493 12 6	6,000 0 0	12.15	contains mango-trees.
15	Manbudruk	301 21	1,108 12 0	7,606 9 0	6.86	
16	Mandala	34 10	159 14 0	1,141 7 9	7.13	
17	Mankhurd	54 17½	237 10 0	1,716 15 0	7.24	
18	Mulgaon	4 13½	45 5 9	300 0 0	6.61	
19	Trombay	52 17½	281 5 3	2,200 0 0	7.82	
20	Vesava	20 35	161 15 9	1,125 0 0	6.94	
	Total of Group II ..	442 17½	3,209 14 3	23,294 5 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	7 4 0	52 10 2	7.26	
<i>Group III.</i>						
24	Daravli	7 29½	53 1 0	226 0 0	4.26	
30	Madh	0 14½	2 13 3	24 0 0	8.53	
31	Malavni	18 6½	100 11 8	372 0 0	3.69	
32	Mandpeshwar	27 10½	124 7 6	375 0 0	3.01	
34	Marva	4 39½	19 9 3	60 0 0	3.06	
35	Mulund	15 6½	73 5 6	248 0 0	3.38	
36	Nahur	22 10	83 8 0	768 0 0	9.19	
38	Shimpavli	12 32½	33 6 0	150 0 0	4.49	
39	Yerangal	25 20	143 7 0	561 0 0	3.91	
	Total of Group III ..	134 10	634 13 6	2,784 0 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	4 11 6	20 11 8	4.39	
	Taluka total ..	778 4½	5,543 13 9	33,544 5 0	....
	Per acre ..	....	7 1 11	43 1 11	6.05	
<i>Khoti villages.</i>						
1	Kolekalyan	16 6½	107 5 6	373 12 0	3.48	
2	Kurla	11 4½	54 4 0	155 0 0	2.85	
4	Marol	1,072 12½	1,903 1 7	8,237 0 0	4.32	
5	Mohili	44 3½	186 15 6	476 8 0	2.54	
6	Parjapur	29 28	104 7 6	337 0 0	3.22	
7	Shahar	30 26	101 13 3	506 0 0	4.96	
8	Akurli	4 4½	20 6 6	62 0 0	3.03	
9	Chinchavli	7 16½	42 15 9	117 0 0	2.72	
10	Dindoshi	43 21½	253 4 0	768 0 0	3.03	
11	Eksar	19 4½	111 5 0	350 0 0	3.14	
12	Magathane	24 1½	54 6 6	290 0 0	5.32	
13	Pahadi (Eksar)	53 20	120 0 6	583 0 0	4.85	
15	Walnsi	15 11½	91 14 9	442 0 0	4.80	

APPENDIX H-3—WARKAS.

Lease value of warkas lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment of land leased.	Rent.	Multiples of assessment of the rent.	Indices.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	
			Nil.				
	<i>Group II.</i>						
10	Chakla ..	2 30	5 2 0	39 0 0	7.60	30 6	
11	Gundavli ..	3 24	8 13 0	30 0 0	3.40	13 9	
	Total of Group II ..	6 14	13 15 0	69 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 3 0	10 13 9	4.95	....
	<i>Group III.</i>						
37	Sai ..	47 6	117 4 0	400 0 0	3.41	10 3	
	Per acre ..	....	2 7 9	8 7 9	3.41	....
	Taluka total ..	53 20	131 3 0	469 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 7 2	8 12 3	3.57	....
	<i>Khotsi villages.</i>						
2	Kurla ..	1 23	3 0 0	7 0 0	2.33	....

APPENDIX H-4—SALT.

Lease value of salt lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment of land leased.	Rent.	Multiples of assessment of the rent.	Indices	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.		Ra. a.	
1	Bandra	2 35	16 12 0	200 0 0	11·94	38 12	
	Per acre ..	....	5 13 1	69 8 11	11·94	....
	<i>Group II.</i>		<i>Nil.</i>				
	<i>Group III.</i>		<i>Nil.</i>				
	Government lands at						
	Bhandup.. ..	6 17½	21 12 0	111 0 0	5·10	13 6	
	Dahisar	14 30	10 0 0	45 0 0	4·5	11 13	
	Total of Group III ..	21 7½	31 12 0	156 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	1 7 10	7 5 9	4·93	....
	Taluka total ..	24 2½	48 8 0	356 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	2 0 3	14 12 9	7·36	....
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>		<i>Nil.</i>				

APPENDIX H-5—GARDEN.

Lease value of garden lands in the villages of the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment of land leased.	Rent.	Multiples of assessment of the rent.	Indices.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.		Ra. a.	
3	Danda	3 26	33 14 0	500 0 0	14·76	91 4	
	Per acre ..	....	9 4 5	136 15 8	14·76	....
	<i>Group II.</i>						
7	Andheri	0 29½	10 0 0	25 0 0	2·5	18 12	
20	Vesava	23 37	308 15 0	1,161 0 0	3·75	28 2	
	Total of Group II ..	24 26½	318 15 0	1,186 0 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	12 15 0	49 1 9	3·71	....
	<i>Group III.</i>						
21	Aksa	3 12	45 0 0	100 0 0	2·12	16 10	
22	Boravli	6 17½	45 13 9	312 8 0	6·81	34 0	
25	Gorai	42 31½	462 2 0	2,222 0 0	4·55	34 2	
27	Kandivli.. ..	6 13½	17 7 7	75 0 0	4·28	21 6	
33	Manori	12 27½	111 4 0	414 0 0	3·72	27 1	
	Total of Group III ..	71 21½	687 11 4	3,123 8 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	9 9 9	43 10 10	4·54	....
	Taluka total ..	99 34	1,040 8 4	4,809 8 0	....	....
	Per acre ..	....	10 6 7	48 2 6	4·62	....
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>						
11	Eksar	25 10½	104 14 0	500 0 0	4·76	....

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the South Salsette Taluka from 1894 to 1924 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Year.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.							S=Seers. C=Chhataks.
	Rice in husk.	Cleansed rice.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. C.	S. C.						
1894	22 12	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895	18 11	9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896	12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897	9 8	7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1898	20 0	11 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899	17 6	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	15 5	9 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	16 13	10 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902	15 12	10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	17 9	9 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904	17 5	10 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	16 9	10 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906	13 10	9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	13 15	8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	13 2	7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909	15 7	8 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	16 9	8 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	14 13	7 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	13 8	6 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913	14 3	6 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1914	..	7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915	..	7 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
1916	..	6 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1917	..	6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918	..	5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1919	..	4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920	8 11	4 15	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	8 15	4 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	8 15	4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1923	8 10	5 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924	8 10	5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the 39 villages of the Taluka of South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group I.—5 villages.</i>				
	Present maximum rice rate		Ra. 10-0-0.	
	Proposed maximum rice rate		Ra. 13-5-4.	
	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.
1896-97	13,075 0	.....	.....	246 10
1897-98	13,123 8	.....	.....	214 6
1898-99	13,999 0	933 0	.....	56 0
1899-1900	13,999 0	933 0	134 0	381 0
1900-01	14,000 0	164 0	.....	27 0
1901-02	13,976 0	177 0	.....	.....
1902-03	13,962 0	162 0	.....	6 0
1903-04	13,972 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	13,941 0	.....	.....	105 0
1905-06	13,925 0	85 0	1,827 0	66 0
1906-07	13,886 0	22 0	.....	40 0
1907-08	13,897 0	.....	165 0	257 0
1908-09	13,879 0	100 0	117 0	112 0
1909-10	13,878 0	101 0	356 0	351 0
1910-11	13,702 0	.....	1,162 0	35 0
1911-12	14,035 0	25 0	643 0	566 0
1912-13	14,036 0	.....	462 0	621 0
1913-14	14,071 0	.....	.....	769 0
1914-15	14,013 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	14,582 0	.....	.....	300 0
1916-17	16,387 0	.....	2 0	150 0
1917-18	16,360 0	.....	33 0	5 0
1918-19	16,149 0	30 0	6,238 0	13 0
1919-20	15,521 0	74 0	.....	690 0
1920-21	13,206 0	.....	.....	878 0
1921-22	13,008 0	.....	.....	125 0
1922-23	11,748 0	.....	.....	74 0
1923-24	10,422 0	.....	64 0	3 0
<i>Group II.—15 villages.</i>				
	Present maximum rice rate		Ra. 9-0-0.	
	Proposed maximum rice rate		Ra. 12-0-0.	
	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.
1896-97	16,503 0	.....	.....	351 0
1897-98	16,465 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	19,179 0	868 0	.....	.....
1899-1900	19,181 0	868 0	.....	440 0
1900-01	19,150 0	155 0	.....	320 0
1901-02	19,078 0	149 0	.....	1 0
1902-03	19,087 0	292 0	.....	25 0
1903-04	19,119 0	.....	.....	3 0
1904-05	19,098 0	.....	.....	14 0
1905-06	19,110 0	.....	.....	668 0
1906-07	19,061 0	.....	.....	33 0
1907-08	19,052 0	.....	.....	114 0
1908-09	19,114 0	.....	.....	84 0
1909-10	19,232 0	.....	.....	64 0
1910-11	19,222 0	.....	.....	114 0
1911-12	19,197 0	.....	.....	195 0
1912-13	19,195 0	.....	.....	58 0
1913-14	18,666 0	.....	.....	158 0
1914-15	19,049 0	.....	.....	22 0
1915-16	20,332 0	.....	32 0	200 0
1916-17	20,250 0	.....	171 0	44 0
1917-18	20,244 0	.....	171 0	117 0
1918-19	20,126 0	87 0	4,033 0	154 0
1919-20	19,897 0	.....	4,033 0	318 0
1920-21	19,570 0	17 0	4,033 0	332 0
1921-22	19,442 0	.....	4,033 0	.....
1922-23	18,774 0	.....	42 0	.....
1923-24	18,778 0	.....	32 0	.....

APPENDIX K—concl.

Year. 1	Demand. 2	Out of which remitted in same or sub- sequent year. 3	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised. 4	Unauthorised. 5
<i>Group III.—20 villages.</i>				
	Present maximum rice rate	Rs. 8-0-0.		
	Proposed maximum rice rate	Rs. 10-10-8.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1896-97	23,517 0	.....	.....	688 0
1897-98	27,140 0	.....	.....	688 0
1898-99	26,436 0	1,858 0	.....	.....
1899-1900	26,436 0	1,851 0	.....	122 0
1900-01	26,390 0	915 0	.....	46 0
1901-02	26,417 0	1,043 0	.....	26 0
1902-03	26,395 0	984 0	.....	134 0
1903-04	26,399 0	214 0	.....	.....
1904-05	25,832 0	.....	.....	24 0
1905-06	26,145 0	19 0	188 0	2,555 0
1906-07	26,134 0	.....	.....	275 0
1907-08	26,136 0	.....	.....	989 0
1908-09	26,139 0	.....	.....	625 0
1909-10	26,137 0	.....	.....	98 0
1910-11	25,906 0	.....	.....	70 0
1911-12	26,019 0	.....	.....	371 0
1912-13	25,612 0	.....	.....	458 0
1913-14	28,984 0	.....	.....	124 0
1914-15	29,012 0	.....	.....	97 0
1915-16	31,303 0	.....	.....	80 0
1916-17	31,229 0	.....	.....	59 0
1917-18	31,235 0	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	30,869 0	142 0	10,646 0	.....
1919-20	31,169 0	.....	.....	196 0
1920-21	31,301 0	.....	2,586 0	181 0
1921-22	31,221 0	.....	.....	110 0
1922-23	30,475 0	.....	.....	62 0
1923-24	30,244 0	.....	.....	.....

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on all assessed

V. = Varkas. S. = Sweet rice. A. = Arri Bagak.
 R. = Rabi. St. = Salt rice. D. = Dongri Bagak.
 P. = Pulan.

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I (5 villages)			Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.
1	Pandra	I	V 8 0 R 5 0 P 1 0	S 10 0 St 6 8	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 32 R 13	70 34	..	S 179 St 51	1,457 151	..	A 62 D 10	494 35	..	343	2,241	..
2	Chember	I	"	"	"	V 62 R 30	120 63	..	S 167 St 123	1,343 337	..	A 67 D ..	559 ..	..	444	2,422	..
3	Danda	I	"	"	"	V 26 R 36	48 96	..	S 319 St 20	2,396 81	..	A 133 D ..	671 ..	..	534	3,292	..
4	Parighkarl	I	No assessed land														
5	Wadhavil	I	V 8 0 R 5 0 P 1 0	S 10 0 St 6 8	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 79 R 18	139 45	..	S 135 St 22	1,187 56	..	A 35 D 11	388 50	..	300	1,865	..
Government lands included in the following Khoti villages.																	
	Kolekalian	I	"	"	"	V 3	6	..	S 3	30	..	..	..	..	6	36	..
	Kurta	I	"	"	"	..	..	..	S 1	5	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
Total for Group I ..			I V 8 0 R 5 0 P 1 0	S 10 0 St 6 8	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 192 R 97	383 238	1 15 11 2 7 3	S 804 St 221	6,418 625	7 15 9 2 13 3	A 287 D 27	2,112 85	7 5 9 3 2 8	1,628	9,661	6 0 11
Group II (15 villages)																	
6	Ambivil	II	V 8 0 R 5 0 P 1 0	S 9 0 St 6 0	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 39 R 1	100 2	..	S 64 St 29	534 49	..	A .. D 71	.. 212	..	204	917	..
7	Andheri	II	"	"	"	V 38 R 3	87 11	..	S 58 St 8	410 12	..	A 19 D 24	152 67	..	150	739	..
8	Bapnala	II	"	"	"	V 12 R 1	20 3	..	S 23 St ..	227 ..	..	A .. D 1	.. 8	..	42	258	..
9	Brahmanvada	II	"	"	"	V 6 R 1	12 53	..	S 26 St ..	216 ..	..	A .. D 1	.. 4	..	47	285	..
10	Chakala	II	"	"	"	V 75 R 10	152 37	..	S 105 St ..	801 ..	..	A 20 D ..	118 ..	..	210	1,108	..
11	Gundavil	II	"	"	"	V 52 R 5	108 13	..	S 106 St ..	847 ..	..	A 1 D 55	5 147	..	219	1,120	..
12	Haryali	II	"	"	"	V 94 R 10	207 41	..	S 117 St 39	805 134	..	A .. D 7	.. 75	..	267	1,262	..
13	Ismalia	II	No assessed land														
14	Kondivta	II	"	"	"	V 102 R 5	202 15	..	S .. St 122	.. 964	..	A 13 D 1	88 2	..	243	1,271	..
15	Manbudruk	II	"	"	"	V 217 R ..	327 ..	..	S 121 St ..	905 ..	..	A .. D 21	.. 150	..	359	1,382	..
16	Mandala	II	"	"	"	V 52 R 2	77 5	..	S 85 St 20	630 55	..	A .. D 37	.. 296	..	196	1,063	..
17	Mankhard	II	"	"	"	V 70 R ..	125 ..	..	S 70 St ..	285 ..	..	A 35 D ..	277 ..	..	175	987	..

land in the South Salsette Talukas, Bombay Suburban District.

V. = Varkas. S. = Sweet rice. A. = Agril Bagalt.
 R. = Rabi. St. = Salt rice. D. = Dongri Bagalt.
 P. = Pulan.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.			
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.									
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.							
1)	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							
V 10 10 8	S13 5 4	A 20 0 0	V	82	93	..	S	179	1,943	..	A	52	659	..	843	2,988	..	33'33	Bandra	..	1
R 6 10 8	St 8 10 8	D 13 5 4	R	13	45	..	St	51	201	..	D	16	47	..	..	..	..
P 1 5 4																					
"	"	"	V	52	160	..	S	167	1,791	..	A	67	745	..	444	3,229	..	33'32	Chembur	..	2
"	"	"	R	30	84	..	St	128	449	..	D	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	26	64	..	S	819	3,149	..	A	188	895	..	534	4,390	..	33'35	Danda	..	3
"	"	"	R	36	128	..	St	20	108	..	D	..	..	..	..	..	..
							No assessed land.											..	Parighkharl	..	4
"	"	"	V	79	185	..	S	135	1,583	..	A	85	517	..	800	2,486	..	33'29	Wadhavil	..	5
"	"	"	R	18	60	..	St	22	75	..	D	11	66	..	..	..	..
			V	8	8	..	S	3	40	..	..	..	..	..	6	48	..	33'33	Kolkalian.	..	..
"	"	"	St	1	7	1	7	..				
V 10 10 8	S13 5 4	A 20 0 0	V	192	510	2 10 6	S	804	8,559	10 10 4	A	287	2,816	9 13 0	1,628	13,148	8 1 2	33'33	Total of Group I.	..	..
R 6 10 8	St 8 10 8	D 13 5 4	R	97	317	3 4 3	St	221	833	8 12 4	D	27	113	4 3 0	..	..	..	
P 1 5 4																					
V 10 10 8	S12 0 0	A 20 0 0	V	39	133	..	S	64	739	..	A	..	..	..	204	1,223	..	33'36	Ambivil	..	6
R 6 5 4	St 8 0 0	D 13 5 4	R	1	9	..	St	29	65	..	D	71	283	..	..	..	..
P 1 5 4																					
"	"	"	V	38	116	..	S	58	547	..	A	19	202	..	150	985	..	33'23	Andheri	..	7
"	"	"	R	3	15	..	St	8	16	..	D	24	89	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	12	26	..	S	28	303	..	A	..	..	..	42	344	..	33'39	Bapnala	..	8
"	"	"	R	1	4	..	St	..	..	..	D	1	11	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	6	16	..	S	26	238	..	A	..	..	..	47	380	..	33'33	Brahmanavada	..	9
"	"	"	R	14	71	..	St	..	..	..	D	1	5	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	75	203	..	S	105	1,068	..	A	20	157	..	210	1,477	..	33'30	Chakala	..	10
"	"	"	R	10	49	..	St	..	..	..	D	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	52	144	..	S	106	1,129	..	A	1	7	..	219	1,493	..	33'30	Gundavil	..	11
"	"	"	R	5	17	..	St	..	..	..	D	55	196	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	94	276	..	S	117	1,073	..	A	..	..	..	267	1,683	..	33'35	Haryall	..	12
"	"	"	R	10	55	..	St	39	179	..	D	7	100	..	..	..	..
							No assessed land.											..	Ismalia	..	13
"	"	"	V	102	269	..	S	..	..	..	A	18	117	..	245	1,694	..	33'23	Kondivta	..	14
"	"	"	R	5	20	..	St	122	1,285	..	D	1	3	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	217	436	..	S	121	1,207	..	A	..	..	..	359	1,843	..	33'35	Manbudruk	..	15
"	"	"	R	..	..	..	St	..	..	..	D	21	200	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	52	103	..	S	85	840	..	A	..	..	..	196	1,417	..	33'30	Mandala	..	16
"	"	"	R	2	7	..	St	20	73	..	D	37	89	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V	70	167	..	S	70	780	..	A	35	369	..	175	1,316	..	33'33	Mankhurd	..	17
"	"	"	R	..	..	..	St	..	..	..	D	..	..	..	..	..	..

		BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II (15 villages) —contd.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
18	Malgaoon	II	V 8 0 R 5 0 P 1 0	S 9 0 St 6 0	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 120 R 1	241	..	S 100	775	..	A 100	301	..	321	1,317	..
19	Trombay	II	"	"	"	V 37 R 2	60	..	S 118	904	..	A 28	220	..	262	1,241	..
20	Vesava	II	"	"	"	V 15 R .. P 38	8	..	S ..	..	..	A 104	2,729	..	318	3,073	..
(Government lands included in the following Khoti villages).																	
	Bandhivil	II	"	"	"	V 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Borle	II	"	"	"	V .. R ..	..	..	S 2	12	..	A 1	5	..	3	17	..
	Devonar	II	"	"	"	V 9 R ..	17	..	S 10	23	..	A ..	..	..	30	123	..
	Ghatkopar	II	"	"	"	V 7 R 9	14	..	S 70	500	..	A ..	..	..	100	588	..
	Kirol	II	"	"	"	V 1 R ..	2	..	S ..	..	..	A ..	..	..	13	16	..
	Marol	II	"	"	"	V 2 R ..	5	..	S 3	27	..	A ..	..	..	5	32	..
	Mohali	II	"	"	"	V 39 R ..	59	..	S 24	201	..	A ..	..	..	69	265	..
	Total of Group II ..	II	V 8 0 R 5 0 P 1 0	S 9 0 St 6 0	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 988 R 63 P 38	1,824	1 13 8	S 1,107	8,420	7 9 8	A 411	3,895	9 7 7	3,174	17,985	5 6 0
<i>Group III (19 villages).</i>																	
21	Aksa	III	V 6 0 R 4 0 P 1 0	S 8 0 St 5 4	A 15 0 D 10 0	V .. R 1	..	..	S 1	5	..	A 24	317	..	28	326	..
22	Boravil	III	"	"	"	V 54 R 34	123	..	S 197	1,344	..	A ..	..	..	744	2,487	..
23	Charkhop	III	"	"	"	V 76 R ..	103	..	S 31	211	..	A ..	..	..	124	357	..
24	Daravil	III	"	"	"	V 35 R ..	49	..	S 39	262	..	A 4	16	..	141	345	..
25	Goral	III	"	"	"	V 437 R 6	522	..	S 332	2,192	..	A 121	1,140	..	1,808	4,467	..
26	Gundgaon	III	"	"	"	V .. R ..	..	..	S 9	20	..	A ..	..	..	9	20	..
27	Kandivil	III	"	"	"	V 51 R 43	98	..	S 321	2,195	..	A ..	..	..	462	2,586	..
28	Klezabad	III	"	"	A 12 0 D 8 0	V 38 R ..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	189	..
29	Kuzar	III	"	"	"	V 92 R ..	130	..	S 76	529	..	A ..	..	..	170	669	..

L—contd.,

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.			
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.									
Dry-crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Area. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Area. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Area. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33	34				35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
V 10 10	8 8 12 0 0	A 20 0 0	V 120	821	..	S 100	1,031	..	A 100	401	..	321	1,756	..				33'33	Mulgaon	..	18
R 6 5 4	St 8 0 0	D 13 5 4	R 1	3	..	St ..	..	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..		
P 1 5 4	"	"	V 37	80	..	S 118	1,205	..	A 28	293	..	202	1,654	..				33'27	Trombay	..	19
"	"	"	R 2	5	..	St 15	63	..	D 2	8	..	..	..	..			
"	"	"	V 15	11	..	S ..	..	..	A 194	3,639	..	318	4,098	..				33'35	Vesava	..	20
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St 71	417	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..					(Governments lands included in the following villages).		
"	"	"	P 38	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..				Nil	Bandhivil.		
"	"	"	V ..	..	..	S 2	16	..	A 1	7	..	3	23	..				35'29	Borle		
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..		
"	"	"	V 9	23	..	S 10	80	..	A ..	..	..	80	164	..				33'33	Deonar.		
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..	D 11	111	..	..	..	..			
"	"	"	V 7	19	..	S 70	667	..	A ..	..	..	100	784	..				33'33	Ghatkopar.		
"	"	"	R 9	33	..	St 11	38	..	D 3	27	..	..	..	..			
"	"	"	V 1	3	..	S ..	..	..	A ..	..	..	13	21	..				31'25	Kirol.		
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St 12	18	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..		
"	"	"	V 2	7	..	S 3	36	..	A ..	..	..	5	43	..				34'37	Marol.		
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..		
"	"	"	V 39	79	..	S 24	268	..	A ..	..	..	69	380	..				33'33	Mohili.		
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..	D 6	33	..	..	..	..			
V 10 10	8 8 12 0 0	A 20 0 0	V 988	2,433	2 7 4	S 1,107	11,227	10 2 3	A 411	5,192	12 10 0	3,174	22,379	7 2 8				33'32	Total of Group II.		
R 6 5 4	St 8 0 0	D 13 4 5	R 63	282	4 7 7	St 327	2,154	6 9 5	D 240	1,460	6 1 3	..	..	..				
P 1 5 4	"	"	P 38	31	0 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V 8 0 0	S 10 10 8	A 20 0 0	V ..	..	..	S 1	7	..	A 24	433	..	26	435	..				33'43	Aksa	..	21
R 5 5 4	St 7 0 0	D 13 5 4	R 1	5	..	..	..	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..		
P 1 5 4	"	"	V 54	164	..	S 197	1,792	..	A ..	..	..	744	3,315	..				33'29	Boravil	..	22
"	"	"	R 34	120	..	St 409	689	..	D 50	541	..	..	..	..			
"	"	"	V 76	137	..	S 31	281	..	..	..	..	124	475	..				33'31	Charkhop	..	23
"	"	"	R 2	5	..	St 15	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 35	65	..	S 39	349	..	A 4	21	..	141	459	..				33'04	Darali	..	24
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St 63	24	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..		
"	"	"	V 437	696	..	S 332	2,923	..	A 121	1,520	..	1,608	5,956	..				33'33	Goral	..	25
"	"	"	R 6	33	..	St 694	712	..	D 18	72	..	..	..	..			
"	"	"	V ..	..	..	S 9	27	..	A ..	..	..	9	27	..				35'00	Gundgaon	..	26
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..		
"	"	"	V 51	131	..	S 321	2,926	..	A ..	..	..	..	..	..				33'35	Kandivil	..	27
"	"	"	R 43	147	..	St 27	75	..	D 20	143	..	462	3,422	..							
"	"	"	V 38	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	252	..				33'33	Klerabad	..	28
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 92	173	..	S 76	705	..	A ..	..	..	170	891	..				33'18	Kurar	..	29
"	"	"	R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..	D 2	13	..	..	..	..			

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Ilice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Group III—contd.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	
30	Madh	III	V 6 0 R 4 0 P 1 0	S 8 0 % 5 4	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 53 R .. P 3	60 .. 2	..	S 43 % 13	300 66	..	A 30 D 3	150 7	..	145	507	..	
31	Malvani	III	"	"	"	V 73 R 51 P 3	111 134 2	..	S 312 % 67	2,131 117	..	A 2 D 8	21 36	..	513	2,550	..	
32	Mandpeshwar	III	"	"	"	V 38 R .. P ..	58 .. ..	..	S 67 % ..	350 ..	..	A .. D 1	.. 8	..	86	422	..
33	Manori	III	"	"	"	V 177 R 78 P 13	270 253 13	..	S 355 % 49	2,411 117	..	A 73 D 19	610 97	..	764	3,771	..	
34	Marva	III	"	"	"	V 12 R 3 P 6	17 6 4	..	S 28 % 2	167 4	..	A 31 D 2	421 17	..	84	656	..	
35	Mulund	III	"	"	A 12 0 D 8 0	V 339 R 140 P ..	506 247 ..	..	S 338 % 264	2,632 560	..	A 17 D 20	84 66	..	1,118	4,097	..
36	Nahur	III	"	"	"	V 100 R 226	148 380	..	S 238 % 84	1,722 243	..	A 6 D 7	31 22	..	661	2,546	..	
37	Sai	III	"	"	"	V 65 R .. P ..	89 .. ..	..	S 15 % ..	81 ..	..	..	..	..	80	170	..
38	Shimpavil	III	"	"	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 9 R 2	18 4	..	S 35 % 8	211 10	..	..	..	..	54	243	..
39	Yerangal	III	"	"	"	V 134 R 1	195 2	..	S 107 % 56	717 139	..	A 120 D 20	1,193 41	..	438	2,237	..	
	(Government land included in the following Khota villages).																	
	Bhandup	III	"	"	"	V 3 R .. P ..	4 .. ..	..	S .. % 149	.. 314	..	..	..	..	152	318	..
	Dahisar	III	"	"	"	V 4 R .. P ..	8 .. ..	..	S 10 % 36	55 62	..	..	..	..	50	125	..
	Kanjur	III	"	"	"	V .. R 3 P ..	.. 7 ..	..	S 5 % 4	35 9	..	..	..	..	18	51	..
	Magathana	III	"	"	"	V .. R .. P ..	.. .. ..	..	S 1 % ..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	Pabadi	III	"	"	"	V 3 R .. P ..	7 .. ..	..	S 1 % ..	8 ..	..	A .. D 4	.. 23	..	10	42	..
	Total of Group III..	III	V 6 0 R 4 0 P 1 0	S 8 0 % 5 4	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 1,703 R 592 P 22	2,711 1,277 19	1 8 1 2 2 6 0 13 9	S 2,551 % 1,940	17,606 2,805	6 14 4 1 7 2	A 428 D 174	3,989 896	9 5 0 5 2 4	7,500	29,303	3 14 4	
	New group I (5 villages).	I	V 8 0 R 5 0 P 1 0	S 10 0 % 6 8	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 192 R 97 P ..	383 233	1 15 11 2 7 3	S 804 % 221	6,418 625	7 15 9 2 13 3	A 287 D 27	2,112 85	7 5 9 3 2 4	1,628	9,841	6 0 11	
	New group II (15 villages).	II	V 8 0 R 5 0 P 1 0	S 9 0 % 6 0	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 968 R 63 P 38	1,824 211 23	1 13 6 3 5 9 0 9 8	S 1,107 % 327	8,420 1,617	7 9 8 4 15 9	A 411 D 240	3,895 1,095	8 7 7 4 9 0	3,174	17,065	5 6 0	
	New group III (20 villages).	III	V 6 0 R 4 0 P 1 0	S 8 0 % 5 4	A 15 0 D 10 0	V 1,703 R 592 P 22	2,711 1,277 19	1 8 1 2 2 6 0 13 9	S 2,551 % 1,940	17,606 2,805	6 14 4 1 7 2	A 428 D 174	3,989 896	9 5 0 5 2 4	7,500	29,303	3 14 4	
	Total for the Taluka.					V 2,973 R 752 P 60	4,918 1,726 42	1 10 4 2 4 8 0 11 2	S 4,462 % 2,488	32,444 5,067	7 4 1 2 0 7	A 1,126 D 441	9,906 2,076	8 13 9 4 11 3	12,302	54,249	4 9 1	

I—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
V 8 0 0	S 10 10 0	A 20 0 0	V 59	89	..	S 43	400	..	A 30	208	..	145	700	..	} 33'33	Madh	.. 30	
R 5 5 4	St 7 0 0	D 13 5 4	R ..	..	..	St 18	88	..	D 37	9	..	..	..	..
P 1 5 4			P 3	3	..			..			..			..
"	"	"	V 73	148	..	S 312	2,841	..	A 2	21	..	513	3,400	..	} 33'33	Malvani	.. 31	
			R 51	179	..	St 87	156	..	D 8	36	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 38	77	..	S 87	475	..	A ..	..	..	96	568	..	} 33'41	Mandpeahwar	.. 32
			R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..	D 1	11	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 177	360	..	S 355	3,215	..	A 73	818	..	764	5,027	..	} 33'30	Manori	.. 33	
			R 78	337	..	St 49	156	..	D 19	129	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	P 13	17	..			..			..			..
"	"	"	V 12	23	..	S 28	249	..	A 81	561	..	84	874	..	} 33'23	Marva	.. 34	
			R 3	8	..	St 2	5	..	D 2	23	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	P 6	5	..			..			..			..
"	"	A 16 0 0	V 339	675	..	S 338	3,509	..	A 17	112	..	1,118	5,463	..	} 33'34	Mulund	.. 35	
		D 10 10 8	R 140	329	..	St 204	747	..	D 20	91	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 100	197	..	S 238	2,293	..	A 6	41	..	681	3,394	..	} 33'30	Nahur	.. 36	
			R 220	507	..	St 84	324	..	D 7	28	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 65	119	..	S 15	108	..			..	80	227	..	} 33'52	Sai	.. 37
			R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..			..	..	..	..
"	"	A 20 0 0	V 9	24	..	S 85	281	..			..	54	323	..	} 32'92	Shimpauli	.. 38
		D 13 5 4	R 2	5	..	St 8	13	..			..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 134	260	..	S 107	956	..	A 120	1,501	..	438	3,050	..	} 33'36	Yarangal	.. 39	
			R 1	3	..	St 56	185	..	D 26	55	..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 3	5	..	S ..	..	..			..	162	424	..	} 33'38	Bhandup.	..
			R ..	..	..	St 149	419	..			..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 4	11	..	S 10	73	..			..	50	167	..	} 33'60	Dahisar.	..
			R ..	..	..	St 86	83	..			..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V ..	..	..	S 5	47	..			..	12	68	..	} 33'33	Kanjur.	..
			R 3	9	..	St 4	12	..			..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V ..	..	..	S 1	2	..			..	1	3	..	} 50'00	Magathana.	..
			R ..	..	..	St ..	..	..			..	..	..	..
"	"	"	V 3	9	..	S 4	11	..	A ..	..	..	10	56	..	} 33'33	Pahadi.	..
			R 2	5	..	St ..	..	..	D 4	31	..	..	..	..
V 8 0 0	S 10 10 8	A 20 0 0	V 1,793	3,614	2 0 1	S 2,551	23,474	9 3 2	A 428	53,181	2 6 8	..	..	..	} 33'31	Total of Group III.	..
R 5 5 4	St 7 0 0	D 13 5 4	R 592	1,701	2 14 0	St 1,940	3,740	1 14 8	D 174	1,105	6 13 9	7,500	39,067	5 3 3				
P 1 5 4			P 22	25	1 2 2													
V 10 10 8	S 13 5 4	A 20 0 0	V 192	510	2 10 6	S 804	8,559	10 10 4	A 237	2,810	9 13 0	..	..	..	} 33'33	Total of Group I.	..
R 6 10 8	St 8 10 8	D 13 5 4	R 97	317	3 4 3	St 221	833	8 12 4	D 27	113	4 3 0	1,628	13,148	8 1 2				
P 1 5 4			P ..	..													
V 10 10 8	S 12 0 0	A 20 0 0	V 989	2,433	1 7 4	S 1,107	11,227	10 2 3	A 411	5,192	12 10 0	..	..	..	} 33'32	Total of Group II.	..
R 6 10 8	St 8 0 0	D 13 5 4	R 65	282	4 7 7	St 327	2,154	6 9 5	D 240	1,460	6 1 3	8,174	22,779	7 2 8				
P 1 5 4			P 38	31	0 13 0													
V 8 0 0	S 10 10 8	A 20 0 0	V 1,793	3,614	2 0 1	S 2,551	23,474	9 3 2	A 428	5,318	12 6 8	..	..	..	} 33'31	Total of Group III.	..
R 5 5 4	St 7 0 0	D 13 5 4	R 592	1,701	2 14 0	St 1,940	3,740	1 14 8	D 174	1,105	6 13 9	7,500	39,067	5 3 3				
P 1 5 4			P 22	25	1 2 2													
V 2,973	R 752	P 60	V 2,973	6,557	2 3 8	S 4,462	43,260	9 7 6	A 1,126	13,326	11 13 3	..	..	..	} 33'32	Total of the Taluka.	..
			R 30	2,300	3 0 9	St 2,488	6,727	2 11 2	D 41	2,768	6 4 3	12,302	74,994	6 1 5				
			P 56	68	0 14 10													

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENTS.																	
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>		Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.			
			15 Khoti villages surveyed, and settled after the first revision of the Taluka, 2 villages for which it is proposed that the rates of Group I are to be applied																	
1	Kolhekalyan	I	V 8 0 8	10 0 A	15 0 V	411	623	1 8 2 8	704	3,682	4 13 5 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,601	6,202	3 10 8
			R 5 0 8	6 8 D	10 0 R	513	1,535	3 9 2 8	..	..	..	D 7	62	8 13 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kurra	I	..	..	..	V 706	821	0 11 10 8	247	1,746	7 1 1 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,355	3,679	2 11 5
			R ..	..	..	R ..	..	..	8 35	1,148	3 4 3 D	51	264	5 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5 villages for which it is proposed that the rates of Group II are to be applied i. e.																	
3	Asalpe	II	V 8 0 8	9 0 A	15 0 V	56	108	1 14 10 8	37	274	7 6 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	382	4 1 9
			R 5 0 8	6 0 D	10 0 R	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Marol	II	..	..	..	V 1,022	1,543	1 8 1 8	413	2,773	6 11 4 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,699	5,277	3 4 5
			R ..	..	..	R ..	..	..	22	79	3 9 5 D	152	882	5 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Mohli	II	..	..	..	V 232	518	2 3 8 8	142	954	6 11 4 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	1,502	3 15 4
			R ..	..	..	R ..	..	..	..	..	..	D 5	30	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Parjapur	II	..	..	..	V 180	292	1 9 11 8	57	333	5 13 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	625	2 10 1
			R ..	..	..	R ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Shabar	II	..	..	..	V 316	595	1 14 1 8	267	1,773	6 10 4 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	597	2,427	4 1 0
			R ..	..	..	R ..	..	..	8	..	..	D 14	57	4 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			8 villages for which it is proposed that the rates of Group III are to be applied i. e.																	
8	Akuri	III	V 6 0 8	8 0 A	15 0 V	360	535	1 7 9 8	232	1,364	5 14 0 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	644	2,150	3 5 4
			R 4 0 8	5 4 D	10 0 R	42	182	4 5 4 8	..	..	..	D 10	69	6 14 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			P 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chinchavli	III	..	..	..	V 46	71	1 8 8 8	26	184	7 1 3 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	705	4 9 1
			R 2	7 3 8 0 8	..	R ..	..	..	..	..	..	D 79	443	5 9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dindoshi	III	..	..	..	V 235	368	1 9 0 8	93	577	6 3 0 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	1,005	2 15 4
			R ..	..	..	R ..	..	..	8	..	..	D 11	60	5 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Eksar	III	..	..	..	V 178	345	1 15 0 8	478	3,211	6 11 4 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	875	4,301	4 14 1
			R 32	104 3 4 0 8	..	R 23	83	3 9 9 D	164	558	3 6 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Magathana	III	..	..	..	V 220	405	1 13 5 8	319	2,248	7 0 9 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	645	3,217	4 15 1
			R 14	59 4 3 5 8	..	R ..	..	..	..	..	..	D 92	505	5 7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Pahadi	III	..	..	..	V 46	47	1 0 4 8	62	270	5 3 2 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	317	3 3 4
			R ..	..	..	R ..	..	..	..	..	..	D ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Part as Eksar Pahadi).																			
14	Wadhavan	III	..	..	..	V 8	11	1 6 0 8	57	445	7 12 4 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	752	6 2 1
			R 35	90 2 9 1 8	..	R ..	..	..	..	..	..	D 22	206	9 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Walnai	III	..	..	..	V 32	48	1 8 0 8	109	786	7 3 4 A	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	1,266	5 12 0
		III	..	..	..	R 43	129	2 0 0 8	..	..	..	D 36	303	8 6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..

L—concl'd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
i.e., surveyed and settled according to revision survey rules.																	<i>Khott villages.</i>	
to be included in the present Group I.																		
V 10 10 8 S 13 5 4 A 20 0 0	V 411	831	2 0 3 S	760	4,909	6 7 3 A	1	..	..	..	1,691	8,270	4 14 2	} 33'33	Kolhekalyan ..	1
R 6 10 8 St 8 10 8 D 13 5 4	R 513	2,447	4 12 2 St	..	..	..	D 7	831	1 13 8	..	..	..	..	
..	V 706	695	0 15 9 S	247	2,328	9 6 9 A	..	..	..	..	1,355	4,906	8 9 11	} 33'33	Kurla ..	2
..	R ..	..	.. St	351	1,531	4 5 1 D	51	352	6 14 4	..	..	..	..	
to be included in the present Group II.																		
V 10 10 8 S 12 0 0 A 20 0 0	V 56	144	2 9 1 S	37	865	9 13 11	..	..	..	..	93	509	5 7 6	} 33'33	Asalpe ..	3
R 6 10 8 St 8 0 0 D 13 5 4	R ..	..	.. St	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	V 1,022	2,057	2 0 1 S	413	8,697	8 15 0 A	..	..	..	..	1,609	7,085	4 5 1	} 33'33	Marol ..	4
..	R ..	..	.. St	22	105	4 12 11 D	152	882	5 12 9	..	..	..	..	
..	V 232	691	2 15 6 S	142	1,272	8 15 0 A	..	..	..	..	379	2,003	5 4 5	} 33'33	Mohli ..	5
..	R ..	..	.. St	..	..	..	D 5	40	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	
..	V 180	389	2 2 7 S	57	444	7 12 6	..	..	..	..	237	833	3 8 2	} 33'33	Parjapur ..	6
..	R ..	..	.. St	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	V 316	793	2 8 1 S	267	2,367	8 13 9 A	..	..	..	..	597	3,236	5 5 8	} 33'33	Shahar ..	7
..	R ..	..	.. St	..	..	..	D 14	76	5 6 10	..	..	..	..	
to be included in the present Group III.																		
V 8 0 0 S 10 10 8 A 20 0 0	V 360	713	1 15 7 S	232	1,819	7 13 4 A	..	..	..	..	644	2,867	4 7 2	} 33'33	Akurli ..	8
R 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 D 13 5 4	R 42	243	5 12 6 St	..	..	..	D 10	92	9 3 2	..	..	..	..	
P 1 5 4	V 46	95	2 1 0 S	26	245	9 6 8 A	..	..	..	..	153	940	6 2 3	} 33'33	Chinchavli ..	9
..	R 2	9	4 8 0 St	..	..	..	D 79	591	7 7 7	..	..	..	..	
..	V 235	491	2 1 4 S	93	769	8 4 3 A	..	..	..	..	339	1,340	3 15 2	} 33'33	Dindooshi ..	10
..	R ..	..	.. St	..	..	..	D 11	80	7 4 4	..	..	..	..	
..	V 178	460	2 9 4 S	478	4,281	8 15 0 A	..	..	..	..	875	5,735	6 8 8	} 33'33	Eksar ..	11
..	R 32	139	4 5 6 St	23	111	4 14 7 D	164	744	4 8 6	..	..	..	..	
..	V 220	540	2 7 2 S	319	2,997	9 6 2 A	..	..	..	..	645	4,289	6 10 4	} 33'33	Magathane ..	12
..	R 14	79	5 10 3 St	..	..	..	D 92	673	7 5 0	..	..	..	..	
..	V 46	63	1 5 8 S	52	360	6 14 9	..	..	..	..	98	423	4 4 10	} 33'33	Pahadi ..	13
..	R ..	..	.. St	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	V 8	15	1 14 0 S	57	591	10 5 9 A	..	..	..	..	122	1,003	8 3 5	} 33'33	Wadhavan ..	14
..	R 35	120	3 6 9 St	..	..	..	D 22	277	12 9 5	..	..	..	..	
..	V 32	64	2 0 0 S	109	..	9 9 9 A	..	..	..	..	220	1,688	7 10 8	} 33'33	Wainal ..	15
..	R 43	172	4 0 0 St	..	1,048	..	D 36	404	11 3 6	..	..	..	..	

(Part as Eksar Pahadi).

Summary of rates.

Proposed groups.	Number of villages according to batches of existing groups.	Warkas.				Rabi.				Pulan.				Rice.		
		Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I		5 8 0	0 10 10 8	33'33	0 5 4	5 0 0	6 10 8	33'33	0 5 4	1 0 0	1 5 4	33'33	0 5 4	10 0 0	13 5 4	
II		15 8 0	0 10 10 8	33'33	0 5 4	5 0 0	6 10 8	33'33	0 5 4	1 0 0	1 5 4	33'33	0 5 4	9 0 0	12 0 0	
III		19 6 0	0 8 0 0	33'33	0 5 4	4 0 0	5 5 4	33'33	0 5 4	1 0 0	1 5 4	33'33	0 5 4	8 0 0	10 10 8	

Sweet.		Rice salt.				Agri Bagayat.				Dongri Bagait.				Remarks.	
Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
33'33	0 5 4	6 8 0	8 10 6	33'33	0 5 4	15 0 0	20 0 0	33'33	0 5 4	10 0 0	13 5 4	33'33	0 5 4		
33'33	0 5 4	6 0 0	8 0 0	33'33	0 5 4			33'33	0 5 4					33'33	5 0 4
33'33	0 5 4	5 4 0	7 0 0	33'33	0 5 4			33'33	0 5 4					33'33	0 5 4

No change has been proposed in the existing groups.

APPENDIX M.

Showing population and area of unoccupied assessed Government Land.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population			Area of unoccupied Government land.						Remarks.
		At the census of 1901.	At the census of 1911.	At the census of 1921.	For the year 1898-97.	For the year 1901-02.	For the year 1906-07.	For the year 1911-12.	For the year 1916-17.	For the year 1923-24.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Group I (5 villages).</i>				A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
1	Bandra	22,104	24,246	29,271	12 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	
2	Chembur	3,358	2,966	3,991	..	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	
3	Danda	1,729	1,720	4,765	..	..	..	..	..	80 0	
4	Parighkharl .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Wadhavil	258	220	257	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Group I ..	27,449	29,152	38,284	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	89 0	
	<i>Group II (15 villages).</i>										
6	Ambivill	1,402	803	1,218	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Andheri	1,315	2,242	3,981	8 0	10 0	9 0	..	9 0	23 0	
8	Bapnala .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 0	..	..
9	Brahamanwada	104	82	86	..	5 0	1 0	11 0	1 0	..	
10	Chakla	162	245	433	..	10 0	11 0	..	6 0	6 0	
11	Gundavil	623	704	1,012	2 0	2 0	..	..	..	1 0	
12	Haryall	45	913	425	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Ismalla .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kondivia	459	264	229	..	2 0	3 0	1 0	..	..
15	Man Budruk	74	86	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Mandala	284	171	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Man Khurd	431	446	416	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Mulgaon	4	8	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Trombay	2,182	699	2,599	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Vesava	5,426	5,863	4,480	..	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	
	Total of Group II ..	12,511	12,526	15,086	10 0	63 0	60 0	85 0	52 0	72 0	
	<i>Group III (19 villages).</i>										
21	Aksa	128	90	185	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Boravil	1,157	895	1,182	4 0	..	1 0	1 0	1 0	..	
23	Charkhop	370	433	454	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Daravil	118	54	491	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	
25	Goral	1,505	990	1,191	126 0	112 0	112 0	111 0	110 0	108 0	
26	Gundgaon .. ..	..	1	..	5 0	31 0	38 0	..	17 0	9 0	
27	Kandivil	729	766	3,444	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
28	Klerabad	64	83	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Kurar	72	98	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Madh	1,149	1,467	1,477	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Malvani	1,613	1,622	2,812	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Mandpeshwar	76	43	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Manori	2,625	1,882	2,138	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	
34	Marva	311	516	906	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Mulund	954	1,071	2,218	35 0	30 0	105 0	104 0	57 0	55 0	
36	Nahur	188	313	435	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
37	Sair	95	..	..	9 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	
38	Shimpavil	37	44	40	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
39	Yerangal	438	289	333	1 0	..	1 0	1 0	1 0	..	
	Total of Group III ..	11,629	10,607	17,464	185 0	201 0	284 0	243 0	212 0	191 0	
	Taluka Total for 39 villages (Government villages) ..	51,589	52,285	70,834	207 0	276 0	352 0	336 0	272 0	302 0	

APPENDIX M—*contd.*

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied Government land.						Remarks.
		At the census of 1901.	At the census of 1911.	At the census of 1921.	For the year 1896-97.	For the year 1901-02.	For the year 1906-07.	For the year 1911-12.	For the year 1916-17.	For the year 1923-24.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Khoti villages.</i>				A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
	15 Khoti villages (to be included in this proposal).				Area of unoccupied assessed land.						
	Kolhekalyan	2,150	2,425	1,101	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kurla	4,951	15,081	26,059	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Asalpe .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marol .. ..	..	1,696	1,568	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohili	14	21	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Parajpur .. ..	..	57	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shahar	705	610	787	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Akurli	105	197	442	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinchavil	198	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dindoshi	18	44	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eksar	1,906	1,952	2,280	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Magathane	592	533	743	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	1 0	
	Pahadi	1,251	1,161	1,016	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wadhavan	12	35	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walnai	276	285	673	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX N.

South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Papers of the first revision of the 37 Government villages and Government land in 11 Khoti villages were printed as selections No. CCCLVIII-New series, under which papers of the Revision Settlement of the old Salsette Taluka of the Thana District were printed.

Two villages, *viz.*, Parighkhari and Ismalia were newly constituted under Government Notification, Revenue Department, Nos. 370-C., dated 16th February 1924 and 3611-B., dated 21st February 1924 respectively, and the land in three Khoti villages, *viz.*, Magathane, Bandhivli and Kanjur relinquished by the Railway Company is shown as Government and hence the two villages and Government land in 3 Khoti villages are included newly in this proposal.

Copies of the papers of the original survey of the Khoti villages which are now available and papers of the revision survey are appended.

Annexure to Appendix N of the South Salsette Taluka, Second Revision Settlement Report.

No. 327 of 1876.

Post Sawant-Wari, 18th April 1876.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF THANA.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the extension of the survey rates to 21 alienated villages in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana Collectorate which have been recently surveyed by the Department of the expense of the proprietors in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government Resolution No. 4226 of the 8th August 1874.

2. Four out of the 21 villages contain certain portions of land paying revenue direct to Government ; the rates for which were fixed when the general settlement of the Taluka was made in the year 1861-62.

In these cases therefore the rates which were then imposed on the Government lands will of course be extended to the remaining lands of each village.

3. The remaining 17 villages either adjoin or are surrounded by Government villages already settled and consequently the present settlement operations will be confined to the application of rates already sanctioned for the adjoining Government villages in such a manner that each of the alienated village may be brought into the class to which its position with reference to means of communication with markets and natural capabilities of its soil, show it should belong.

4. Under these circumstances, it appears to me unnecessary to enter into any particulars regarding the District as they have already been given in the former settlement report and I will therefore prove at once to show how the Government villages were grouped at the settlement and which of the alienated village I propose to bring into each group.

5. The Government villages were grouped in the following manner :—

The villages of Bandra, Danda and six adjoining villages on the Bombay and Ghodbundar road together with six villages round Trombay were included in the 1st class.

6. The villages between Bhandup and Thana and round the latter town together with those near the Ghodbundar road adjoining the Bandra group were included in the 2nd. The villages near Ghodbundar and those in the north-eastern position of the District were included in the 3rd class.

7. The maximum rates for each class were as follows :—

Class I, Rs. 8 for single and Rs. 10 for double crop rice land.

Class II, Rs. 7 for single and Rs. 8-12-0 for double crop land.

Class III, Rs. 6 for single and Rs. 7-12-0 for double crop land.

8. Of the villages now to be settled, the following contains Government land, the rates for which have already been fixed :—

	Maximum rates. Rs.
Coorla	8
Maroli (including its hamlets and Maroshi) ..	8
Mohili	8
Harriali	7

The same rates will now be applied to the alienated land in each village.

9. Of the remaining 17 villages I propose to include the following 7 in class I maximum rate Rs. 8 to 10 :—

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Vile-Padle. | 5. Parjapur |
| 2. Nanale. | 6. Shahar. |
| 3. Anik. | 7. Juhu. |
| 4. Asalpe. | |

The villages of Juhu and Vile-Padle adjoin the villages of Bandra and Danda of class I and are close to Bombay and Ghodbundar road, Asalpe lies between Coorla and Maroli both of which were included in the 1st class at the former settlement. The Bombay and Kurla road passes close to it and it is only three miles from the Railway Station in the latter village. The villages of Anik and Nanale adjoin villages of the 1st class in the Trombay and are connected with the island of Bombay by excellent made roads. The village of Parjapur is in rather an out-of-the-way position but the proprietor (Mr. Ardeshar Hormasji Wadia) has constructed a very fair road to it from Coorla and as it is entirely surrounded by the lands of one of the villages placed in the 1st class at the former settlement, I see no reason why it should not be included in the same class.

10. The rates of the 2nd class (Rs. 7 and Rs. 8-12-0) have been applied to the following villages :—

(1) Malad, (2) Areli, (3) Chinaholi. These villages are situated to the west of the Vehar lake. On the south they are bounded by the villages of the 1st class and on the north and west by villages included in class II at the former settlement. They are either on or very near the Bombay and Ghodbundar road, and a cart can easily go from the furthest of them to the Bombay market in one night.

11. The remaining villages have been placed in the 3rd class, the maximum rates of which are Rs. 6 and Rs. 7-12-0 for single and double crop rice land, viz. :—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Wovle. | 5. Kaneri. |
| 2. Wadavli. | 6. Akurli. |
| 3. Borivli. | 7. Dindoshi. |
| 4. Chitalsarmanpada. | |

The first four villages are situated near the Thana creek on the road leading from that station to Ghodbundar. Three of them are surrounded by villages of the 3rd class and one (C. Manpada) lies to the west of the 2nd class villages in the Thana group. The three remaining villages (Kaneri, Akurli and Dindoshi) are situated to the north-west of the Vehar lake : and as the villages near them on the western side of the Railway are in the 3rd class, I have included them in the same group.

12. Six of the villages in classes I, II and III contain small quantity of salt rice land. The same rates have been applied to this, as were sanctioned for similar land in villages already settled, viz., 6, 5 and 4 for land in villages of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes respectively.

13. With regard to the cocoanut and mango gardens, I have adopted the rates already sanctioned in other villages of the District, viz., Rs. 15 for cocoanut gardens and Rs. 10 for mango gardens is I think somewhat low but as it has been sanctioned for Government villages, I do not think it would be advisable to make any increase now in the alienated villages. I have no doubt however that Rs. 10 an acre for garden planted with good graft mangoes is a very low assessment, for I have seen several gardens in Coorla, Anik and other villages which are often let out on contracts for the season at rates equal to be Rs. 150 per acre.

14. The rates for warkas land in the Government villages are Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas per acre. The same rates have been adopted in the villages under report and the following abstract shows the numbers of villages brought under each rate :—

Class I, Rs. 3	..	..	..	..	..	2
Class II, Rs. 2	..	..	..	..	..	12
Class III, Re. 1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Class IV, 8 annas	..	..	..	..	..	2

There is a very little cultivation in the warkas lands of Salsette, but the grass crop is in many places more valuable than a crop of any of the inferior kinds of grass and I think there cannot be any doubt that these rates are exceedingly fair. At the time of the settlement the rates of the warkas lands were fixed on the assumption that the price of grass would probably average about Rs. 5 or 6 per thousand during the currency of the settlement, but the price is low and has been for some years much higher.

15. The average payments of the 21 villages for the last 20 years amount to Rs. 26,665 and the payments for last year to Rs. 27,227. The total assessments resulting from the rates proposed above is Rs. 40,052. The increase in the revenue will therefore be Rs. 13,387 or 50 per cent. over the 20 years average and Rs. 1,28,757 or 47 per cent. over the payments for last year. Considering the well-known fertility of the Rice lands in the Salsette districts and the proximity of most of the villages under report to Bombay, I do not think that the proposed increase is too large.

16. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that the average rates of the assessment per acre on the different kinds of land are by no means high.

On sweet rice land the average assessment is Rs. 5-0-5 per acre which is equivalent to a grain assessment of a little more than three maunds per acre. On salt rice land the average assessment is Rs. 2-9-7 per acre. This may seem high in proportion to the rate on sweet rice land, but it must be remembered that it costs somewhat less to cultivate salt rice land as "Rab" is not necessary. The average assessment on garden land is Rs. 12-12-9 per acre on cocoanut garden and Rs. 5-10-5 per acre on mango gardens. As I have already mentioned I think the latter rate is decidedly low, as good gardens are farmed out on contracts for more than ten times that amount.

The warkas assessment averages Rs. 1-5-0 per acre. Hardly any of this land is cultivated with grain as it pays better to preserve the grass which is sold by the cultivators to dealers in Bombay at Rs. 5 per cartload or about 7 per 1,000 bundles. The same rates were considered very favourable when the District was settled and as the price of grass is now higher than it was then it is evident they must be still more so now.

17. Although the assessment on all the villages taken together has only been increased about 50 per cent. there are considerable increases in some of the villages.

The villages I allude to are Vilepadle in class I, Chincholi in class II and Akurli and Dindoshi in class III. The classification of these villages was completed by another officer, before the work in Salsette was handed over to this survey and I have not had an opportunity of examining the work since the rates have been worked out. I have therefore the honour to request that the rates may only be temporarily sanctioned so as to give me an opportunity of examining the work before the settlement is introduced.

18. A detailed statement showing the present and proposed assessment on the different kind of land in each village as well as the area and average assessment thereon is herewith forwarded. On the map of the district which accompanies this report the villages which were included in each class at the time of the general settlement have been shown in different colours, viz., those in the 1st class being coloured red, those in the 2nd yellow and those in the 3rd green. The villages which have now been added to each class have been coloured in the same way and a blue line has been drawn round their boundaries to distinguish them from the other villages.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. GIBSON,

Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3125.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1876.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 3051, dated 13th May 1876—Forwarding one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 655, dated 29th April 1876, with enclosures from the Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, containing proposals for applying the survey settlement to 21 alienated villages of the Salsette Taluka; and recommending that the rates proposed may be sanctioned.

Resolution.—The rates on rice and garden lands, which are the same as those already in force in the Khalsa villages of the rest of the Salsette Taluka, may be sanctioned experimentally for one year, pending report on the result of the introduction of the settlement. The rates on warkas may also be sanctioned for one year, but a special report should be submitted with regard to these, after consultation with the proprietors of the villages, with particular reference to the circumstances under which they yield larger profits under grass than when cultivated which appear to point to the advisability of applying a special rate to the lands in question.

(Signed) T. P. MACHENZIC,

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,

The Collector of Thana.

No. 1001 of 1876.

From—The Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey ;

To—The Collector of Thana.

Deputy Superintendent's Office, Camp Kurla,

26th December 1876.

Sir,

In continuation of my report No. 327 of the 18th April last, I have the honour to submit a statement showing the rates I propose to introduce in the following lease-hold and proprietary villages of the Salsette Taluka, the survey of which has been completed since the report referred to above was submitted :—

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Kolhekalyan. | 6. Majas. |
| 2. Ghatkopar. | 7. Goregaon. |
| 3. Pahadi. | 8. Mōgra. |
| 4. Bandhivli. | 9. Poisar. |
| 5. Ohiwara. | |

2. The first village in the list (Kolhekalyan) is situated near Kurla. It contains a small portion of Government rice land which has already been assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 8. I propose therefore to apply the same maximum rate to the rest of the single crop rice land in the village ; this rate will be subject to an increase of Re. 1 per acre in cases where the rice land is cultivated with a second crop such as onions, *kulid*, *kadwa*, etc., etc.

3. The second village, Ghatkopar, is situated to the east of Kurla and is intersected by the G. I. P. line of railway. This village also contains Government land which has been assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 7 and the same rate has now been applied to the remaining single crop rice land. The rate for rice land growing a second crop as described above will be Rs. 7-14-0 per acre.

4. Of the remaining villages six are situated close to the Pahadi station of the Bombay and Baroda Railway and is situated about half way between the Pahadi and Daisar stations on the same line of railway. The cart road from Gorabundar to Bombay passes through 5 of the villages and within 2 or 3 miles of the remaining two villages.

5. Six of the villages referred to in the last paragraph are situated to the north of villages which were included in the 1st class group at the general settlement of the District and from their position they naturally come into the 2nd class group and have therefore been assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 7.

One of the villages (Poisar) is entirely surrounded by villages of the 3rd class (maximum rate Rs. 6) and it has consequently been included in that group.

6. Two of the villages, *viz.*, Kolhekalyan and Ghatkopar, contain some salt rice land. The same rates have been applied to this kind of soil as were sanctioned for similar land in the villages already settled, *viz.*, Rs. 6 and 5 for villages in the 1st and 2nd class groups, respectively.

7. The garden lands have also been assessed at the same maximum rates as in the settled villages, *viz.*, 15 for cocoanut and Rs. 10 for mango gardens.

8. The rates already sanctioned for warkas or hill land in this District are Rs. 3, 2 and 1 for villages in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, respectively.

9. The increase in the assessment resulting from the application of the above-mentioned rates is shown in columns 18 to 23 of the accompanying statement.

From this it will be seen that with the exception of Kolhekalyan the assessment of none of the villages has been very much increased.

In Kolhekalyan the increase is 88·23 per cent. but as this village is situated just between Bandra and Kurla Railway stations and is consequently quite close to Bombay, I do not consider the increase excessive. It will be observed that the average rates per acre for rice and hill lands in the village are Rs. 5-5-1 and Rs. 1-13-0 respectively and these are certainly not high average rates for a village so near Bombay. I may mention here that the general settlement of the District, the increase made in the adjoining village of Bandra was upwards of 100 per cent. on the average payment for ten years.

10. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that in 6 of the villages of the 2nd class the proposed assessment has been contrasted with the average payments for six years only.

This course was unavoidable as the accounts kept by the proprietors for the previous years have either been lost or destroyed.

The averages of the former payments would doubtless have been somewhat higher if the extra four years payments had been included in the calculation and it must therefore be borne in mind that the percentage increases shown for these villages in my statement are proportionately higher than they would have been, if the new assessment had been contrasted with the ten years average as in the case of the villages of Kolhekalyan and Ghatkopar.

11. The increase in this class however does not seem to call for any special remarks.

The highest average rate of the rice assessment in any one village does not exceed Rs. 5 and for the whole class the average rate is Rs. 4-3-1 for sweet and Rs. 3-15-11 for salt rice land.

The warkas rates which are equally moderate vary from Re. 0-15-10 to Rs. 1-11-2 per acre, the average for the class being Re. 0-13-2. The percentage increase on the six years average payments of the whole class is 29·08 per cent.

12. There is only one village in the third class (Poisar) and the increase in its assessments is only 21·27 per cent. The remarks in the 10 paragraph relating to the former payments are applicable to this village also.

13. In conclusion I would beg to state with reference to Government Resolution No. 3125 of the 25th May last that I have communicated by letter with all the proprietors regarding the circumstances under which the hill lands yield larger profits under grass than when cultivated, but I have only succeeded as yet in obtaining an estimate from 3 or 4 of them. I propose visiting all the estates when introducing the rates of the villages now under report and after consulting the proprietors personally will submit the report called for.

14. The villages now to be settled have been marked in colour on the accompanying map and the rates of the adjoining villages have been shown in figures (red ink).

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. GIBSON,

Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 678.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 81, dated 17th January 1877—submitting a letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri-survey who forwards a statement showing the rates he proposes to introduce in the lease hold and proprietary villages of the Salsette Taluka noted in the margin, the survey of which has been completed; and requesting sanction for a year to the rates now proposed.

1. Kolhekalyan.
2. Glatkopar.
3. Pahadi.
4. Bandivli.
5. Washivra.
6. Majas.
7. Ghoregaon.
8. Mogra
9. Poisar.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 294, dated 24th January 1877—submitting the above, with his concurrence in the rates proposed, which are stated to be the same as those for adjoining khalsa villages.

Resolution.—The rates which are the same as those of the adjacent Government villages, may be sanctioned experimentally for one year. The further report of the Superintendent on the lands alluded to in paragraph 13 will be awaited.

(Signed).....

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Inam and Jahgirs Abstract.

Revenue Department No. 5921 of 16th November 1878 letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 1265 of 7th November 1878 suggesting, for reasons explained, that the special report for inam villages in Talukas already settled, to be made, under Government Resolution No. 3504 of 15th June 1876, may be dispensed with, and that rates sanctioned for adjacent Government villages previously settled may be held applicable to inam village, coming under settlement at any time after the settlement of the mass of the Taluka.

Resolution.—The suggestion of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is approved and sanctioned.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 5521.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1880.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 294, dated 18th June submitting a letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey (No. 669 of 1880), who requests sanction to the extension of the rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 678 of the 2nd February 1877 for nine-free-hold villages in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana Collectorate, to two inam villages, viz., Walnai and Wadwan in the same Taluka which have recently been surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department at the expense of the Proprietor, Mr. Nasarwanji Hormasji; and recommending that the proposals which appear perfectly unobjectionable may be sanctioned.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2340, dated 28th September 1880, submitting the above; and stating that the Collector of Thana to whom these papers were referred for opinion, reports that he considers the rates fair and equitable.

Resolution.—These proposals relate to the revision of the assessment of the two villages of Walnai and Wadwan in the Salsette Taluka held in Inam by one

Mr. Nasarwanji Hormasji at whose request and expense the villages were lately surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department.

2. Except as regards the hill lands in Wadhvan the rates proposed for these villages are stated to be the same as those in force in the adjoining Government or Khalsa villages, viz., Rs. 6 per acre for rice, Rs. 10 for garden and Rs. 2 per acre for hill lands. The hill lands in Wadhvan contain superior grass producing lands and it is therefore proposed to assess them at a slightly higher rate, viz., Rs. 3 per acre.

3. The Collector considers the proposed rates to be fair and equitable and they are approved both by the Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner, N. D., Government are accordingly pleased to sanction them experimentally for one year, at the expiration of which a full and detailed report should be submitted as to the working of the rates.

(Signed).....,

For Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 1745 OF 1911.

Ahmedabad, 1st November 1911.

From

Khan Bahadur P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Northern Division ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the two Inami villages of Valnai and Wadhvan situated in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District. Their present owner is Mr. Keshavlal Kashilal a Motala Brahmin of Olpad in Surat. The application for the Survey Settlement of these villages was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6763 of 15th July 1909.

2. The two villages were surveyed in detail in 1879 and an experimental Settlement for one year was introduced in 1880 (*vide* G. R. No. 5521 of 18-10-80). It however happened that the experimental Settlement was not confirmed probably because the Inamdar did not agree to the pitch of assessment.

The present Inamdar informs me that although the Settlement was not confirmed the rent levied up to date is the old survey assessment. He also informs me that in a Civil suit it was held that no Survey Settlement was introduced in these villages. This is therefore an original settlement.

3. There is no unoccupied area in these villages. The Inamdar himself cultivates a few fields and utilizes them for a herd of milch cattle. These have been included in the Appendix Q.

4. The two villages are situated close to the Railway Stations of Malad and Borivli. The Government villages adjacent to them belong to the third group. I, therefore, propose to place the villages under report in the third group. The maximum rates for the third group are as follows (*vide* the Revised Appendix Q at the end of the Revision Settlement Compilation of the Salsette Taluka) :—

Rabi 4	Kharif or sweet rice 8
Varkas 6	Dongri Bagayat 10

5. It will be seen from Appendix Q that the result works out as follows :—

	Area.	Assessment.
Wadhvan ..	146 acres.	787
Valnai ..	221 „	1,297

6. The assessment according to the Survey of 1880 was 576 and 777 respectively. It has already been stated that these figures represent the income at present derived by the Inamdar. The rise is due to the fact that the maximum

rates are now higher for Varkas and Kharif than in 1880. Wadhwan was not inhabited and its rice fields were not in good order. Their classification was therefore kept low. The Varkas area is also considerably reduced having been converted into Rabi and Bagayat.

7. The Inamdar obtains about Rs. 50 from the sale of leaves of Brab Palm.

8. The Revenue History for the past 30 years has been dispensed with in case of Inam village (*vide* Commissioner, N. D.'s No. 3182 of 8-8-1911).

9. No order regarding trees is to be passed for Inam villages (*vide* Commissioner's No. 2429 A. of 11-5-1908).

10. I beg to propose that if the rates are approved, they may be sanctioned for the unexpired period of the Settlement of Government villages which terminates in 1926-27.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, L. R. and R., N. D.

No. 4994 OF 1911.

Ahmedabad, Shahibag, 23rd December 1911.

Letter No. 1745, dated 1st November 1911 from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, submits Settlement proposals for the two Inami villages of Valnai and Wadhwan in the Salsette Taluka : States that the experimental settlement for one year introduced in 1880 (Government Resolution No. 5521, dated 18th October 1880) was not confirmed : Makes remark and proposes to place the villages in the third group the rates for that group if approved being sanctioned for the unexpired period of the settlement of Government villages which terminates in 1926-27.

Endorsement No. 4550, dated 7th, 8th November 1911, from the Commissioner, Northern Division.

Endorsement No. L. R.—2791, dated 14th November 1911 from the Collector of Thana : States that he agrees with the proposals and has no further remarks to offer.

Endorsement No. 661-S.S., dated 24th November 1911 from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records states that the Superintendent's proposals may be accepted.

Reply :—

Sanctioned.

(Signed) R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, N. D.

B.G.G. of 28-8-1913 Part I, Page 1395.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1913.

No. 7896.—Whereas Government have sanctioned the assessment fixed by the Superintendent's Land Records and Registration, N. D., in the case of such lands as are now actually used for the purposes of agricultural alone, and in the case of unoccupied cultivable lands, within the Inam villages of Valnai and Wadhwan in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District and whereas notice of such sanction has been given in accordance with the provisions of section 103 of the Bombay L. R. C. 1879 and the original Survey Settlement has thereby been introduced into the said villages, now, in exercise of the Power conferred by section 102 of the said code, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare all the assessment above referred to, fixed for a term of 14 years commencing with the Revenue Year of 1913-14 and ending with the Revenue Year of 1926-27.

No. 688 of 1914.

Camp Nadiad, dated 1st April 1914.

From

Khan Bhadur P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Northern Division ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Survey Settlement of the marginally noted six Inami villages of Salsette as sanctioned in G. R. No. 3077, dated 27th March 1909. The field work delayed for want of trained hands and was not begun till November 1911.

1. Eksar.
2. Eksar Pahadi.
3. Magathna.
4. Chinchavli.
5. Dindoshi.
6. Akurli.

2. The tenures of these villages are described in Government Selection No. CLXXX. The first three are held in fee simple and the others are held on permanent lease.

3. The Survey Settlement was introduced into the first three villages in 1875-76. The original Settlement Report is not forthcoming. The other three villages were also surveyed at the time but the Survey Settlement was not introduced probably because the owner did not agree to it. This is therefore a revision Settlement Report for Eksar, Eksar Pahadi, and Magathna and an original Settlement Report for Chinchavli, Dindoshi, and Akurli.

4. These villages are no longer held by the original grantees. Their present owner is Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhai the well-known freight broker of Bombay. The Eksar villages were purchased by him in 1890 and Chinchavli group in 1897.

5. In all the villages the original measurement was tested and confirmed. The changes in measurement were few but the maps were incorrect and had to be re-drawn. The areas occupied by bungalows have been made into separate non-agricultural numbers.

Mr. Chhabildas has lately introduced building assessment according to Salsette Rules and has offered liberal terms to those who immediately close with his offer. Many bungalows were built during the plague time. They are mostly empty now-a-days and many of them are for sale at a much reduced price. As regards classification the original work was also found to be correct in all the six villages and was confirmed. The first three villages were classed under the Revision Classification Rules and the last three were treated as original Settlement.

6. It may be mentioned that the whole village of Akurli except a small portion belonging to the Sutidars is leased to the Gaurakshak Mandali of Bombay for the yearly rent of Rs. 1,700 by the predecessor in title to the present holder. The lease appears to be a permanent one though Mr. Chhabildas says it is not. There is a dispute as to the extent of land belonging to the Sutidars and the Mandali. I have already passed an order on it and it need not be alluded to further in this place. The matter will probably come up in appeal before you. This village has given considerable amount of trouble in deciding claims put up by the Sutidars and the Mandali.

7. All the six villages are situated among the third group of Government villages. The Inami villages of Walnai and Wadhwan settled last year (*vide* Commissioner, N. D.'s No. 4994, dated 21st December 1911) are situated among the villages under report and the maximum rates of the third group were applied to them. Again the same maximum rates are applied to Government land in Pahadi.

The maximum rates of the third group are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sweet rice	8	0	0
Salt rice	5	4	0
Rabi	4	0	0
Varkas	6	0	0
Garden Dongri	10	0	0

8. There is no new rice in the first three villages classed under the Revision Survey Rules. New garden is converted from Kharif remains unchanged and if converted from Varkas comes under the Rabi Maximum rate. The maximum rate of Rs. 10 for Dongri Bagayat is on 24 annas of classification, i.e., a garden classed say at 16 annas would bear the assessment of Rs. 6-10-8.

9. I have prepared the appendix Q in a modified form comparing the existing rent or income and the proposed assessment in a clear manner.

10. In the case of the Eksar group it will be noticed that though the maximum rate of rice land is raised by only Re. 1 the rise in the assessment is considerable. This is due to the following fact. At the original settlement of these villages the assessment was calculated by simply multiplying the classification annas by the Maximum rate. At the revision settlement a scale was applied by which the land classed under 8 annas were reduced and lands classed over 8 annas were raised in assessment. The scale has the effect of raising the total assessment of rice lands because the area bearing a lower classification than 8 annas is very small (*vide* page 34 of the Survey Manual, Volume III). Thus a field bearing bhag annas 12 would be assessed at Rs. 6 (12 annas \times Rs. 8 Maximum rate) at the original settlement. According to the scale adopted at the revision Survey for the Maximum rate of Rs. 8 the assessment comes to Rs. 6-14-0.

11. In the case of Chinchavli group of villages the rent is the same as was taken by the East India Company : that is to say the rent formerly paid in kind in rice was converted into money value and the Sutidars now pay the same rent in cash instead of in kind.

12. The amount paid to Government is as follows :—

Village.	Land Revenue.	Palm tree tax.	Produce of fruit.	Local Fund.
Eksar .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	178 12 0
Magathna	780 8 7	.....	.....	131 8 9
Eksar Pahadi .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	19 12 2
Chinchavli	200 0 3	123 15 0	.....	20 4 11
Dindoshi	256 5 11	357 14 0	.....	38 9 2
Akurli	470 6 9	446 1 0	16 0 0	58 5 5

The tax on palm trees is revised every 40 years according to the number of trees growing at the time. The forest produce amounts to Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 50,000 per year. It consists of bamboos, fire wood, palm leaves, etc.

13. I beg to propose that if the rates are approved they may be sanctioned for the unexpired period of the settlement of Government villages which terminates in 1926-27.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. R. MEHTA,

Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.

No. S. R. V.—6 of the 3rd September 1914.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, No. 688 dated the last April 1914: Submits settlement proposals for the marginally noted six Inam Villages of the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District and requests that these six villages may be placed in the third group of Government villages and the rates for that group, if approved, sanctioned for the unexpired period of the settlement of Government villages which terminates in 1926-27.

1. Eksar.
2. Eksar Pahadi.
3. Magathna.
4. Chinchavli.
5. Dindoshi.
6. Akurli.

This office No. 1262, dated the 6th April 1914. Endorsement from the Collector of Thana No. 5850, dated the 13th August 1914 : States that the increases are reasonable and that he has no objections to urge against the Superintendent's proposals.

Endorsement from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 596-S.S. dated the 25th August 1914 :—Makes remarks and supports the Superintendent, Land Record and Registrations proposals.

Reply :—

Sanctioned.

(Signed) R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Thana.
Revision Settlement of the Kurla estate in
the Salsette Taluka.

Government of Bombay.

Revenue Department.

Order No. 8525.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1917.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records, N. D., No. S.S.—54 dated 30th October 1916 :—

I have the honour to submit the revision survey settlement report of the Kurla estate situated in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana Collectorate as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8866 dated the 29th September 1913. It consists of seven villages noted below. The original survey settlement was introduced in the year 1876.

(1) Kurla (2) Marol (3) Asalpe (4) Kolhekalyan (5) Mohili (6) Parajapur (7) Shahar.

2. The following extract (from Government Selection No. CLXXX) new series, page 13) gives the history of the estate.

These villages, known as the Kurla estate, were first given to Hormasji Bamanji Wadia in exchange for a piece of ground belonging to him in Bombay, and made over to Government. The difference between the value of the villages and that of the ground in Bombay was annually payable to Government by Hormasji Bamanji and his heirs. But this payment was redeemed by the heirs of Hormasji Bamanji and the estate was conveyed to them in fee simple in 1840-41.

3. This splendid estate was bequeathed in charity by the great philanthropist the late Shet Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia of Bombay. It is at present managed by his sons, all well connected with the thriving mill industry of Bombay. One of the sons Mr. Jamsedji Ardeshir Wadia is a frequent contributor to the press on finance and subjects connected with the mill industry.

4. The original survey settlement was introduced in the year 1876-77. The revision survey settlement is being carried out at the cost of the estate for the reasons given below :—

(a) The settlement was overdue. The original settlement having been sanctioned for 14 years.

(b) The boundary marks had disappeared and it was necessary to ascertain the original limits of survey numbers and put up fresh stones.

(c) The estate owns (as stated further on) lands on which it charges rent. It consists of hissas and boundary marks having been lost, they were encroached upon by the neighbours. It was necessary to remove such encroachments or readjust the boundaries.

(d) A very large area of Kurla, near the railway station has been turned into non-agricultural use and there was no record of it.

(e) It was not possible to introduce the record of rights without first making the changes noted above and bringing upto date the Khatavahi.

5. In the revision survey of Government villages it was found necessary to remeasure most of the villages as the original measurement was found incorrect. In case of the villages under report whose original survey was carried out 15 years after that of the Government villages we found that the measurement work was correctly done. Indeed in Kurla and Kolhekalyan the pot and phalni numbers of the agricultural area at the present day are so little changed that the smallest bends are easily traceable and agree with the sud-sketches. In these villages it appears that the custom is to bequeath to the issues whole pot and phalni numbers and no division is made. Mistakes of measurement found here and there were duly corrected. The classification was also tested and confirmed.

6. Field work could have been finished a year earlier, but the measurement of non-agricultural lands in Kurla took up lot of time. The original boundaries of the survey numbers were lost and some of the localities are closely built over. The manager required the changes clearly pointed out for the purpose of levying non-agricultural assessments and it was necessary to show for this reason the survey numbers in which each building or its parts were built upon. This sort of work takes up much more time than original measurement. Under the circumstances it was found necessary to measure *de-novo* the part of Kurla surrounding the railway station and prepare maps and sketches on a large scale. The other part of Kurla (distant from Railway Station) which is purely agricultural was left unchanged.

7. The non-agricultural portion was first traversed by means of the theodolite and the main traverse was divided into small circuits, the map of this portion is drawn to a scale of 80 feet—1 inch and the sketches of individual hissas are drawn to a scale of 40 feet—1 inch.

8. As the map of the agricultural portion is on a scale of 20 chains—1 inch. It is not quite distinct. It will be enlarged to the scale of 10 chains—1 inch at the Photozinc Office.

9. As required by the Manager the statement of the non-agricultural plots have also been prepared in accordance with appendix P of the Land Revenue Code. The village of Marol is not included in the appendix and its building assessment is calculated according to the rate against the villages situated beyond one mile from the Railway Station.

10. There are two classes of lands in this estate, *i.e.*, the lands belonging to the heirs of the occupants of 1840 when the estate was transferred to the Wadias. These lands pay only the survey assessment. This report does not deal with the non-agricultural assessment and therefore no mention is made herein of the non-agricultural assessment of these lands.

11. The other class of land is that owned by the estate, *i.e.*, the land which was unoccupied in 1840. On this land the estate levies not the survey assessment but its own rents. It is therefore shown separately in the appendix Q. I have attached statement A which gives the full details of the lands comprised in the villages under report.

12. There is a third class of land in the two villages of Kurla and Kolhekalyan. They belong to Government and are settled along with the settlement of the Government villages of Salsette (see appendix Q group I of the Revision report of Salsette). This land is excluded from this report.

13. I beg to propose that the same maximum rates may be applied to these villages as are in force in Government villages adjoining to them. The Government land in Kurla and Kolhekalyan are included in group I. Therefore these two villages fall under group I of Government villages, the rest of the villages adjoin group II and they are therefore proposed to be put under that group.

14. The following statement shows the existing and the proposed maximum rates.

Existing maximum rates in roman type.
Proposed maximum rates in italics.

Group.	Villages.	Varkas.	Sweet rice.	Salt rice.	Garden (dongri).
I	Kurla	8	8	5	10
	Kolhekalyan	8	10	6½	10
	Marol .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Asalpa .. .. .	....	....	....	....
II	Mohili	8	8	5	10
	Parjapur	8	9	6	10
	Shakar .. .. .	....	....	....	....

15. It will be seen from statement A that although the total area of the villages under report is 7,805 acres, the area with which the revision settlement is concerned (i.e., the lands belonging to the occupants of 1804 who pay the survey assessment) is only 3,431 acres. There has been very little change in the several classes of lands. The only noticeable change is in Marol where the garden lands (mango plantations, both khoti and rayats) have increased from 28 acres to 152 acres. The result of the application of the proposed maximum rate is that the assessment of the khoti area is increased from Rs.3,845 to Rs.4,849 or 26 per cent. and that of the occupants from Rs. 13, 202 to Rs. 15,035 or 12 per cent.

16. Three statements are appended. Statement A shows the areas of different classes of land-statement B shows the details of agricultural land held by the Khot on which rent is charged and appendix Q which includes only the land belonging to the occupants of 1840 on which survey assessment is paid and which is therefore the only area affected by the revision settlement. In conclusion I would like to place on record my grateful thanks to Mr. N. S. Karanja, the able manager of the estate, for willing help he has rendered us throughout the course of the survey operations".

* * * * *

ORDER—The rates for agricultural lands proposed by the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D., and recommended by the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner, N. D., are sanctioned. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1916-17 levied from 1917-18 and guaranteed for the period ending with the expiry of the current settlement of the Salsette Taluka in 1926-27.

(Signed) A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Under Secretary to Government.

True copy.

(Signed) M. J. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

No. S. R. V.—13.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay :
Dated the 26th October 1925.

From

S. M. BHARUCHA, Esq., B.A.,
Collector, Bombay Suburban District ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
Bombay Suburban Division.

Subject.—Second Revision Settlement of South Salsette.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report and proposals from the Assistant Settlement Officer on the Revision Settlement of South Salsette Taluka. The Taluka consists of 84 villages, of which 36 are Government villages, 47 are Khoti and 1 village is a "Sharekati" village. This report deals only with 54 villages for reasons given in Mr. Dikshit's paragraph 3, of which 38 are Government villages, 15 lease hold or Khoti and 1 "Sharekati."

2. The special characteristics distinguishing these villages from those in Thana District of which they formerly formed a part, are, so far as agriculture is concerned, a growing tendency to bring a larger area under vegetables and fruits which are very remunerative owing to close proximity of Bombay. For the same reasons instead of agriculture being the mainstay of the population as it is every where throughout rural India, it is fast becoming in this district, either a source of pleasure or profit as in case of Bombay people who have become landlords in almost all villages, or is becoming a side employment to be pursued side by side with service or business in the City. The fact that out of a population of 1½ lac, no less than 20,000 people hold Season tickets to Bombay, that is, go there almost every day shows the gravitating tendency of the Salsette people. But few people leave their ancestral homes or property for settling in Bombay. On the contrary, they love and stick to their fields first as landlords, or if expropriated even as tenants, and take the utmost advantage of the Bombay markets for the sale of the produce of their Bagayet lands. In short, wherever the Building Engineer and the Architect have not yet come, there cultivation is still thriving even within a few paces of fine bungalows.

3. That the District has attained tremendous prosperity during the last 30 years is evident on all sides. It is not the Bombay people alone who have emigrated to Salsette and erected nice houses. Many a fine mansion is owned by the local Christian, Panchkalshi or Agri in Salsette. It is not only the export to Bombay of fruit, vegetables, dairy-produce and fish that brings in money but that comparatively cheap and useless adjunct of the rice-field, I mean Warkas land has become in Salsette a principal source of wealth to the local resident on account of the great value and demand for this land as a building site. In the interior talukas of Thana District, it does not matter to the landlord if he throws in a few acres more or less of Warkas with every rice-field for "rab" and manuring purposes. In this district, the landlord considers his Warkas almost as valuable as his rice-field if not more so near towns and railway stations. The burden of complaint in the 7 petitions of objections attached to this report, is the dearness of manure and bullocks. There is some truth in the complaint because the Warkas which in a purely rural district should be all reserved for grazing and for rab purposes, is now sold in bits by local landlords to builders of houses, especially near towns and railway stations. But the process has now slowed down and in the interior villages the agriculturists do not get prices tempting enough to part with their Warkas.

In any case the manuring of rice-fields does not suffer except in the case of improvident cultivators, as the larger amount of cash which the cultivator in this district commands as compared with the average agriculturists in Rural Thana, should make it easy for him to purchase raw materials if his own Warkas is insufficient for the purpose. In any case, the great prosperity which the land owner in this district has attained during the last ten years owing to land boom evidenced by the doubling of the number of houses, the phenomenal increase in the price of land and the handsome rents that are realised, throws into the shade the petty and small inconveniences like the rise in the price of manure and plough bullocks.

4. Even if we exclude the transactions referring to non-agricultural prices of land, it will be obvious from paragraph 30 of Mr. Dikshit's report that since 1910 the price of land realised in Salsette has never been less than fifty multiples of the agricultural assessment. The average price of agricultural land is over 100 multiples while the maximum price realised has touched 762 multiples of assessment. Kharif or rice land is comparatively of much less value for building purposes but even here it has gone up steadily in value from 240 per cent. to 406 per cent. per acre during the last 20 years. This rise can be ascribed only to the fine prices that the market gardening of Salsette realises in Bombay and has little to do with the Town planners or House builders activity. Cart rents have risen in the same ratio as the price of land. In pure rural tracts, the average cash value of agricultural lands is twice the agricultural assessment. In this district the average rent of agricultural land is six times the amount the maximum rent realised in garden land being over 14 multiples of the agricultural assessment.

5. It is perfectly true that wages have gone up even higher than the prices of agricultural produce and people who cultivate land with hired labour have to pay much more than before. But such land is very little in this district. As will appear from paragraph 42 of Mr. Dikshit's report, only 2.5 per cent. of land is cultivated by hired labour, the remaining 98 per cent. being either cultivated by tenants or by peasant proprietors with their families.

6. The history of this tract during the expiring settlement proves beyond a shadow of doubt that the incidence of agricultural assessment is very light and has now become almost a fraction of what the legitimate state demand should be. If the 33 per cent. increase rule were not in the way the increase in the assessment should be much more than cent per cent. As it is, Government have to remain content with an all round increase of 33 per cent. The grouping also remains as before because any elevation of a village from a corner to a higher group would transgress the 33 per cent. limit. The net result of the 33 per cent. increase in every category of cultivation will be in case of 39 Government villages, an increase of the annual demand from Rs. 56,249 to Rs. 74,994.

7. The conditions of the 15 Khoti villages coming under this settlement are precisely identical with those of the neighbouring Government villages with which they have been grouped. The conditions of agriculture profits and assessment are exactly similar. I agree to an increase of 33 per cent. in all these villages also.

8. Mr. Dikshit who has revised certain talukas in Thana District when I was Collector of that District, has done his work in this district also with thoroughness and care for which he deserves credit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. M. BHARUCHA,

Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

*Below letter No. S. R. V.—13, dated 26th October 1925 from the Collector,
Bombay Suburban Division.*

No. 180 of 1926.

Office of the Settlement Commissioner
and Director of Land Records, Bombay
Suburban Division, Bombay, 19th
January 1926.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, for submission to Government.

2. There is little scope for discussion on the conditions of the taluka or on the proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer.

3. When the maximum increase allowed under the standing orders of Government is clearly justified as in the proposals for South Salsette there is no need except in very special circumstances of considering refinements in grouping or of discriminating between different classes of land. An all over increase of 33 per cent. may therefore be taken as proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer. I have not considered the adjustment suggested for "New rice lands" in paragraph 54 for "Position class rabi" in paragraph 55 and for "Position class warkas" in paragraph 56 of the Report. If Government decide to raise the rates all round by 33 per cent. any further increase by such adjustment is not permissible. I may add, however, that I doubt whether, in any event, these adjustments could nowadays be justified on the accepted principles of the Bombay land revenue settlements.

4. The only point for further remarks appears to be the duration of the settlements. I agree with the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Collector that the settlement should be for 30 years. I observe, however, that my predecessor recommended in his endorsement No. 72, dated 24th October 1923 that the period of guarantee for the Ambernath taluka should be fixed at 15 years. I conceive that such a modification of the period is fundamentally opposed to accepted policy. It has frequently happened that at a revision settlement the Settlement Officer has found himself unable to recommend any increase and Government have merely waited for a few years and obtained a fresh settlement report when the condition of the taluka had improved. In other words Government are not in any way bound to revise a settlement as soon as it expires; if the times seem unpropitious they can wait for an improvement. Within limits therefore Government can select the time for a revision settlement enquiry. It is their good fortune if, at any time they can take the maximum increase of 33 per cent., and at such a peculiarly favourable time for Government I hold strongly that there is no justification whatever for Government not giving the ryots the full benefit of the usual settlement period of 30 years. It is open to argue that the Government policy should be changed but while the present policy stands I consider that a maximum increase of the assessment for any less period than the full 30 year is a breach of faith.

5. I agree with the Collector in his opinion of the manner in which Mr. Dikshit has carried out his duties as Assistant Settlement Officer.

(Signed) R. D. BELL,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Bombay Suburban Division.

No. S. R. V. M. R.—7.

Bombay, 28th January 1926.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, has nothing to add to his remarks made as Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division.

(Signed) R. D. BELL,

Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division.

Revision Settlement.

South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Second — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 5760/24.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1927.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, No. S.R.V. M.R.—7 dated 28th January 1926—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below,* containing proposals for the revision settlement of the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto:—

*Letter from Mr. M. J. Dikshit, Assistant Settlement Officer, South Salsette, No. Kirkol-579 dated 13th May 1925.

Letter from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, No. S.R.V.—13 dated 26th October 1925.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division, No. 180 dated 19th January 1926.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 38 Government villages, 15 leasehold villages and 1 sharakati village of the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District. The proposals also include Government lands in 12 surveyed and 2 unsurveyed leasehold villages.

2. There is abundant evidence in the report to show that the taluka has prospered during the currency of the present settlement; and, as remarked by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division, there is little scope for discussion of the Settlement officer's proposals, which are necessarily confined to the levy of the permissible increase of 33½ per cent.

3. The Settlement Officer's proposals for the retention in the present groups of all the villages, both Government and leasehold, as also of the Government lands in the 14 leasehold villages, are approved, as recommended by all the officers concerned.

4. The following revised rates recommended by the Settlement Officer are sanctioned:—

Group	Maximum rates						Pulan
	Rice		Rabi	Warkas	Bagayat		
	Sweet	Salt			Agri	Dongri	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	13 5 4	8 10 8	6 10 8	10 10 8	} 20 0 0	} 13 5 4	} 1 5 4
II	12 0 0	8 0 0	6 10 8	10 10 8			
III	10 10 8	7 0 0	5 5 4	8 0 0				16 0 0	10 10 8

5. "New rice" lands should be assessed at the maximum dry-crop rates for rabi and warkas lands.

6. The method of treating the "position class" land indicated in Government Resolution No. 5511 dated 25th July 1922 should not be applied to this taluka, because the new rates for the other classes of land already

yield an increase of 33·33 per cent. ; and the application of the approved method of dealing with "position class" land would result in the limit of 33½ per cent. being exceeded.

7. As recommended by the Settlement Officer, the difference between the rice and rabi rates on rice lands in the Vehar water-shed villages of Klerabad, Sai and Gundgaon should continue to be remitted during the currency of the new settlement.

8. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1926-27, levied from the revenue year 1927-28 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years. The usual Bhiwandi concessions should be granted.

9. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council, .

H. F. BALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 5760/24, R. D., dated the 14th May 1927.

To

The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,
The Collector, Bombay Suburban District (with petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division,
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

Revision Settlement.

South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban
District.

Second — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 5760/24.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1927.

Government reference dated 15th July 1927 to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division.

Memorandum dated 1st August 1927 from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division.

RESOLUTION.—In modification of paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 5760/24 dated 14th May 1927, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following maximum rates for old 'New Rice' lands :—

Maximum rates.

Group.	New sweet rice.			New salt rice.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	6	10	8	5	5	4
II	6	10	8	5	5	4
III	5	5	4	4	10	8

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. E. SERVAI,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban
Division,
The Collector, Bombay Suburban District,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director
of Land Records, Bombay Suburban
Division,

The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX L

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied

1	2	3	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Name of Village	Number of Group	Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES																	
Group No. I																	
1	Bandra	I	R 50 V 80	S 10 0 N 5 0 St 6 8 N 4 0	A 15 D 10	R 10 V 34	27 73	2 11 2 2 2 4	N 2 St 53 N 1	1,224 6 3 0 0 1 1 0 0	8 5 9 3 0 0 1 0 0	A 46 D 12	429 39 3 4 0	9 5 1 4 0	296	1,857	6 4 5
2	Chembhur	I	R 50 V 80	S 10 0 N 5 0 St 6 8 N 4 0	A 15 D 10	R 5 V 16	17 41	3 6 5 2 9 0	N 1 St 49 N -	339 2 2 0 0 -	7 14 2 2 0 0 -	A 52 D 1	462 5 5 0 0	8 14 2 0	167	1,010	6 0 9
3	Danda	I	R 50 V 80	S 10 0 N 5 0 St 6 8 N 4 0	A 15 D 10	R 14 V 30 P 5	37 58 4	2 3 5 1 14 11 1 2 10	S 229 N .. St 74 N ..	2,123 .. 126	9 6 8 .. 1 11 6	A 38 D 64	338 208 3 4 0	8 14 4 4 0	454	2,894	6 4 3
4	Parighakhari	I	No assessed land.														
5	Vadhawall	I	R 50 V 80	S 10 0 N 5 0 St 6 8	A 15 D 10	R 18 V 94	45 188	2 8 0 2 0 0	S 141 N 1 St 22	1,240 2 2 0 0 56	8 13 4 2 0 0 2 8 9	A 35 D 11	338 50 4 8 9	11 1 4 8 9	322	1,069	6 1 10
		I	--	--	--	R 47 V 174 P 5	126 360 4	--	S 581 N 4 St 198 N 1	4,826 10 484 1	--	A 171 D 88	1,617 302	--	1,239	7,730	6 3 9
Government land included in the following Khoti villages																	
	Kolhe-Kalyan	I	--	St 10 0 N ..	--	--	--	--	St 1	5 5 0 0	--	--	--	--	1	5 5 0 0	--
	Kurla	I	V 80	S 10 0 N ..	--	V 3	6	2 0 0	S 7	46 6 9 2	--	--	--	--	10	52 5 3 2	--
			--	--	--	V 3	6	--	S 7 St 1	46 5	--	--	--	--	11	57 5 2 10	--
5	Total of Group No. I		--	--	--	R 47 V 177 P 5	126 366 4	--	S 558 N 4 St 199 N 1	4,872 10 489 1	--	A 171 D 88	1,617 302	--	1,250	7,787	6 3 8
Group No. II																	
6	Ambiwali	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 N 5 0 St 6 0	A 15 D 10	R 1 V 39	2 98	2 0 0 2 8 2	S 85 N 1 St 19	561 4 4 0 0 36	6 9 7 4 0 0 1 14 4	A 1 D 70	3 3 0 0 202 2 14 2	--	216	906	7 3 2
7	Andhert	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 St 6 0	A 15 D 10	R 3 V 30	10 67	6 5 4 2 3 9	S 37 St 7	291 10	7 13 10 1 6 10	A 16 D 23	126 64 2 12 0	7 14 0 0	116	568	4 14 4
8	Bapnala	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0	A 15	R 1 V 12	2 20	2 0 0 1 10 8	S 28	226	8 1 2	A 1	7 7 0 0	--	42	255	6 0 5
9	Brahmanwada	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 N 5 0	D 10	R 14 V 16	53 12	3 12 9 2 0 0	S 25 N 1	212 3 3 0 0	8 7 8 0	D 1	3 3 0 0	--	47	253	6 0 4

APPENDIX L.

land, in South Salsette, Taluka of Bombay Suburban District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT															Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	34	35	35
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.			
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES																	
Group No. I																	
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8	{ S 13 5 4 N 6 10 8 St 8 10 8 N 5 5 4	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4	R 10 V 34	36 3 9 7 98 2 4 1		{ S 138 N 2 N 1	1,498 0 10 13 8 8 0 4 0 0 2 0 2 0 0	{ 10 13 8 3 15 5 2 0 0 0	A 46 D 12	572 12 6 11 52 4 15 4		296	2,476 0 8 5 10		33-33	Bandra	1
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8	{ S 13 5 4 N 6 10 8 St 8 10 8 N 5 5 4	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4	R 5 V 16	23 4 9 7 55 3 7 0		{ S 43 N 1 N ..	452 0 10 8 2 3 0 3 0 0	{ 10 8 2 3 14 9	A 52 D 1	615 11 13 2 6 6 0 0		167	1,346 0 9 0 11		33-27	Chembhur	2
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8	{ S 13 5 4 N 6 10 8 St 8 10 8 N 5 5 4	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4	{ R 14 V 30 P 5	50 3 9 2 77 2 9 1 5 1 0 0		{ S 229 N .. St 74 N ..	2,831 0 12 5 10 168 0 2 4 4	{ 12 5 10 2 4 4	A 38 D 64	449 11 13 1 278 4 5 6		454	3,858 0 8 8 0		33-31	Danda	3
No assessed land																	
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8	{ S 13 5 4 N 6 10 8 St 8 10 8 N 5 5 4	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4	R 18 V 94	60 3 5 4 251 2 10 9		{ S 141 N 1 St 22	1,652 0 11 11 6 3 0 3 0 0 75 0 3 6 7	{ 11 11 6 3 0 0 0 3 6 7	A 35 D 11	517 14 12 4 67 6 1 5		322	2,625 0 8 2 5		33-32	Vadhawali	5
---	....	..	{ R 47 V 174 P 5	169 481 5		{ S 551 N 4 St 198 N 1	6,433 0 14 0 645 0 2 0		{ A 171 D 88	2,153 403		1,239	10,805 0 8 5 0		33-31		
....	St 13 5 4	..	..	..		St 1	6 11 6 11 0	..	..	..		1	6 11 6 11 0		33-75	Kholhe-Kalyan	
V 10 10 8	S 13 5 4	D ..	V 3	8 2 10 8		S 7	61 0 8 11 5	..	..	..		10	69 0 6 14 5		32-69	Kurla	
....	..	..	V 8	8		{ S 7 St 1	61 0 6 11	..	..	..		11	75 11 6 13 1		31-57		
....	..	..	{ R 47 V 177 P 5	169 489 5		{ S 558 N 4 St 199 N 1	6,494 0 14 0 651 11 2 0		{ A 171 D 88	2,153 403		1,250	10,380 11 8 4 10		33-29	Total of Group No. I.	5
Group No. II																	
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8	{ S 12 0 0 N 6 10 8 St 8 0 0	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4	R 1 V 39	2 2 0 0 130 3 11 6		{ S 85 N 1 St 19	747 0 8 12 7 5 0 5 0 0 48 0 2 8 6	{ 8 12 7 5 0 0 0 2 8 6	A 1 D 70	5 5 0 0 269 3 13 6		216	1,206 0 5 9 4		33-11	Ambiwali	6
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4	R 3 V 30	14 4 10 8 90 3 0 0		S 37 St 7	388 0 10 7 9 13 0 1 13 9	{ 10 7 9 1 13 9	A 16 D 23	168 10 8 0 85 4 2 1		116	758 0 6 8 7		33-45	Andheri	7
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8	{ S 12 0 0	{ A 20 0 0	{ R 1 V 12	3 3 0 0 27 2 4 0		S 28	301 0 10 12 0		A 1	10 10 0 0		42	341 0 7 4 1		33-76	Bapnala	8
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8	{ S 12 0 0 N 6 10 8	{ D 13 5 4	{ R 14 V 26	71 5 1 2 16 2 10 8		S 25 N 1	283 0 11 5 1 4 0 4 0 0	{ 11 5 1 4 0 0 0	D 1	5 5 0 0		47	379 0 8 1 0		33-92	Brahmanwada	9

Number	Name of Village	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT																		
		Number of Group	Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	<i>Group No. II</i> <i>—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
10	Chakala ..	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 N 5 0	D 10	R 11 V 66	40 138	3 10 2 2 1 5	S 101	781	7 11 9	D 20	118	5 14 5	198	1,077	5 7 0			
11	Gundawall ..	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 N 5 0	A 15 D 10	5 51	13 107	2 9 5 2 2 2	105 1	841 3	8 0 2 3 0 0	1 53	5 5 0 0 142 2 10 10	216	1,111	5 2 3				
12	Harlyall ..	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 St 8 0	A 15 D 10	9 211	24 340	2 12 0 1 9 9	116 39	798 134	6 14 1 3 7 0	6 1	60 11 0 0 9 9 0 0	382	1,371	3 9 5				
13	Ismalia ..	II	R 50 V ..	S .. St ..	A .. D ..				No assessed land											
14	Kondiwata ..	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 St ..	A 15 D 10	5 101	14 200	2 12 10 1 15 8	120 1	947 2	7 14 3 2 0 0	13 1	86 6 9 10 3 3 0 0	241	1,252	5 5 1				
15	Man-Budruk ..	II	V 80	S 9 0 N 5 0	D 10	217	327	1 8 1	121 1	903 2	7 7 5 2 0 0	21	150 7 2 9	360	1,382	3 13 5				
16	Mandala ..	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 St 6 0 N 4 0	D 10	1 50	2 71	2 0 0 1 6 9	69 38 1	570 99 1	8 4 3 2 9 8 1 0 0	27	211 7 15 3	186	954	5 2 1				
17	Man-Khurdh ..	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 St .. N ..	A .. D 10	R 2 V 59	4 111	2 0 0 1 14 1	8 54	437	8 1 6	D 23	180 7 18 3	198	732	5 3 0				
18	Mulgaon ..	II	V 80	S 9 0 St .. N ..	A .. D 10	R .. V 120	241	2 0 2	S 100	772	7 5 1	D 100	301 3 0 2	320	1,314	4 1 8				
19	Trombay ..	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 St 6 0	A 15 D 10	R 2 V 41	5 57	2 8 0 1 6 3	S 120 St 24	924 82	7 11 2 3 6 8	A 23 D 2	215 7 10 10 6 8 0 0	217	1,289	5 15 10				
20	Vesawa ..	II	V 80 P 10	St 6 0	A 15 D ..	R .. V 12 P 34	.. 6 21	0 8 0 0 9 11	St 80	367	4 9 5	A 206	2,770 13 7 2	332	3,164	9 3 8				
15	Total of Group No. II.					R 54 V 1,015 P 34	169 1,795 21		S 1,031 N 5 St 207 N 1	8,203 14 728 1			A 272 D 342	8,278 1,389	3,011	15,658	5 3 2			
	Government land included in the following Khoti villages:																			
	Bandhiwall ..	II	R .. V ..	S .. N .. St .. N ..	A .. D ..	R .. V	S .. N .. St .. N	A .. D			
	Ghatkopar ..	II	R 50 V 80	S 9 0 St 6 0	A 15 D 10	R 9 V 5	30 10	3 5 4 2 0 0	S 53 St 11	380 29	7 2 9 2 10 2	A 1 D 2	4 4 0 0 14 7 0 0	51	467	5 12 3				
	Borla ..	II	..	S 9 0	A 15	..	..	..	S 2	12	6 0 0	A 3	19 6 5 4	5	31	6 3 2	
	Dewnar ..	II	V 80	S 9 0 St 6 0	D 10	V 10	26	2 7 9	S 1 St 9	8 15	8 0 0 10 10 8	D 11	83 7 8 9	31	132	4 4 2				

APPENDIX L—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	34				35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. II. —contd.		
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8 }	{ S 12 0 0 N 6 10 8 }	{ D 13 5 4 A 20 0 0 }	{ R 11 V 60 }	53 183	{ 4 13 1 2 12 3 }	S 101	1,041 0	{ 10 4 11 4 0 0 0 }	D 20	157 7 8 0	198	1,434 0	{ 7 13 11 6 10 11 }	33·33	Chakala ..	10		
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8 }	{ S 12 0 0 N 6 10 8 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 5 V 51 }	18 142	{ 3 9 7 2 6 8 }	S 105 N 1	1,123 0 4 0 0 0	{ 10 11 1 4 0 0 0 }	A 1 D 53	7 7 0 0 189 3 9 1	216	1,483 0	{ 6 10 11 6 10 11 }	33·48	Gundawali ..	11		
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8 }	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 9 V 211 }	32 453	{ 3 8 11 2 2 3 }	S 116 St 39	1,063 0 179 0 4 9 5	{ 9 2 7 4 9 5 }	A 6 D 1	88 14 10 8 12 12 0 0	382	1,887 0	{ 4 12 6 4 12 6 }	33·26	Hariyall ..	12		
No assessed land																	Ismalla ..	13
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8 }	{ S 12 0 0 N 6 10 8 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 5 V 101 }	19 267	{ 3 12 10 2 10 1 }	S 120 N 1	1,261 0 3 0 3 0 0	{ 10 8 2 3 0 0 0 }	A 13 D 1	115 8 13 6 4 4 0 0	241	1,669 0	{ 6 14 10 6 14 10 }	33·31	Kondiwata ..	14		
V 10 10 8	{ S 12 0 0 N 6 10 8 }	{ D 13 5 4 A 20 0 0 }	V 217	436	{ 2 0 2 2 0 2 }	{ S 121 N 1 }	1,203 0 3 0 3 0 0	{ 9 15 1 3 0 0 0 }	D 21	200 9 8 5	360	1,842 0	{ 5 1 10 5 1 10 }	33·28	Man-Budruk	15		
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8 }	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 N 5 5 4 }	{ D 13 5 4 A 20 0 0 }	{ R 1 V 50 }	3 94	{ 3 0 0 1 14 1 }	{ S 69 St 38 N 1 }	760 0 133 0 3 8 0 1 0 1 0 0	{ 11 0 3 3 8 0 1 0 0 0 }	D 27	282 10 7 1	186	1,273 0	{ 6 13 6 6 13 6 }	33·44	Mandala ..	16		
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8 }	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 }	..	{ R 2 V 59 }	5 148	{ 2 8 0 2 8 2 }	S 54	583 0	{ 10 12 9 10 12 9 }	D 23	240 10 6 11	138	976 0	{ 7 1 2 7 1 2 }	33·33	Man-khurdh	17		
V 10 10 8	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 }	..	V 120	322	{ 2 8 3 2 8 3 }	S 100	1,029 0	{ 10 4 8 10 4 8 }	D 100	402 4 0 4	320	1,753 0	{ 5 7 8 5 7 8 }	33·41	Mulgaon ..	18		
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8 }	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 }	..	{ R 2 V 41 }	7 75	{ 3 8 0 1 13 3 }	S 120 St 24	1,232 0 110 0 4 9 4	{ 10 4 3 4 9 4 }	A 28 D 2	286 10 3 5 8 4 0 0	217	1,718 0	{ 7 14 9 7 14 9 }	33·28	Trombay ..	19		
{ V 10 10 8 P 1 5 4 }	{ N 6 10 8 St 8 0 0 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ V 12 P 34 }	8 28	{ 0 10 8 0 13 2 }	{ St 80 N 1 }	488 0 11,014 0	{ 4 9 5 19 0 971 0 1 0 }	A 206 D 342	3,691 17 14 8 4,370 1,853	332	4,215 0	{ 12 12 0 12 12 0 }	33·22	Vesawa ..	20		
....	....	..	{ R 54 V 1,015 P 34 }	227 2,391 28	..	{ S 1,081 N 5 St 207 N 1 }	11,014 0 19 0 971 0 1 0	..	{ A 272 D 342 }	4,370 1,853	3,011	20,874 0	{ 6 14 11 6 14 11 }	33·31	Total of Group No. II.	15
Government land included in the following Khots villages																	Bandhwall	
{ R 6 10 8 V 10 10 8 }	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 9 V 5 }	40 14	{ 4 7 1 2 12 10 }	S 53 St 11	506 0 39 0 8 8 9	{ 9 6 11 8 8 9 }	A 1 D 2	5 5 0 0 19 9 8 0	81	623 0	{ 7 10 4 7 10 4 }	33·40	Ghatkopar ..			
....	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	..	..	..	S 2	16 0 8 0 0	{ 8 0 0 8 0 0 }	A 3	26 8 10 8	5	42 0	{ 8 6 5 8 6 5 }	35·48	Borla ..	
V 10 10 8	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ D 10 V 10 }	35	{ 3 8 0 3 8 0 }	{ S 1 St 9 }	10 0 10 0 0 20 0 2 3 7	{ 10 0 0 2 3 7 }	D 11	111 10 1 5	31	176 0	{ 5 10 10 5 10 10 }	33·33	Dewnar ..			

Number.	Name of Village	No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT															
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group No. II</i> —contd.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Kirol	..	II	V 80	{ N .. St 6 0 }	..	..	..	..	St 12	14	1 2 6	..	..	..	12	14	1 2 8	
Marol	..	II	V 80	{ S 10 0 N 5 0 }	A .. } D .. }	V 2	4	2 0 0	S 3	24	8 0 0	..	..	..	5	28	5 9 7	
Mohill	..	II	V 80	S 9 0	D 10	V 44	59	4 5 5	S 25	200	8 0 0	D 6	24	4 0 0	75	283	3 12 4	
Shabar	..	II	V 80	S 9 0		V 26	14	0 8 7	S 14	98	7 0 0							40	112	2 12 10
Total of Group No. II.			..	..	..	R 9 V 87	30 113	3 5 4 1 4 9	S 98 St 32	722 58	..	A 4 D 19	23 121	..	249	1,067	4 4 6	
Total of Group No. II.			..	..	..	R 63 V 1,102 P 34	199 1,908 21	..	S 1,179 N 5 St 239 N 1	8,985 14 786 1	..	A 276 D 361	3,301 1,510	..	3,260	16,725	5 2 1	
<i>Group No. III.</i>																		
21	Akse	..	III	R 40	S 8 0	A 15	R 1	3	3 0 0	S 1	5	5 0 0	A 24	317	13 8 4	26	325	12 8 0
22	Boriwall	..	III	R 40	{ S 8 0 N 4 0 St 5 4 }	A 15	R 14 V 50	98 114	2 14 0 2 4 6	{ S 193 N 2 St 407 }	1,321 8	8 13 6 4 0 0	A 28	209	7 7 5	714	2,270	3 2 10
23	Charkhop	..	III	R 40	{ S 8 0 St 5 4 }	..	R 2 V 76	4 102	2 0 0 1 5 6	S 31 St 15	211 39	6 12 4 2 9 7	..	..	..	124	356	2 13 11
24	Darwall	..	III	V 60	{ S 8 0 St 5 4 }	D 10	V 34	48	1 4 3	{ S 39 St 63 }	262 18	6 11 6 0 4 7	D 4	17	4 4 0	140	345	2 7 5
25	Goral	..	III	R 40	{ S 8 0 N 4 0 St 5 4 }	A 15 D 10	R 6 V 396	25 522	4 2 8 1 5 1	{ S 288 N 44 St 678 }	2,083 113	7 3 9 2 9 1	A 121 D 18	1,141 54	9 6 11 3 0 0	1,551	4,472	2 14 2
26	Gundgaon	..	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Kandiwall	..	III	R 40	{ S 8 0 St 5 4 N 3 8 }	D 10	R 44 V 57	110 109	2 4 4 1 14 7	{ S 316 St 27 N 2 }	2,175 56	4 1 1 2 1 2	D 20	106	5 14 10	466	2,563	5 8 0
28	Klerabad	..	III	V 60	{ S 8 0 N .. }	A .. D ..	R .. V 26	34	1 4 11	S 11	82	7 7 3	..	..	..	37	116	3 2 2
29	Kurar	..	III	R ..	S 8 0 N ..	A .. D 8	R .. V 89	131	1 7 7	S 57	401	7 0 7	D 1	10	10 0 0	147	542	3 10 11
30	Madh	..	III	R 40	{ S 8 0 N .. St 5 4 N 3 8 }	A 15 D 10	R .. V 53 P 3	66 2	1 3 11 0 10 8	{ S 44 St 14 N 1 }	301 64	7 13 5 4 5 7	A 29 D 3	153 7	5 4 5 2 5 4	147	595	3 13 3
31	Malwani	..	III	R 40	{ S 8 0 N 4 0 St 5 4 N 3 8 }	A 15 D 10	R 51 V 73	134 111	2 10 0 1 8 8	{ S 302 N 10 St 67 N 1 }	2,100 30	16 14 11 3 0 0	A 2 D 8	21 35	10 8 0 4 6 0	514	2,548	4 15 4

APPENDIX L—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Group No. II —contd.			
....	St 8 0 0	St 12	10 0	1 10 8	12	10 0	1 10 8	35.71	Kirol.		
V 10 10 8	S 12 0 0	..	V 2	6 3 0 0	S 3	33 0	11 0 0	5	39 0	7 12 9	33.29	Marol.		
V 10 10 8	S 9 0 0	D 13 5 4	V 44	78 1 12 4	S 25	267 0	10 10 11	D 6	33 5 8 0	75	378 0	5 0 7	33.56	Mohill.				
V 10 10 8	S 12 0 0	..	V 26	18 0 11 1	S 14	130 0	9 4 7	40	148 0	3 11 2	32.14	Shahar.		
....	{ R 9 V 87 }	{ 40 151 }	..	{ S 93 St 32 }	{ 962 0 78 0 }	..	{ A 4 D 19 }	{ 31 163 }	..	{ 219 }	1,425 0	5 11 6	33.55			
....	{ R 63 V 1,102 P 34 }	{ 267 2,542 28 }	..	{ S 1,179 N 5 St 239 N 1 }	{ 11,978 0 19 0 1,049 0 1 0 }	..	{ A 276 D 361 }	{ 4,401 2,010 }	..	{ 3,260 }	22,299 0	6 13 5	33.32	Total of Group No. II.		
R 5 5 4	S 10 10 8	A 20 0 0	R 1	5 5 0 0	S 1	7 0	7 0 0	A 24	422 17 8 6	26	434 0	16 11 1	33.54	Akse	21			
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 }	A 20 0 0	{ R 34 V 50 }	{ 131 3 13 8 152 3 0 8 }	{ S 193 N 2 St 407 }	{ 1,761 0 11 0 692 0 }	{ 9 2 0 5 8 0 1 11 2 }	{ A 28 D .. }	{ 280 10 0 0 }	{ 714 }	3,027 0	4 4 1	33.43	Boriwall	22			
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 St 7 0 0 }	..	{ R 2 V 76 }	{ 6 3 0 0 136 1 12 8 }	{ S 31 St 15 }	{ 281 0 52 0 }	{ 9 1 0 3 7 6 }	{ A .. D .. }	{ }	{ 124 }	475 0	3 13 3	33.43	Charkhop	23			
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 St 7 0 0 }	D 13 5 4	V 34	64 1 14 1	{ S 39 St 63 }	{ 330 0 24 0 }	{ 5 15 7 0 6 1 }	{ A .. D 4 }	{ 22 5 8 0 }	{ 140 }	460 0	3 4 7	33.33	Darwall	24			
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 P 1 5 4 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 6 V 398 }	{ 34 5 10 8 632 1 12 0 }	{ S 288 N 44 St 678 }	{ 2,776 0 150 0 707 0 }	{ 9 10 3 3 6 7 6 1 8 }	{ A 121 D 18 }	{ 1,510 12 8 10 72 9 0 0 }	{ 1,551 }	5,951 0	3 11 5	33.08	Goral	25			
{ R .. V .. }	Gundgaon	26	
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 S .. }	{ S 10 10 8 N .. St 7 0 0 N 4 10 8 }	A ..	{ R 44 V 57 }	{ 147 3 5 5 145 2 8 8 }	{ S 316 St 27 N 2 }	{ 2,898 0 75 0 10 0 }	{ 9 2 1 2 12 5 5 0 0 }	{ D 20 }	{ 141 7 1 2 }	{ 466 }	3,416 0	7 5 3	33.28	Kandiwall	27			
{ R .. V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 N 4 10 8 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R .. V 26 }	{ 45 1 11 8 }	S 11	109 0	9 14 7	{ A .. D .. }	{ }	{ 37 }	154 0	4 2 7	32.75	Klerabad	28			
{ R .. V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N .. St .. N .. }	A ..	{ R .. V 89 }	{ 176 2 13 19 }	S 57	534 0	9 5 11	{ A .. D 1 }	{ 13 13 0 0 }	{ 147 }	723 0	4 14 8	31.39	Kurar	29			
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 P 1 5 4 }	{ S 10 10 8 N .. St 7 0 0 N 4 10 8 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ V 53 P 3 }	{ 88 1 10 7 3 1 0 0 }	{ S 44 St 14 N 1 }	{ 401 0 85 0 3 0 }	{ 9 1 10 6 1 2 3 0 0 }	{ A 29 D 3 }	{ 205 7 1 1 0 3 0 0 }	{ 147 }	794 0	5 6 5	33.45	Madh	30			
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 P .. }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 N 4 10 8 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 51 V 73 }	{ 179 3 8 2 148 2 0 5 }	{ S 302 N 10 St 67 N 1 }	{ 2,798 0 41 0 154 0 1 0 }	{ 9 4 3 4 1 7 2 4 9 1 0 0 }	{ A 2 D 8 }	{ 29 14 8 0 47 5 14 0 }	{ 514 }	3,397 0	6 9 9	33.32	Malwani	31			

APPENDIX L—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.				
{ R .. V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N .. D 13 5 4 }	{ A .. R .. V 38 }		77	2 0 5	8 58	474 0	8 2 9	D 1	11 11 0 0		97	562 0	6 12 8	33-18	Mandpachwar	32	
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 P 1 5 4 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 N 4 10 8 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 78 V 177 P 13 }	337	4 5 2	8 346	3,182 0	9 3 1	A 73	813 11 2 2		763	5,002 0	6 8 11	32-68	Manori	33	
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 P 1 5 4 }	{ S 10 10 8 N .. St 7 0 0 N .. }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 8 V 12 P 6 }	8	2 10 8	8 28	249 0	8 14 3	A 31	562 18 2 1		84	878 0	10 7 2	33-59	Marwa	34	
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 N 4 10 8 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 108 V 253 }	256	2 5 11	8 248	2,349 0	9 7 7	A 17	112 6 9 5		908	4,044 0	4 6 7	33-20	Mulund	35	
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 N .. }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 236 V 95 }	484	2 0 9	8 238	2,281 0	9 9 9	A 6	41 6 13 4		665	3,350 0	5 0 7	33-36	Nahur	36	
{ R .. V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 D 10 10 8 }	{ A .. R .. V 65 }		199	1 13 4	{ S 53 N 2 }	103 0	7 14 9	..	..		80	227 0	2 13 4	33-33	Sal	37
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 }	..	{ R 1 V 9 }	5	5 0 0	{ S 35 N 1 St 7 }	277 0	3 14 8	..	..		53	321 0	4 2 8	33-20	Shimpwall	38
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 St 7 0 0 N 4 10 8 }	{ A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4 }	{ R 1 V 134 }	8	3 0 0	{ S 105 N 2 St 147 N 11 }	948 0	9 0 5	A 117	1,358 13 9 10		487	3,045 0	7 15 7	33-50	Yerangal	39	
....	....	..	{ R 566 V 1,637 P 22 }	1,595	..	{ S 2,353 N 78 St 1,711 N 19 }	21,784 0	..	{ A 448 D 122 }	5,286	..	6,953	36,260 0	5 3 5	33-17	Total of Group No. III.	19
{ R .. V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N 5 5 4 }	..	V 3	5	1 10 8	{ S 148 N 2 }	486 0	3 3 1	..	..		151	474 0	3 1 10	33-15	Bhandup.	
{ R .. V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 N .. St 7 0 0 N 4 10 8 }	..	V 4	11	2 12 0	{ S 10 St 20 N 6 }	78 0	7 4 10	..	..		50	166 0	3 5 5	33-26	Dahisar.	
{ R 5 5 4 V ..	{ S 10 10 8 St 7 0 0 }	..	R 8	10	3 5 4	{ S 5 St 7 }	48 0	9 9 7	..	..		15	73 0	4 13 10	33-56	Kanajur.	
{ R .. V .. }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	Magathana.	

Government land included in the following Khot's villages

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 Number of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT																				
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total								
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average						
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.						
	Pahadi	III	R .. V 60	S 8 0	A .. D 10	V 2	5	2 8 0	S 1	8	8 0 0	D 4	24	6 0 0	7	87	5 4 7						
			..	..	..	R 3 V 9	7	17	..	S 162 N 2 St 37 N 6	448 2 62 11	..	D 4	..	228	571	2 8 11			
	Total of Group No. III.		R 568 V 646 P 22	1,201	2,407	18	..	S 2,515 N 78 St 1,748 N 25	16,797	194	2,462	36	..	A 448 D 126	4,177	506	..	7,176	27,798	8 14 0
	<i>Khoti Villages.</i>																						
	<i>Group No. I.</i>																						
1	Kolhe-Kalyan	I	V 8 0	S 10 0 St 6 8	A .. D 10	V 321	445	1 6 2	S 491 St 747	2,882	5 13 11	D 4	38	9 8 0	1,563	5,974	4 6 2						
2	Kurla	I	R .. V 8 0	S 10 0 St 6 0	A 15 D 10	R .. V 182	349	1 13 9	S 198 St 227	1,339	6 12 2	A 23 D 8	142	6 2 9	633	2,594	7 1 7						
2	Total of Group No. I.		V 503	784	..	S 689 St 974	4,221	..	A 23 D 7	142	54	..	2,196	8,568	8 14 5					
	<i>Group No. II.</i>																						
3	Asalpe	II	V 8 0	S 9 0	..	V 45	89	1 15 10	S 35	260	7 6 10	..	..	..	80	340	2 5 10			
4	Marol	II	V 8 0	S 9 0 St 6 0	A .. D 10	V 1,091	1,859	1 11 3	S 430 St 22	2,916	6 12 9	D 59	356	6 0 7	1,602	5,210	3 4 0						
5	Mohill	II	V 8 0	S 9 0	A .. D 10	V 230	515	2 8 10	S 141	949	6 11 8	D 5	29	5 12 10	376	1,493	4 1 2						
6	Parjapur	II	V 8 0	S 9 0	..	V 179	290	1 9 4	S 56	330	5 14 3	..	..	..	235	620	2 3 5			
7	Shahar	II	V 8 0	S 9 0	D 10	V 284	604	2 2 0	S 243	1,570	6 7 4	D 13	55	4 8 8	540	2,229	4 2 1						
5	Total of Group No. II.		..	..	..	V 1,829	3,357	..	S 905 St 22	6,025	..	D 77	440	..	2,833	9,901	3 2 10			
	<i>Group No. III.</i>																						
8	Akurli	III	R 40 V 60	S 8 0	D 1	R 29 V 270	125	4 5 0	S 179	1,089	6 1 4	D 12	63	5 10 8	490	1,689	3 7 2						
9	Chinchwall	III	R 40 V 60	S 8 0	D 8	R 2 V 46	7	3 8 0	S 23	151	6 9 1	D 79	440	5 9 1	150	669	4 7 4						
10	Dindoshi	III	R .. V 60	S 8 0	D 10	R .. V 236	368	1 9 1	S 93	577	6 3 3	D 11	60	5 7 3	389	1,005	2 15 5						
11	Eksar	III	R 40 V 60	S 8 0 St 4 0	D 10	R 30 V 177	101	3 5 10	S 442 St 20	3,006	6 12 10	D 156	515	3 4 10	825	4,041	4 14 4						
12	Magathane	III	R 40 V 60	S 8 0	D 10	R 14 V 461	59	4 3 5	S 308	2,164	6 2 1	D 92	505	5 7 10	895	3,448	3 15 1						
13	Pahadi (Part as Eksar, Pahadi.)	III	R 40 V 60	S 8 0	D 10	R 14 V 2	56	4 0 0	S 47	310	6 9 6	D 13	64	4 14 9	76	435	5 11 7						
14	Wadhwan	III	R 40 V 60	S 8 0	D 10	R 35 V 8	90	2 9 2	S 67	443	7 12 4	D 22	208	9 7 3	122	753	6 2 7						

APPENDIX L—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																	Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total							
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.					
V 8 0 0	S 10 10 8	D 13 5 4	V 2	7 8 8 0		S 1	11 0	11 0 0	D 4	82 8 0 0		7	50 0	7 2 3 35-14	Pahadi.				
....	"	{ R 3 V 9 }	10 23	..	{ S 162 N 2 St 37 N 6 }	598 0 3 0 82 0 15 0	..	D 4	32	..	223	763 0	8 6 8 33-62					
....	{ R 568 V 646 P 22 }	1,605 3,208 26	..	{ S 2,515 N 78 St 1,748 N 25 }	22,382 0 277 0 3,262 0 49 0	..	{ A 448 D 126 }	5,286 928	..	7,176	37,023 0	5 2 6 33-18	Total of Group No. III.				
{ R .. V 10 10 8 }	{ S 13 5 4 St 8 10 8 }	D 13 5 4	V 321	595	1 13 3	{ S 491 St 747 }	{ 3,340 0 3,480 0 }	{ 1 13 8 4 10 6 }	D 4	51 12 12 0	1,563	7,966 0	5 1 7 33-84	<i>Khoti Villages:</i> Group No. I	Kolhe-Kalyan.	1			
{ R .. V 10 10 8 }	{ S 13 5 4 St 8 10 8 }	A 20 0 0 D 13 5 4	V 182	482	2 10 4	{ S 198 St 227 }	{ 1,785 0 1,011 0 }	{ 9 0 3 4 3 0 }	A 23 D 3	190 8 4 4 21 7 0 0	633	3,459 0	5 6 8 33-34	Kuris	2				
....	V 503	1,047	..	{ S 639 St 974 }	{ 5,625 0 4,491 0 }	..	{ A 23 D 7 }	190 72	..	2,196	11,425 0	5 3 2 38-34	Total of Group No. I.	2			
V 10 10 8	S 12 0 0	..	V 45	119	2 10 4	S 85	347 0	9 14 7	80	466 0	15 13 2 33-52	Group No. II Asalpe	3			
V 10 10 8	{ S 12 0 0 St 8 0 0 }	D 13 5 4	V 1,091	2,466	2 4 2	{ S 430 St 22 }	{ 3,899 0 106 0 }	{ 9 1-1 4 13 1 }	D 59	474 8 0 7	1,602	6,945 0	4 5 4 33-80	Marol	4				
V 10 10 8	S 12 0 0	A .. D 13 5 4	V 230	686	2 15 9	S 141	1,265 0	8 15 7	D 5	39 7 12 10	376	1,990 0	5 4 11 33-28	Mohili	5				
V 10 10 8	S 12 0 0	..	V 179	386	2 2 6	S 56	440 0	7 13 2	235	820 0	3 8 3 33-23	Parjapur	6			
V 10 10 8	S 12 0 0	D 13 5 4	V 284	771	2 11 5	S 243	2,131 0	8 12 3	D 13	69 5 4 11	540	2,971 0	5 8 0 33-83	Shahar	7				
....	V 1,829	4,428	..	{ S 905 St 22 }	{ 8,082 0 106 0 }	..	D 77	582	..	2,838	13,108 0	4 10 6 33-29	Total of Group No. II.	5			
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	S 10 10 8	D 13 5 4	{ R 29 V 270 }	167 542	5 12 2 2 0 0	{ S 179 St 22 }	{ 1,451 0 106 0 }	{ 8 1 8 4 13 1 }	D 12	91 7 9 4	490	2,251 0	4 9 6 33-27	Group No. III Akurli	8				
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	S 10 10 8	D 10 10 8	{ R 2 V 46 }	9 94	4 8 0 2 0 8	{ S 23 St 22 }	{ 215 0 106 0 }	{ 9 5 7 4 13 1 }	D 79	586 7 6 7	150	904 0	6 0 5 35-13	Chinchwadi	9				
{ R .. V 8 0 0 }	S 10 10 8	D 13 5 4	{ R .. V 235 }	491	2 1 5	S 93	796 0	8 4 4	D 11	80 7 7 4	339	1,340 0	3 15 3 33-33	Dindoshi	10				
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	{ S 10 10 8 St 7 0 0 }	D 13 5 4	{ R 30 V 177 }	134 457	4 6 10 2 9 3	{ S 442 St 20 }	{ 4,005 0 105 0 }	{ 9 1 0 5 4 0 }	D 156	686 4 6 4	825	5,383 0	6 8 5 33-21	Ekasar	11				
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	S 10 10 8	D 13 5 4	{ R 14 V 461 }	78 960	5 9 2 2 1 4	{ S 308 St 22 }	{ 2,883 0 106 0 }	{ 9 5 9 4 13 1 }	D 92	672 7 4 10	875	4,593 0	5 4 0 33-21	Magathana	12				
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0 }	S 10 10 8	D 13 5 4	{ R 14 N 2 }	75 7 8 8 0	5 6 9 3 8 0	{ S 47 St 22 }	{ 413 0 106 0 }	{ 8 12 7 4 13 1 }	D 13	85 6 8 7	76	580 0	7 10 1 33-33	Pahadi (Part as Ekasar Pahadi.)	13				
{ 5 5 4 8 0 0 }	S 10 10 8	D 13 5 4	{ R 30 V 8 }	120 15 1 14 0	3 6 10 1 14 0	{ S 57 St 22 }	{ 590 0 106 0 }	{ 10 5 9 4 13 1 }	D 22	277 12 9 5	122	1,002 0	8 3 5 33-24	Wadhwan	14				

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
15	Walnal	III	Rs. a. R 4 0 V 6 0	Rs. a. S 8 0	Rs. D 10	Acres R 43 V 32	Rs. 129 49	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0 1 8 6	Acres S 109	Rs. 786	Rs. a. p. 7 3 5	Acres D 37	Rs. 303	Rs. a. p. 8 3 0	Acres 121	Rs. 1,267	Rs. a. p. 10 7 6
8	Total, of Group No. III.		..	..	..	R 167 V 1,231 P ..	567 1,974	..	S 1,258 St 20	8,526 76	..	D 422	2,168	..	3,098	13,306	4 5 2
	Total Government Villages for the Taluka (39).		..	..	..	R 678 V 2,925 P 61	1,526 4,681 43	2 4 0 1 9 7 0 11 3	S 4,252 N 87 S 2,186 N 27	30,654 218 3,737 30	7 8 1 2 8 0 1 11 4 1 6 6	A 895 D 575	9,085 2,318	10 2 3 4 0 6	11,686	52,310	..
	Total of Khoti villages for the Taluka (15).		..	..	..	R 167 V 3,563 P ..	567 6,115	3 6 4 1 11 6	S 2,852 N .. St 1,016 N ..	18,772 3,522	6 9 4 3 7 6	A 23 D 506	142 2,657	6 2 9 8 4 2	8,127	31,775	3 14 7
	Grand total		..	..	..	R 845 V 6,488 P 61	2,093 10,796 43	2 3 10 1 10 7 0 11 3	S 7,104 N 87 St 3,202 N 27	49,426 218 7,259 38	6 15 4 2 8 1 2 3 2 1 6 6	A 918 D 1,081	9,237 4,975	10 1 0 4 9 11	19,813	84,085	4 4 7

APPENDIX L—concluded.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage increase or decrease	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. I		
{ R 5 5 4 V 8 0 0	{ S 10 10 8 N .. St .. N ..	{ A .. D 13 5 4	R 43 V 32	172 4 0 0 65 2 0 6		{ S 109 N .. St .. N ..	1,048 0	9 9 10	D 37	404 10 14 8		121	1,669 0 13 15 4	63 31	Walnai	15		
.....	.....	.....	{ R 167 V 1,231	755 2,631	.....	{ S 1,258 N .. St 20 N ..	11,374 0	.....	D 422	2,881	.....	8,098	17,742 0 5 15 2	38 33	Total of Group No. III.	8
.....	.....	.....	{ R 678 V 2,925 P 61	2,041 3 0 2 6,239 2 2 2 59 0 15 6		{ S 4,252 N 87 St 2,188 N 27	41,352 0 310 0 4,962 11 52 0	9 11 7 3 9 0 2 4 4 1 14 10	{ A 895 D 575	11,840 13 5 6 3,347 5 12 3		11,686	70,202 11 60 0 1	34 20	Total of Government Villages for the taluka (39).	
.....	.....	.....	{ R 167 V 3,563 P ..	755 4 6 5 8,106 2 4 5		{ S 2,352 St 1,016	25,081 0 4,698 0	9 12 9 4 10 0	A 23	190 8 4 2 3,535 6 15 9		8,127	42,865 0 5 8 5	33 33	Total of Khoti villages for the Taluka (15).	
.....	.....	.....	{ R 845 V 6,488 P 61	2,798 3 4 11 14,345 2 3 5 59 0 15 6		{ S 7,104 N 87 St 3,202 N 27	66,433 0 310 0 9,660 11 52 0	9 5 7 3 9 0 3 0 8 1 14 10	{ A 918 D 1,081	12,030 13 1 8 6,882 6 5 10		19,818	1,12,567 11 5 10 11	33 87	Grand Total.	

R. G. BHATKAR,
District Inspector of Land Records, B. S. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

No. DCXLIV—New Series

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

AMBERNATH TALUKA

OF THE

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

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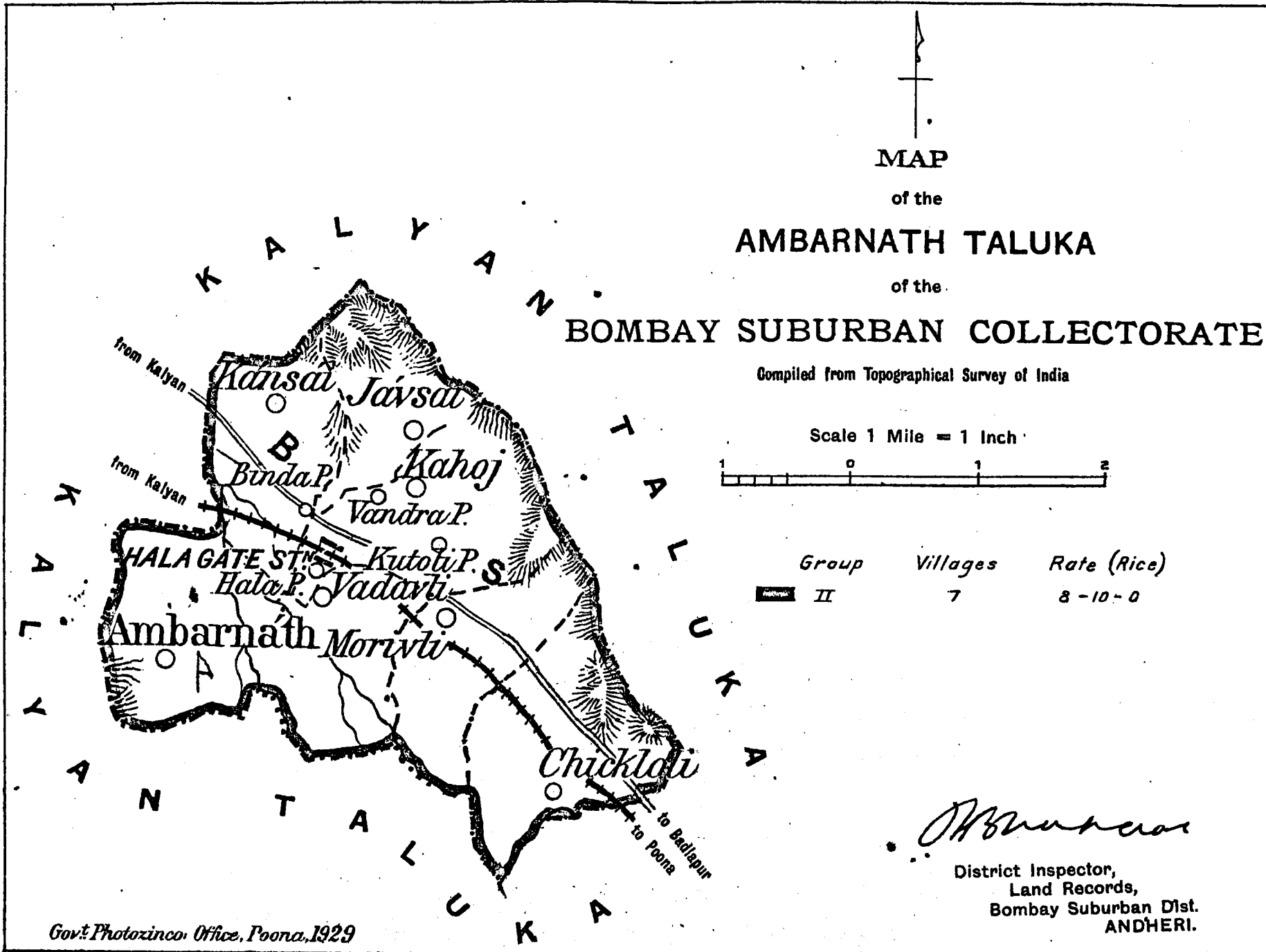
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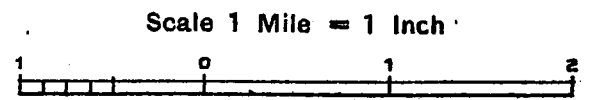
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Map showing the grouping & rating as finally sanctioned by Government for Ambarnath taluka.



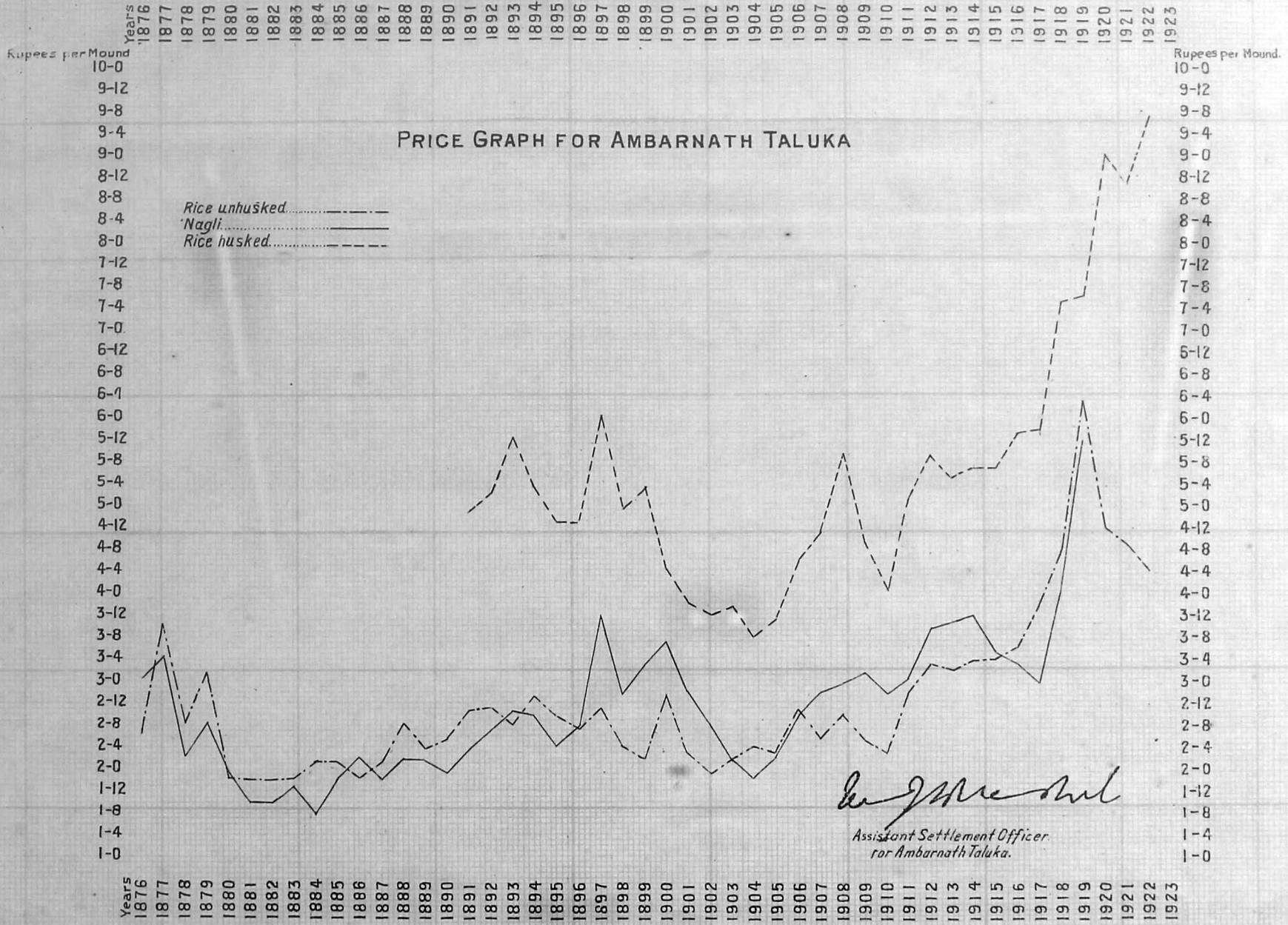
MAP
of the
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of the
BOMBAY SUBURBAN COLLECTORATE

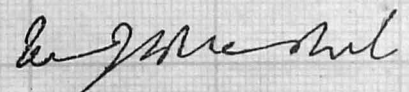
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Group	Villages	Rate (Rice)
II	7	8-10-0

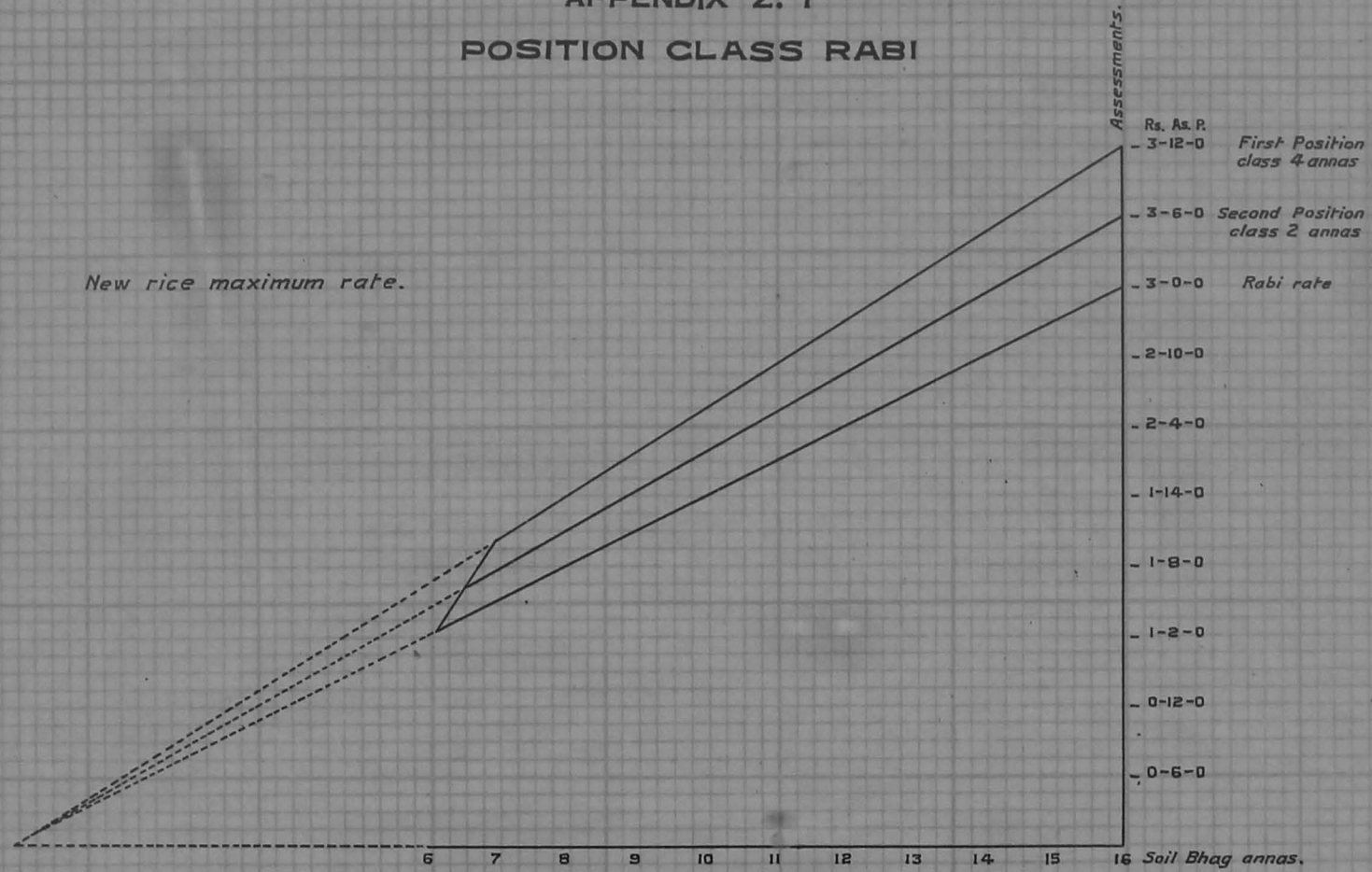
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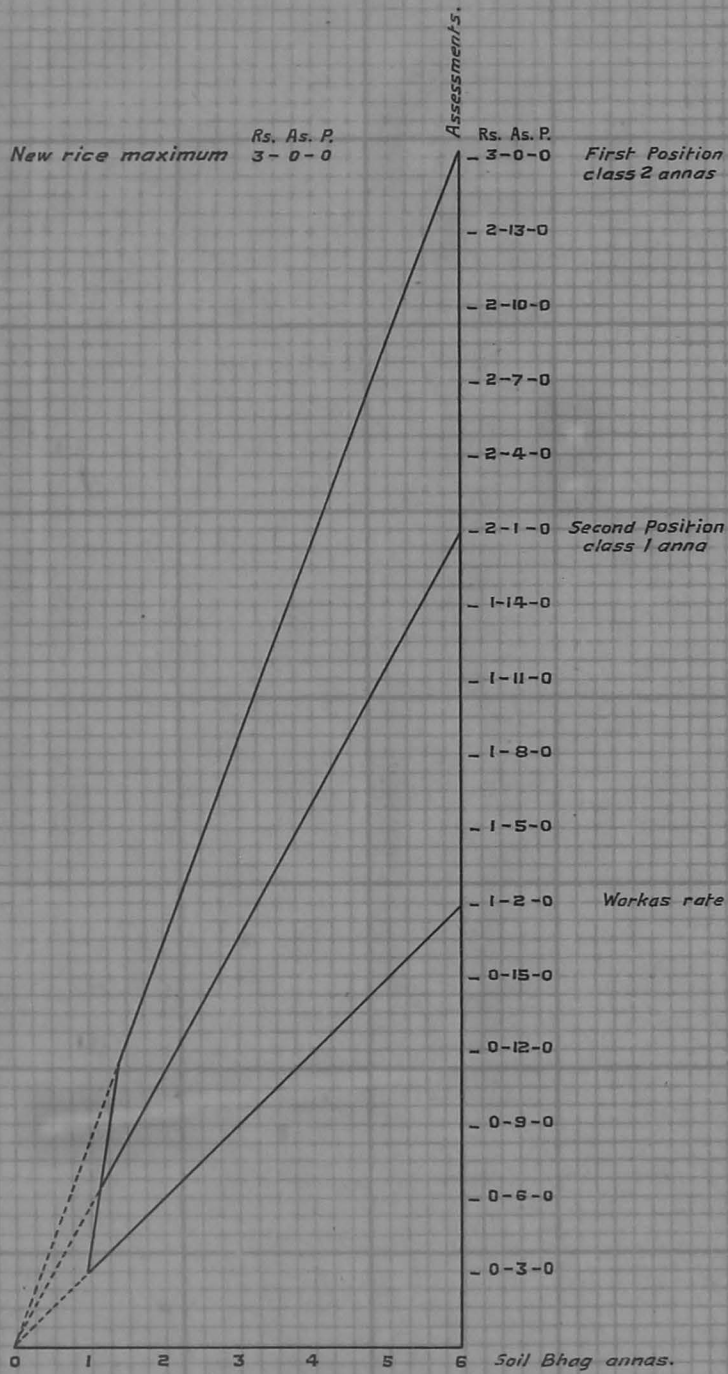

 Assistant Settlement Officer.
 for Ambarnath Taluka.

APPENDIX Z. I POSITION CLASS RABI

New rice maximum rate.



APPENDIX Z. 2 POSITION CLASS WARKAS



**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO SECOND REVISION
SETTLEMENT OF AMBERNATH TALUKA OF THE BOMBAY
SUBURBAN DISTRICT**

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No 551 of 1923.

From

M. J. DIKSHIT, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.,
Assistant Settlement Officer for the Murbad and Kalyan
Talukas of the Thana District, and the Ambernath Taluka
of the Bombay Suburban District.

To

THE COLLECTOR,
Bombay Suburban District,
Bombay.

Kalyan dated 5th September 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second revision settlement of the seven villages, which constitute the Ambernath Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District.

Introductory remarks.

2. These villages were included in the Kalyan Taluka of the Thana Collectorate, till so recently as 28th February 1921, when under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 997 of that date, they were detached to form the separate Taluka of Ambernath, with Khoj-Khuntauli as the Taluka Headquarters. As to the circumstances which led to the creation of this independent Taluka, I cannot do better than quote the same from the accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4836 dated 5th May 1922.

3. "In view of the general congestion in the Island of Bombay and to render possible the further Industrial Development of Western India by the opening up of new land where factory growth might have comparatively free play without entrenching on land otherwise particularly suitable for ordinary residential purposes a large tract of land (approximately 1,180 acres) was notified for acquisition in the neighbourhood of Ambernath Station, an area which has been slightly extended lately. It was in order to provide for prompt administration of this area that the seven villages were created into a separate Taluka and brought under the Bombay Suburban District, as the interests of the Taluka would, in view of the Industrial Development, be intimately connected with the Suburban Development of Bombay rather than with General Administration of the Northern Division of the Presidency to which the area would otherwise belong as part of the Thana District.

4. The special reasons for notifying the substantial area for acquisition were:—

- (1) There were pre-existing road and railway facilities which, though primitive, allowed of immediate construction work being begun in the area.
- (2) The area is crossed by one of the Hydro-Electric Transmission Lines (Andhra Valley), thus ensuring in case of agreement, an ample supply of power.
- (3) The Ulhas river passes sufficiently near the area to give, with slight development, an ample water supply.
- (4) The area as a whole requires but slight expenditure on reclamation expenses to render it fit for building purposes, while its even grade at a fairly high level ensures freedom from flooding and admits at the same time of easy drainage.
- (5) Its general position is good. It is outside the ordinary range of daily travel to Bombay yet only just so. It joins the Kalyan Marshalling Yard. It admits of expansion. It, when developed, will not draw on the ordinary sources of the Bombay food supply."

5. The papers relating to First Revision Settlement of the villages of this new Taluka are included in those of the Kalyan Taluka which have been printed as selection No. C.C.C.II.—New series. Agreeably to the preamble to the Government Resolution No. 5385 dated 16th June 1923, this report is submitted separately for the seven villages of this small Taluka.

General Description.

6. The Taluka is situated more or less in the centre of the Kalyan Taluka, which therefore encircles it on all sides. As regards its position and physical features, I again take an extract from the same accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4836 dated 5th May 1922.

7. "The Ambernath Taluka consists of the following seven villages :—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Ambernath. | 5. Wadavali. |
| 2. Kansai. | 6. Morivli. |
| 3. Javsai. | 7. Chikhaloli. |
| 4. Kohoj Khuntavli. | |

The total area is 7,107 acres $30\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas or 11.1 square miles approximately. According to the 1921 Census, the population was 2,100. The Taluka was formerly a part of the Kalyan Taluka and is traversed both by road and the main (South Eastern Branch) line of the G.I.P. Railway. There is only one station in the Taluka (Ambernath) but the area is within easy reach of the two stations of Kalyan and Badlapur. The prevailing soil of the Taluka is a light black soil, thin and in places very rocky. Rice is the principal crop but a large area is devoted to grass. The Taluka is hemmed in by a circular line of high round hills. As a whole the Taluka is of a fair average level crossed by steep nalas but without any large river. The local water supply is not very good though the average rainfall (recorded at Kalyan) is about 86 inches. The climate is good though at present in the unreclaimed state of the area, it is rather hot in the hot weather and malarious at the end of the monsoon.

Rainfall.

8. Appendix A shows rainfall, recorded separately at Ambernath for the year 1922 only, which was 98.8 inches. The average for the last 10 years ending 1922 from the figures recorded at Kalyan amounts to 90.1 inches per year (*vide* Kalyan second revision settlement proposals). The rain-fall, being certain and seasonable, is especially adapted to the cultivation of rice—the staple crop of the Taluka.

Method of Cultivation and Crops.

9. The modes of husbandry and the crops have undergone no change during the settlement period. The principal crops grown are the Kolamba and other superior varieties of rice and Jada rice in inferior soils. Small pieces of lands are selected for being 'rabad' *i.e.*, burnt with cowdung, dry leaves, brush wood and grass. Rice seedlings are grown in such plots and then transplanted into the fields made ready by tilling them with the light wooden plough after the monsoon commences. The warkas crops, Nachni, Wari, etc., are grown for home consumption on a very small scale as they are not worth the trouble and expense of growing (*vide* Appendix B). The owner of warkas land, besides using the grass which costs him neither labour nor money for rab and fodder for his own cattle, gets an unearned increment by sale of his surplus producé grown by nature. The land holder therefore prefers to keep warkas lands fallow.

Communications.

10. The G. I. P. Railway South East line enters the Taluka at its North-Western corner, traverses the whole length of the Taluka and leaves it, at its South-East direction. It has a single station Ambernath, situated in the

limits of Khoj-Khuntavli. The Kalyan Badlapur road which is in charge of the District Local Board, similarly passes through the Taluka running almost parallel to the Railway Line. About three miles of the road lie in this Taluka. It is a part of the old Military road from Kalyan to Karjat and is well metalled though not bridged, up to Kulgaoon only. Its further repair upto Karjat is very desirable. These communications have existed since before the last revision. Since the creation of the Taluka a new road (metalled and bridged) has been constructed by the Development Department. It joins the Kalyan Badlapur Road to the level crossing at the Ambernath Railway station. It is contemplated to connect this road on the North with the Kalyan Murbad Road near Cambe and on the South with the Kalyan Malangadh Road. Another metalled road has been made through the land given to Messrs. Dharamsey Morarji and Company for their mills upto the level crossing. The length of the new roads is $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a mile. There are numerous cart tracks spread all over the Taluka from village to village, by which agricultural produce is carried to the Kalyan market easily, as the Taluka is quite open and level.

Markets and Fairs.

11. There is no regular market in the Taluka. A few shops have been erected near the Ambernath Station as a temporary measure by the Development Department. The town of Kalyan which is within easy reach of all parts of the Taluka, however, offers a ready and unfailing market for all kinds of agricultural produce. Here the cultivator is certain to obtain the highest price for his principal farm produce—rice, owing to the keen competition of traders, brokers and owners of the numerous rice-mills. It is here that strings of Kunbis and Katkaries pour in from all the parts of the Taluka every morning with all kinds of articles such as milk, eggs, vegetables, head-loads of grass and firewood, Mangoes, Jambuls, Palas leaves, etc., most of which are sent on to Bombay. Kalyan with its numerous shops also provides facilities for purchase of all the necessities of life all the year round. There are as a consequence no periodical markets held in the Taluka.

12. An annual fair is held at Ambernath village near the Temple of Shiva on Magh Vad 14th (Mahashivaratri). About 15,000 people from the neighbouring villages and from the Kalyan Taluka attend the fair. Many a shop-keeper from Kalyan goes there to open booths for sale of sweets, toys, etc., at the fair.

Imports and Exports.

13. The Station of Ambernath was opened for goods-traffic since the year 1922 only. The figures for exports and imports supplied by the Railway authorities are as follows:—

				<i>Exports.</i>		
				Grass.	Timber.	Firewood.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922	...	...	...	15,400	500	462
1923	...	...	...	3,080	Nil	154

Imports—Nil.

14. The chief articles of export are paddy, timber, firewood and grass. These are generally exported to Kalyan in carts. The booking of goods has commenced only recently at the Ambernath Station and it is expected that greater advantage of the railway facilities will be taken in future. Since the recent development of the area, chemicals and leather-cloth, manufactured by the new factories located there, are also exported. The imports are all articles for daily use, either of necessity or luxury such as cloth, sugar, kerosine oil, country liquor, groceries, dried fish, salt, etc.

Manufactures and Industries.

15. As already stated, the Taluka has been specially created to provide a satellite industrial area in the Bombay Suburban District. In order to show what stage the scheme of this Development has reached, I cannot do better than quote extracts from the latest reports on the working of the Development Directorate for the years ending 31st March 1922 and 1923. The report of 1921-22 states as follows :—

16 "The Andhra Valley Electric Power Supply Company are at present unable to supply power and it has been decided to provide a temporary plant to supply the factories nearing completion. This will be located at the point where a minimum cost liability for distribution is incurred, and the permanent arrangements will be dealt with later as may be found necessary. Regarding transport facilities, a scheme for widening and bridging the main road from Kalyan to Ambernath has been prepared but will not be put in hand until the area develops further. Early in 1922, the G.I.P. Railway introduced a shuttle service for the benefit of work people travelling between Kalyan and Ambernath and additional facilities will be forthcoming as conditions demand them. The question of providing postal, telegraphic communications on a scale commensurate with the demand is under consideration.

17. "Surveys and Layouts have been prepared for housing the work-people as well as the subordinate and superior staff of factories, and the construction of the necessary buildings will be undertaken by the factory owners. The food supply of the increasing population has not been lost sight of, a site for a permanent Bazar has been chosen, and meanwhile provisional arrangements have been made for a group of temporary shops. Sites for post office, police, hospital, and recreation ground have been allotted. The sanitary arrangements are on a temporary basis at present, in charge of sanitary Inspector, whilst the health of the population is looked after by a Health Officer, with a temporary hospital and medical equipment. Suitable sites for cemeteries and burning ghats have been located.

18. "The Scheme of Development provides, in addition to a filtered water supply, for the installation of modern sewage disposal system, and all necessary preliminaries have been completed in connection with this. Apart from these two essentials the housing conditions of the workmen will approximate to those of the ordinary village except that the Directorate will take steps to prevent congestion by—limiting the number of houses per acre. For the present expenditure is being mainly confined to the provision of the water supply, without which no further progress is possible. When this is available further development will be regulated by the demand for factory sites within the area."

19. The last report ending 31st March 1923 states as under :—

"Suburban Scheme No. 15—Ambernath"—The first three factories were completed during the year, together with the necessary bungalows for the superior staff in charge of them. During the year the financial prospects of the scheme were re-examined on the basis of the following pessimistic assumptions, viz., that from the first April 1923 no land in the scheme is sold for five years, and thereafter the available factory sites are disposed off in the following 10 years. On this assumption it is estimated that, at the price it is at present proposed to charge for land, Government will have a surplus of about 2.78 lakhs, fifteen year hence, after allowing for compound interest on all expenditure at 7 per cent. throughout. Land in the area is at present offered at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard for factory sites, and at 8 annas per square yard for the industrial housing. But Government are not committed to charge these rates indefinitely and higher prices may be obtainable in the future. Several fresh enquiries for factory sites were received during the year, but the period under review was unfavourable to the expansion of industries. Meanwhile the work of development is practically in abeyance and expenditure in future will be regulated strictly by the requirements of factories for which sites may be sold. During the year, negotiations were completed for the transfer of a considerable area in the scheme to the Government of India for the purposes of a wireless installation, but owing to the necessity for retrenchment, construction has been postponed.

20. "The temporary water supply was still further improved during the year and a small chlorination apparatus was added to enable the water to be used for drinking purposes without danger, pending completion of the permanent filtered supply which is now dealt with under a separate scheme. The full cost of the temporary supply is covered by charges for the sale of the water. A branch post office has been opened, together with a telephone exchange connected with the Central exchange in Bombay. There are connections to the existing factories and the installation is working satisfactorily. The medical arrangements have been perfected and there is a permanent Medical Officer in charge who also supervises and reports on the sanitation of the area. A notified area committee has been formed and is now in operation.

Suburban Scheme No. 21—Permanent Water supply at Ambernath. This is now dealt with as a separate scheme and the rates to be charged for water will be such as will cover the expenditure. The Masonry work of the barrage across the Ulhas river was finished during the period under review and the steel work was nearing completion at the end of the year. It is expected that the pump and filter houses will be ready by the end of 1923. The earth work and bridges for the pumping main were finished by 31st March and the main itself about 3 quarters laid. The permanent reservoir for the first supply of three million gallons daily, together with the delivery main, will be completed in October. It is not expected to commence supply from the permanent installation until February 1924 as, although the work could have been carried out quicker, the existing temporary supply is adequate for present requirements and under the circumstances it is more economical to proceed slowly until the demand for factory sites improves.

21. "Suburban Scheme No. 23—supply of electric power at Ambernath:— This is now also dealt with as a separate scheme on a self-supporting basis. The question of supply was under consideration during the year, but, as the owners of the existing factories finally decided to provide their own power the matter did not assume any great urgency. A small amount of power will be required early in 1924 to operate the pumps at Badlapur but a larger and hence more economical scheme may be possible, if certain negotiation in progress result in increased demand."

22. The Chemical and leathercloth factories have long since commenced working. The former employs about 175 and the latter 150 men. There are also a flour mill and an ordinary bullock-power oil press (*vide* Appendix E). Since particular attention is being bestowed on even the minutest details essential to the establishment and Development of the Industrial area, the future prospects for manufactures and industries are exceptionally bright for this Taluka.

Population.

23. Appendix M which gives the figures of population for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921, shows that the population decreased by 5.27 per cent. during the first decade but remained practically constant, during the last decade. Appendix C shows its distribution into agricultural and non-agricultural population. I anticipate a substantial immigration into the Taluka, when the area is fully developed as in the Kalyan Town (*vide* proposals for the Kalyan Taluka).

Education.

24. There is no school as yet opened anywhere in the Taluka.

Live and Dead-stock.

25. The last revision report for Kalyan Taluka does not give separate statistics for the seven villages, constituting this Taluka. Hence the figures for 1892-93 have been taken as supplied by the Mamlatdar. Though much reliance cannot be placed on their accuracy, they may be taken for what they are worth. On a comparison with the figures at the last revision (Appendix D), the total number of cattle shows an increase of 30.2 per cent. during the settlement period. The milch cattle too have increased by as much as 60.6 per cent., ploughs by 5.6 per cent. and carts by 75 per cent., a sure indication of increasing prosperity.

Water supply.

26. Appendix F gives the details of water supply. During the currency of the settlement, the pucca wells and tanks have increased from 11 to 22, a rise of exactly cent per cent. There are no rivers in the Taluka. The water-works constructed near the Badlapur Station are now almost completed and in a short time the industrial area near the Ambernath Railway Station will have a copious supply of filtered water at its very doors. The advance in material prosperity and comfort is undoubtedly reflected in the increase in pucca wells.

Value of lands by sales.

27. The statistics for this have been obtained for all the seven villages of the Taluka since the introduction of the Record of Rights and classified into 4 periods—the first three for a three successive quinquennia and the fourth, for the remaining two years. The last period being for two years only, the transactions are not numerous enough to represent accurate average prices. Nevertheless they conclusively point the direction in which they are moving. In collecting the sales, the greatest care has been taken to exclude transactions between relations, vendor's improvements and non-agricultural speculations. Some cases of debts may have crept in wherein the ostensible sales are really mortgages with verbal agreements to resell when these debts are satisfied. As the sale value in such cases are invariably less than the real market values their inclusion would err on the side of moderation in the proposals of enhancement. As there have been no sales of purely Kharif land, Appendix G is compiled in two parts, G-1 for sales of mixed Kharif and Warkas and G-2 for sales of Warkas alone. The subjoined table shows the average multiples of the assessment of the lands per acre, sold during the four different periods.

Mixed kharif and warkas.

Period..	1906-1907 to 1910-1911.	1911-1912 to 1915-1916.	1916-1917 to 1920-1921.	1921-1922 and 1922-19.3.
Multiple of assess- ment paid as price.	24.67	34.25	50.18	134.23

28. The statement conclusively proves the steady advance in prices of all the lands of the Taluka throughout each quinquennium. The last revision settlement report of Kalyan Taluka, in which all the villages of this Taluka were then included, gives the statement of sales for mixed lands, a comparison with which will clearly show to what extent the value of land has risen during the present settlement:—

Period.	Area sold.	Average assess- ment per acre.	Average price per acre.	Number of times the assessment paid as price.
	A. Gs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1859 to 1893	423 0	1 14 4	27 8 0	14.52
1906-1907 to 1910-1911	235 12	2 6 7	57 14 7	24.67
1911-1912 to 1915-1916	600 1	1 15 6	64 7 0	34.25
1916-1917 to 1920-1921	202 23	2 1 1	104 0 4	50.18
1921-1922 and 1922-1923	120 28	1 12 5	238 11 0	134.23

Though the proportion of kharif and warkas differs in each sale of mixed lands, generally speaking every acre of mixed land has advanced 110 per cent.,

134·7 per cent 270 per cent. and 756 per cent. in price during the four successive periods, despite the large enhancements of assessment at the last revision settlement. The rise up to 134 per cent. has occurred in quite normal times as the great War had not affected the prices till 1915-16 at all.

29. The prices of warkas land recorded by Colonel Godfrey in the Kalyan Revision Settlement report is too insignificant to bear comparison with its present high prices recorded in Appendix G-2.

30. What better evidence is needed to prove the prevailing high values of lands than the rates which Government recently paid for the acquisition of land at Kohoj-Khuntavali for the schemes of the Development Department? Government have themselves purchased lands at the rate of Rs. 300 and above and actually paid Rs. 4,26,841 to owners for the acquisition of 1,179 acres.

31. It is thus quite obvious that the pitch of the present assessment has fallen as low as the price of land has risen high. The subsequent paragraphs dealing with the value of land as shown by leases will amply prove to what amount the current assessments fall short of the full standard.

Lease value of land.

32. The statistics of rent were collected from all the villages of the Taluka and the same utmost care was taken in collecting them as in the case of sales. (As in the Kalyan Taluka the warkas land here is much more valuable than as merely an adjunct to the rice land. There are merchants both at Badlapur and Kalyan who regularly purchase and deal in grass and often export it to Bombay by boats and Railway. There is also a great demand for grass and hay in the Kalyan Taluka itself.) Every village in the Taluka exports grass in carts to Kalyan or Badlapur and we have seen that it has been exported by means of the Railway from the Ambernath Station direct since the starting of the goods-booking there. Appendix H-2 shows that the average rent for warkas per acre is as high as 13·09 times the assessment. This is evidently due to the keen demand for grass.

33. Appendices H-1 and H-3 show the details of leases of kharif and mixed lands respectively. (As the agricultural conditions are exactly similar in all the villages of the Taluka the standard of rent which is paid in a fixed quantity of rice, is found to be uniform throughout the area. It is 7 to 12 maunds per acre of rice land. In fact it has not changed since before the first revision. As the rents are all paid in kind and the quantity of grain paid has remained the same for years together what has actually varied is the cash valuation of the rents. The landlord does not contribute any seed, manure or other expenses of cultivation. Hence, the rents have risen here just simultaneously with and in the same ratio as the prices. The landlords thus obtain a proportionately greater share out of the unearned increments caused by the rise in prices at the cost of the rent paying classes. From my interview with both, I found that remissions of rents were never granted except a few during 1918-19 when the rainfall was so scarce that Government had to grant half suspensions throughout the Taluka. The gist of the landlords' grievances is only that some of their lands remain untenanted for which they have to pay the assessments from their pockets. They have, however, to thank themselves for such loss which is due perhaps to sheer pride of landlordism or probably ideas of speculation.)

34. As the price of the produce determines the cash value of rents as stated above, anxious consideration has to be bestowed upon the rate of conversion of the rents into cash. Though prices have gone down since the close of the War, they are still much higher than the pre-war period and are bound to remain so in future. To err on the side of moderation, I value the rents in kind at 157 Rs. 8 as. a mudha, i.e., 10 per cent. less than the prevailing market price of Rs. 175 per mudha. Appendices H-1 and H-3 show the following figures as the average number of times the assessment of the rents per acre :—

Kharif	...	5·49	} Ambernath Taluka.
Mixed	...	4·94	
Warkas	...	13·09	

Comparison with the corresponding figures for the Kalyan Taluka is interesting :—

	Kharif	...	6.02	} Kalyan Taluka.
	Mixed	...	4.94	

35. The leases collected cover the enormous area of more than 1,100 acres, i.e., more than one-third of the cropped area of the whole Taluka and form an incontrovertible basis for settlement. All the three multiples for kharif, mixed and warkas are far higher than required to justify the present assessment at the accepted standard of half the nett assets, which implies a rent multiple of at least twice the assessment.

Prices.

36. Prices for two years only since the formation of the Taluka have been recorded separately. For all the previous years of the settlement period they must be taken to be the same as for Kalyan of which this Taluka hitherto formed a part. These are all shown from 1891 to 1923 in Appendix I and illustrated by graphs. Unhusked rice being the only crop that really counts in this Taluka, deserves particular consideration. The average price of paddy for the four years 1888-91 is quoted in the last report as 16 to 17 seers per rupee. It remained practically constant during the first two decades of the present settlement but the average for the last decade shows an increase of more than 63 per cent. while husked rice and nagli advanced in price by 33 per cent. and 54 per cent. respectively. The appendix will also show that paddy increased more than cent. per cent. in price during the latter half of the last decade. As is well-known those abnormal prices were entirely due to the great World-War. How long such high prices would be maintained, it is difficult to say though theories and prognostications about the subject are not wanting. The increase in the first half of the last decade which amounts to not less than 33 per cent. has however, occurred during quite normal times and it will be generally conceded that this natural pre-war increase would doubtless be maintained during the next 30 years. This view is also corroborated by the fact that at the end of three years after the cessation of the War, prices still stand higher than the pre-war ones by more than 45 per cent. To err on the safer side, I have valued the rents in kind in the last paragraph at 10 per cent. less than the prevailing Bazar rates. Even the pre-war rise is quite sufficient by itself to justify the proposals made in this report.

Wages.

37. Wages have risen considerably during the currency of the settlement. The last Kalyan report mentions 4 annas to a male and 3 annas to a female as the daily wages.

The present daily wages are :—

Agricultural	...	...	...	8—10 annas.
Ordinary	...	...	...	12 annas.
Skilled	...	...	...	Re. 1, annas 8.
Carpenters, Masons, etc.	...	...	...	Ra. 3 to 4.

38. The Railway works, schemes of the Development Department and the proximity of the large labour market of Bombay always create and maintain a constant demand for labour. Wages must rise in proportion to the rise in prices as the standard of minimum subsistence also rises. Labour is thus enjoying material prosperity and has no ground to complain.

Revenue History.

39. The area of unoccupied assessed land decreased steadily from 106 acres 28 gunthas during 1895-96 to 67 acres 9 gunthas in 1920-1921. As Mr. Hood remarks in the case of Panvel Taluka "this is a notable tribute to the moderation of the assessment and to the profits of agriculture especially when it is remembered that Panvel is a Taluka where the lure of Bombay with

its high wages is very strong" every word of this is applicable to the Ambernath Taluka with equal force. A sudden increase appears in the area of unoccupied land since 1921-22 owing to the addition to it of the occupied land acquired by Government for the Development purposes. The area of unoccupied land has thus risen from 67 acres 9 gunthas to 199 acres and 30 gunthas during the year 1921-22 only (Appendix M).

40. The remissions and other revenue history of the Taluka are shown in Appendix K. Excepting those in the beginning of the settlement, there are no remissions worth notice. There are only authorised suspensions of Rs. 3,807 granted during 1918-19 which was an abnormal year of deficient rainfall. The suspended revenue was all paid in, the very next year. As to coercive processes, 15 notices of demand were issued for arrears of about Rs. 500 on an average per year. There were no cases of penalty or attachments and sale of property for the recovery of arrears. The issue of notices goes to prove only wilful delay rather than inability to pay the assessment. The revenue having thus been recovered without the least pressure, the revenue history of the Taluka is entirely satisfactory.

General Summary.

41. From the foregoing remarks regarding the progress of the Taluka during the settlement under report, I arrive at the following conclusions:—

- (a) The climate is healthy except after the close of the monsoon when it is malarious. The rainfall is always seasonal and assured.
- (b) Communications and Railway facilities have improved. The Scheme of the Bombay Development Department to locate the mills here and their undertaking to provide every facility for the establishment of a satellite industrial area augur an unprecedented and prosperous future for the trade and industries of the Taluka.
- (c) Prices of the staple crops increased by 33 per cent. till the close of the pre-war period and to more than cent. per cent. since the war. The wealth of the Taluka must have proportionately increased by the boom in prices.
- (d) Agricultural stock has much improved and the number of milch cattle has enormously increased.
- (e) Land owners and agricultural labourers have been better off owing to the enormous rise in rents and agricultural wages respectively.
- (f) The price of land has steadily risen and now stands at more than 270 per cent. higher.
- (g) The incidence of assessment has become continually lighter and lighter.

42. In order to reach the standard assessment of 50 per cent. of the rent, the pitch of the present assessment, assuming that it was standard at the start of the expiring settlement would have to be raised cent. per cent. on the basis of prices alone though its enhancement is justifiable on other considerations also; but being limited by the 33 per-cent. rule nothing higher can be proposed.

Grouping and Rates.

43. The present group and rates are as follows:—

All the seven villages of the Taluka were included in the second group of the Kalyan Taluka at the last revision survey.

Maximum kharif rate.	Maximum warkas rate.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6 8 0	2 4 0

44. In my settlement proposals for the Kalyan Taluka I have proposed to keep all the villages surrounding this Taluka still in the same second group. Besides, the area is too small to admit of more than a single group and is quite homogeneous, as regards climate, modes of husbandry, etc.; all the villages of the Taluka must therefore be combined to form only one group I.

45. The former grouping of warkas land corresponded with that of Kharif. As every village in the Taluka has equal facilities for the export of grass either to Kalyan or to Badlapur, the grouping for warkas need not differ from that of kharif, at all.

46. Coming to rates, I have by now shown that the altered circumstances of the Taluka warrant an enormous increase in the rates in force. Mr. Anderson remarks on page 138 of the Land Revenue Code Rules in paragraph 4 of his note on the theory of Land Revenue and principles of assessment that "rents and sales of land form an incontrovertible basis for land settlement because they are based on the valuations made by the people themselves." I therefore proceed to base my proposals for rates on the considerations of prices of produce, prices of land and rents of lands.

47. During the last decade the average increase in prices was found to be 63 per cent. As I have already mentioned that the landlord here shares no expenses of the cultivation, he stands only to gain in all respects by the rise in prices. To maintain the assessment at the level at which it stood in the beginning of the current settlement, would it not be necessary to enhance it by 63 per cent. so as to keep pace with the prices?

48. If the Government were simply to fix the assessment in kind instead of in cash, they would have been equally benefited with the landlords by the rise in prices automatically without the least enhancement in assessments.

49. On the basis of sales too, a very high increase would be justified. Each acre of mixed kharif and warkas land, I find, was sold at a 134 per cent. higher price before the outbreak of the war and at 270 per cent. and above about the close of the current settlement. To bring the assessment up to its standard is not a proportionate increase in the assessment necessary?

50. From the preceding remarks about the lease value of land we have seen that rents have enormously increased. The present lease value is as high as 5.49 multiples of the assessment for kharif lands and 13.09 for warkas lands. These are the surest index set up by the people themselves in proof of the low pitch of the current assessments. The present assessments are only 18.2 per cent. of the rent for kharif and 7.6 per cent. of the rent for warkas lands. They will have therefore to be raised by no less than 175 per cent. in the case of kharif and 558 per cent. in the case of warkas lands to arrive at the standard assessment of 50 per cent. of the gross rents. I have therefore no hesitation in proposing the maximum enhancement of 33 per cent. which is all that is allowed under the rulings of Government.

51. (A) *For the old rice.*—Group 1-7 villages—maximum rate Rs. 8-10-0 (8 pies less proposed for facilitating calculations and keeping round figures).

It may be noted here that the rate proposed for all the villages surrounding this Taluka is Rs. 8-8-0 only which is the rate for villages of group II of Kalyan. The difference of 2 annas only between maximum rates for the villages of this Taluka and the contiguous villages of the Kalyan Taluka is not very great nay, a much larger excess would be quite reasonable as "the very creation of this separate Taluka and the initiation of Development work have at once created a different atmosphere".

52. (B) *For "New-Rice" lands.*—At this settlement there are no 'new rice' lands except the convertible (and largely converted) rabi and warkas lands which are covered by the imposition of Position Class to which I shall refer in detail later on. The old "New Rice" lands were assessed at the last revision at the dry crop maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0. It will now take the new dry crop maximum rate of Rs. 3 proposed hereafter thus involving an increase of 33.33 per cent.

53. (C) *For Rabi lands—(1) Ordinary Rabi.*—There is not much of this land in the Taluka. Such of the Rabi as is convertible into rice land has been

differentiated by the imposition of a Position Class and discussed subsequently. The ordinary Rabi goes with the ordinary Warkas and the same combined rate is proposed for both which is stated under ordinary Warkas.

54. (2) *Position Class Rabi*.—While sanctioning the rates for Rabi and Warkas lands, at the last revision, Government remarked in paragraph 5 of their Resolution No. 2826, dated 10th April 1895, "The question of imposing a position class in the case of any lands which may not have been examined with a view to recording facilities for conversion, as well as of the valuation to be assigned for assessment purposes to the position class when it has been or may be recorded, should be dealt with in accordance with the orders in G.R. No. 2514, dated 28th March 1895, and it should be distinctly understood that the revision classification operations are not to be regarded as complete or final until these orders have been carried out and the final result reported and approved". They then decided that it would be sufficient to calculate the assessment according to ordinary method and leave the differentiation of the superior soils, more especially of the rabi as compared with warkas to be provided for in the valuation to be assigned to the position class when it had been recorded. Government thus explicitly pointed out the two things yet left to be done, (1) the application of the position class and (2) the assignment of value to position class. The necessary examination with a view to recording the position class has since been done as can be seen from the classification books, but the second thing—assignment of a value to the position class does not seem to have been carried out. What was actually done was that in every case the first position class for rabi and warkas was denoted by four annas and two annas and the second position class by two annas and one anna respectively. These position class annas were added to the classification annas and the group maximum rate which is the same for rabi and warkas was then applied. The method practically amounted to fixing the valuation of first and second position class for rabi land at one-fourth and one-eighth of the combined rabi and warkas maximum rate per acre and of first and second position class for warkas at one-eighth and one-sixteenth of that rate respectively at the first revision. The present circumstances, however, warrant a great change in this procedure. In accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of G.R., R.D., No. 2514, dated 28th March 1895, it is now open to Government to assign a different valuation to position class to suit the altered conditions at this revision.

55. I selected five villages in quite different situations in the Kalyan Taluka and the village of Kohoj-Khuntivli in Ambernath Taluka and examined each and every position class warkas and rabi number, with a view to see how much land out of the position class area was actually converted into rice. From my enquiries, I found that out of 269 acres and 21½ gunthas on which position class was imposed 80 acres and 4½ gunthas, i.e., about 30 per cent. were so converted and this conversion has occurred without even the pressure which the imposition of standard assessment for the facility of conversion would have exerted. It is remarkable that the percentage of actual conversion (30 per cent.) coincides with that found in the Murbad Taluka in the villages inspected there though in this single village, Khoj-Khuntivli, the area of conversion amounts to only 21·1 per cent.

56. As for the remaining 70 per cent. despite the existence of natural facilities for their conversion, it does not seem to be carried out owing to sheer indifference and neglect of the land owners. The case would appear to resemble some of the rice lands lying uncultivated and unsown for lack of tenants paying high rentals.

57. As it is extremely difficult to get statistics of rents and sales for the Position Class pieces of lands alone a few only could be obtained among the above converted area, which however afford conclusive evidence about the value of such lands. 26½ gunthas assessed at Rupee 1 were sold for Rs. 25 while 11 acres and 39½ gunthas Rabi lands assessed at Rs. 39-0-3 fetch an annual rent of Rs. 303-7-0. The value of such lands by sales or leases is in fact quite similar to that of "old rice" not to speak of 'new rice' lands. When they actually grow rice

just as the Kharif lands already assessed as rice, do, there is no reason for their values to be otherwise. Looking to the very high figure of multiples (7.77) of assessment of the rent, the maximum possible rise in the assessment would doubtless appear to be justified. It must be noted that the maximum rate is to be that for new rice only, *i.e.*, Rs. 3 per acre which is the dry crop maximum rate as well for both rabi and warkas. I therefore propose the following method of assessment for position class rabi lands. As no rice land is classified over Rs. 1-4-0 the best, *i.e.*, 16 annas rabi land with 4 annas position class should be assessed like the 20 annas (Bhag annas) new rice lands and all other inferior rabi lands should be assessed less and less in proportion to their inferiority. The accompanying diagram (Appendix Z.1) will explain the method of the assessment from which a Jantri could be prepared to determine first the assessment of the land according to the Bhag annas of rabi classification and secondly the additional valuation that ought to be placed on the first or second position class imposed on that particular rabi land. By this method, most congruous and equitable results will be ensured.

58. For position class warkas and rabi no other treatment could be more fair, otherwise the occupant of new rice land who has used his facilities would have to pay more than the occupant of warkas and rabi (possessing the facilities), who has not. It would in effect amount to taxing improvements and rewarding idleness and neglect.

59. (D). *For Warkas Land.—(1) Ordinary Warkas.*—I have already shown that warkas land is very valuable here unlike that in the adjacent Taluka of Murbad. Though it costs absolutely nothing to the owner to grow its produce, the grass grown by nature, fetches him an unearned income of no less than Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre. Besides this, his own cattle graze there till July and the after-growth and brush-wood serve as material for rabiing the seed beds. The average out-turn per acre is 1,000 poolies which sell ordinarily for Rs. 15 at Kalyan and never less than Rs. 20 in Bombay. I myself had to pay at Kalyan Rs. 20 a thousand. Agricultural labourers too get Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 as cutting charges. Owners of Warkas land are therefore often the merchants themselves so that they can secure the whole profits of such land. The rare growing of hill-crops—Nagli, Vari, etc., is convincing evidence of the value of grass and the profits derived from it in this Taluka.

60. I have already proved that more than 500 per cent. increase in the current warkas rate would be justified in the present situation. I therefore recommend the maximum increase of 33 per cent. allowed under the statute.

Present Rate.			Proposed Rate.			Increase per cent.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
2	4	0	3	0	0	33.33

This rate is the same as proposed for the surrounding villages of the Kalyan Taluka.

61. It must also be remembered that since no warkas is classed above 4 annas except a small area of Bhatle, classed up to 6 annas the rate proposed above would really work out as follows:—

Bhatle land classed at 6 annas.			Warkas land classed at 4 annas.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	2	0	0	12	0

Even 33 per cent. increase in such pepper-corn rates would thus appear insignificant when worked out in practice.

62. (2) *Position Class Warkas.*—We have already seen (paragraph 54, position class rabi) that Government desired that position class should be given its proper value and that such valuations should be distinct and not in any way confused with the annas of classification of the rabi or warkas soil. From my

inspection of the 6 villages referred to in the same paragraph, I find that 1 acre 17 gunthas of position class warkas land assessed at Rs. 1-6-0 fetch an annual rent of Rs. 20-7-10 (multiple 16.4). Looking to this high multiple, the maximum possible rise in the assessment would doubtless appear to be justified. As in the position class Rabi, I propose the following method of assessment of position class warkas lands. The land should be first assessed to warkas assessment at its warkas classification and to this should be added enough to raise the highest scale well up to new rice maximum rate, *i.e.* Rs. 3 per acre. The lowest rate is hardly to be raised at all and all the intermediate grades of position class have to be raised in the proportionate degree. I append a diagram (Appendix Z.2) to illustrate the method from which a Jantri can be prepared to ascertain the valuation of the position class imposed on any particular warkas land. Such a treatment alone would be the fairest and most equitable method of assessing the present and prospective 'new rice' lands coming into existence since the last revision survey.

63. The total area of the whole Taluka of position class Warkas and Rabi is unfortunately not available and it is therefore not possible to say what the total result of the proposed method of assessment will be. But there would be a substantial increase exceeding 33 per cent. or often even passing the 100 per cent. limit on single holdings. The increase is doubtless justified as the new rice converted land sells and lets for prices utterly out of sight and reach of the pepper corn assessment the land now bears. Moreover it was plainly intended and notified 30 years ago that there should be a substantial increase because in 1895, owing to want of material and owing to want of examination of the problem Government had not enough to go upon. They therefore abandoned the levy of the standard assessment and gave 30 years' warning of their intention to levy much more at this settlement.

64. The adjoining Talukas in which revised rates have recently been sanctioned by Government are Karjat and Panvel of the Kolaba District. The proposed rates compare favourably with the rates approved for the neighbouring Talukas:—

Karjat.		Panvel.		Ambernath.		Kalyan (proposed).	
Kharif.	Warkas.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Kharif.	Warkas.
Rs. a. p. 7 4 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 8 0	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3 8 0
6 12 0	1 12 0	8 8 0	4 4 0	8 10 0	3 0 0	8 8 0	3 0 0
5 8 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	2 8 0
			<i>Group I.</i>				
			<i>Group II.</i>				
			<i>Group III.</i>				

65. The net result of the above proposals (excepting the increase due to the proposed valuation of the position class) can be summed up as follows:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Previous assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase per cent.
1	7	8,763	11,641	32.84

Appendix L shows the details.

The total increase is thus just a fraction below 33 per cent. The 66 per cent. limit is not exceeded in the case of any individual village.

66. Finally, I request that if the proposals are approved the settlement may be sanctioned for the usual term of 30 years. Under the existing rules for the Konkan given on page 200 of the survey and settlement Manual, Igatpuri concessions have to be extended before the full increases are levied,

instructions for which may therefore kindly be issued. The proposals apply only to the assessed agricultural lands and not to lands used for non-agricultural purposes. The Pot-Kharaba included in any survey numbers will now be liable to non-agricultural rates if used for such purposes and should be excluded from the survey guarantee as contemplated in the Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 10438 dated 27th August 1917.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. J. DIKSHIT,

Assistant Settlement Officer for Ambarnath Taluka.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Ambernath Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1922	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	This Taluka was newly constituted in 1921 and rain is only recorded for 1922. The Director of Agriculture has no previous separate record for this Taluka and hence the figures are mentioned as supplied by the Mamlatdar.
Average													

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Ambernath Taluka of the Bombay Suburban Collectorate.

Number of Village.	Cultivated and Uncultivated area.										Crops (Details of Column 2).							
	Gross cropped area (T. F. XX).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for Cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for Cultivation.		Gross area.	I—Cereals and II—Pulses.							
								Forest.	Other (including.)		Rice.	Wart.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	RAgi.	Maize.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group I.—7 villages.	3,357	...	19	3,338	1,318	4,656	97	1,064	1,392	7,109	1,396	3	...	...	...	53	2	
																		Percentage on gross cropped area. 41.58 08 1.57 05

Number of Village.	Crops (Details of Column 2)—concl.																		
	I—Cereals and II—Pulses.—concl.			Oil Seeds.					Condiments and Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	
	Gram.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	TH.	Rape.	Groundnut.	Others.		Total.	Cane.	Palm trees.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.			Others.	Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Group I.—7 villages.	...	3	1,457	...	4	2	2	12	18	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,875	663
	...	08	43.40	...	11	...	05	85	58	17	...	...	...	08	...	...	...	55.85	...

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as for Census of 1921 for Ambernath Taluka.

Agricultural Population.				Total.	Non-Agricultural Population.	Remarks.
Having interest in land.						
Tenants and Sub-sharers.	Other Land holders.	Labourers.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
617	81	1,150	1,848	234		

The Director of Agriculture cannot give the figures separate for filling this Appendix for this Taluka, as this Taluka is separately created since recently and hence the figures are mentioned as supplied by the Mamlatdar of Ambernath.

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the seven Government villages in the Ambernath Taluka during the year 1922-23.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.*		
	Oxen.	He- Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He- Buffaloes.	Cows.	She- Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffa- loe calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18 92-93. 7	449	153	...	...	4	...	469	72	619	59	1,829
1922-23. 7	630	131	38	...	...	...	691	178	612	63	2,386

Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies (including Foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i. e., of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1892-93. 7	2	...	197	264	.....	3	67	...
1922-23. 7	1	...	191	279	.....	10	112	41

*Note—Animals are reckoned as Calves up to the time they commence work if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, Industries, etc., in the villages of the Ambernath Taluka.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Flour Mill.	Chemical Mill.	Leather Mill.	Oil Engine pumps.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...

APPENDIX F.

[FORM V. F.-16].

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of Water Supply in the seven Government villages of the Ambernath Taluka, Bombay Suburban District, for the year 1922-23.

Group.	Number of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like'							Tanks.				
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1892-93 I	7	...	...	10	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922-23. I	7	...	...	20	26	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	2

Group.	Number of villages.	Tanks—concltd.				Other Sources.							
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1892-93 I	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
1922-23. I	7	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhodkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay Suburban District.	For Irrigation ...	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ambernath Taluka.	For drinking supply of human beings but not for Irrigation ...	20	25	2	---	---	---
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc. ...	2	6	1	3	---	4
	In disuse ...	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Total ...	22	32	3	3	---	4

APPENDIX G-I

Selling value of Mixed lands in the Government villages of Ambernath Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1906-07 to 1910-11.				1911-12 to 1915-16.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Number of times of assessment represented by price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Number of times of assessment of price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Ambernath	34 12	52 14	2,080 0 0	39-33	2 34	1 8 0	20 0 0	20-0
2	Chikhaldoli	23 11	95 14	3,746 0 0	39-71	53 14	124 2 0	2,185 0 0	17-50
3	Javasi	53 2	96 4	2,950 0 0	30-64	77 37	156 2 0	15,000 0 0	96-07
4	Kansai	23 2	64 4	1,330 0 0	19-22	26 12	54 14 0	1,463 0 0	25-66
5	Kohoj-Khuniavli	17 0	52 10	200 0 0	3-82	363	36 694 8 0	17,646 0 0	27-33
6	Morivli	55 5	109 8	1,782 0 0	16-27	43 1	72 12 0	2,339 0 0	31-71
7	Vadavli	19 20	61 12	1,589 0 0	19-46	27 27	73 3 0	1,800 0 0	63-35
	Total	235 12	553 2	13,627 0 0	---	600	11,182 1 0	40,464 0 0	---
	Per acre	---	2 6 7	57 14 7	24-67	---	1 15 6	67 7 0	34-25

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1916-17 to 1920-21.				1921-22 and 1922-23.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Number of times of assessment represented by price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Number of times of assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Ambernath	1 56	2 8 0	100 0 0	23-57	---	---	---	---
2	Chikhaldoli	41 3	63 12 0	4,007 0 0	60-24	4 15	4 0 0	179 0 0	42-5
3	Javasi	15 32	39 6 0	1,243 0 0	29-73	51 9	75 6 0	10,300 0 0	134-26
4	Kansai	28 32	62 4 0	2,766 0 0	33-66	12 36	27 0 0	3,636 8 0	134-86
5	Kohoj-Khuniavli	56 17	145 0 0	8,244 0 0	56-65	30 10	62 4 0	10,115 0 0	22-97
6	Morivli	20 6	17 9 0	675 0 0	33-13	8 6	15 2 0	2,000 0 0	132-33
7	Vadavli	23 17	61 6 0	4,130 0 0	61-29	13 32	10 14 0	2,600 0 0	27-23
	Total	202 23	419 13 0	21,065 0 0	---	130 28	214 10 0	33,521 8 0	---
	Per acre	---	2 1 1	104 0 4	50-18	---	1 12 5	233 11 0	134-23

APPENDIX G-II.

Selling value of Warkas lands in the Government villages of Ambernath Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1906-07 to-1910-11.				1911-12 to 1915-16.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Number of times of assessment represented by price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Number of times of assessment of price.
5	Kohojkhuntivli ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1916-17 to 1920-21.				1921-22 and 1922-23.			
		Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Number of times of assessment represented by price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Number of times of assessment represented by price.
5	Kohojkhuntivli ...	A. g. 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 175 0 0	A. g. 1400 0	A. g. 1 29	Rs. a. p. 0 15 0	Rs. a. p. 700 0 0	A. g. 746 6
	Per acre ...	...	0 13 4	1166 10 8	...	...	0 8 8	405 1 1	...

APPENDIX H-I.

Leases of lands Kharip, in the villages of Ambernath Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiples of rent represented by the assessment.	Indices.
1	Ambernath ...	1 0	5 0 0	31 8 0	6.3	20 7 0
2	Chikhhololi ...	7 14	40 1 6	205 4 0	5.11	16 9 0
3	Javasai ...	3 34	22 2 0	122 8 0	5.56	18 1 0
6	Morivli ...	1 34	9 13 9	73 12 0	7.46	24 4 0
7	Vadavli ...	1 16	10 0 0	45 10 0	4.56	14 13 0
	Total ...	15 18	87 1 3	478 10 0	5 49	.....
	Per acre ...	.....	5 10 2	30 15 7	.....	.....

APPENDIX H-II.

Leases of lands Warkas in the villages of Ambernath Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiples of rent represented by the assessment.	Indices.
1	Ambernath ...	163 32	68 7 0	1,200 0 0	17.53	19 11 0
3	Javasai ...	88 20	46 0 0	900 0 0	6.52	7 5 0
	Total ...	252 12	114 7 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
	Per acre ...	.....	0 7 3	5 14 1	13.09	.....

APPENDIX H-III.

Leases of lands Mixed in the villages of Ambernath Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment.			Rent.			Multiples of rent represented by the assessment.	Indices.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Ambernath	632	35	1,024	8	0	5,066	0	0	4-95	15	0	0
2	Chikhalohi	23	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	6	6	521	8	0	6-30	22	1	0
3	Javasai	74	12	211	2	0	896	0	0	4-24	14	13	0
4	Kansai	63	6	182	2	0	928	0	0	5-09	16	8	0
5	Kohoj-Khumbavi	67	10	164	2	0	754	4	0	4-61	14	15	0
6	Morvhi	3	0	10	14	3	63	0	0	5-79	13	13	0
	Total	864	32	1,677	2	9	8,268	12	0	4-94			
	Per acre			1	15	0	9	9	5				

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Ambernath Taluka from 1894 to 1922 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.					
	Rice in husk.		Cleansed rice.		Nagli.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1894		S. 14 Ch. 5	S. 7 Ch. 12	S. 15 Ch. 7		
1895		15 12	8 4	18 0		
1896		16 5	8 6	15 14		
1897		14 13	6 7	10 13		
1898		17 12	8 2	14 2		
1899		18 12	7 11	12 9		
1900		14 0	9 6	11 9		
1901		18 2	10 5	13 15		
1902		20 5	10 10			
1903		18 12	10 6	19 1		
1904		17 11	11 7	21 9		
1905		18 9	10 12	18 14		
1906		14 9	9 2	15 4		
1907		16 13	8 2	14 0		
1908		15 5	7 2	13 6		
1909		17 5	8 13	13 0		
1910		18 1	9 11	14 3		
1911		14 2	7 15	13 8		
1912		12 8	7 2	11 1		
1913		12 13	7 9	10 14		
1914		12 6	7 6	10 11		
1915		12 6	7 6	12 3		
1916		11 15	6 15	12 7		
1917		10 4	6 12	13 6		
1918		8 14	5 8	10 7		
1919		6 8	5 7	6 14		
1920		8 5	4 7			
1921		8 9	4 10			
1922		9 6	4 4			

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Ambarnath.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
Group.	I.	7 Villages.	Old maximum. New maximum.	Rate 6-8-0 Rate 8-10-0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1895-1896	7,579 0 0	898 0 0	.....	.....
1896-1897	7,579 0 0	898 0 0	.....	895 0 0
1897-1898	7,579 0 0	898 0 0	.....	.....
1898-1899	7,978 0 0	493 0 0	.....	.....
1899-1900	7,978 0 0	494 0 0	.....	180 0 0
1900-1901	7,978 0 0	494 0 0	.....	.....
1901-1902	8,585 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
1902-1903	8,585 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0
1903-1904	8,585 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0
1904-1905	8,489 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0
1905-1906	8,586 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0
1906-1907	8,586 0 0	.....	.....	18 0 0
1907-1908	8,586 0 0	.....	.....	181 0 0
1908-1909	8,586 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-1910	8,586 0 0	161 0 0	.....	.....
1910-1911	8,568 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-1912	8,570 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
1912-1913	8,570 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-1914	8,576 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-1915	8,576 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-1916	8,578 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	8,586 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....
1917-1918	8,584 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	8,587 0 0	.....	8,807 0 0	.....
1919-1920	8,585 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	9,147 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0
1921-1922	8,757 0 0	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals.

Number.	Name of village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden & Rabi.			Total.		
			Dry Crop.	Rice.	Rabi & Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I.—			(These villages were settled at the time of the first revision survey of Kalyan Taluka and at that time they were in the second Group of Kalyan Taluka.)														
			R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	R. a. p.	Ac.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	R. a. p.
1	Ambarnath	I	2 4 0	6 8 0	2 4 0	1,144	496	...	235	1,210	...	9	12	...	1,288	1,717	...
2	Chikhaloli	"	"	"	"	606	237	...	233	1,066	...	46	68	...	684	1,421	...
3	Javsal	"	"	"	"	430	169	...	146	607	...	12	22	...	588	798	...
4	Kansai	"	"	"	"	510	233	...	252	1,250	...	4	11	...	766	1,484	...
5	Kohoj-Khun- thivi.	"	"	"	"	487	185	...	329	1,583	...	24	35	...	820	1,808	...
6	Morivli	"	"	"	"	477	195	...	158	793	...	27	43	...	663	1,031	...
7	Vadavali	"	"	"	"	125	55	...	90	442	...	8	12	...	223	509	...
	Total		2 4 0	6 8 0	2 4 0	3,759	1,609	0 6 8	1,443	6,951	4 18 1	130	203	1 8 11	6,931	8,763	1 10 9

APPENDIX L—contd.
For Seven villages in Ambarnath Taluka.

1 Number.	2 Number of Villages.	BY REVENUE SETTLEMENT.												14 Percentage Increase.			
		Maximum Rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden & Rabi.				Total.		
		19 Dry-crop.	20 Rice.	21 Rabi & Garden.	22 Area.	23 Assessment.	24 Average.	25 Area.	26 Assessment.	27 Average.	28 Area.	29 Assessment.	30 Average.		31 Area.	32 Assessment.	33 Average.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Ambarnath	3 0 0	8 10 0	3 0 0	1,144	680	—	235	1,026	—	9	15	—	1,28	2,352	—	32.93
2	Chikhaloli	—	—	—	606	323	—	292	1,045	—	26	21	—	254	1,529	—	32.21
3	Javnai	—	—	—	430	225	—	146	825	—	12	29	—	692	1,653	—	32.79
4	Kansai	—	—	—	519	297	—	352	1,659	—	4	15	—	768	1,871	—	32.74
5	Koboj-Khantivi	—	—	—	457	247	—	329	2,302	—	21	47	—	820	2,322	—	32.63
6	Motivli	—	—	—	477	260	—	138	1,062	—	27	57	—	662	1,342	—	32.29
7	Vadavali	—	—	—	125	73	—	90	327	—	8	16	—	229	604	—	32.22
	Total	3 0 0	8 10 0	3 0 0	3,653	2,145	0 0 1	1,492	9,225	6 6 3	130	271	2 1	3,521	11,641	2 2 10	32.78

Summary of Rates—

Proposed groups.	Number of villages.	Current rate.		Proposed rate.		Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Rice	7	6 8 0	8 10 0	32.93	0 5 2		
Dry-crop	7	2 4 0	3 0 0	32.22	0 5 2		

APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in Seven villages of Ambarnath Taluka.

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.			Unoccupied Government Land.	
		For 1901.	For 1911.	For 1921.	Area.	
					At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ambarnath	445	425	452	1 13½	1 13½
2	Chikhaloli	361	358	307	81 3¼	66 11½
3	Javnai	294	265	233	0 23	0 19
4	Kansai	321	325	315	4 14½	44 ½
5	Koboj-Khantivi	573	463	532	0 37½	62 14½
6	Motivli	177	175	203	7 31½	0 27½
7	Vadavali	—	—	—	9 32½	24 20½
	Total	2,196	2,080	2,062	108 28½	199 30

APPENDIX N.

Ambarnath Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Formerly these seven villages were included in the second group of Kalyan Taluka and their revision survey papers have been included in the papers of the Kalyan Taluka which are published in selection C. C. C, II New series of 1895.

M. J. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Ambarnath Taluka.

No. S.R.V—3.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd October 1923.

From

H. St. C. SMITH, Esq.,
Ag. Collector, Bombay Suburban District;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF
LAND RECORDS, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.

Subject :—Second Revision Settlement of Ambarnath Taluka.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from the Assistant Settlement Officer and to state that I agree with the proposals made by Mr. Dikshit and to recommend that they may be accepted.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) H. SMITH,
Ag. Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

No. 72 of 1923.

Bombay, 24th October 1923.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, for submission to Government.

2. The rise in the prices of produce and the increase in the sale and leasing value of land as well as the general advancement of the taluka fully justify the proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer as regards rates.

3. An extract from a letter No. S.T.—405 of 25th August 1923 from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona, is attached. For reasons given in it it would seem desirable that the period of guarantee should be fixed at 15 years.

4. The question of the valuation of the position class for rabi and warkas land should be dealt with on whatever lines are accepted for Kalyan Taluka.

(Signed) J. R. MARTIN,
Settlement Commissioner and Director
of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division.

Extract from letter No. 405 of 25th August 1923 from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona, referred to.

“The only other point which might be open to some argument is the settlement for 30 years. Even for ordinary talukas in the present unsettled state of prices and economic conditions I feel grave doubt as to the possibility of maintaining any settlement so long as 30 years; but in the case of Ambarnath we hope that there will be quite a special degree of development within the next 25 years. And before 30 years would elapse these hopes will either be realised or not. In either case I doubt if we should not reserve the option of reconsidering the settlement after a shorter interval, say 15 years. Should there be no remarkable change we could then continue the rates say for the next 15 years; but on the other hand if the change has been marked and obvious it will be very unjust to one or other of the two parties, the public and the landholders of Ambarnath, if the settlement is not adjusted to the change.”

25

No. S.R.V.—1.

Bombay, 29th October 1923.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, has nothing to add to his remarks made as Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division.

(Signed) J. R. MARTIN,
Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division.

Revision Settlement.

Ambernath Taluka, Bombay Suburban District.

Second — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 9629.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, No. S.R.V.—I dated 29th October 1923—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below,* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Ambernath Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District.

* Letter from Mr. M. J. Dikshit, Assistant Settlement Officer for the Murbad and Kalyan Talukas of the Thana District and the Ambernath Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District, No. 551 dated 5th September 1923.

Letter from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, No. S.R.V.—3 dated 22nd October 1923.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division, No. 72 dated 24th October 1923.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of the Ambernath Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District. This taluka consists only of seven villages situated in the middle of the Kalyan Taluka. It was brought into existence in 1921 in connection with the industrial development of Ambernath and the land in its immediate vicinity.

2. The Settlement officer's proposal for placing the seven villages in one group is approved and the following revised rates proposed by him are sanctioned:—

Dry crop	Rice	Rabi and garden
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
3 0	8 10	3 0

The usual Bhiwandi concessions should be applied.

3. Government do not approve the application to this taluka of the method of assessment of "position class" land sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5511 dated 25th July 1922, as the rates now sanctioned yield an increase of 32.84 per cent. and the application of that method would result in the permissible limit of 33 1/3 per cent. being exceeded.

4. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-26, levied from the revenue year 1926-27 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,
The Collector, Bombay Suburban District,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division.

The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Accountant General,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX L

REVISED

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied

1 Number	2 Name of village	3 No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
	GOVERNMENT VILLAGES Group No. II		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ambernath	...	{ R. 2 4 V. 2 4 }	{ S. 6 8 N. 2 4 }	...	{ R. 8 V. 1,022 }	12 495	1 8 0 0 7 9	S. 206 N. 13	1,189 21	5 12 4 1 9 10	...	...	...	1,249	1,716	1 6 0
2	Chikhaloli	...	{ R. 2 4 V. 2 4 }	{ S. 6 8 N. 2 4 }	...	{ R. 35 V. 473 }	53 253	1 8 3 0 8 7	S. 157 N. 13	807 20	5 6 1 1 8 8	...	...	...	631	1,133	1 12 9
3	Jawasai	...	{ R. 2 4 V. 2 4 }	{ S. 6 8 N. 2 4 }	...	{ R. 11 V. 341 }	22 150	2 0 0 0 7 4	S. 99 N. 21	496 34	5 0 2 1 9 11	...	...	...	472	702	1 7 9
4	Kanasai	...	{ R. 2 4 V. 2 4 }	{ S. 6 8 N. 2 4 }	...	{ R. ... V. 233 }	... 123	0 0 0 0 8 2	S. 54 N. 4	321 5	5 15 3 1 4 0	...	...	...	297	448	1 8 1
5	Kohoj-Khuntwali	...	{ R. 2 4 V. 2 4 }	{ S. 6 8 N. 2 4 }	...	{ R. 2 V. 233 }	3 121	1 8 0 0 8 9	S. 111 N. 25	589 38	5 4 11 1 8 4	...	...	...	371	751	2 0 5
6	Morawali	...	{ R. 2 4 V. 2 4 }	{ S. 6 8 N. 2 4 }	...	{ R. 2 V. 347 }	5 163	2 8 0 0 7 9	S. 63 N. 5	348 7	5 3 3 1 6 5	...	...	...	417	528	1 4 3
7	Vadawali	...	{ R. 2 4 V. 2 4 }	{ S. 6 8 N. 2 4 }	...	{ R. ... V. 37 }	... 44	0 0 0 0 8 1	S. 7 N. 1	28 1	4 0 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	95	73	0 12 4
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	{ R. 53 V. 2,742 }	95 1,353	1 10 3 0 7 11	S. 690 N. 82	3,754 126	5 7 2 1 8 7	...	...	...	3,572	5,352	1 7 11

APPENDIX L

land in Ambernath Taluka of Bombay Suburban District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT															Percentage increase	Name of village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33			
Rs. s.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
{ R. 3 0 V. 3 0 }	{ S. 8 10 N. 3 0 }	...	{ R. 8 V. 1,023 }	16 658	{ 0 0 0 0 10 4 }	S. 206 N. 13	1,579 29	{ 7 10 7 2 8 8 }	...	...	...	1,249	2,282	1 18 3	32-98	Ambernath	1
{ R. 3 0 V. 3 0 }	{ S. 8 10 N. 3 0 }	...	{ R. 35 V. 473 }	71 390	{ 2 0 5 0 13 9 }	S. 150 N. 18	1,017 27	{ 6 11 10 1 . 8 }	...	...	...	631	1,505	2 6 1	32-93	Ohikhaloli	2
{ R. 3 0 V. 3 0 }	{ S. 8 10 N. 3 0 }	...	{ R. 11 V. 341 }	29 199	{ 2 8 7 0 9 4 }	S. 99 N. 21	659 45	{ 6 10 4 2 2 3 }	...	...	...	473	931	1 15 7	32-62	Jawasai	3
{ R. 3 0 V. 3 0 }	{ S. 8 10 N. 3 0 }	...	{ R. ... V. 239 }	... 163	{ ... 0 10 11 }	S. 54 N. 4	427 7	{ 7 14 6 1 13 0 }	...	...	...	297	597	2 0 2	33-26	Kanasai	4
{ R. 3 0 V. 3 0 }	{ S. 8 10 N. 3 0 }	...	{ R. 2 V. 333 }	5 161	{ 2 8 0 0 9 8 }	S. 111 N. 25	781 51	{ 7 0 7 2 0 8 }	...	...	...	371	998	2 11 0	32-89	Kohoj-Khantwali	5
{ R. 3 0 V. 3 0 }	{ S. 8 10 N. 3 0 }	...	{ R. 2 V. 367 }	7 223	{ 3 8 0 0 9 9 }	S. 63 N. 5	462 9	{ 7 5 4 1 13 10 }	...	...	...	417	701	1 10 10	32-77	Morawali	6
{ R. 3 0 V. 3 0 }	{ S. 8 10 N. 3 0 }	...	{ R. ... V. 57 }	... 58	{ ... 0 10 10 }	S. 7 N. 1	38 1	{ 5 6 10 1 0 0 }	...	...	...	95	97	1 0 4	33-78	Vadawali	7
...	...	...	{ R. 58 V. 2,742 }	128 1,852	{ 2 3 4 0 10 10 }	S. 690 N. 82	4,962 162	{ 7 8 1 2 0 10 }	...	...	...	2,573	7,111	2 0 2	32-90	Grand Total.	