Government of Madras

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

(Irrigation)

G.O. No. 2731 I., 13th December 1934

Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Localization of ayacut—Report of Special Officers —Orders passed.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 31st January 1934, No. H. 44 38/33-1.

C. F. BRACKENBURY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., B.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, through the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Madras, 26th July 1933, No. 1498/33-C-1.

I forward herewith a copy of the report submitted by the special officers appointed in G.Os. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932 and No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, to investigate into the unauthorized extensions of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern Delta together with the remarks of the Executive Engineer and the Collector thereon and a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter containing his remarks on the points raised by the Collector and on the suggestions of the Executive Engineer. The special officers' report and the Superintending Engineer's conclusions and recommendations thereon are fully endorsed by me, with the one exception, viz., that in regard to the fixing of a time-limit for the transplantation of ' precarious wet lands ' (vide paragraph 7 of the Executive Engineer's letter and paragraph 6, sub-paragraph 3, of the Superintending Engineer's remarks). The Superintending Engineer's fears that influential ryots lower down will usurp the supply at the expense of the legitimate ayacut appear to me to be far-fetched, since, when the water passes along the channel, each source will get its due share of supply and the balance only will reach the tail-end where alone almost all the precarious wet lands lie. Such lands may therefore be allowed to be cultivated without prescribing any time-limit, since such late cultivation would in practice, result in the lands not being cultivated at all; since such late cultivation, with its liability to damage by submersion, will give but a very poor return which would not suffice to cover even the expenses of cultivation.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, dated 1st July 1933, No. 346 I.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern Delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization Special Officers' report.]

I forward herewith a copy of the report of the Special Officers engaged on the localization work in the Kistna Eastern Delta, vide G.O. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, and G.O. No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, together with their forwarding letter and a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155 S.E., dated 12th May 1933, forwarding this report. A copy of the report was sent to the Collector at the same time and he has raised certain questions and made certain suggestions in his R.O.C.A. No. 2-9423/30, dated 5th May 1933. A copy of this letter of the Collector and my replies thereto wherein also I have added my further remarks on the Executive Engineer's proposals where I differ from them, are attached.

(2)

Letter from M.R.Ry. M. RAJARATNAM Garu, B.A., Special Deputy Collector, Ayacut Duty, and M.R.Ry. M. B. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Special Localization Subdivision, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, dated 23rd April 1933, No. 341 E.

[*Reference.*—Irrigation—Kistna Eastern Delta—Localization of wet ayacut—Final report by special staff.]

In enclosing our final report on the localization of wet ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta, we submit the following.

2. The area under existing wet ayacut under various heads such as, settlement wet, mamul wet, bapat wet (irrigation with standing permission), etc., is acres 4,33,998·61 and the inclusion proposed by us now comes to acres 48,101·435, i.e., acres 424,248,005 under long crop and acres 57,852·04 under short crop. This excludes acres 13,408·65 under precarious wet and conditional permission which could not be brought into wet ayacut for obvious reasons, i.e., being submersible, lying outside the periphery of wet ayacut or having no regular recognized source of irrigation.

3. The extents now proposed for inclusion fall under the following classes:—

	ACRES.
Out of included dry lands	5,955·125
Out of suspense list	2,636·31
Out of extension list	1,043·65
Out of eksal wet lands	1,236·77
Out of conditional permission or non-guaranteed lands	7,536·82
Out of extent under unauthorized irrigation	13,858·91
Out of dry lands and assessed waste	14,932·48
Out of poramboke lands	901·37
Total ..	48,101·435

A note is made in the villagewar lists as to which of these extents now proposed for inclusion require lowering. As dry lands and some of the poramboke lands not so far irrigated are proposed for inclusion now for the first time, some provision has to be made to enable the ryots to bring the lands to a commandable level. Only such of the dry and poramboke lands as lie within the periphery of the wet ayacut or lie in proximity to the existing wet lands have been proposed for inclusion.

As inclusion fees can, under existing rules, be paid in five annual instalments, time for bringing the lands now proposed for inclusion to a commandable level may likewise be extended or limited to a period of five years.

Failure to bring the lands to a commandable level or to pay the required inclusion fees results in the exclusion later on, of the new inclusions from the wet ayacut in which case other lands lying within the periphery of the wet ayacut or which can conveniently come into it from the lands now retained as precarious wet or conditional permission lands can be brought into the wet ayacut. But this can only be at the end of five years.

With the exception of this contingency, the proposals now submitted can be treated as final for the Kistna Eastern Delta leaving aside the lands coming under the Divi Island East Bank Canal and Pedalanka Channel Projects.

The figures for the whole delta as a result of our present proposal, are given below for easy reference:—

	ACRES.
Proposed wet ayacut as above—East Bank Canal extension (42,000 for Divi Island and 42,000 for East Bank Canal main land)	482,100·045
	84,000
Pedalanka channel (additional)	10,833·38
Area reserved for localization in Jinjeru village	129·25
Area of included dry lands which require lowering by 1 foot and below and recommended for inclusion if applied for ..	526·00
Total ..	5,77,588·675

Only such of the lands as are absolutely uncommandable being generally too high, or are irrigated and irrigable only by lift or cross-bunding or are irrigable only by drainage water are excluded. In the case of included dry lands, we have included all lands up to 1 foot in height, subject to lowering, with the exception of acres 526·00 similarly situated, for which the parties have not yet applied for inclusion, but we find no objection from a localization point of view for their inclusion, later on, on application as the land fit in nicely into the wet ayacut. If this is done, only such of the included dry lands as are above one foot in height will have been excluded; and there are acres 1,836·05 of such land.

4. The total extent under unauthorized irrigation is acres 18,691·39, and acres 13,858·91 of this have been included in the yacut.

Excluding the area taken to precarious wet, the actual exclusion under this head comes to 641·34 acres or 3·4 per cent of the total unauthorized irrigation.

5. Subsequent to the preparation of lists of included dry lands by the Settlement department under various classes A, B, C, D and E, some of the lands are made commandable and this accounts for the variations between Special Settlement Officer's figures and those furnished now. In the course of our enquiry we found that some of the parties paid inclusion fees subsequent to the preparation of lists by the Special Settlement Officer, and in the absence of original challans it has not been possible to verify the actual payment. We therefore request that all cases of included dry lands shown in our lists as having paid the inclusion fees may be got verified by the Taluk Tahsildars.

A. List of lands to be excluded from the list of included dry lands.

B. List of included dry lands which require to be transferred to wet.

C. List of included dry lands which will be transferred to wet as soon as they are brought under wet cultivation.

D. List of included dry lands in respect of which inclusion fees will be invited.

E. List of included dry lands which paid the inclusion fee in full but which have been irrigated only in part.

6. As suggested in our final report, it seems necessary to impress on the minds of the not included in our list will result in heavy penalization. We have actually come across cases where ryots have lowered lands subsequent to inspection by the Revenue Inspectors, supervisors and ourselves. Further extension has therefore to be rigorously stopped.

7. It only remains for us to recommend that in cases of irrigation of lands now included in our proposal, whether under regular ayacut or under precarious wet, no penalties are to be levied, provided irrigation is regular and not by illegal or unauthorized means. Most of these lands are even now under actual irrigation and it seems but fair to allow such irrigation to continue where it does not interfere with supply of water to registered wet lands.

Final report on the localization of wet ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta.

1. *History of the growth of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern Delta.*—In G.O. No. 39 I., dated 3rd February 1911, the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern Delta was fixed at 420,000 acres. The irrigated area has been gradually increasing, and in 1917 the area under irrigation went up to nearly 451,220 acres of which nearly 50,000 acres of dry lands were being irrigated with annual permits called 'water applications'. The approval of water applications entailed considerable work both in the Public Works and Revenue Departments. The Public Works Department found it difficult to regulate supply to the several channels, as they had no definite figures about the correct extent to be supplied under each channel. To put an end to these water applications and to localize and fix the ayacut of the delta, a special division assisted by a Special Revenue staff worked from 1917 to 1921 and as a result, the ayacut of the delta was fixed in G.O. No. 336 I., dated 3rd October 1924, at 430,000 acres. In fixing this ayacut an extent of 10,600 acres of settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair area below + 7·00 contour was excluded from the delta ayacut and treated as a separate Collair zone. In G.O. No. 49 I., dated 23rd January 1926, the ayacut of the delta was fixed at 430,300 acres, to enable the Collector of Kistna to assign 300 acres of wet lands to ex-military men. As already stated, about 10,600 acres of settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair area were treated as a separate Collair zone outside the delta ayacut. These were permitted to be irrigated with the aid of Collair water supplemented by surplus canal water. If canal water is not supplied to Collair lands in the early stages of the transplantation season, it is not possible to raise a successful crop. On repeated representation Government accepted the inclusion of 11,000 acres (viz., 10,600 acres of wet lands + 400 acres of dry lands interspersed amidst wet areas) of Collair area in the delta ayacut and raised the ayacut to 441,300 acres in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926. Small patches of dry lands amidst wet areas were not included by the localization party of 1921. A list of these was made out subsequently as demands came in for inclusion under a head called 'suspense list' with the idea of including them in the ayacut. In G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, the ayacut of the delta was raised to 445,300 acres with a view to include as much of the suspense list lands as is possible.

2. *Present stage of irrigation.*—(*a*) In the *Kistna District Gazette* of May 1921, dry lands were notified for inclusion subject to

(1) Payment of inclusion fee of Rs. 25 an acre, and

(2) alteration of the levels of lands to make them fit for irrigation by direct flow. Where both the conditions are fulfilled, the lands are registered as wet by the settlement party, and the rest are continued as dry under a head called 'Included dry lands.' There are at present 8,317·18 acres under this head.

(*b*) Small patches of dry lands amidst wet areas were not included by the localization party of 1921. Subsequently, as requisition for their inclusion came in, they were entered under a list called "Suspense list." The idea was that these lands should be included in place of those which do not fulfil the inclusion conditions of 1921. There are 2,811·29 acres under this list.

(*c*) The Settlement Officer during the course of his inspection prepared lists of compact blocks of 25 acres and more, which are commandable by direct flow and as such are suitable for inclusion. These lands are kept under " Extension list " and rank next to those in the suspense list. The total extent under this list is 1,122·79 acres.

(*d*) In certain villages there are still certain dry lands for which water applications are being accepted year after year, and those are called " Eksal wet lands." There are 2,833·50 acres to be dealt with under this head.

(*e*) In G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, Government directed the levy of single water-rate for tail-end lands cultivated with wet paddy by drainage water in the delta taluks of Godavari, Kistna, and Guntur, provided water is not taken by breaching the channels. Again G.O. No. 11 I., dated 6th January 1922, was passed permitting cultivation without penalty of precarious wet lands (i.e., lands that are low and subject to involuntary flow). There is no obligation on the part of the Government to supply water to these lands and they are unfit for any other crop except wet paddy. These lands are styled *Conditional permission or non-guaranteed wet lands* and there are 15,128·88 acres coming under this head.

(*f*) Subsequent to the installation of 6 feet shutters over the Kistna anicut in 1925 it was possible to draw more water in the canals at a higher level. The ryots, thinking that a good extent of the dry lands will be included in the ayacut with the increased supply available, and aided indirectly by the consideration shown in the matter of penalization, took to rapid development of irrigation of dry lands. These are classed as *unauthorized irrigation* and the area so irrigated is acres 18,691·39.

(*g*) There are vast extents of *poramboke lands* (mostly in proprietary villages) cultivated with wet paddy.

3. *Necessity for the present localization.*—The total extent as per all the lists mentioned above including the existing registered wet ayacut is 482,904 acres excluding poramboke cultivation.

	ACRES.
Area registered as wet	433,999
Area in included dry list	8,317
Area in suspense list	2,811
Area in extension list	1,123
Area in Eksal wet	2,834
Area in conditional permission or non-guaranteed list	15,129
Area in unauthorized irrigation list	18,691
Total ..	482,904

Besides the above, there are certain dry lands that are low and fit for irrigation by direct flow but which the ryots out of fear of penalty have not cultivated. In G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, Government have accepted the proposal to supply water for 42,000 acres in Divi Island from the Eastern Delta Main Canal. Estimates have since been sanctioned for an extension of 42,000 acres under the East Bank Canal and 12,600 acres under the Pedalanka channel. The Vempad Channel Scheme to supply an area of 4,500 acres has since been completed. The total area thus works out to 584,000 acres excluding poramboke and dry lands that are fit for inclusion in the ayacut. The area unauthorizedly irrigated has been steadily increasing. Both the long and short crop areas get supply from the re-opening of canals, but supply to short crop area will be cut off by the 10th November. Up to the 10th November supply is available for six lakhs of acres in Kistna Eastern Delta and thereafter the area that can be safely served is only the existing ayacut with an addition of 61,000 acres (42,000 in Divi and 19,000 in the existing wet area) up to the 20th November and 19,000 acres after that date. It is thus necessary to de-limit the ayacut.

In G.Os. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, and No. 202, Revenue, dated 27th January 1932, a Special Assistant Engineer with 3 supervisors and 4 Revenue Inspectors were sanctioned for investigating the fitness for inclusion of the lands unauthorizedly irrigated till then, and the special staff commenced work in April 1932. After the work had progressed a little, Government, in their Order No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, wanted the investigation of all other fit cases of inclusion in the ayacut, and sanctioned an additional staff of 1 supervisor and 4 Revenue Inspectors in order to enable the enquiry to be completed by end of March 1933.

4. *Work done by the special staff.*—The Revenue Inspectors prepared villagewar lists of

(*a*) Settlement and bapat wet lands,

(*b*) " Included dry," " Suspense list," " Extension list," " Eksal wet," " Conditional permission or non-guaranteed list ", " Unauthorized " and poramboke lands, and

(*c*) dry and assessed waste lands;

and noted their remarks as to their relative level and their fitness for inclusion in the ayacut. They also prepared lists of poramboke lands cultivated and fit for cultivation, to see if such cultivation may be permitted and the lands assigned. The several subdivisions coming under different classifications in a survey number were plotted on the village maps and the

area actually under irrigation was also marked. The list and village maps were then sent to the supervisors, who coloured the lands in the several lists with different colours, inspected and noted their remarks as to the commandability, etc., of the dry lands after taking actual relative levels where necessary. The plans and lists with the remarks of the Revenue Inspectors and the supervisors were then sent to the Assistant Engineer who after inspection, wherever necessary, picked out lands for inclusion. A Special Deputy Collector was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, for joint enquiry and he joined duty on 14th December 1932. Both the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector held joint enquiry at suitable centres, after issuing summons to the village karnams and notices to villagers to appear and make their representations in the matter of inclusions. Representations oral and written together with the numerous petitions already received, were carefully examined by the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector, and inclusions made in consultation with the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division. The Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, and the Collector of Kistna were being kept informed of the principles adopted by the Special Party and the progress made from time to time.

5. *Principles adopted in the present localization in the selection of lands for inclusion*—(i) *"Included dry lands " or lands notified for inclusion in* 1921.—(*a*) Lands which are under irrigation or are in a commandable level are included whether fees have been paid or not. These are noted in B, C and D lists.

(*b*) In the case of lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in full and are partly irrigated by direct flow, the whole extent is included, and for the area not yet irrigated, notice has to be issued to the parties to bring them under cultivation before a specified date, failing which they may be excluded. These lands are entered in E list.

(*c*) In the case of lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in part, if a greater area than that for which fees are paid is under irrigation, the full irrigated area is included. The area for which fees are paid is noted in B list and the excess area for which inclusion fees will have to be invited hereafter is noted in D list.

(*d*) Lands that are not commandable have been excluded whether fees have been paid or not, with the following exceptions—vide Kistna Collector's R.O.C.A-2-928/33, dated 3rd March 1933. The conditions stipulated by the Collector are:—

(1) The land should not be higher than the adjacent wet land by more than 1 foot before lowering;

(2) the land must be in the midst of wet lands or in proximity to them, or at any rate, its inclusion should not disfigure the ayacut boundary; and

(3) the ryot should be willing to lower the lands to a commandable level and, in case inclusion fees are not paid, he should be willing to pay the same. A list of lands requiring lowering by 1 foot and less is prepared, so that, in case the parties hereafter offer to pay and lower, they may be permitted to do so.

Out of a total area of 8,317·18 acres under the head of included dry lands, an extent of 5,955·13 acres is included of which 632·71 acres require lowering. It is possible in the latter case a major portion may not be brought under irrigation at all. The actual exclusion comes to 2,362·05 acres of which 526 acres requires lowering by less than 1 foot and it is possible the ryots may apply for their inclusion, when they may be included. Out of the lands for which inclusion fees have been paid, it is proposed to exclude 580·38 acres out of which an extent of 117·68 acres represents the area which, though requiring lowering within 1 foot has not been applied for inclusion. The question of refund or forfeiture to Government of fees paid comes in the case of extents actually excluded.

(ii) *Suspense list lands* that are under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level or where the ryots have agreed to lower their levels have been included. Those that are not commandable or are too low to be properly drained are excluded. Out of a total of 2,811·29 acres under suspense list an area of 2,636·31 acres is included.

(iii) *Extension list lands* have been dealt with as in the case of suspense list lands. The total extent under this head is 1,122·79 acres of which the area included is 1,043·65 acres.

(iv) *Eksal wet lands.*—There are very few extents under this head in the Bandar and Ryves canal systems. There is a large extent under the Ellore canal. Where the lands under this head come within the periphery of the ayacut they are included. In other cases they have been treated as precarious wet with no guarantee of supply. Out of an area of 2,833·50 acres under this head an extent of 1,236·77 acres is included in the delta ayacut.

(v) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission (C.P.) or non-guaranteed wet.*—Where the lands under this head are at the head of a channel and are under irrigation or are in a commandable level, they are included in the ayacut. Where the inclusion of these lands at the head of a channel would, on account of their levels, interfere with the supply to existing wet lands lower down, they have been retained as C.P. lands with time limit, i.e., they should be cultivated only after the 1st August; where C.P. lands lie at the tail-ends of channels, they are included in the ayacut if they come within the periphery of the ayacut. If the area is too large for inclusion, or the lands are liable to submersion, they are classed as " Precarious wet lands." Since these are at the very tail-end, they can only be cultivated last and there is no need for any time-limit. Lands that are uncommandable have been excluded. Out of a total area of 15,128·88 acres under this head, an extent of 7,536·82 acres is included in the ayacut and 2,116·28 acres are excluded. The remaining extent has either been treated as precarious wet or C.P. with time-limit.

(vi) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—All lands that are under unauthorized irrigation have been included in the ayacut except the following:—

(*a*) Lands that are too close to houses are excluded.
(*b*) Lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or by cross-bunding of channels, have been excluded. (In these cases also if the parties offered to lower, they have been included subject to lowering.)
(*c*) Lands that are under irrigation by drainage water only and for which there is no possibility of giving canal water are either excluded or classed as precarious wet.
(*d*) Lands which are at the tail-end of existing irrigation and which lie outside the periphery of the existing ayacut have been kept as precarious wet.
(*e*) Lands, the inclusion of which would necessitate heavy cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudice seriously the supply to lower wet lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit.

Out of an area of 18,691·39 acres under this head the area included in the ayacut is 13,858·91 acres. The actual exclusion is only 641·34 acres, the remaining extent having been taken to precarious wet or conditional permission with time-limit.

(vii) *Other dry lands.*—Small patches amidst or adjoining wet lands which are commandable are included. Lands which are up to 1 foot higher than the adjacent wet lands are included "subject to lowering" as the ryots are willing to lower and pay inclusion fees. Where the lands are higher than 1 foot in case the extent is small and the ryot wants to lower and get it included they have also been proposed for inclusion in the ayacut.

(viii) *Assessed waste lands* that come within the periphery of the ayacut are included if they are in a commandable level.

(ix) *Poramboke lands.*—(*a*) In Government villages poramboke lands not actually required for communal purposes, and are under cultivation or are in a commandable level are proposed for inclusion.

(*b*) In proprietary villages the proprietors have, in a large number of cases, issued pattas for porambokes. Only those that are not required for communal purposes are included.

In all cases of proposed inclusions in which it is possible to give a separate source from the main or branch channel and keep the sluice under control, such blocks are treated as short-crop areas.

6. *Mamul wet areas.*—The mamul wet areas in all the villages have been localized except in Koniki village of Ellore taluk. The localized extents have all been included in the ayacut. In a few cases there is difference between the localized and authorized mamul wet areas. This has to be settled by the Revenue Department as no action was taken by the Special Party. In Koniki village resurvey has not yet been brought into operation in full. With reference to the old village map all lands coming within the periphery of the ayacut are included. After the resurvey is brought into force a fresh list will have to be written. The existing mamul and bapat wet area in Koniki village is 917·70 acres. A further extent of 540·09 acres is proposed to be included making up a total wet ayacut of 1,457·79 acres.

7. *Localization in Pullapadu village.*—In Pullapadu (His Exalted Highness the Nizam's) village in Bandar taluk the excess over mamul wet area that is actually under irrigation is proposed for inclusion along with low interspersed dry lands. The extent thus included is 278·73, exclusive of 52 acres of mamul wet lands which is also provided for.

8. *Localization in Jinjeru village.*—In Jinjeru, a proprietary village in Bandar taluk, the supply is regulated by a system of turns based, it is said, on a decision of the High Court. There is a large extent of unauthorized irrigation in one proprietor's portion. If this area is included, more water will have to be allowed at the head and the turn periods have to be altered. The lower proprietor is not prepared to allow any change in the turn system now obtaining. Till they come to an agreement and are prepared to alter the turn period to suit the actual extent under irrigation in each proprietor's area, it is not desirable to include these lands and so no action has been taken by the Special party. There is however room reserved in the ultimate ayacut, should it be decided to include these at a future date. The extent fit for inclusion in this village is 129·25 acres.

9. *Collair lands.*—After long correspondence it was decided in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, to include in the delta ayacut the existing settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair zone below +7·00 contour. There is a large extent of dry lands interspersed amidst existing wet lands, and they are being mostly irrigated by annual permits issued by the Tahsildar.

In Kaikalur taluk, these dry lands are permitted to take canal water, only after all the registered wet lands are cultivated. They cannot, therefore, be transplanted early, and are frequently liable to submersion as soon as the Collair rises resulting in loss of crop. If transplanted early, the crops would have matured and may stand submersion. At present the dry lands in the Collair zone enjoy a concessional water-rate, and have no claim for remission in case of loss of crops. It is seldom the Collair is high before the end of August. High Collair usually occurs only in October and November. The levels of the cultivated lands are more than +4·50, and a large area is above +5·00. It is only when the water-level is higher than +6·00 for a longer period than one week that the crops are likely to suffer damage. It is, therefore, desirable to include all the dry lands in the Collair area in the ayacut. From a study of the water levels in the Collair (vide statement enclosed) it is clear that the Collair is high in October or early in November, and thereafter no water is required for that area. The whole of the Collair area is, therefore, treated as short-crop area for purposes of calculation. The next question is about the collection of inclusion fees in this area. It is an admitted fact that the Collair lands are poor. The Revenue officers say they find it very difficult to collect even the regular kist. The ryots plead inability to pay inclusion fees and request that in their case, the levy of inclusion fees may be waived. In some villages field-labour societies and depressed classes have been given large extents of lands for cultivation. They also request the inclusion of their lands in the delta ayacut without payment of any inclusion fee. It is true that for transplantation, the Collair lands require as much water as other delta lands. After rains set in, the Collair lands do not require canal supply. The ryots say that the total quantity of canal water consumed by the Collair lands is much less than that taken by other delta lands, and as such the former should be treated differently. It is to be considered if in these cases the inclusion fees cannot be completely or partially waived. The area proposed for inclusion in the Collair zone in Kaikalur taluk is 4,666·47 acres.

In Ellore taluk, dry lands in the Collair area are treated in the same way as other dry lands in the delta area (without any Collair concessional rate) and unauthorized irrigation is penalized. There is no need for different treatment, and the procedure suggested for Kaikalur taluk may be followed here also. The area proposed for inclusion in the Collair area in Ellore taluk is 724·18 acres. Since the carrying capacity of the Ellore canal is limited, it is not proposed to include in the ayacut all the commandable lands in the Collair area in Ellore taluk. Such of the lands as come outside the ayacut boundary are proposed to be retained as precarious wet lands with no guarantee of supply.

10. *Treatment of the ayacut under the Pedalanka channel.*—The area under the Pedalanka channel does not require water after the 10th November. On this basis the existing ayacut and further extension under the Pedalanka channel are treated as short crop. In selecting lands for inclusion under this channel, only unauthorized lands interspersed amidst wet are proposed for inclusion. The area so included comes to 1,766·62 acres against 12,600 acres proposed for inclusion in the proposals for improvements to Pedalanka channel, as a result of the higher water levels that may obtain after the improvements are carried out. The question of inclusion of the difference of (12,600 — 1,767) or 10,833 acres will be dealt with as the improvements are carried out.

11. *Vempad channel scheme.*—There are certain registered wet lands in the area proposed to be served by the Vempad channel, and these are now either waste or are irrigated by the overflow of the Venneru or Budameru drains. These along with the proposed inclusions are treated as short-crop area. The total area under the Vempad channel comes to 4,908·30 acres against 4,500 acres sanctioned in the Vempad project scheme.

12. *Wet on ground.*—In some of the villages under existing ayacut, are included (besides settlement, mamul and bapat wet lands) certain lands termed 'wet on ground' (Bhumi Dakhala Pallam). The question as to when these lands came to be included under existing wet ayacut and whether these have paid the appropriate inclusion fees, has to be looked into.

13. *Final ayacut of Kistna Eastern delta.*—The ayacut of Kistna Eastern delta may now be once for all fixed as follows:—

	ACS.
I. Short crop supply to be cut off by the 10th November—	
(*a*) Proposed extension in East Bank Canal	42,000
(*b*) Proposed in Pedalanka channel—vide paragraph 10 above.	10,833
(*c*) Other blocks within the delta including Pedalanka and Collair areas and Vempadu channel	57,852
Total ..	110,685
	or say
	111,000
II. Middling crop supply to be cut off by the 20th November—	
Proposed area in Divi Island	42,000
III. Long crop area—	
(*a*) Existing wet in long crop area	403,105
(*b*) Proposed additions in existing long crop area	21,143
(*c*) Area reserved for Jinjeru village	129
(*d*) Area of included dry lands which require lowering by less than one foot and which will have to be included if applied for—vide paragraph 5 (*d*) above	526
Total ..	424,903
	or
	425,000

It may thus be seen that we have reached the maximum limit. Almost all the lands that have been under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level, or can be irrigated with less than 1 foot of lowering have been included in the ayacut. Since the Special Party began work, people have been lowering their lands promiscuously. All lands so lowered before the joint enquiry have been dealt with by the Special party. Any subsequent lowering or irrigation of lands not included in the list should not be allowed and should be discouraged by heavy penalty in the interest of proper control of supply.

14. *General.*—In all cases of lands proposed for inclusion in long or short-crop areas, where irrigation can be carried on from existing sources, such irrigation should be permitted without penalty, pending improvements to existing sources, provided the ryots do not take to unauthorized means, such as, cutting breaches to and cross-bunding of channels, etc. In cases where new sources have to be provided, arrangements have to be made as early as possible.

The carrying capacities of the main and branch canals and channels have to be examined, correct channelwar ayacut registers got ready, and the canals and channels have to be remodelled to suit. There is considerable work to be done in this direction and a special establishment may be necessary.

In the case of included dry lands it should be verified in the respective taluk offices, if fees have been paid in all cases where the lists prepared by the Revenue Inspectors show them as having been paid.

The village maps, lists and registers showing the details of lands proposed for inclusion are recorded in the Kistna East Division office.

SUB-ENCLOSURES.

(1)

General abstract of proposals.

Number and name of taluk.	Existing wet ayacut.	Area proposed for inclusion from Included dry lands. (B list) lands to be transferred to wet at once.	(C list) lands to be transferred to wet when cultivated. Commandable.	(C list) Subject to lowering by 1 foot and less.	(D list) lands for which fees are to be invited. Commandable.	(D list) Subject to lowering by 1 foot and less.	(E list) fees paid in full partial irrigation. Under cultivation.	(E list) Subject to lowering.	Total.	Suspense list.	Extension list.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Bandar	69,038·27	1,624·77	186·04	..	329·965	0·81	970·24	374·20	3,486·025	523·95	..
2 Bezwada	30,119·15	247·705	5·05	4·15	13·645	4·32	52·24	17·89	345·00	187·78 249·36	108·34 70·00
3 Divi	35,010·35	110·78 0·55	17·95	..	44·79	..	97·56 0·97	30·77 0·16	301·85 1·68	20·11 109·20 150·33	.. ..
4 Ellore	31,940·53 1,610·22	53·27	0·35	..	310·83 143·53	0·21	60·62	13·87	439·15 143·53	254·77 10·16	.. 0·16
5 Gannavaram	73,021·13 112·97	59·87	6·47	12·15	56·57 0·29	6·38	73·29	32·93	247·66 0·29	375·28	..
6 Gudivada	116,176.38 828·34	162·52 0·35	69·03	0·73	85·00	16·06	96·36	34·99	464·69 0·35	241·65 2·26	1·78 825·38
7 Kaikalur	47,799·44 28,341·83	131·14 62·06	16·66 4·41	0·88	131·46 15·47	28·89	58·96 23·65	40·25 13·07	408·24 116·66	330·65 180·81	..
Total, Long crop ..	403,105·25	2,390·055	301·55	17·91	972·26	56·67	1,409·27	544·90	5,692·615	2,084·86	109·93
Total, Short crop ..	30,893·36	62·96	4·41	..	159·29	..	22·62	13·23	262·51	551·45	933·72
Grand total, Long and short crop.	433,998·61	2,453·015	305·96	17·91	1,131·55	56·67	1,431·89	558·13	5,955·125	2,636·31	1,043·65

General abstract of proposals—*cont.*

Number and name of taluk.	Area proposed for inclusion from					Total final figures.				Extent included dry list requiring lowering by one foot less not applied for and hence not included.		Extent in A list for which fee is paid and now proposed to be excluded.
	Eksal list.	Conditional permission or non-guaranteed list.	Unauthorized irrigation.	Dry and assessed waste.	Poromboke.	Long crop.	Short crop.	Retained under precarious wet.	Retained as C.P. with time limit.	Fees paid.	Fees not paid.	
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Bandar	23·09	1,231·69	1,833·96	1,181·26	272·61	77,590·855	..	2,403·55	..	54·45	97·36	251·13
		2,546·97	375·23	2,043·70	7·16		5,269·18					
2 Bezwada	..	46·02	292·58	307·04	9·27	31,438·42	..	43·48	46·11	..	1·13	61·88
		58·41	403·22	871·59			1,353·33					
3 Divi	1·85	223·53	775·43	324·69	79·46	36,864·51	..	884·59	391·93	2·91	7·68	37·51
		249·92	957·70	225·33			1,584·96					
			+ 203·68				+ 203·68					
4 Ellore	498·81	288·14	283·63	421·77	102·42	34,229·32	..	6,654·28	..	9·77	15·60	15·84
	381·76	64·02	214·60	23·28			2,447·57					
5 Gannavaram	309·48	567·67	803·35	721·97	244·44	76,230·98	..	973·69	..	19·24	148·30	102·12
	16·74	1,196·37	1,331·23	4,380·40	72·28		7,110·28					
6 Gudivada	..	78·30	438·93	268·16	41·07	117,710·96	..	855·13	..	2·68	68·00	55·95
		409·05	559·56	1,217·15			3,842·09					
7 Kaikalur	..	283·27	660·82	650·77	49·87	50,183·06	..	1,155·89	..	28·63	70·25	55·77
	5·04	353·46	4,928·67	2,295·37	22·79		36,244·63					
Total, Long crop ..	833·23	2,658·62	5,088·70	3,875·66	799·14	424,248·005	..	12,970·61	438·04	117·68	408·32	580·38
											526·00	
Total, Short crop ..	403·54	4,878·20	8,770·21	11,056·82	102·23		57,852·04					
			+ 203·68				+ 203·68					
Grand total, Long and short crop.	1,236·77	7,536·82	14,062·59	14,932·48	901·37	482,303·725	..					

Note.—Roman figures represent long crop area ; clarendon figures represent short crop area.

(2)

Water level in the Collair at Kolletikota.

M.S.L.

Date.		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January ..	1 ..	3·2	4·1	3·1	3·9	4·2	4·3	4·3	3·4	3·2	4·1	3·4	3·6	4·9	4·1	4·1
	10 ..	3·2	3·8	2·9	3·7	3·9	3·9	4·1	3·2	3·0	3·8	3·0	3·5	3·9	3·5	3·6
	20 ..	3·0	3·6	2·7	3·6	3·7	3·5	3·9	3·0	2·8	3·6	2·7	3·4	3·4	3·2	3·5
	30 ..	2·8	3·3	2·6	3·5	3·6	3·3	3·4	2·8	2·7	3·4	2·6	2·8	3·2	2·8	3·3
February ..	9 ..	2·8	3·2	2·6	3·3	3·6	3·0	3·4	2·7	2·4	3·2	2·5	2·8	3·0	2·7	3·1
	19 ..	2·7	3·1	2·4	3·1	3·5	2·8	3·2	2·5	2·3	3·1	2·5	2·5	2·7	2·5	..
	28 ..	2·7	3·0	2·3	3·0	3·3	2·6	2·8	2·4	2·3	·0	2·4	2·4	2·6	2·4	..
March ..	10 ..	2·5	2·9	2·3	2·7	3·1	2·3	2·7	2·3	1·9	2·6	2·2	2·2	2·4	2·2	..
	20 ..	2·3	2·5	2·2	2·5	2·8	2·3	2·5	2·3	1·6	2·3	2·0	2·2	2·2	2·0	..
	30 ..	2·1	2·3	1·8	2·3	2·6	2·2	2·4	2·2	..	3·1	2·1	1·9	2·0	1·8	..
April ..	10 ..	2·0	2·2	..	1·9	2·2	1·9	2·1	2·2	..	2·1	1·5	..	1·7	1·6	..
	20 ..	1·8	2·0	..	1·7	2·1	..	2·0	2·0	..	1·8	..	..	1·7	1·4	..
	30 ..	..	1·8	..	..	1·9	..	..	1·5	..	1·6	..	..	1·5	1·3	..
May ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	1·0	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	..	..
	30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	0·5	..
June ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	0·5	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	0·5	..
	30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·6	..	..	..	..	2·0	0·4	0·5	..
July ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	..	..	..	..	3·1	0·7	0·8	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	..	3·3	..	2·1	3·0	1·2	2·4	..
	30 ..	3·3	..	2·8	..	..	..	6·2	3·1	2·6	3·7	1·9	2·9	2·0	3·3	..
August ..	10 ..	3·5	..	4·3	..	..	..	7·6	3·7	3·9	3·7	2·4	3·7	3·0	4·7	..
	20 ..	3·4	..	6·0	2·1	..	2·2	8·0	3·8	4·9	3·7	5·0	3·6	3·4	4·9	..
	30 ..	3·4	3·0	5·1	2·5	..	3·4	7·7	4·1	4·8	4·1	4·2	3·6	3·3	4·1	..
September.	10 ..	3·8	3·3	4·6	3·2	..	5·9	7·4	4·8	4·2	4·3	4·1	5·4	3·0	5·1	..
	20 ..	3·9	3·1	6·7	4·1	3·5	6·5	6·7	5·4	4·3	5·4	4·0	5·9	3·1	5·2	..
	30 ..	4·0	3·0	7·4	4·1	6·0	7·4	6·5	4·6	5·2	6·0	4·2	5·6	4·8	4·9	..
October ..	10 ..	5·2	4·6	7·3	3·6	6·3	7·6	6·9	4·3	5·7	6·4	5·7	6·4	5·6	4·6	..
	20 ..	6·6	4·7	7·6	3·3	5·3	6·9	8·3	3·6	5·5	6·7	5·3	6·6	5·5	4·4	..
	30 ..	7·0	4·3	6·9	3.4	5·2	5·9	7·5	3·6	4·7	7·4	4·5	6·7	5·4	4·3	..
November.	10 ..	6·7	3·8	5·7	4·1	7·4	6·0	6·3	3·3	6·1	7·0	4·1	7·7	7·8	5·3	..
	20 ..	6·5	3·6	5·2	4·3	7·5	5·9	5·8	3·3	7·0	6·1	4·0	7·7	7·6	5·8	..
	30 ..	5·7	3·3	4·6	5·3	6·8	5·9	5·2	3·4	5·7	5·7	3·9	7·8	6·4	5·8	..
December ..	10 ..	5·2	3 2	4·4	5·1	6·9	5·1	4·4	3·5	5·1	4·9	3·9	6·9	5·5	5·3	..
	20 ..	4·7	3·2	4·3	4·6	5·3	4·5	3·9	3·4	4·5	4·1	3·8	6·2	4·8	4·7	..
		7·0	4·8	7·6	5·4	7·5	7·8	8·4	5·5	7·0	7·4	5·7	7·9	8·0	5·8	..
Maximum reading on date.		29th and 30th October.	11th to 15th October.	14th to 20th October.	28th November.	18th to 22nd November.	6th October.	17th to 19th October.	22nd to 24th September.	20th November.	28th October to 2nd November.	9th to 11th October.	22nd to 26th November.	12th November.	20th November to 2nd December.	

Maximum readings of the Collair.

1908	4th October	6·4	1914	22nd to 27th September	6·9
1909	17th September	4·5	1915	9th November	7·7
1910	3rd November	6·6	1916	6th to 10th November	9·0
1911	11th December	3·1	1917	25th to 29th September	8·1
1912	29th September to 4th October	4·1	1918	9th to 11th October	3·7
1913	1st November	3·3			

M. B. KRISHNASWAMI,
Assistant Engineer, Special Localization Subdivision.

(3)

Letter from M.R.Ry V. Ayyadurai Ayyar Avargal, B.A. B.E., Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, dated Bezwada, the 12th May 1933, No. 155-S.E.

[Extension of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern delta—Work of the localization staff.]

I submit the following remarks on the above enquiry.

2. Letter No. 341-E, dated 23rd April 1933, of the Special officers and the report accompanying the same (copies already sent to the Superintending Engineer and the Collector) explain the scope of the enquiry and the results of the same.

3. The villagewar registers showing the existing ayacut and the proposed inclusions under the several heads are filed in the Division office. The talukwar and canalwar (for the Ellore canal only) abstracts are enclosed herewith.

4. In the report and covering letter already sent to the Superintending Engineer and the Collector the totals of the new inclusions should be corrected to 48,305 acres as against 48,101 acres due to the omission of 204 acres under short crop in the Lankapalli village of Divi taluk, in abstracting the villagewar totals.

5. The lists may be tentatively approved and published in the District Gazette since the inclusions have been scrutinized by me and follow the general instructions issued from time to time. The inclusions will be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The assignment of definite sources of irrigation to the various fields;

(2) lowering of the fields where necessary (as pointed out against the several fields in the villagewar registers) to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands, so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means;

(3) excavating field channels by the concerned ryots whether in lands to be acquired at Government cost in the case of blocks exceeding 25 acres, or in land to be acquired at the cost of the concerned ryots themselves in the case of smaller blocks; the alignment of bothis being fixed by the Public Works Department; and

(4) payment of inclusion fees in instalments in accordance with the orders issued by Government from time to time. A period of five years (as recommended by the Special officers) may be allowed for fulfilling the inclusion conditions.

6. The classification of " Conditional permission lands " will hereafter be confined to detached patches of existing unauthorized irrigation which cannot conveniently be included in the ayacut. They may be published immediately as such, subject to their being transplanted after the 1st August.

7. All lands now proposed to be included under the head " Precarious wet " lie only beyond the periphery of the cultivated ayacut and at the tail-ends of channels. They may, therefore, be also listed and published immediately, in supersession of all previous lists of " Conditional permission lands," " Tail-end lands," etc. No restriction need be fixed as to the date of transplantation of these fields.

8. The assignment of sources may be done forthwith for all actual irrigation, in the case of field sluices, the ayacuts under which would not be exceeded (by virtue of the said inclusions) by more than 10 per cent and at the same time, the total ayacuts under the concerned channels would not be exceeded by more than 5 per cent. All other cases will have to be examined with reference to the conditions of each of the concerned channels, improvements required, etc., before assigning definite sources.

9. New channels to be controlled and maintained by Government will have to be dug for the following blocks after due investigation:—

(*a*) A channel from the Bantumilli canal to irrigate the following extents (approximate)—

Bandar taluk—	Acs.
Arthamur village	800
Malleswaram village	250
Narayanapuram village	200
Total	1,250

(*b*) A channel from the Ramarajupalem channel to irrigate the following extents—

Bandar taluk—	Acs.
Balliparru village	250
Kakarlamudi village	320
Madaka village	400
Nandamur village	350
Total	1,320

(*c*) a channel from the Bandar canal to feed about 1,600 acres in Bandar village;

(*d*) a channel from the Bandar canal to feed the tail-end lands of Poranki East side channel;

Bezwada taluk—	Acs.
In Dhone Atkur village	300
In Nidamanur	350
Total	650

(This is to be supplied by improving the channel already under investigation for the existing ayacut.)

(*e*) the field channel from the direct sluice on the left bank of Upper Pulleru above Vuyyur weir should be taken over by Government, regraded and a separate branch excavated from it for short crop to irrigate an extent of about 380 acres of Gurazada village in Gannavaram taluk;

(*f*) a branch of Dosapad channel to irrigate about 280 acres of short crop in Kalvapamula village and 250 acres of short crop in Ramachandrapuram village of Gannavaram taluk;

(*g*) a channel from the Ellore canal to irrigate about 630 acres of short crop in Tippanagunta and 70 acres of Viravalli villages in Gannavaram taluk;

(*h*) channels for short-crop areas in Kurumaddali, Pamarru and Vuruthur village of Gudivada taluk (area about 1,000 acres);

(*i*) a channel from above the Kammaravole regulator of Pamarru channel to irrigate the existing ayacut in Komaravole and seri Kalvapudi villages, thereby setting free the existing pipe just above the regulator for the short-crop extension;

(*j*) the existing field channel from Tamarakollu direct sluice from above Vinjaram lock on the right bank of Polraz canal to be taken over by Government and regraded for irirgating a total extent of 1,200 acres, viz., 300 acres in Vinjaram and 900 acres in Tamarakollu and Ayyavarirudravaram villages;

(*k*) a channel from the Bantumilli canal for an area of about 500 acres in Tsandala and Lakshmipuram villages from about 60/5 right bank of the Bantumilli canal;

(*l*) a channel from the Bhimanadi channel to irrigate about 600 acres in Chilakalapudi village, Divi taluk; and

(*m*) a channel from the Bandar Basin channel to irrigate about 800 acres in Kara Agraharam village.

[The lands proposed to be brought under items (*k*) to (*m*) do not find a place in the area proposed for inclusion by the localization officers who confined their work practically to lands within the periphery of the existing wet ayacut, but provision for these can be found out of the 20,000 acres and odd still available for extension to bring up the total ayacut to 600,000 acres.] The services of a special supervisor for a period of twelve months from the 1st December 1933 would be necessary to investigate these blocks. He will work under the Subdivisional Officer, Remodelling. In the meantime, temporary sources may be provided for meeting the requirements of existing irrigation (now classed under ' Extension ' or ' Suspense ').

10. As regards the availability of supply for the 48,000 and odd acres now proposed for inclusion, it is seen that the full supply discharge in the Kistna Eastern delta main canal under existing conditions will be quite adequate to meet the extra demand in case supply is not reserved for the Divi area as originally contemplated. Now that the required improvements to the main and Masulipatam canals to supply a total extent of 600,000 acres have been approved, and since these improvements would also be carried out by the time the aqueduct for the Divi Island is constructed, no such reservation is necessary and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has also personally asked me to mention the same in this letter.

11. All other points relevant to the localization enquiry have been discussed by the localization officers in their letter referred to, and I concur with their conclusions and recommendations. I must not omit to mention in this connexion, the thoroughness with which the enquiries were conducted and the harmonious relationship that subsisted between the Assistant Engineer and Deputy Collector during the course of the investigation.

(4)

Letter from E. R. Wood, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., Collector, Kistna district, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada, dated Chilakalapudi, the 25th May 1933, R.O.C. No. A-2-9423/30.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of the ayacut—Special Officer's report. *Reference*.—Special Officer's report No. 341-E, dated 23rd April 1933, and Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933.]

I request you to offer your remarks on the following points raised in the Special Officer's report in addition to those which you may have to offer on the general report, copy of which was already sent to you:—

(*a*) *Publication of the lists.*—It is not understood at what stage the preparation of the lists stands and what procedure is being adopted to compile them. I, however, suggest that the following procedure should be adopted:—

(1) Poramboke lands selected for inclusion should be separately listed out (the lists to be prepared by taluks) before their publication; the question whether or not they serve any communal purpose will have to be examined by the Revenue Department.

(2) Lands forming the ayacut of the Vempad channel and lying in the proprietary villages should have a separate list, for unlike other lands, they are exempt from payment of inclusion fees.

(3) Separate lists of lands requiring exclusion under the head 'included dry' and 'lands irrigated with conditional permission' have to be prepared. In the former case (included dry lands) the list should contain information whether fees have been paid or not. This information will be required for the purpose of refund or forfeiture of the fees.

(4) The special officers have selected some lands subject to lowering. Instead of making out separate lists for this purpose, a general condition in the inclusion notification that, in cases where necessary, the lands should be brought to irrigable level within a certain time will serve the purpose.

(5) Certain lands (eksal wet and suspense and extension lists lands with five years' irrigation) are eligible to a concessional rate of inclusion fee, viz., Rs. 12-8-0. The Tahsildars have already been directed to get ready lists of such lands. If feasible, with reference to the Tahsildars' lists, such lands may be published separately so that the ryots may know which land is eligible for the concessional rate.

(*b*) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—(1) The special officers have excluded 2,116·28 acres under this head. It is presumed that the exclusion is either due to their levels or to their lying beyond the periphery of the wet ayacut. It is also presumed that they have not been brought under irrigation. I request to be informed whether my presumption is correct.

(2) The special officers propose to retain under this classification the lands at the heads of channels although their irrigation has to be carried on by cross-bunding the channels. They propose to fix a time-limit, which exists already and they seem to have been satisfied that, with this time-limit, the ayacut lands lower down will not suffer. The time-limit may serve so far as transplantation is concerned but cross-bunding at the subsequent stages of irrigation cannot be prevented and will prove prejudicial to the lands below. It, therefore, seems desirable that such high-level lands should be excluded altogether if the levels are not corrected. They should either be excluded forthwith, or a separate list of them published with the above warning to the ryots.

(*c*) *Included dry lands.*—(1) An extent of 580 acres of included dry land for which the fees have been paid has been proposed for exclusion. This is said to include an extent of 117·68 acres which is higher in level by less than 1 foot. As in the case of lands for which the fees have not been paid but which are below 1 foot in level (632·71 acres) the extent of 117·68 acres also may be notified for inclusion subject to lowering within a certain period. The remaining extent (580 — 117·68) is presumed to be too high to be brought under irrigation. Inclusion fees will have either to be refunded or forfeited for this extent.

(2) An extent of 526 acres is said to have not been proposed for inclusion for want of applications from the ryots. It is presumed that this includes the extent of 117·68 acres referred to above.

(*d*) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—(1) The observations of the special officers in paragraph 5 (vi) (*b*) and (*e*) are conflicting. In (*b*) they state that lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or cross-bunding of channels have been excluded. But in (*e*) they say that lands which require cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudicially affect the lower lands are classed as lands irrigated with conditional permission. It is not clear why a distinction has been drawn between these two classes when their irrigation is equally objectionable from the standpoint of the lands lower down. I consider that all such lands should be excluded altogether or at least they should be published separately with a stipulation that they should be lowered within a perscribed time.

(2) In paragraph 3 of their covering letter, the special officers state that if any of the lands now proposed for inclusion fail to comply with the conditions, lands which lie within the periphery of the wet ayacut, and which are now classed as precarious wet, etc., may be brought into the ayacut in their place. It is not clear why such lands have not been brought into the ayacut even now in view of the fact that there is still ample room in the wet ayacut.

(*e*) *Short crop.*—From the taluk statement appended to the general report of the Special Officers, it is seen that a portion of the present long-crop area has been proposed for short crop. If this is correct, it seems doubtful whether it can be done without the consent of the ayacutdars, who have, all along, been accustomed to a long crop. It is presumed that the figure in column 3, viz., 30,893·36 acres represents the extent of the present long crop to be treated as short-crop area in future.

2. I agree to the Special Officer's proposal that time-limit for correcting the levels should be five years as the payment of inclusion fees is now in five instalments. As regards the special officers' recommendations regarding the levy of penalties, I propose to levy one rupee penalty per acre for those lands selected by the Special Officers until the inclusion fees are paid and one rate extra per acre for this fasli for those not selected by them.

3. In his letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, the Executive Engineer suggests the investigation of certain blocks (Tsandala and Lakshmipuram of the Masulipatam taluk, Chilakalapudi of the Divi taluk and Kara Agraharam of the Bandar taluk) by a special supervisor. I request you to offer your remarks on this point.

4. The Executive Engineer further suggests that temporary sluices, etc., may be provided for the existing irrigation. I think this can be done if there are any special disabilities, and if the parties come forward with the promise of the payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee. I presume you have no objection to provide such lands with temporary sluices.

5. The Special Officers recommend that a concessional rate of inclusion fee may be levied for the Collair zone lands, if it is not possible to remit it altogether. In G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, the Collair zone lands to the extent of 11,000 acres were included in the ayacut. It is presumed that no inclusion fee was then levied for them. I request you to let me know whether this is correct, and whether you now propose to levy any fees and, if so, at what rate.

6. I request you to send me an early reply to this reference and also expedite the lists together with your remarks on the Special Officer's report, so that the orders of the Government may be obtained as early as possible and the lists published before the end of June next.

(5)

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, to the Collector, Kistna, dated Bezwada, the 1st July 1933, No. 903-M.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization—Special Officer's report.]

With reference to your letter No. R.O.C. A-2-9243, dated 25th May 1933, I have to offer the following remarks on the several points raised by you. The references are to the several paragraphs and sub-paragraphs in your letter:—

Paragraph 1 (*a*)—*Publication of lists.*—The lists of lands to be included have been got ready separately under the following heads:—

(1) Included dry lands,
(2) Suspense list,
(3) Extension list,
(4) Eksal list,
(5) Conditional permission or non-guaranteed,
(6) Unauthorized irrigation,
(7) Dry and assessed waste, and
(8) Poramboke.

Three registers for the several villages in the Bandar taluk are herewith forwarded for your information and return. These refer to included dry, other long-crop inclusions and short-crop inclusions respectively.

For publication in the Gazette all that is required is to copy in separate sheets the lists of survey numbers and extents proposed for inclusion. This can be done by the regular establishment working in the division.

(1) Poramboke lands have been listed separately in the registers. The question whether such lands are required for communal purposes has been already examined on the Revenue side by the Special Deputy Collector. I do not know if a further examination is required. It is presumably to avoid such duplication of work that a Special Deputy Collector was attached to the localization party. But if you want to have the lists verified further, it may be done.

(2) An abstract of the area proposed under the Vempad channel has been got ready. Details of survey numbers have not been separately written; but they can be easily picked out from the villagewar details of the concerned taluk registers and written up.

In this connexion, however, I have to bring to your notice that there does not seem to be any justification for exempting proprietary lands in this block from payment of inclusion fees. No doubt, this has been ordered in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932. Apparently, no inclusion fee was proposed for the proprietary areas under the idea that as an increased water-rate of Rs. 6-4-0 is already proposed thereon nothing further is necessary. Now, however, that the water-rate on all the lands in the delta has been raised to Rs. 6-4-0 per acre and that in addition inclusion fees are being proposed to be collected in other proprietary villages in the delta and the East Bank Canal area, I am of opinion that the levy of inclusion fees on all the lands under the Vempad project (whether proprietary or ryotwari) may be recommended to Government.

(3) The information required by you is available in the registers already got ready, one set of which is enclosed to this letter.

(4) I accept your proposal that a general condition in the inclusion notification may be inserted that in cases where necessary, the land should be brought to irrigable level within, say, five years.

(5) As pointed out under paragraph (1) (*a*), the lists are already prepared separately under the different heads and it is believed that these will suffice for fixing a suitable rate.

(*b*) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—(1) Your presumption is correct—please see paragraph 5 (v) of the final report of the Special Officers.

(2) The lands retained as conditional permission at the head of a channel can be commanded at F.S.L. and not under ordinary supply level conditions. It is under this consideration that they have not been included in the regular ayacut but retained as conditional permission lands. The difficulty of supply to these lands is only during the transplantation season when there is simultaneous demand everywhere. Afterwards the inconvenience due to the raising of water to F.S.L. for the sake of these lands for a short time will not be appreciably felt. Such lands come only in three villages, Pedapulipaka and Tadigadapa of Bezwada taluk and Nidumole of Divi taluk. The localization officers were in this instance guided by the policy of the Government laid down in paragraph 9, page 28 of G.O. No. 230 I., dated 27th January 1933, and paragraph 8, page 57 of G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933.

(*c*) *Included dry lands.*—(1) It is proposed to exclude an extent of 580·38 acres of included dry lands for which fees have been paid. This extent has been proposed for exclusion, because the localization officers have followed the instructions of Government in G.O. Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, in specifying that such lands as have not been already lowered and brought under cultivation, should be thrown out. Even during the course of the Special Officers' enquiry the concerned parties did not offer to lower the lands and bring them under cultivation. Hence they have been proposed to be excluded. It was observed, however, that in these cases, there is an extent of 117·68 acres which is only higher in level than adjoining irrigated fields by less than one foot and as such could have been included under the proposed extensions with the remark " subject to lowering," but apparently the localization officers had to follow the instructions given them in this case. There would be no objection, however, except from this point of view, to allow these 117·68 acres to be notified for inclusion subject to lowering within a certain period as in the case of lands for which fees have not been paid but which are below one foot in level. In this connexion please see Board's Proceedings No. 2282, dated 30th July 1932, wherein it has been ordered that the question of exclusion of such lands might be deferred till the enquiry by the Special party is completed. The remaining extent 580·38 *minus* 117·68 acres is too high to be brought under irrigation and the owners thereof have not also offered to lower them.

As regards the question of refund of inclusion fees or forfeiture to Government, it has to be decided by the Collector in consultation with the Executive Engineer as per instructions given in paragraph 4 of your R.O.C. No. A-2-7/29, dated 2nd February 1932, based on G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932. The details for this area of 580·38 acres have now been added talukwar in column 25 of the General Abstract, a copy of which corrected for the mistake pointed out in paragraph 4 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, is herewith enclosed.

(2) Details for the extent of 526 acres not proposed for inclusion for want of applications from the ryots are given in columns 22 and 23 of the general abstract attached to the Special Officers' report. For an extent of 117·68 acres of this, fees have been paid for the remaining 482·32 acres, fees have not been paid. Hence your presumption that this area of 526 acres includes the 117·68 acres of lands referred to in the previous sub-paragraph is correct.

(*d*) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—(1) In paragraph 5 (vi) (*b*) of the Special Officer's report it is stated that lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift from, or by cross-bunding of, channels have been excluded. Here channels mean Government-controlled channels as opposed to field channels referred to in paragraph 5 (vi) (*c*) where it is stated that lands, the inclusion of which would necessitate heavy cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudice seriously the supply to lower wet lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit. In field channels cross-bunds are usually put in all along their length opposite to each field, if necessary. Where a somewhat higher cross-bund is required beyond the usual level, such lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit. They were not excluded as they have been mostly under irrigation already. The distinction made is that in Government channels there should not ordinarily be cross-bunding, whereas in field channels this is the usual procedure. In the case of lands which are not commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or by cross-bunding of channels, where the parties offer to lower, they have been included under the ayacut " subject to lowering;" but where the parties have not offered to lower, it is not advisable in the interests of the channel to include these lands and hence they have been excluded.

(2) Please see paragraph 5 (v) of the Special Officers' report. Areas have been included under precarious wet for one of two reasons, either the area is too large for inclusion in the regular ayacut or the lands are liable to submersion. Where the lands are liable to submersion, it is not likely that such lands will be brought under the regular ayacut even when any of the lands now proposed for inclusion fail to comply with the conditions laid down. It is the lands, the area of which being too large for inclusion, has been treated as precarious wet that can be brought under the regular ayacut to the extent permissible under the channel or canal concerned. This is specially the case with the Ellore canal. The capacity of the canal is limited and the area for which we can in a way guarantee regular supply is limited by the carrying capacity of the canal. The lands now proposed to be retained as precarious wet by the Special Officers for the former of the two reasons mentioned lie in the existing long-crop area. If it is found that the source from which they receive a precarious supply at present is not capable of giving a larger supply, the lands have to depend only upon such surplus water as may be available and have, therefore, been classed as precarious wet. It is only when any land now proposed for regular inclusion under the channel or canal does not comply with the conditions laid down for inclusion and has to be thrown out thus relieving the demand on the channel or canal to some extent, an equivalent extent of the precarious wet under the channel or canal can be transferred to regular wet. Where this question of available capacity is not involved, existing unauthorized areas are included in the long-crop or in the short-crop in case it is possible to give such lands a separate channel or a separate source controlled by Government. In the case of conditional permission lands with time-limit, the conditions of the channel irrigating the lands are such as not to admit of their being included under the regular ayacut. Hence, it is not advisable to include these lands even with the proviso " subject to lowering " and they have been retained as " Conditional permission lands with time-limit."

(*e*) *Short-crop.*—Out of the existing wet ayacut, an area of 30,893·36 acres is treated as short-crop area. The extent noted in Ellore, Gudivada and Kaikalur taluks in the talukwar abstract at the end of the Special Officers' report comes under the Pedalanka channel and in the Collair area. The Pedalanka channel does not need any supply beyond the 10th November except for navigation purposes owing to the kind of paddy that is grown under it even now. This aspect of the case is mentioned in the general report accompanying the estimate for the Pedalanka channel improvements—vide paragraph (iv), page 5 of G.O. No. 230 I., dated 27th January 1933—and has been accepted by Government. Hence the whole area under the Pedalanka channel has been treated as short-crop for purposes of supplies. The conditions under the Collair area are explained in paragraph 9 of the Special Officers' report. It is pointed out therein that the lands here do not need canal supply after the 10th November and the area may be treated as short-crop for purposes of calculation. Statistics show this to be the case as seen from the level of the lake in the majority of years. If there is any difficulty in any particular year, special steps will be taken to supply water. Considering the conditions of the locality the quantity of water required then is not likely to be large.

An extent of 112·97 acres is shown in the Gannavaram taluk and this lies in the Vempad area. These lands are now irrigated by the overflow of the Vanneru and the Budameru with no recognized canal sources. As the Vempad block is treated as a short-crop one as per G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, these lands are also classified as short-crop when they will receive a regular canal supply.

In all these cases, the localization officers have only recognized the existing practice. The lands do not take any water after the 10th November. These being lands already classed as wet, there is no necessity for a publication of any lists of such lands. We need neither publish them as short-crop lands. But for purposes of discharge calculations they will be treated as short-crop which is only recognizing the procedure that now obtains.

2. The time-limit for correcting the levels of fields may be fixed as five years. As regards the levy of penalties, I agree with your proposal to levy one rupee penalty per acre for the lands selected by the Special Officers until the inclusion fees are paid. But as regards the single rate extra per acre for lands not selected by them, either for this fasli or for succeeding faslis, I would suggest a reconsideration. The Board of Revenue as far back as 1930, in its Reference No. H. 1230/31, dated 28th March 1930, directed the Collector to stop further extensions of irrigation by adopting drastic measures. This was repeated by the Board in paragraph 8 of its Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930, printed on page 19 of the G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, and in the endorsement by Government in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931—vide page 21 of the Government Order. I would, therefore, suggest that, for the lands not selected, there should be deterrent punishment as leniency till now has led to endless trouble. In paragraph 6 of their forwarding letter,

the Special Officers have specifically referred to this point. They have also mentioned that they actually came across cases where ryots have lowered lands subsequent to the inspection by the Revenue Inspectors, supervisors and themselves, and they have expressed the opinion that further extension has, therefore, to be rigorously stopped. Recently, another extreme case of this kind has been brought to notice. In Pasumarru village of Gudivada taluk there is a block of dry land where chillies are grown. This block was not included by the Special Officers as being high and quite fit for dry crops. Some of the ryots have now gone and deliberately lowered the lands to bring them under wet cultivation. It is also reported that they were carting earth from the lands to the village-site so that if any officers go to inspect the lands, it may appear that the land is really very low. If a single extra rate is to be charged for such lands, it will be simply setting a premium on unauthorized lowering of lands. The first year they would pay the single extra rate and the next year they would plead that the land being low, it cannot but receive water and if not cultivated wet, it will have to lie waste as unfit for dry crops. It is this kind of unauthorized action and plea of having no other recourse but to cultivate lands wet that has to be stopped. As stated in paragraph 13 of the Special Officers' report, they have included almost all the lands that have been under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level or can be irrigated with less than 1 foot of lowering in level. If there are any more lands that are indicated as low, they can only be said to have been lowered subsequent to the Special Officers' inspection.

3. As a special supervisor will be required for investigating the schemes (*a*) to (*j*) mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, for which blocks, I understand, the Special Officers have left a note on record that special investigation would be necessary, the supervisor may, in addition, investigate the schemes (*k*), (*l*) and (*m*) referred to by the Executive Engineer. From a perusal of the block maps, I do not think that the problem of their irrigation is likely to be solved easily, but the actual cost can only be determined after investigation and there is no objection to such investigation.

4. As regards the question of temporary sluices, the question of assignment of sources is referred to in paragraph 8 of the Executive Engineer's letter. He states that the assignment of sources may be done forthwith for all actual irrigation, subject to certain limits. I take it that, when he wrote this, he had more in mind the regularization of irrigation by assigning in the ayacut registers certain definite sources of supply for the fields which are to be newly included under the ayacut than either the immediate increase of the diameters of existing pipes or provision of new temporary sources. The very fact that these fields have been already under irrigation with the existing sources would show that, in most cases, it would not be necessary to increase the diameters of pipes or to give additional sources, but where new sources are required as on account of the existing diameters being insufficient, such sources will be provided only after the inclusion fees or the first instalment of the inclusion fees are paid.

5. The area of 11,000 acres of Collair lands included in the delta ayacut under G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, is not a new addition. These were lands that had been under irrigation for a long time and they had been classified during the year 1919 as a Collair zone block lying at the tail-ends of the delta channels and being irrigated by the drainage and surplus water, the regular ayacut higher up having precedence in the matter of canal supply. It was only this stepmotherly treatment of the Collair zone lands that was objected to in the correspondence read in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, and the wording adopted in the Government Order which states that Government approve of the proposal to include in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta the *settlement* and *bapat wet* lands in the Collair zone, would in itself show that lands had been already wet. As such, there is no necessity to levy any inclusion fees thereon.

As regards the additional area that is now proposed to be brought under irrigation in this locality, the question of levying or the remission of inclusion fees thereon is more an administrative question and one to be settled by Government than one for an Engineer's opinion. Considering the poverty of the ryots and the poor soil, the Special Officers have recommended that a concessional rate may be levied for these Collair zone lands. In the case of lands given to Tenants' Co-operative Societies or other depressed classes either free or at a nominal price, I should consider that any concessions granted should be shown as a debit to the Labour Department and the corresponding amount shown in book transaction as a credit in favour of the Irrigation Department (Kistna Delta System). Such a procedure was adopted in the case of the Divi lands where the interest on the market value of lands assigned free to depressed classes or soldiers or other people was credited to the Divi Pumping System. This is, however, a mere matter of accounting and may be left to the decision of Government.

6. Having dealt with the several questions raised by you in your letter, dated 25th May 1933, I now proceed to offer my remarks where necessary on the proposals made in the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, a copy of which, I understand, has been already sent to you. In the tabular statements attached to the Special Officers' report the necessary corrections indicated by the Executive Engineer in paragraph 4 of his letter have been carried out. This correction involves corrections in other totals also and action has been taken wherever necessary.

In paragraph 5 (3) the Executive Engineer lays down the condition that the inclusion will be subject to the excavation of the field channels by the concerned ryots whether the lands are to be acquired at Government cost in the case of blocks exceeding 25 acres or to be acquired at the cost of the concerned ryots themselves in the case of smaller blocks, the

alignment of the bothies being fixed by the Public Works Department. In all cases, the alignment of the bothies has to be settled by the Public Works Department according to levels. In the case of extensions of existing blocks of irrigation I consider it would be an invidious distinction to acquire at Government cost land required for the bothies in the new area beyond the periphery of the existing area, as the existing bothies in the present ayacut above, starting from the pipe in the irrigation source, down to the new inclusions will be in most cases in private land or if in Government land, would have been excavated by the concerned ryots. It is only where we propose to have an entirely new block under a separate source under a channel with a separate pipe as would occur in the case of many of the new short crop blocks that the provisions of paragraph 372 of the Public Works Department Code enjoining on the Public Works Department the construction of channels down to blocks of 150 acres each and of acquiring land at the cost of Government for field channels to blocks of 25 acres each, should be carried out. In other cases the provision of bothies should be left to the ryots.

In paragraph 7 of the Executive Engineer's letter, he recommends that no restriction need be fixed as to the date of transplantation of the lands now proposed to be classed under precarious wet on the score that these lands lie at the tail-ends of channels and would therefore not interfere with the irrigation of lands higher up. The same recommendation has been made by the Special Officers also in paragraph 5 (v) of their report. I am not in favour of this proposal. The reasoning is plausible but if there are influential ryots at the tail-end they would somehow manage to take water to their lands in preference to the regular ayacut higher up, and at the same time cause a clamour to be raised for more water on the ground that the lands in the upper reaches are not getting an adequate supply. I would therefore continue to have the time limit that is now in force even for all precarious wet lands for some years more at least until we get some experience of how we stand with all these new proposed inclusions.

The investigation of the channel referred to in paragraph 9 (*g*) is one that should be taken up last as the area proposed is under the Ellore canal where we have already reached practically the limit of area that can be irrigated by the normal supply that can be sent down the canal without going in for any large expenditure in the shape of widening the aqueducts or widening the canal. It must be noted that this canal runs on a contour with a number of masonry works which restrict the waterway along it, and great care should be taken before increasing the regular ayacut under this canal.

I agree with the views expressed by the Executive Engineer in paragraph 10 of his letter, and finally I endorse the appreciation recorded by him of the thoroughness with which the enquiries have been conducted and the harmonious relationship that subsisted between the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector during the course of the investigation.

(ii)

Letter from V. N. KUDVA, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 4th August 1933, R.O.C. No. A-2 9423/30.

[*Reference.*—Board's Mis. No. 390/32, dated 9th February 1932, and Board's Endorsement No. H. 5027/32, dated 22nd September 1932.]

The Special Officers of the Public Works and Revenue Departments sanctioned in the two Government Orders communicated with the Board's references quoted above have completed their investigation of the unauthorized extension in the Kistna Eastern Delta and submitted their report to me. A copy of their report together with a copy of the covering letter received with it is herewith submitted.

2. As a result of their enquiries an extent of 48,305 acres have been actually proposed for inclusion. Besides this the Special Officers propose to reserve 129 acres for inclusion in Jinjeru village of the Bandar taluk where there has been some dispute regarding mamul wet and also 526 acres for the inclusion of 'included dry' lands which are below 1 foot higher than the adjoining wet lands. Similar lands have been proposed for inclusion if the parties had undertaken to lower the levels and it is likely that applications will come in also for this extent. (Please see paragraph 5 (i) (*d*) of the Special Officers' report.) The above extent of 526 acres may as well be included in the ayacut subject to the condition of lowering. Taking these two items also into consideration, the total inclusions come up to 48,960 acres (48,101 acres given in the Special Officer's covering letter is a mistake for 48,305 due to wrong totalling of villagewar abstracts). The new inclusions of 48,960 acres include both long and short-crop areas, the extents covered by each of them being 21,798 acres and 27,162 acres respectively. It may also be noted here that the short-crop area of 27,162 acres includes also the area commandable by the Vempad Project sanctioned in G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, and also an extent of 1,767 acres under the Pedalanka channel.

3. The ayacut of the delta, including the Collair zone lands brought into the ayacut as per G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, was 441,300 acres. Subsequently it was raised to 445,300 acres in G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, in order to enable the

inclusion of the lands placed in ' suspense ' and ' extension ' lists. (Please also see G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931.) But the suspense and extension lists lands have not so far been included in the ayacut. Although the sanctioned ayacut is 445,300 acres, the statistics gathered by the Special Officers have shown that only an extent of 433,999 acres has been registered as wet in the revenue accounts. Adding up the new inclusions of 48,960 acres, the total ayacut of the delta will be 482,959 acres (433,999 plus 48,960). For the present this may be fixed as the ultimate ayacut of the delta. The improvements to the Pedalanka channel and the excavation of the East Bank canal will bring in the following additional extents to the ayacut :—

	ACRES.
East Bank canal (including Divi Island)	84,000
Pedalanka channel (12,600 — 1,767)	10,833
Total ...	94,833

The total ayacut will then be 577,792 acres (482,959 plus 94,833). The improvements proposed to be carried out to the main and Bandar canals will render supplies available for an extent of 600,000 acres. (Please see page 7 of the printed G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933.) There will thus remain room in the ayacut for a further extent of about 22,000 acres. The Special Officers have for the present confined their enquiries to the lands lying within the periphery of the wet ayacut. The question of inclusion of the balance of 22,000 acres can be taken up, if at all necessary, only after the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka canal schemes are accomplished. The Executive Engineer has however proposed that meanwhile the following schemes may be investigated by a special supervisor to be appointed for the purpose :—

(i) A channel from the Bantumilli canal for an area of about 500 acres in Tsandrala and Lakshmipuram villages of the Bandar taluk.

(ii) A channel from the Bhimanadi channel to irrigate about 600 acres in Chilakalapudi village of the Divi taluk.

(iii) A channel from the Bandar basin canal to irrigate about 800 acres in Kara Agraharam village (Bandar taluk).

The Superintending Engineer who has been consulted in the matter has agreed to the proposal, which may be approved.

4. At present all the irrigable area in the delta is for long crop. Out of the existing wet ayacut, the Special Officers have marked out 30,893 acres for short crop. The Superintending Engineer who was asked to state whether it would be advisable to treat the present long-crop area as short-crop area, replies that all this area was commandable by the Pedalanka channel in which area, water was not required after 10th November. The extensions under this channel after the proposed improvements are carried out are also earmarked for short crop. The classification of the present long-crop area as short-crop area is only for the purpose of calculating supplies and does not in any way materially alter the existing position. There is no objection to this being accepted, as in actual practice, the lands under the Pedalanka channel do not require water after 10th November. Taking into consideration this and other short-crop areas under the Vempad channel, the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka canal, the total areas of long and short-crops will be as follows :—

	ACRES.
Long-crop area	425,000
Short-crop area	111,000
Middling crop area	42,000
Total ...	578,000

The last item is mainly confined to the Divi Island for which supplies will be cut off by 20th November instead of by 10th November, as in the case of short crop. Excluding, however, the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka schemes the long and short-crop areas are as follows :—

	ACRES.
Long crop	424,904
Short crop	58,055
Total ayacut ...	482,959

5. In addition to the above extent, the Special Officers have further recognized two classes of lands, viz., ' precarious wet ' and lands irrigated with conditional permission. The extents covered by these two classes are as follows :—

	ACRES.
Precarious wet	12,971
Conditional irrigation	438
Total ...	13,409

Precarious wet lands are those which lie at tail-ends of irrigation channels and which are liable to submersion. The Special Officers have proposed that these lands should be permitted cultivation without any time-limit. The other class of lands, viz., lands irrigated with conditional permission are reported to lie at the heads of channels and they cannot be irrigated except under F.S.L. conditions which it is difficult to maintain during the transplantation season where water-supply is required simultaneously all over the delta. It has therefore been proposed to permit their irrigation only after a prescribed date by which time the transplantation of the ayacut lands will be over. At present the time-limit for the irrigation of these lands is 31st July. But considering the improved supplies and the rate of the progress of transplantation in the delta, the Superintending Engineer proposes to fix the date as 22nd July. In order to safeguard better the interests of the regular ayacutdars, who pay a betterment fee of Rs. 25 (which the owners of these lands do not pay) I suggest that the date may be fixed as 25th July. The Superintending Engineer also proposes that the same time-limit may be fixed in respect of precarious wet lands also, as a strong ryot owning lands at the tail-end is likely to draw off all the available supply to the detriment of the ayacut lands in the higher reaches. I agree with the Superintending Engineer and recommend that the same time-limit may be fixed in respect of precarious wet lands also. The other conditions which it may be necessary to prescribe for these two classes of lands are given below :—

(i) Government do not guarantee supply to these lands. They should be irrigated with such surplus water as is available.

(ii) If they are cultivated before 25th July or irrigated by cutting breaches to the canals they will be heavily penalized.

All these lands lie in compact blocks apart from the registered ayacut lands. The question whether or not these lands are eligible for remission is under correspondence with the Board, and the existing condition that the owners of these lands should not claim remission will be retained if necessary on receipt of the Board's final orders.

6. According to paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, all inclusions in the Kistna Eastern Delta are subject to payment of inclusion fees. But an exception has been made in the case of the proprietary lands forming the ayacut of the Vempad channel (please see G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, and G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932). This exemption from payment of inclusion fees appears to have been given on the consideration that the proprietary lands would pay a water-rate of Rs. 6–4–0 per acre instead of consolidated wet assessment as in the case of Government lands, which is less than dry assessment plus water-rate. This argument holds good in respect of all other proprietary lands in the delta. It is therefore anomalous to exempt from payment of the inclusion fees the lands in the Vempad area. I therefore request that the Government may be moved to revise, if necessary, the orders passed in G.O. No. 1449, dated 7th July 1932.

7. I invite the Board's attention to paragraph 9 of the Special Officers' report dealing with the Collair zone lands. In the Collair zone, the Special Officers have selected for inclusion an extent of 5,391 acres (4,666·47 in the Kaikalur taluk and 724·18 acres in the Ellore taluk of the West Godavari district). Having regard to the poverty of the ryots and also of the soil of the lands in Collair zone and also in view of the fact these lands need very little canal water after the transplantation is over, the Special Officers suggest that the levy of inclusion fees may either be completely or at least partially waived. In the circumstances stated above I consider that the Special Officers' recommendation is reasonable and I suggest that the orders of the Government may be obtained in the matter.

8. The principles followed by the Special Officers in the selection of lands for inclusion in the ayacut are given in detail in paragraph 5 of their report. The Superintending Engineer and myself are in general agreement with them except in the matter of fixing a time-limit for precarious wet lands referred to above. Poramboke lands have been ordered to be listed out separately, so that the question of their utility for the common

use of the villagers may be examined in detail by the taluk Tahsildars. In regard to 'included dry' lands, a separate report will be submitted as directed in the Board's Reference No. H. 2164/33-1, dated 21st June 1933.

9. In paragraph 3 of their covering letter, the Special Officers recommend that time may be granted for five years to correct the levels of the lands, as according to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, inclusion fees are payable in five annual instalments. The new inclusion proposed by the Special Officers also contain lands which require lowering. It is therefore submitted that the time-limit suggested by the Special Officers to which the Superintending Engineer also has agreed may be approved. This will be incorporated as one of the conditions in the notification to be published. I submit herewith a draft of the notification received from the Superintending Engineer. The first instalment of the inclusion fee is payable within three months from the date of intimation to the ryot (please see paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1217, Revenue, dated 11th June 1932). As it is not possible to serve individual notices on the owners of these 48,960 acres, the period of three months may be reckoned from the date of publication of the lists in the District Gazette or from the date of their publication in the villages concerned. The latter can be done by affixing the lists in some conspicuous places in the villages and also the ryots informed of it by beat of tom-tom. It will therefore be added in paragraph 3 of the draft notification that the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of the publication of the lists. In paragraph 6 of the draft notification, the Superintending Engineer suggests that water-cess should be paid for the land from the fasli in which water application will be approved by the Executive Engineer. The ryot pays the first instalment of the inclusion fees and applies for water but does not choose to cultivate the land in that fasli for some other reasons. In such cases it does not appear to be equitable to charge water-cess. In the light of the orders issued in respect of bapat wet lands in B.P. No. 75, Press, dated 28th July 1928, it appears desirable to alter condition 6 of the notifications as follows:—

> "If the lands selected for inclusion are once brought under wet cultivation with an approved water application, water-cess should continue to be paid in the subsequent faslis whether or not the field is irrigated. In regard to ryotwari lands, wet assessment will be collected from the fasli in which the land is transferred to wet."

Paragraph 8 is unnecessary. Paragraph 9 will be adopted only for the precarious wet and conditional irrigation lands. The date will however be altered to 25th July, if the Board approves my proposal in paragraph 5 supra. Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the draft notification may remain as they are. The publication of the lists will be made in the form annexed (received from the Superintending Engineer) except that the "A" list of included dry lands will be published separately with the exclusion notification called for by the Board in its Reference No. H. 2164/33-1, dated 21st June 1933. Similarly, separate lists will be published for porambokes and precarious wet and conditional irrigation lands. Long and short crop areas will be published, simultaneously with the same notification, but in separate lists. The detailed lists are being prepared in the Executive Engineer's office, and I propose to publish them as soon as they are received, so that the first instalment of inclusion fees may be paid by January next. The kist season is most favourable for the ryots to pay the first instalment of inclusion fees. I therefore request the favour of the Board's early orders in the matter.

(iii)

Letter from V. N. KUDVA, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 9th September 1933, R.O.C. No. 10659/33 A-2.

[*Reference*.—This office R.O.C. No. 9423/30 A-2, dated 4th August 1933.]

I invite the Board's attention to paragraphs 5 (ii) and (iii) of the Special Officers' report submitted to the Board with the reference quoted above wherein the Special Officers have dealt with the lands placed in suspense and extension lists. Of the 3,934 acres placed in these two lists only an extent of 235 acres has not been selected for inclusion evidently because the ryots have not offered to lower the levels. Absence of applications for this extent may be chiefly due either to the ignorance of the ryot or to his non-residence in the village concerned. It is therefore likely that applications may pour in as soon as the inclusion lists are published in the District Gazette.

2. In this connexion I invite the Board's attention to paragraph 3 of its Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930, and to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. The Government ordered the final inclusion of these lands in the wet ayacut without further inquiries. As observed by the Board, hopes have been held out to the ryots by bringing the lands to these two lists. During the present enquiry

even ordinary dry lands have been selected for inclusion subject to lowering the levels. I recommend that similar treatment may be accorded to the 'suspense' and 'extension lists' lands also and the extent of 235 acres included in the ayacut subject to the condition of correcting the levels. This is a small extent which lies scattered all over the delta and it does not materially affect the ayacut. I am now calling for the list of lands comprising the above area from the Executive Engineer and I propose to publish it along with the other lists.

(iv)

Letter from V. N. KUDVA, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 9th October 1933, R.O.C. No. 10659/31 A-2.

[*Reference*.—This office R.O.C. No. 10659/31 A-2, dated 9th September 1933.]

The Executive Engineer has since furnished detailed lists of the above classes of lands not selected by the Special Officers for inclusion in the ayacut. The total extent has come to only 186 acres instead of 235 acres reported to the Board in my reference quoted above. The Executive Engineer explains this difference as due to certain omissions made by the Special Officers in arriving at the figure. The revised figure of 186 acres may kindly be adopted.

Reference—No. H. 4438/33-1, *dated* 31*st January* 1934.

Submitted to the Government.

2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer support the proposals of the Special Officers. The Board offers the following remarks on the Special Officers' proposals for the inclusion of the several categories of land referred to in paragraph 3 of their letter No. 341 E, dated the 23rd April 1933.

According to their proposals, an extent of 48,960 acres (both under long and short crop) will be included in the ayacut as shown below:—

	Long crop. ACS.	Short crop. ACS.	Total. ACS.
(1) Lands included by the ayacut party in 1921, but still retained as dry, inclusive of 526 acres in respect of which the ryots have not yet applied	6,218·62	262·51	6,481·13
(2) Lands in the suspense list	2,084·86	551·45	2,636·31
(3) Lands in the extension list	109·93	933·72	1,043·65
(4) Eksal wet lands—Lands irrigated on annual permits	833·23	403·54	1,236·77
(5) Precarious wet and lands irrigated with conditional permits	2,658·62	48,78·20	7,536·82
(6) Unauthorized irrigation, inclusive of 203·68 in Lankapalli village, Divi taluk	5,088·70	8,973·89	14,062·59
(7) Dry and assessed waste	3,875·66	11,056·82	14,932·48
(8) Porambokes	799·14	102·23	901·37
(9) Lands recovered in Jungeru village	129·25	..	129·25
Total	21,798·01	27,162·36	48,960·37

(i) *Included dry lands*.—In their Order Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated the 5th January 1932, the Government approved the Board's proposal for the final exclusion from the ayacut of 2,794·23 acres of the lands selected for inclusion in 1921 but the levels of which had not yet been lowered. In that connexion it was reported to the Government that the total extent of the lands selected for inclusion but which were still retained as dry was 8,027·02 acres. The Special Officers have, after inspection and verification, reported that the correct extent of such lands is 8,317·18 acres. In July 1932, the Collector reported that the Special Officers were examining the cases of the included dry lands also and recommended that the exclusion of the lands ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated the 5th January 1932, might be deferred till the work of the special ayacut party was finished. The Board approved his proposal. The Special Officers have now recommended the inclusion of 6,481·13 acres in the ayacut, of which the level of an extent of 1,158·71 acres was not higher than one foot over that of the adjoining lands. The total extent that has finally to be excluded is 1,836·05 acres. In the course of their investigation the Special Officers have selected for inclusion all lands under the several categories which are fit for direct flow irrigation and other lands which are not higher in level than the adjoining wet lands by more than one foot, subject to their being lowered in level. The present localization has been made with reference to the actual irrigation of the lands concerned and with reference to their situation in the midst of wet fields. The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals to include 6,481 acres in the ayacut. It requests that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, may be modified

directing the exclusion of 1,836·05 acres only. The Collector has since submitted a notification for the exclusion of the lands. On receipt of the orders of the Government the Collector will be asked to publish the notification in the District Gazette.

(ii) *Lands included in the suspense and extension lists.*—In 1930, the Collector reported that the extents included under suspense and extension lists were 3,000 acres and 1,800 acres respectively. In their Order No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government have directed their inclusion in the ayacut. They have not yet been included in the ayacut. According to the Special Officers the total extent of these lands is 3,934·08 acres (2,811·29 acres in the suspense list and 1,122·79 acres in the extension list). They have recommended the inclusion of only 2,636·31 acres brought to the suspense list and 1,043·65 acres brought to the extension list and have recommended the exclusion of the remaining extents of 254·12 acres, as their levels are either too high to be easily commandable or too low to be easily drained off. In his letter R.O.C. No. 10659/33 A-2, dated the 9th September 1933, the Collector reports that the extent of lands under the two classes proposed to be excluded is scattered all over the delta. He points out that in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government directed the inclusion of these classes of lands in the ayacut without further enquiry, that hopes of inclusion were given to the ryots when the lands were brought into these lists and that as, in the present revision of the ayacut, even ordinary dry lands have been selected, it may not be equitable to exclude the remaining extent of the lands brought to the suspense and extension lists. He states that the inclusion of this extent will not materially affect the ayacut. According to the latest figures furnished by the Executive Engineer, the extent under these two classes that is proposed to be excluded is only 186 acres. The Board agrees with the Collector and recommends the inclusion of the total extent of 3,934·08 acres under these two classes, subject to the condition that the levels of high level lands should be lowered.

(iii) *Precarious wet lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—Before proceeding to offer its remarks on the Special Officers' proposals for the inclusion of the lands in these classes, the Board would invite the attention of the Government to paragraphs 5 and 6 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931. Lands outside the ayacut which were allowed to take water in certain circumstances were classed either as " precarious wet " or as " tail-end " lands. The Government directed the publication of lists of these classes of lands in the Kistna and Guntur District Gazettes. The Collector of Kistna has published in the *Kistna District Gazette* of May 1932, lists of lands under the head " lands irrigated with conditional permission," corresponding to the tail-end lands. He reported that there are no lands answering to the description of " precarious wet " referred to in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931. As regards the Kistna Western Delta, the Public Works Department felt a difficulty about differentiating the lands as " tail-end " and " precarious wet." In this connexion the Board submits a copy of the letter of the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, No. 1594-E., dated the 29th April 1933, in which he wanted to remove the distinction between the two classes of land altogether. On 17th August 1920 a resolution was moved in the Legislative Council recommending the inclusion in the ayacut of all lands in which it was not possible to grow any crop other than paddy owing to their position and the involuntary flow of canal water into them. In his speech on this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Howley observed, among other things, that it was not possible to include all such lands in the ayacut and that some of those low-lying lands fit for the cultivation of paddy alone with the involuntary flow from the delta channels, should remain outside the ayacut in view of the limited quantities of water-supply available. Some of these fields were at the tail-ends of channels and some were in the higher reaches. The resolution was withdrawn, on the assurance given by the Government that the question of levy of enhanced water-cess for the irrigation of low-lying lands not included in the ayacut would be separately considered. The Government accordingly examined the question and in their Order No. 988, Revenue, dated the 3rd May 1921, directed the levy of only single water-rate for the irrigation of all tail-end lands cultivated with paddy by means of drainage water in the delta taluks of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts provided the supply was not augmented during periods of drought by breaching the channel banks and that bunds were not put up around the fields. In 1922, the Government issued another Government Order classifying certain lands " precarious wet." Attention is invited to the Superintending Engineer's letter No. 1116 W., dated

the 26th January 1921, printed in G.O. No. 11 I., dated the 6th January 1922, and to paragraph 2 of Official Memorandum No. 82/21-A-1, dated the 22nd March 1921, and B.P. Mis. No. 1594, Settlement, dated the 4th August 1921, printed in the same Government Order. It would appear therefrom that lists of " non-guaranteed " wet lands which were termed as " precarious wet " in G.O. No. 11 I., dated the 6th January 1922, were prepared. All these orders referred to above necessitated the drawing up of a line of distinction between the lands already classified as " precarious wet " and other lands the irrigation of which under the conditions stated in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated the 3rd May 1921, should not be penalized. According to G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, lands will be classified as precarious wet, only if they are low lying, at tail-end of channels, and are also subject to involuntary flow. The only distinction between " precarious wet lands " and " tail-end lands " is that while the former are subject to involuntary flow, the latter are not. The Board would have agreed to the abolition of the distinction as suggested by the Superintending Engineer had not the investigation of the present ayacut party established the need for the continuance of this distinction in some form or other. From the report of the Special Officers, the Board observes that there are lands in the higher reaches of channels at a level not easily commandable and that there are large blocks at tail-ends of channels which lie outside the periphery of the ayacut and which form too large blocks to be included in the ayacut on account of submersion or other causes. If, on any future date, it is found that the supplies are more than adequate for the ayacut as now fixed, there may be no objection to include in the ayacut these lands at the tail end. Inclusion of the lands lying in the upper reaches which are not easily commandable will always have to be deprecated. The owners of these lands should be content with the supplies which may be made available after the 25th July every year. The Board considers that the distinction between " tail-end involuntary flow lands " and " lands in the higher reaches which cannot be irrigated except under F.S.L. conditions " should be continued. The use of expressions like " precarious wet," " non-guaranteed wet," etc., in connexion with those dry lands which may be permitted to use the canal water under certain circumstances, is likely, however, to create the impression that those lands can, as a matter of right, claim water-supply under certain conditions. The Board therefore submits that in order to avoid all ambiguities, the use of these terms may be dispensed with. It recommends that the lands subject to involuntary flow may be classed as " tail-end involuntary flow lands " and that the high level lands at the higher reaches not easily commandable may be classed as " lands irrigated with conditional permission." It therefore requests that, in supersession of all previous orders, the Government will be pleased to accept this classification of the lands outside the ayacut, which may be given a supply under certain conditions.

In his letter, dated the 29th April 1933, referred to above, the Superintending Engineer points out that the wording of the first sentence of the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 5 of the Board's Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated the 11th December 1930, disposed of in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, is likely to give the impression that irrigation from regular drains is permissible. The Board submits that the use of the words " drainage sources " was unfortunate, that what was meant, as will be seen from the context, was " drainage water," i.e., water coming down as drainage from the regular delta and that there was no intention to permit the irrigation of these lands from the regular drains. The Board agrees with the Superintending Engineer that the irrigation from the regular drains should be prohibited altogether.

The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals in paragraph 5 (v) of their joint report to include 7,536·82 acres in the ayacut, to exclude 2,116·28 acres from water-supply altogether and to keep the remaining extent of 5,475·78 acres outside the ayacut and to allow their irrigation under certain conditions. This extent of 5,475·78 acres may be ordered to be classified under the two classes referred to above. The Superintending Engineer and the Collector recommend that the lands included under the two classes should not be allowed to use the canal water before the 25th July, i.e., until the demand for transplantation in the regular delta is satisfied. The Board agrees with them. The Board also supports the Collector's other proposal referred to in paragraph 5 of his letter R.O.C. No. A.-29423/30, dated the 4th August 1933, namely, that these lands can use only the surplus supplies whenever available. As regards the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of his letter, the Board has approved the proposal to grant remission of water-cess under Board's Standing Order No. 13 (3) for excess or deficiency of water-supply, provided the other conditions under which the irrigation is permitted were satisfied.

(iv) An extent of 129·25 acres in the Jinjeru village, Bandar taluk, is fit for inclusion in the ayacut. The inclusion of this extent necessitates a change in the turn system of distribution of water obtaining in this village. This turn system is based on a judgment of the High Court in a suit between the two proprietors of the village. The above extent is in the holding of one of them and the other does not agree to a change in the turn system. Until the two proprietors come to an agreement, it is not possible to include this extent in the ayacut. The Special Officers however state that room may be reserved in the ayacut if it is decided to include the extent at a future date. The Collector has not objected to this course. The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals to reserve 129 acres in the ayacut.

The proposals of the Special Officers for the inclusion of lands under other heads (eksal, unauthorized irrigation, dry and assessed waste, and porambokes, etc.) are sound and the Board supports them.

3. The above proposals include the lands commanded by the Vempad project, lands in the Collair zone and 1,767 acres under the Peddalanka channel. Besides the above the following extents are also proposed for inclusion in the ayacut :—

	Acs.
The East Bank canal scheme including direct flow supply to the Divi pumping system	84,000
The Peddalanka channel scheme	10,833

According to G.O. No. 230 I., dated the 27th January 1933, an extent of 13,561 acres is proposed to be commanded by the Peddalanka channel. The Special Officers have taken credit for 12,600 acres only. The Board recommends that the balance of 961 acres may also be included in the ayacut.

4. The ultimate ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta according to these proposals will be 579,007 acres as shown below :—

	Long crop.	Middling variety.	Short crop.	Total.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
(1) Present registered wet (settlement wet, mamul wet, lands irrigated with standing permission) ..	403,105·25	..	30,893·36	433,998·61
(2) Lands selected for inclusion in 1921 and still retained as dry	6,218·62	..	262·51	6,481·13
(3) Lands in the suspense and extension lists	2,448·91	..	1,485·17	3,934·08
(4) Tail-end and involuntary flow lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission	2,658·62	..	4,878·20	7,536·82
(5) Eksal lands	833·23	..	403·54	1,236·77
(6) Unauthorized irrigation	5,088·70	..	8,973·89	14,062·59
(7) Dry and assessed waste	3,875·66	..	11,056·82	14,932·48
(8) Poramboke	799·14	..	102·23	901·37
(9) Lands reserved in Jinjeru village	129·25	..	..	129·25
(10) East Bank canal	..	..	42,000	42,000·00
(11) Divi	..	42,000	..	42,000·00
(12) Peddalanka channel	..	..	11,794	11,794·00
Total ..	425,157·38	42,000	111,849·72	579,007·10

The existing ultimate ayacut of 445,300 acres will have to be raised to 579,007 acres or 580,000 in order to give effect to the above recommendations. As pointed out by the Collector, the improvements proposed to be carried out to the main canals will render the supplies available for an extent 600,000 acres. The Board considers that for the present the ultimate ayacut may be fixed as 580,000 acres. The question of increasing the ultimate ayacut still further may be taken up after a few years if the working of the present proposals establishes that there will be supplies available for further extensions.

5. In order to give effect to the Special Officers' proposals, the Executive Engineer considers that new channels will have to be dug after investigation. In his letter No. 155-S.E., dated the 12th May 1933, he has proposed the excavation of ten such channels. He has also proposed the excavation of three other channels with a view to bringing more lands under irrigation. For this purpose he has recommended the appointment of a special supervisor for one year. The Superintending Engineer and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation support his proposal. The Collector also agrees. The Board considers that it is enough if a supervisor is appointed for eight months to begin with in order to investigate the first ten channels alone referred to in paragraph 9 of his letter. It considers that the investigation of the three other new channels referred to by him may be taken up after two or three years if the successful working of the present localization establishes that there will be supplies for further extensions.

6. As, according to G.O. No. 2525, Revenue, dated the 17th December 1932, the inclusion fees will be collected in five equal annual instalments, the Special Officers and the Collector recommend that the time within which the high level lands should be lowered may be fixed at five years. The Board supports their recommendation.

7. In their proposal regarding the inclusion of the lands in the Collair zone the Special Officers have incidentally raised the question of the levy of inclusion fees on such lands. In his letter to the Collector No. 903 M., dated the 1st July 1933, the Superintending Engineer has also raised the question of the levy of inclusion fees on the proprietary areas commanded by the Vempad channel.

Having regard to the poverty of the ryots and also of the soil of the lands in the Collair zone and also having regard to the fact that these lands need very little canal water after the transplantation is over, the Special Officers and the Collector recommend the total or partial waiver of the fees. The Board recommends that the collection of the inclusion fees may be completely waived in the case of these lands liable to submersion under the Collair.

The collection of the fees from the proprietary lands under the Vempad channel was dispensed with in view of the fact that a higher water-rate of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre was prescribed and that this higher rate would cover the inclusion fee if capitalized. In view of the fact that the rate of water-cess has since been raised to Rs. 6–4–0 an acre for all lands in the delta, the Superintending Engineer considers that the proprietary lands under the Vempad channel do not require a different treatment from that of the other lands in the delta in the matter of the levy of inclusion fees and recommends a reconsideration of G.O. No. 1449 I., dated the 7th July 1932. Though it is true that the rate of water-cess has since been raised in this delta, it has to be remembered that the Vempad scheme was started on the basis that no inclusion fees would be collected from the proprietary lands. The scheme has now been completed. The Board considers that it is not now proper to go back up the original orders not to levy an inclusion fee when a higher water-rate was fixed at that time and that the fact that the water-rate has now been raised throughout the delta is not a sound argument justifying the revision of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated the 7th July 1932. It is therefore unable to support the Superintending Engineer.

8. In his letter R.O.C. No. A-2-9423/30, dated the 25th May 1933, the Collector informed the Superintending Engineer that for the irrigation of the lands not covered by the Special Officers' proposals, he would levy one extra rate as penalty. The Superintending Engineer recommends that all such irrigation should be rigorously stopped. The Special Officers have examined all cases and have included even lands which were lowered subsequent to the commencement of their special duty. All fields covered by the proposals have been inspected. The Superintending Engineer instances a specific case in which the land has deliberately been lowered subsequent to its inspection by the special localization staff. In their Order No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government have directed that all future cases of unauthorized irrigation should be sternly repressed. The Board therefore agrees with the Superintending Engineer and recommends that the irrigation of lands which have not been included in the ayacut in accordance with these proposals should be sternly put a stop to by the levy of enhanced water-cess in the progressive scale.

The Collector also proposes to levy Re. 1 per acre as penalty for the irrigation of the lands covered by the localization till the inclusion fee is paid. The inclusion fees will, according to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated the 17th December 1932, be collected in five annual instalments. The first instalment of the inclusion fee should be paid within three months from the date of notification. The failure to pay the first instalment or any other instalment on the due date, will result in the field being excluded from the ayacut and the forfeiture of the fees so far paid. The Board has prescribed a register to watch the collection of the instalments of the fees on the due dates. When once the field is excluded for failure to pay an instalment of the fee on the due date, its irrigation will be treated as irregular and enhanced water-cess may be levied for such irregular irrigation. There is therefore no need to levy an extra rate of Re. 1 till the inclusion fee is paid.

9. Detailed lists of lands covered by these proposals have been prepared. The Collector will be requested to publish them on receipt of the orders of the Government. A copy of the draft notification submitted by the Collector is enclosed. Paragraph 6 of the notification as proposed by the Executive Engineer and as amended by the Collector is not correct. The Board therefore would omit paragraph 6. It agrees with the Collector

to omit paragraph 8. The reference to precarious wet in paragraph 9 of the notification may be omitted and the classification recommended in paragraph 2 (iii) above may be approved. A revised draft notification prepared with reference to these remarks is enclosed.

M. K. Vellodi,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Government, Public Works and Labour Department, with the Chief Engineer's letter and its enclosures in original, the draft notification submitted by the Collector, with a copy of the revised draft notification and with a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter No. 1594-E., dated the 29th April 1933.

Copy to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated the 29th April 1933, draft notification submitted by Collector and draft notification prepared in Board's office.

,, Irrigation Development Board with copies of the Chief Engineer's letter, and its enclosures, the draft notification submitted by Collector, revised draft notification prepared in Board's office and copy of Superintending Engineer's letter, dated the 29th April 1933.

Enclosures

(1)

Draft form of notification submitted by Collector.

The lands specified in the subjoined statement are to be included in the ultimate wet ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta subject to the following conditions.

2. The fields where high should be lowered, and where low should be raised to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands, so as to be commandable without resort to new cross bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years (viz., up to the 1st August 1938) will be allowed for such alterations in level. Should however the parties fail to alter the level before the date specified, the land will be transferred to dry without any further notice to the party, and the inclusion fee paid if any for the land will be forfeited to Government.

3. The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay into the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment, and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments.

4. They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division. Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition 2 is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. In the case of lands where inclusion fees proposed to be paid in instalments water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipt may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve of the application subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. In the latter case if one or more instalments are paid, and the party discontinues further payment, the land will be re-transferred to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to Government.

5. All owners of selected areas whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about alteration of level may cultivate their lands wet from the date of approval.

6. All owners of selected areas whose water applications have been approved either finally or subject to payment of part inclusion fee should pay water-cess from the fasli in which such applications have been accepted. In the case of ryotwari dry lands wet assessment will be recovered in lieu of dry assessment plus water-rate when the lands are classed as wet in the revenue accounts.

7. The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

8. Lands have been selected for inclusion from the following lists:—
(1) Included dry lands.
(2) Suspense list.
(3) Extension list.
(4) Eksal list.
(5) Conditional permission or non-guaranteed.
(6) Unauthorized irrigation.
(7) Dry and assessed waste.
(8) Poramboke.

9. In addition to the above certain lands are published as (*a*) as precarious wet lands and (*b*) lands with conditional permission. These may be cultivated after the 22nd July with such surplus water as is available. Government do not guarantee supply to such lands. Should they cultivate before the 22nd July or take water by cutting breaches to channels, banks they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized cultivation.

The present lists supersede all previous lists so far published under items (1), (2), (3) and (5).

10. In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

11. List of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta, and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit, but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

I. Ordinary crop.

1. Included dry lands—

B list—Lands to be transferred to wet—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. Acs.

C list—Lands to be transferred to wet as soon as they are brought under wet cultivation. (If these lands are not brought under cultivation before the 1st August 1938, they will be transferred to dry and the inclusion fee paid will be forfeited to Government.)

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. Acs.

D list—Lands in respect of which inclusion fees will be invited—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. Acs.

E list—Lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in full but which have been irrigated only in part—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent.* Acs.	Extent.† Acs.

* Extent already under cultivation to be transferred to wet.

† Extent to be brought under cultivation before 1st August 1938 failing which it will be classed as dry and the fee forfeited to Government.

A list—Lands proposed to be excluded from the included dry list and classed as dry for non-fulfilment of inclusion conditions—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. Acs.

2. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from suspense list—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

3. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from extension list—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

4. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from the list of eksal wet lands—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

5. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from the list of lands with conditional permission or non-guaranteed wet—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

6. Lands now under unauthorized irrigation which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

7. Lands now classed as dry and assessed waste which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

8. Lands now classed as poramboke, which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

9. List of (*a*) tail end involuntary flow lands and (*b*) lands irrigated with conditional permission which can be cultivated after the 22nd July with such surplus water as is available. Government do not guarantee supply to these lands. If they are cultivated before the 22nd July or by cutting breaches to channels they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized irrigation—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

II. Short crop.

Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut and classed as short crop, i.e., supply to which will be cut off by the 10th November.

1, 2, 3 to 9 as under I.

(2)

Revised draft notification prepared by the Board.

1. The lands specified in the subjoined statement are to be included in the ultimate ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta subject to the following conditions.

2. The fields where high should be lowered, and where low should be raised to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years will be allowed for such alterations in level. Should however the parties fail to alter the level before the period specified, the lands will be transferred to dry without any further notice to the party and the inclusion fee paid, if any, for the lands will be forfeited to the Government.

3. The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay into the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments. If the fees are paid in instalments, the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of publication of this notification. The remaining instalments should be paid along with the last kist of each fasli.

4. They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, before . . Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition 2 is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. In the case of lands where inclusion fees are proposed to be paid in instalments water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipts may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve of the applications subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. In the latter case if one or more instalments are paid and the party discontinues further payment the lands will be retransferred to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to the Government.

5. All owners of selected area whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about alteration of level may cultivate their lands wet from the date of approval.

6. The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

7. In addition to the above, certain lands are published as

(*a*) " Tail-end involuntary flow lands." and

(*b*) " lands irrigated with conditional permission."

These lands may be cultivated after the 25th July with such surplus water as is available. The Government do not guarantee supply to such lands. Should they cultivate before the 25th July or take water by cutting breaches in channel banks they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized cultivation.

The present lists supersede all previous lists so far published.

8. In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

9. Lists of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit, but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

(3)

Proceedings of the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, Bezwada, dated 29th April 1933, No. 1594 E.

[List of " tail-end " and " precarious wet " lands—Preparation and publication of. *Reference.*—His Nos. 932-S.E., dated 23rd December 1932, 1931-M, dated 6th December 1932, and No. 977/S.E., dated 17th January 1933.]

1. In G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, Government have ordered that lists of lands coming under the category of " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands should be published in the gazette. The Government have treated these two categories of lands as separate. Their classification is based upon the report made in the Revenue Board's Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930. In paragraph 2 of this reference the Board has distributed the irrigated area in the Kistna Eastern delta under six classes of which items (iv) and (v) have been treated as " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands. The Board has made certain recommendations regarding these and the Government have followed the same classification in paragraph 2 of their order. It must be stated at the very outset that this differentiation between " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands is a distinction without a difference. The Revenue Board's reference refers to the recommendations made by the Superintending Engineer in his letter No. 388 I., dated 3rd September 1930, but if this letter is carefully perused it will be seen that except in paragraph 2 of the letter where a reference is made to the " tail-end " lands all the further references are only to " precarious wet " or to lands under " conditional permission " as they were called in the Kistna Eastern delta. This aspect of the case has been overlooked by the Board and this has led to the present call for a separate list of " tail-end " lands as distinguished from " precarious wet " lands. Below are given the several references to the terms " tail-end " or " precarious wet " in the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 3rd September 1930, and in the Board's reference dated 11th December 1930.

2. *Superintending Engineer's letter.*—In paragraph 2, the Superintending Engineer started with a reference to G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, which was the earlier of the two Government Orders referred to in this paragraph and stated that it referred to irrigation of tail-end lands cultivated with paddy by means of drainage water in the delta taluks. In the second Government Order reference is made to " precarious wet " lands, i.e., low lands subject to involuntary flow and which were allowed to be cultivated wet at the risk of the owners. In the same paragraph, the Superintending Engineer has referred to the lands referred to in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, as the cultivation of wet lands beyond the zone of the recognized wet ayacut. Immediately afterwards he has also added that " If we examine any block of precarious wet lands we will find that practically every field has got a bund." The prohibition against the formation of a bund is mentioned in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921. This itself will show that so far as the Public Works Department are concerned, there was no distinction between " tail-end " and " precarious wet " lands. It may incidentally be mentioned that in G.O. No. 11 I., dated 6th January 1922, the previous G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, has been read and as such we may take it that the term " precarious wet " used in the Irrigation Government Order was intended to describe the same class of lands as had been dealt with in the Revenue Government Order.

3. In paragraph 9 of his letter, the Superintending Engineer has referred in addition to the regular ayacut and the suspense lists to " precarious wet " and " unauthorized." " Tail-end " lands have not been taken as a separate classification. In paragraph 12, the Superintending Engineer has stated, " Such extension lists as lie on the outskirts of the wet ayacut, I would not bring under the regular ayacut. They may take their chance as precarious wet lands." From the description given, these lands would be the same as tail-end lands, lands on the outskirts of the existing ayacut and even that the Superintending Engineer has treated only as " precarious wet." In paragraph 13, he has also referred only to unauthorized and precarious wet lands and has stated that " The lands classed as precarious wet are at least in the lower reaches of the delta and on the lower side of the authorized zones of irrigation." This would naturally mean that these are what are otherwise called as tail-end lands. In paragraph 15, he has given the area of " precarious wet " or " lands with conditional permission." Coming next to the note prepared by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division, appended to this letter of the Superintending Engineer, it will be observed that similarly except for a solitary reference in paragraph 2 of the note to the tail-end lands as mentioned in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, there is no further reference to tail-end lands and all the further references are to precarious wet lands or low lands subject to involuntary flow. In paragraph 3, the Executive Engineer speaks of precarious wet or low lands subject to involuntary flow. In paragraph 4, he speaks of involuntary flow lands. In paragraph 6 (*a*), he states: " The wastage thus minimized flow involuntarily beyond the ayacut limit." This would mean that the precarious wet land is beyond the ayacut limit. In paragraph 9, he refers to 4,500 acres fit for being kept in the precarious wet list outside the ayacut limit. In paragraph 10, he classifies the total area irrigated with permission under " wet as per old list," " new inclusions under wet " and " precarious wet." In paragraph 11, he mentions that, in selecting the lands for inclusion under precarious wet, the criterion observed was that the lands adjoining sanctioned wet for which the supply is somewhat uncertain in years of subnormal rainfall or which are subject to submersion in years of abnormal rainfall but receive involuntary flow from the wet lands above and are, therefore, unfit for dry cultivation or somewhat remote from sources, were selected for inclusion in precarious wet list. These

would normally be irrigated by means of rain-water, drainage-water from the fields above or surplus water, if any. In paragraph 18, he states: " The balance of 3,100 acres represents the cultivation by involuntary flow and these lands are situated at the tail-ends of channels." In paragraph 19, he refers to excess supply water flowing over and beyond the wet ayacut as involuntary flow. In paragraph 20, he states: " Lands fit for wet cultivation and which lie at the tail-ends of channels and beyond the sanctioned wet ayacut may be cultivated with wet crop by a timely supply, the extent of such precarious wet depending upon the fringe of the wet ayacut." Here, too, it will be seen that he treats tail-end lands as equivalent to precarious wet. These quotations are enough, it is believed, to show that so far as the Public Works Department was concerned, there was no distinction between precarious wet or tail-end lands. In the normal course the precarious wet lands will be only tail-end lands.

4. In the Board's reference, dated 11th December 1930, however, it seems to have made a distinction between precarious wet and tail-end lands just because there were two separate Government Orders, one in the Revenue Department, dated 3rd May 1921, dealing with tail-end lands and the other in the Public Works Department, dated 6th January 1922, dealing with the precarious wet. In paragraph 2 of its reference, the Board states that " Lands in the midst of the ayacut and lower in level than the surrounding included fields which are irrigated only by involuntary flow and percolation are classed as precarious wet." It may be mentioned that with the principles of inclusion adopted in the localization of 1920–21 in the Kistna Eastern delta lands lower in level than the surrounding included fields would naturally have been brought under the regular ayacut as they wanted to proceed as far as possible on straight line boundaries except where the lands were unduly high. Having premised as above, the Board goes on to observe in paragraph 4 of its reference that " The inclusion of these precarious wet lands which lie within the wet ayacut or on the fringe of the ayacut was specially avoided in 1921, presumably because their inclusion in the regular ayacut would result in the ultimate ayacut being exceeded." If such lands were within the wet ayacut, the first right for inclusion would vest in them instead of in lands lying outside the then existing wet ayacut and which were treated as included lands by the localization party subject to payment of inclusion fees. Reference may also be made to another unfortunate introduction of new words which may lead to difficulties later on. In the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 5 of the Board's reference, it states " Tail-end lands have been allowed irrigation from drainage sources for nearly a decade whenever possible." The reference to " drainage sources " is an unfortunate one. All the previous correspondence would show only that the lands were irrigated by such drainage flow as may be available from the upper lands bordering these precarious wet lands but not to the fact that the lands were allowed irrigation from what we would call " drainage sources," that is, by taking water from regular drains. The Superintending Engineer would like this point to be clearly understood so that any chance of people asking for irrigation from regular drains may be minimized.

5. The distinction thus made by the Revenue Board between tail-end and precarious wet lands has been followed by Government in their Order No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. But even there, the wording adopted would show that there is not any real difference between these two. In paragraph 5 of the Government Order, Government refer to " precarious wet lands, i.e., how lands at tail-end of channels subject to involuntary flow from the delta." In paragraph 6, they refer to the category of " tail-end lands, i.e., lands lying at the end of irrigation channels." Thus it will be seen that there is practically no difference between the two as practically the same terms are adopted, " tail-end of channels " in one case and " end of irrigation channels " in the other. If this principle is understood, namely, that precarious wet and tail-end lands meant the same thing, we can follow easily the procedure adopted in Kistna Eastern division. The Kistna Eastern division has evidently published a list of " precarious wet lands as tail-end lands or as it was called in the Kistna Eastern delta " list of lands with conditional permission." This is what the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, referred to in his No. 1824-M., dated 13th December 1932, to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division. In defining these lands, however, he refers to them as liable to involuntary flow from drains or adjacent irrigated lands and, therefore, unfit for raising dry crops thereon. Precarious wet land is defined as " low lands subject to involuntary flow from the delta." Thus the two terms are practically the same and in fact the list of tail-end lands published is simply the list of conditional permission lands which lands were spoken of as " precarious wet " in the Kistna Western delta. The Board in its reference, dated 3rd November 1932, states that a list of tail-end lands in the Eastern delta was published in March last and states incidentally that there are no " precarious wet lands " in that delta. Of course, the term " precarious wet " was not used in that delta but the whole gist of the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 3rd September 1930, printed in G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, refers to Kistna Eastern delta and therein he has mentioned the term " precarious wet " so very often and also pointed out at one place that what he called " precarious wet " was simply lands with conditional permission as was termed in the Kistna Eastern delta.

6. The above will show the Executive Engineer that after all there is no distinction between precarious wet and tail-end land. But as Government have ordered the publication of the two lists, we may see if any distinction can be defined between these two classes. The Executive Engineer has stated that after consultation with the late Superintending Engineer a certain classification was proposed, namely, the tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta should be classed as precarious wet and tail-end lands in the lower reaches of the delta should be classed as tail-end lands and that, for the latter class, neither irrigation nor drainage

facilities have to be provided as stated in paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. Of course, the Superintending Engineer has, in a way, tried to follow the instructions given in paragraph 6 of the Government Order, but the Executive Engineer will find that his definition of precarious wet land, namely, tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta is again opposed to the instructions given by Government in paragraph 5 of the Government Order, where they state that the concession for precarious wet lands will not be extended to land in the higher reaches of the delta. It will thus be seen that the classification as suggested by Mr. Sankara Ayyar, though agreeing with paragraph 6, clashes with the instructions in paragraph 5 of the Government Order. All this difficulty is due to the fact that after all there is no real difference between tail-end and precarious wet lands. If at all, there is to be a distinction, the Superintending Engineer would put it the other way. The tail-end lands in the lower reaches or adjoining drains which are liable to submersion from swamps or overflow of drains, etc., may be treated as " precarious wet " while the tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta which are not liable to such involuntary submersion by overflow of drains but receive drainage or surplus water from the regular ayacut lands higher up may be treated as " tail-end lands."

7. The Executive Engineer may communicate a copy of this letter to the Collector and in consultation with him publish a single list of lands as precarious wet in addition to the lists of precarious wet lands which have been already published. This list will include the lands which have now been treated by him as tail-end lands.

II

Reference from the Irrigation Development Board, No. I.D.B. 60/34-1, dated 19th February 1934.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SOUTER, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
President.

Read—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.

Reference—No. I.D.B. 60/34-1, dated 19th February 1934.

At its meeting of the 14th February 1934, the Irrigation Development Board considered the report of the special officers on the localization of the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta and the proposals of the Board of Revenue thereon. It supports the recommendations of the Board of Revenue *in toto*.

M. K. VELLODI,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department.

III

Memorandum No. 3705-B/34-1, Revenue, dated 5th October 1934.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization—Special officer's report. *Reference.*—From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.]

Under G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, lands proposed for inclusion in the ayacut of the Godavari and Kistna deltas should be transferred to wet provisionally on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee on the understanding that if the other instalments are not paid regularly the land will be retransferred to dry. The Board of Revenue is requested to report which revenue authority should be authorized to sanction the transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee and which revenue authority should be authorized to sanction the retransfer to dry for failure to continue the payment of further instalments of inclusion fees or for breach of any other condition such as failure to lower the level of the land within the prescribed period.

J. A. THORNE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

IV

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 15th November 1934, No. H. 4438/33-7.

C. F. BRACKENBURY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

Government Memorandum No. 3705-B/34-1, Revenue, dated the 5th October 1934.

(ii)

Letter from C. K. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Godavari, dated Ellore, the 3rd November 1934, No. L. Dis. 4786/34.

[Irrigation—Kistna and Godavari deltas—Included dry lands—Transfer to wet—Practice—Report submitted. *Reference.*—Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-5, dated 19th October 1934.]

According to the practice now obtaining in this district the Tahsildars submit proposals to the Collector in the prescribed form for the transfer of ryotwari dry lands to wet, on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee, after consulting the Public Works Department, in regard to the source of irrigation to be assigned in each case. The Collector sanctions the transfer from dry to wet in these cases, and communicates a copy of his order to the Executive Engineer, and the Tahsildar concerned. The Tahsildar will then get the necessary changes effected in the village and taluk accounts under proper attestation quoting the Collector's order as authority.

In regard to inam and zamindari lands included in the ayacut on payment of inclusion fee, there is no question of transfer from dry to wet as the original classification in their case does not change. In the case of these lands, the Tahsildars will ascertain the source of irrigation from the Public Works Department and note it in the remarks column of the Resettlement Register. In the case of inam lands they also calculate the settlement wet assessment for the purpose of calculating cesses and note it in the remarks column of the Resettlement Register along with the source of irrigation.

2. Cases of retransfer from wet to dry for failure to pay the further instalments of inclusion fee have not yet arisen. In these cases also the sanction of the Collector will be obtained by the Tahsildars for their retransfer to dry.

3. According to the note under clause (7) of Board's Standing Order No. 1, paragraph 1, Collectors only are authorized to sanction during the term of a settlement, transfers of ryotwari lands from dry to wet and vice versa. The practice in this district is in accordance with this rule.

(iii)

Letter from I. M. FRASER, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 31st October 1934, No. D. Dis. 8128/34.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension ayacut—Localization—Payment of inclusion fees and transfer of lands—Procedure. *Reference.*—Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-5, dated 19th October 1934.]

Subsequent to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, inclusion fees have not been received in respect of any land in this district, and the fees will not also be received until the orders of the Government are received on the Special officer's report, and the inclusion lists are published.

2. Under note to paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 1, it is the Collector, who is competent to transfer a land from dry to wet and vice versa. The extent of land proposed for inclusion in the Kistna Eastern delta is nearly 50,000 acres, and it may be difficult for the Collector to cope with the work of transferring all these lands to wet as soon as the first instalment is paid, and again to retransfer them to dry in cases of default of payment of the remaining instalments. I, therefore, suggest that so far as these ayacut lands are concerned divisional officers may be empowered to transfer them from dry to wet and vice versa.

Reference—No. H. 4438/33-7, dated 15th November 1934.

The Board begs to offer its remarks on the questions raised in the Government memorandum read above. It has consulted the Collectors of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna in the matter with special reference to the practice now obtaining in their districts. The Collectors of West Godavari and Kistna have so far submitted their replies and copies of them are enclosed.

2. Both the Collectors of West Godavari and Kistna point out that under the note to paragraph (7) of Board's Standing Order No. 1, the Collector only is competent to sanction transfers of land from dry to wet and vice versa during the currency of a settlement. The Collector of Kistna, however, suggests that, so far as the lands proposed for inclusion in the Kistna Eastern delta is concerned, the Divisional Officers may be empowered to sanction the transfers as the extent proposed for inclusion is nearly 50,000 acres. These lands are selected for inclusion in the ayacut only after local inspection by the Special officers and the Board considers that the question of their transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fees is only a matter of routine. It agrees with the Collector of Kistna and recommends that so far as the lands selected for inclusion in the Kistna and Godavari deltas are concerned the Revenue Divisional Officers may be empowered to order the transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fees. It however considers that the retransfer to dry for failure to pay the subsequent instalments of the inclusion fees or for breach of any of the other conditions should only be ordered by the Collector.

3. The Board, in this connexion, invites the attention of the Government to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 10th October 1934, under the heading "Kistna Eastern Delta" and the remarks of the Collector of Kistna thereon contained in his letter No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 23rd October 1934 (copy enclosed). It requests very early orders of the Government on the proposals submitted with the Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.

M. K. Vellodi,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Enclosures

(1)

Cutting from the "Hindu," dated 10th October 1934.

Kistna Eastern Delta.

Sir,—With a view to bring all the lands—waste lands as well as patches of wet lands that are lying in the midst of permanent wet lands which are being cultivated unauthorizedly by the ryots and paying penal assessment to the Government—within the ambit of the Kistna Eastern delta, the Ayacut officers inspected the lands of every village in the delta and made necessary enquiries from the owners thereof. At that time the officers explained to the owners of the land that the Government would collect at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre as an inclusion fee for including their lands in the wet ayacut.

The owners of the waste lands welcomed this proposal as they felt that the lands which have been lying waste for several years would be brought under cultivation without trouble. The owners of patch lands also expressed their readiness to abide by the proposal as they would thereafter be free from paying progressive penal assessment.

It is more than an year since the inspection of lands had been completed by the Ayacut officers and every month the owners of these lands have been anxiously waiting to see the publication of their lands in the district gazette, but up to now no such lists have been published.

Last year the Government have collected at the rate of Re. 1 per acre as inducement fee from the owners of lands which have been included and irrigated by the ryots. Had the lists been published before the closure of the last kist, the poor ryot would have been able to save this Re. 1 per acre in these hard days and this would have lessened his inclusion fee to that extent.

The collection season is again fast approaching and any delay in publication of the lists will mean that the poor ryot will have to bear the burden of one more rupee per acre. In view of these hardships the Government should come to the rescue of the ryots of the Kistna Eastern delta by taking very early steps to publish the lists of lands included in the wet ayacut in the *Kistna District Gazette*.

By the non-publication of these lists last year, the Government lost several thousands of rupees by way of water-tax from the owners of some of the waste lands in the aforesaid area who manured and prepared their lands for cultivation as their lands can be watered from the existing sources without difficulty, but could not do so for fear of penal assessment, etc.

In the light of the difficulties explained above, the ryots of the Kistna Eastern delta respectfully approach the Hon'ble Sir A. Y. G. Campbell, the Irrigation and Revenue Member to the Government of Madras, through whose benevolence only the important projects such as Kistna East Bank Canal extension, the Puligadda Aqueduct, the Campbell Canal (Pedalanka Channel), the inclusion of dry lands in the wet ayacut of the whole delta and some such projects in the Kistna Western delta have been sanctioned and are now under execution and it is hoped he will kindly take interest in expediting the publication of the lists and then relieve them from their anxiety and trouble at an early date.

A correspondent.

(2)

Letter from I. M. Fraser, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 23rd October 1934, No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Unauthorized irrigation—Extension—Report—Orders requested. *Reference.*—This office No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 4th August 1933, and the Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-4, dated 21st August 1934.]

I invite the Board's attention to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 10th October 1934, under the heading "Kistna Eastern Delta." It complains of the delay made in the publication of the lists of lands selected for inclusion by the Special officers, whose report was submitted to the Board for orders with this office No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 4th August 1933. The subject is said to be pending with the Government, and I request the Board to remind the Government as the publication of the lists is anxiously awaited by the ryots concerned.

2. I offer my remarks on one or two points raised in the article. The correspondent refers to the levy of an additional rupee per acre. This nominal penalty of Re. 1 per acre is being levied in respect of all irrigation without permission as the Special officers' proposals have not been approved finally by Government. The irrigation of all lands, not forming the regular ayacut of the delta, is treated as unauthorized. As soon as the lists are published, the levy of this nominal penalty will be discontinued, and the irrigation of such lands as do not find place in the lists will be penalized in the progressive scale prescribed in Appendix N to Board's Standing Order No. 4 (2).

3. The non-publication of the lists of lands is said to have caused loss to Government to the extent of some thousands of rupees by way of water-tax in respect of waste lands, selected for inclusion, but not brought under irrigation. The statement that all these lands can be irrigated with the existing facilities of irrigation is not correct. The extent of waste and dry lands selected for inclusion is about 15,000 acres, and the levels of most of these lands will have to be corrected, and additional sources provided before they are successfully brought under irrigation.

Order—No. 2731 I., dated 13th December 1934.

In G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, the Government laid down the general policy in regard to the further extension of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern delta, as also the principles for the inclusion in the regular ayacut of areas already under irrigation in one form or another; and in G.Os. No. 202, Revenue, dated 27th January 1932, and No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, they appointed a Special Deputy Collector and a Special Public Works Department Subdivisional Officer to submit, after joint inspection, detailed proposals to localize the most suitable areas for inclusion and fix the ultimate ayacut. The Board of Revenue has submitted with its remarks and recommendations the report of the Special officers together with the views of the Chief Engineer and Collector thereon. The Irrigation Development Board supports the recommendations of the Board of Revenue in full. The Government have considered the report and the recommendations of the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation thereon, and are pleased to pass the following orders:—

(1) *Included dry lands.*—The Board recommends that an area of 6,481·13 acres, which was originally selected for inclusion in 1921, but which were retained as dry as their levels had not been lowered, should now be included owing to their situation in the midst of wet lands and to their being commandable by direct flow, and that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, should be modified so as finally to exclude only 1,836·05 acres (8,317·18 acres, the extent selected for inclusion in 1921, minus 6,481·13 acres, the area now proposed for inclusion). The Government accept the recommendation and direct that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, be modified accordingly.

(2) *Lands included in the suspense and extension lists.*—The Government accept the Board's recommendation to include the total extent of 3,934·08 acres under these two classes subject to the condition that the levels of high level lands are lowered.

(3) *Precarious wet lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—Out of the total extent of 15,128·88 acres under this head, the Board of Revenue recommends the exclusion of 2,116·28 acres, which are uncommandable and the inclusion of 7,536·82 acres in the ayacut. It is proposed that the remaining extent of 5,475·78 acres should be kept as dry and outside the ayacut, and that its irrigation should be permitted when, after meeting the requirements of the ayacut, water is still available, i.e., after 25th July. The Chief Engineer is, however, against fixing any time-limit with regard to these two classes of lands as he considers that in practice, each source will get its due share of supply as the water passes along the channel, and the balance only will reach the tail-end where almost all the precarious wet lands lie. The Government accept the Board's recommendation as modified by the Chief Engineer, i.e., without the time-limit.

The Government also approve the suggestions of the Board of Revenue that the lands subject to involuntary flow at the tail-end should be classified as "tail-end involuntary flow lands," that the high level lands at the higher reaches not easily

commandable should be classified as " lands irrigated with conditional permission," and that the extent of 5,475·78 acres excluded from the ayacut should be allocated under these two classes.

The Government observe, in this connexion, that the first sentence in the sub-paragraph under paragraph 5 on page 18 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, gives the erroneous impression that irrigation from regular drains is being permitted in certain cases. This is not the case, and the Government desire to make it clear that irrigation from drains should be prohibited altogether.

(4) *Eksal lands.*—(Dry lands for which water applications are submitted year after year and accepted or rejected according to supply conditions.) The recommendation that out of the total extent of 2,833·50 acres in this category, 1,236·77 acres may be included in the regular ayacut, the remaining 1,596·73 acres being excluded as lying outside the periphery of the ayacut, is approved.

(5) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—An area of 14,062·59 acres is proposed for inclusion in the ayacut out of 18,895·07 acres. The actual exclusion is however only 641·34 acres, the remaining extent (4,191·14 acres) having been included in the 7,536·82 acres or 5,475·78 mentioned in item (3) above. The Government accept the proposal.

(6) *Dry and assessed wastes.*—The inclusion of an extent of 14,932·48 acres made up of 3,875·66 acres of long crop and 11,056·82 of short crop, in the ayacut is approved. It is presumed that assessed waste lands in ryotwari villages will be transferred to wet and sold, no separate inclusion fee being levied.

(7) *Porambokes.*—The Board of Revenue recommends the inclusion of 901·37 acres (799·14 acres of long crop and 102·23 of short crop) in the ayacut. This is approved. Such lands in ryotwari villages should be transferred to assessed waste and sold as wet, no separate inclusion fee being levied.

(8) *Lands in the proprietary village of Jinjeru, Bandar taluk.*—It is reported that an extent of 129·25 acres in this village is fit for inclusion in the ayacut, that the inclusion will necessitate a change in the turn system of distribution of water obtaining in the village, and that until the two proprietors concerned come to an agreement in the matter it is not possible to include this exent in the ayacut. The Special Officers suggest, and the Board of Revenue recommends, that 129 acres may be reserved for inclusion in the ayacut at a future date. The Government approve the proposal.

(9) *Collair lands.*—The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the levy of inclusion fees on the lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut (viz., 4,666·47 acres in the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district and 724·18 acres in the Ellore taluk of West Godavari district) should be waived in full as they are liable to submersion. They consider it unnecessary to adopt the Superintending Engineer's suggestion that there should be a grant-in-aid from the Labour department to the Irrigation department representing the value of this concession.

(10) *Ultimate ayacut.*—As a result of the inclusions and exclusions now sanctioned the irrigable ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta will, as proposed by the Board of Revenue, be fixed at 580,000 acres, in supersession of the orders in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929. The question of raising it to 600,000 acres should be examined by the Irrigation Development Board in 1939–40 (or earlier if the Irrigation Development Board thinks fit) if the working of the present localization proposals establishes that supplies will be available for further extensions.

2. With reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Special Officer's report about mamul wet areas and the lands localized in Pullapadu village, the Government presume that the localization has been accepted by the persons concerned in each case. The Board of Revenue is requested to report if the presumption is correct.

3. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that it is sufficient if a Supervisor is appointed for eight months for the present for the investigation of the first ten channels referred to in paragraph 9 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 150-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, and that the other channels may be taken up for investigation after two or three years when experience has been gained of the working of the present localization proposals. They accordingly sanction the employment of a Supervisor and a peon, for eight months, for the investigation of the first ten channels only.

4. The Government accept the recommendation of the Special Officers, which is supported by the Board of Revenue that, the time within which ryots should lower their high level lands included in the ayacut to the level of the adjoining wet lands be fixed at five years.

5. The Collector and the Superintending Engineer suggest a reconsideration of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932, in regard to the levy of inclusion fees on the proprietary lands included in the Vempad Project in order to secure uniformity of treatment with the proprietary lands under the Kistna East Bank Canal scheme (G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933). The Board however considers that there is no adequate justification for the revision of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932. The Government agree with the Board.

6. The proposals of the Board of Revenue to levy enhanced water-cess in the progressive scale for unauthorized irrigation of lands not included in the localization and to waive the penalty of Re. 1 per acre for the irrigation of lands covered by localization till the inclusion fees are paid, are approved.

7. The draft notification submitted by the Board of Revenue for the irrigation of the lands included in the ayacut with reference to the foregoing proposals is approved as amended, and is annexed to this order. The Board is requested to instruct the Collector to publish it in the district gazette for general information.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

N. Gopalaswami,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).
" Irrigation Development Board.
" Accountant-General, through Finance Department.
" Finance Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Department.

ANNEXURE.

Lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta under the localization proposals of 1933-34.

Six-feet shutters were installed at the Bezwada anicut across the Kistna in 1925 and their effect was watched between 1925 and 1928. It was found that owing to the increased supply received, it was possible to increase the ayacut considerably, that in fact, the ayacut had been increasing in an unregulated and haphazard manner, that if this state of things went unchecked, it would affect the programme of future extensions in the delta, and that in order to systematize the development of irrigation, the formulation of new schemes of irrigation and the localization and determination of the irrigable ayacut were necessary. Accordingly in 1929 a special Public Works division was constituted to work out new schemes of irrigation. The Vempad project which had been ready for execution even before the special division was constituted is now in operation. It has brought nearly 5,000 acres of short-crop area into the ayacut. The East Bank Canal scheme is likely to bring 42,000 acres into the ayacut besides taking over the Divi ayacut of 42,000 acres which is now irrigated by pumping. The Peddalanka channel scheme will bring a new extent of over 13,000 acres into the ayacut. Besides these areas an extent of 49,214 acres (including the Vempad area and a part of the Peddalanka channel area) has been localized by a special Public Works Department and Revenue staff for inclusion in the regular ayacut of the delta, the area having been under irrigation for a long time under one or other of the different categories such as 'irrigated dry,' 'extension list,' 'suspense list,' precarious wet,' 'conditional wet,' 'Ekasi,' 'unauthorized irrigation' or 'wastes at the disposal of Government' and 'porambokes' not required for communal purposes fit for inclusion on account of their commandability. By the inclusion of these areas it is possible to increase the irrigable ayacut of the delta from the present figure of 455,300 acres to 580,000 acres as shown below:

Description.	Long crop.	Middling variety.	Short crop.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1 Present registered wet	403,105·25	..	30,893·36	433,998·61
2 Lands selected for inclusion in 1921 but still kept as dry	6,218·62	..	262·51	6,481·13
3 Lands included in suspense and extension lists	2,448·91	..	1,485·17	3,934·08
4 Tail-end and involuntary flow lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission	2,658·62	..	4,878·20	7,536·82
	833·23	..	403·54	1,236·77
5 Eksal lands	5,088·70	..	8,979·89	14,062·59
6 Lands hitherto under unauthorized irrigation.	3,875·66	..	11,056·82	14,932·48
7 Dry and assessed waste	799·14	..	102·23	901·37
8 Poramboke not required for communal purposes	129·25	..	..	129·25
9 Lands reserved in Jinjeru village	..	..	42,000·00	42,000·00
10 East Bank Canal area	..	42,000·00	..	42,000·00
11 Divi area	..	..	11,794·00	11,794·00
12 Pedalanka channel				579,007·10 or roundly 580,000

Lists of lands thus selected for inclusion in the wet ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta under the categories (2) to (9) mentioned above are annexed and will be given canal water for irrigation subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The fields where high should be lowered to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years will be allowed for such lowering in level. Should, however, the parties fail to lower the level before the expiry of the period specified, the lands will be transferred to dry under the orders of the Collector without any further notice to the party, and the inclusion fee paid, if any, for the lands will be forfeited to the Government.

(2) The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay to the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments. If the fees are paid in instalments, the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of publication of this notification. The remaining instalments should be paid in the next four faslis along with the last kist of each fasli.

(3) They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, before *. Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition (1) above is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. The land will then be transferred to 'wet' under the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer. In the case of lands where inclusion fees are proposed to be paid in instalments, water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipts may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve the applications subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. On payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fee, the land will be provisionally transferred to 'wet' under the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer. If one or more instalments are paid and the party discontinues further payment, the lands will be retransferred under the orders of the Collector to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to the Government.

(4) All owners of selected lands whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about lowering of level may cultivate their lands as wet from the date of approval.

(5) The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

(6) In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut, action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

(7) Lists of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

* To be filled in before publication in the District Gazette.

Government of Madras

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

(Irrigation)

G.O. No. 2731 I., 13th December 1934

Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Localization of ayacut—Report of Special Officers—Orders passed.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 31st January 1934, No. H. 44 38/33-1.

C. F. BRACKENBURY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., B.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, through the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Madras, 26th July 1933, No. 1498/33-C-1.

I forward herewith a copy of the report submitted by the special officers appointed in G.Os. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932 and No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, to investigate into the unauthorized extensions of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern Delta together with the remarks of the Executive Engineer and the Collector thereon and a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter containing his remarks on the points raised by the Collector and on the suggestions of the Executive Engineer. The special officers' report and the Superintending Engineer's conclusions and recommendations thereon are fully endorsed by me, with the one exception, viz., that in regard to the fixing of a time-limit for the transplantation of 'precarious wet lands' (vide paragraph 7 of the Executive Engineer's letter and paragraph 6, sub-paragraph 3, of the Superintending Engineer's remarks). The Superintending Engineer's fears that influential ryots lower down will usurp the supply at the expense of the legitimate ayacut appear to me to be far-fetched, since, when the water passes along the channel, each source will get its due share of supply and the balance only will reach the tail-end where alone almost all the precarious wet lands lie. Such lands may therefore be allowed to be cultivated without prescribing any time-limit, since such late cultivation would in practice, result in the lands not being cultivated at all; since such late cultivation, with its liability to damage by submersion, will give but a very poor return which would not suffice to cover even the expenses of cultivation.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, dated 1st July 1933, No. 346 I.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern Delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization Special Officers' report.]

I forward herewith a copy of the report of the Special Officers engaged on the localization work in the Kistna Eastern Delta, vide G.O. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, and G.O. No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, together with their forwarding letter and a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155 S.E., dated 12th May 1933, forwarding this report. A copy of the report was sent to the Collector at the same time and he has raised certain questions and made certain suggestions in his R.O.C.A. No. 2-9423/30, dated 5th May 1933. A copy of this letter of the Collector and my replies thereto wherein also I have added my further remarks on the Executive Engineer's proposals where I differ from them, are attached.

(2)

Letter from M.R.Ry. M. RAJARATNAM Garu, B.A., Special Deputy Collector, Ayacut Duty, and M.R.Ry. M. B. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Special Localization Subdivision, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, dated 23rd April 1933, No. 341 E.

[*Reference.*—Irrigation—Kistna Eastern Delta—Localization of wet ayacut—Final report by special staff.]

In enclosing our final report on the localization of wet ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta, we submit the following.

2. The area under existing wet ayacut under various heads such as, settlement wet, mamul wet, bapat wet (irrigation with standing permission), etc., is acres 4,33,998·61 and the inclusion proposed by us now comes to acres 48,101·435, i.e., acres 424,248,005 under long crop and acres 57,852.04 under short crop. This excludes acres 13,408.65 under precarious wet and conditional permission which could not be brought into wet ayacut for obvious reasons, i.e., being submersible, lying outside the periphery of wet ayacut or having no regular recognized source of irrigation.

3. The extents now proposed for inclusion fall under the following classes:—

	ACRES.
Out of included dry lands	5,955·125
Out of suspense list	2,636·31
Out of extension list	1,043·65
Out of eksal wet lands	1,236·77
Out of conditional permission or non-guaranteed lands	7,536·82
Out of extent under unauthorized irrigation	13,858·91
Out of dry lands and assessed waste	14,932·48
Out of poramboke lands	901·37
Total ..	48,101·435

A note is made in the villagewar lists as to which of these extents now proposed for inclusion require lowering. As dry lands and some of the poramboke lands not so far irrigated are proposed for inclusion now for the first time, some provision has to be made to enable the ryots to bring the lands to a commandable level. Only such of the dry and poramboke lands as lie within the periphery of the wet ayacut or lie in proximity to the existing wet lands have been proposed for inclusion.

As inclusion fees can, under existing rules, be paid in five annual instalments, time for bringing the lands now proposed for inclusion to a commandable level may likewise be extended or limited to a period of five years.

Failure to bring the lands to a commandable level or to pay the required inclusion fees results in the exclusion later on, of the new inclusions from the wet ayacut in which case other lands lying within the periphery of the wet ayacut or which can conveniently come into it from the lands now retained as precarious wet or conditional permission lands can be brought into the wet ayacut. But this can only be at the end of five years.

With the exception of this contingency, the proposals now submitted can be treated as final for the Kistna Eastern Delta leaving aside the lands coming under the Divi Island East Bank Canal and Pedalanka Channel Projects.

The figures for the whole delta as a result of our present proposal, are given below for easy reference:—

	ACRES.
Proposed wet ayacut as above—East Bank Canal extension (42,000 for Divi Island and 42,000 for East Bank Canal main land)	482,100·045
Pedalanka channel (additional)	84,000
Area reserved for localization in Jinjeru village	10,833·38
Area of included dry lands which require lowering by 1 foot and below and recommended for inclusion if applied for ..	129·25
	526·00
Total ..	5,77,588·675

Only such of the lands as are absolutely uncommandable being generally too high, or are irrigated and irrigable only by lift or cross-bunding or are irrigable only by drainage water are excluded. In the case of included dry lands, we have included all lands up to 1 foot in height, subject to lowering, with the exception of acres 526·00 similarly situated, for which the parties have not yet applied for inclusion, but we find no objection from a localization point of view for their inclusion, later on, on application as the land fit in nicely into the wet ayacut. If this is done, only such of the included dry lands as are above one foot in height will have been excluded; and there are acres 1,836·05 of such land.

4. The total extent under unauthorized irrigation is acres 18,691·39, and acres 13,858·91 of this have been included in the yacut.

Excluding the area taken to precarious wet, the actual exclusion under this head comes to 641·34 acres or 3·4 per cent of the total unauthorized irrigation.

5. Subsequent to the preparation of lists of included dry lands by the Settlement department under various classes A, B, C, D and E, some of the lands are made commandable and this accounts for the variations between Special Settlement Officer's figures and those furnished now. In the course of our enquiry we found that some of the parties paid inclusion fees subsequent to the preparation of lists by the Special Settlement Officer, and in the absence of original challans it has not been possible to verify the actual payment. We therefore request that all cases of included dry lands shown in our lists as having paid the inclusion fees may be got verified by the Taluk Tahsildars.

A. List of lands to be excluded from the list of included dry lands.

B. List of included dry lands which require to be transferred to wet.

C. List of included dry lands which will be transferred to wet as soon as they are brought under wet cultivation.

D. List of included dry lands in respect of which inclusion fees will be invited.

E. List of included dry lands which paid the inclusion fee in full but which have been irrigated only in part.

6. As suggested in our final report, it seems necessary to impress on the minds of the not included in our list will result in heavy penalization. We have actually come across cases where ryots have lowered lands subsequent to inspection by the Revenue Inspectors, supervisors and ourselves. Further extension has therefore to be rigorously stopped.

7. It only remains for us to recommend that in cases of irrigation of lands now included in our proposal, whether under regular ayacut or under precarious wet, no penalties are to be levied, provided irrigation is regular and not by illegal or unauthorized means. Most of these lands are even now under actual irrigation and it seems but fair to allow such irrigation to continue where it does not interfere with supply of water to registered wet lands.

Final report on the localization of wet ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta.

1. *History of the growth of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern Delta.*—In G.O. No. 39 I., dated 3rd February 1911, the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern Delta was fixed at 420,000 acres. The irrigated area has been gradually increasing, and in 1917 the area under irrigation went up to nearly 451,220 acres of which nearly 50,000 acres of dry lands were being irrigated with annual permits called 'water applications'. The approval of water applications entailed considerable work both in the Public Works and Revenue Departments. The Public Works Department found it difficult to regulate supply to the several channels, as they had no definite figures about the correct extent to be supplied under each channel. To put an end to these water applications and to localize and fix the ayacut of the delta, a special division assisted by a Special Revenue staff worked from 1917 to 1921 and as a result, the ayacut of the delta was fixed in G.O. No. 336 I., dated 3rd October 1924, at 430,000 acres. In fixing this ayacut an extent of 10,600 acres of settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair area below + 7·00 contour was excluded from the delta ayacut and treated as a separate Collair zone. In G.O. No. 49 I., dated 23rd January 1926, the ayacut of the delta was fixed at 430,300 acres, to enable the Collector of Kistna to assign 300 acres of wet lands to ex-military men. As already stated, about 10,600 acres of settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair area were treated as a separate Collair zone outside the delta ayacut. These were permitted to be irrigated with the aid of Collair water supplemented by surplus canal water. If canal water is not supplied to Collair lands in the early stages of the transplantation season, it is not possible to raise a successful crop. On repeated representation Government accepted the inclusion of 11,000 acres (viz., 10,600 acres of wet lands + 400 acres of dry lands interspersed amidst wet areas) of Collair area in the delta ayacut and raised the ayacut to 441,300 acres in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926. Small patches of dry lands amidst wet areas were not included by the localization party of 1921. A list of these was made out subsequently as demands came in for inclusion under a head called 'suspense list' with the idea of including them in the ayacut. In G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, the ayacut of the delta was raised to 445,300 acres with a view to include as much of the suspense list lands as is possible.

2. *Present stage of irrigation.*—(*a*) In the *Kistna District Gazette* of May 1921, dry lands were notified for inclusion subject to

(1) Payment of inclusion fee of Rs. 25 an acre, and

(2) alteration of the levels of lands to make them fit for irrigation by direct flow. Where both the conditions are fulfilled, the lands are registered as wet by the settlement party, and the rest are continued as dry under a head called 'Included dry lands.' There are at present 8,317.18 acres under this head.

(*b*) Small patches of dry lands amidst wet areas were not included by the localization party of 1921. Subsequently, as requisition for their inclusion came in, they were entered under a list called "Suspense list." The idea was that these lands should be included in place of those which do not fulfil the inclusion conditions of 1921. There are 2,811·29 acres under this list.

(*c*) The Settlement Officer during the course of his inspection prepared lists of compact blocks of 25 acres and more, which are commandable by direct flow and as such are suitable for inclusion. These lands are kept under " Extension list " and rank next to those in the suspense list. The total extent under this list is 1,122·79 acres.

(*d*) In certain villages there are still certain dry lands for which water applications are being accepted year after year, and those are called " Eksal wet lands." There are 2,833·50 acres to be dealt with under this head.

(*e*) In G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, Government directed the levy of single water-rate for tail-end lands cultivated with wet paddy by drainage water in the delta taluks of Godavari, Kistna, and Guntur, provided water is not taken by breaching the channels. Again G.O. No. 11 I., dated 6th January 1922, was passed permitting cultivation without penalty of precarious wet lands (i.e., lands that are low and subject to involuntary flow). There is no obligation on the part of the Government to supply water to these lands and they are unfit for any other crop except wet paddy. These lands are styled *Conditional permission or non-guaranteed wet lands* and there are 15,128·88 acres coming under this head.

(*f*) Subsequent to the installation of 6 feet shutters over the Kistna anicut in 1925 it was possible to draw more water in the canals at a higher level. The ryots, thinking that a good extent of the dry lands will be included in the ayacut with the increased supply available, and aided indirectly by the consideration shown in the matter of penalization, took to rapid development of irrigation of dry lands. These are classed as *unauthorized irrigation* and the area so irrigated is acres 18,691·39.

(*g*) There are vast extents of *poramboke lands* (mostly in proprietary villages) cultivated with wet paddy.

3. *Necessity for the present localization.*—The total extent as per all the lists mentioned above including the existing registered wet ayacut is 482,904 acres excluding porambok° cultivation.

	ACRES.
Area registered as wet	433,999
Area in included dry list	8,317
Area in suspense list	2,811
Area in extension list	1,123
Area in Eksal wet	2,834
Area in conditional permission or non-guaranteed list	15,129
Area in unauthorized irrigation list	18,691
Total ..	482,904

Besides the above, there are certain dry lands that are low and fit for irrigation by direct flow but which the ryots out of fear of penalty have not cultivated. In G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, Government have accepted the proposal to supply water for 42,000 acres in Divi Island from the Eastern Delta Main Canal. Estimates have since been sanctioned for an extension of 42,000 acres under the East Bank Canal and 12,600 acres under the Pedalanka channel. The Vempad Channel Scheme to supply an area of 4,500 acres has since been completed. The total area thus works out to 584,000 acres excluding porambοke and dry lands that are fit for inclusion in the ayacut. The area unauthorizedly irrigated has been steadily increasing. Both the long and short crop areas get supply from the re-opening of canals, but supply to short crop area will be cut off by the 10th November. Up to the 10th November supply is available for six lakhs of acres in Kistna Eastern Delta and thereafter the area that can be safely served is only the existing ayacut with an addition of 61,000 acres (42,000 in Divi and 19,000 in the existing wet area) up to the 20th November and 19,000 acres after that date. It is thus necessary to de-limit the ayacut.

In G.Os. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, and No. 202, Revenue, dated 27th January 1932, a Special Assistant Engineer with 3 supervisors and 4 Revenue Inspectors were sanctioned for investigating the fitness for inclusion of the lands unauthorizedly irrigated till then, and the special staff commenced work in April 1932. After the work had progressed a little, Government, in their Order No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, wanted the investigation of all other fit cases of inclusion in the ayacut, and sanctioned an additional staff of 1 supervisor and 4 Revenue Inspectors in order to enable the enquiry to be completed by end of March 1933.

4. *Work done by the special staff.*—The Revenue Inspectors prepared villagewar lists of

(*a*) Settlement and bapat wet lands,

(*b*) " Included dry," " Suspense list," " Extension list," " Eksal wet," " Conditional permission or non-guaranteed list ", " Unauthorized " and poramboke lands, and

(*c*) dry and assessed waste lands;

and noted their remarks as to their relative level and their fitness for inclusion in the ayacut. They also prepared lists of poramboke lands cultivated and fit for cultivation, to see if such cultivation may be permitted and the lands assigned. The several subdivisions coming under different classifications in a survey number were plotted on the village maps and the

area actually under irrigation was also marked. The list and village maps were then sent to the supervisors, who coloured the lands in the several lists with different colours, inspected and noted their remarks as to the commandability, etc., of the dry lands after taking actual relative levels where necessary. The plans and lists with the remarks of the Revenue Inspectors and the supervisors were then sent to the Assistant Engineer who after inspection, wherever necessary, picked out lands for inclusion. A Special Deputy Collector was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, for joint enquiry and he joined duty on 14th December 1932. Both the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector held joint enquiry at suitable centres, after issuing summons to the village karnams and notices to villagers to appear and make their representations in the matter of inclusions. Representations oral and written together with the numerous petitions already received, were carefully examined by the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector, and inclusions made in consultation with the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division. The Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, and the Collector of Kistna were being kept informed of the principles adopted by the Special Party and the progress made from time to time.

5. *Principles adopted in the present localization in the selection of lands for inclusion*—(i) *"Included dry lands " or lands notified for inclusion in* 1921.—(*a*) Lands which are under irrigation or are in a commandable level are included whether fees have been paid or not. These are noted in B, C and D lists.

(*b*) In the case of lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in full and are partly irrigated by direct flow, the whole extent is included, and for the area not yet irrigated, notice has to be issued to the parties to bring them under cultivation before a specified date, failing which they may be excluded. These lands are entered in E list.

(*c*) In the case of lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in part, if a greater area than that for which fees are paid is under irrigation, the full irrigated area is included. The area for which fees are paid is noted in B list and the excess area for which inclusion fees will have to be invited hereafter is noted in D list.

(*d*) Lands that are not commandable have been excluded whether fees have been paid or not, with the following exceptions—vide Kistna Collector's R.O.C.A-2-928/33, dated 3rd March 1933. The conditions stipulated by the Collector are:—

(1) The land should not be higher than the adjacent wet land by more than 1 foot before lowering;

(2) the land must be in the midst of wet lands or in proximity to them, or at any rate, its inclusion should not disfigure the ayacut boundary; and

(3) the ryot should be willing to lower the lands to a commandable level and, in case inclusion fees are not paid, he should be willing to pay the same. A list of lands requiring lowering by 1 foot and less is prepared, so that, in case the parties hereafter offer to pay and lower, they may be permitted to do so.

Out of a total area of 8,317·18 acres under the head of included dry lands, an extent of 5,955·13 acres is included of which 632·71 acres require lowering. It is possible in the latter case a major portion may not be brought under irrigation at all. The actual exclusion comes to 2,362·05 acres of which 526 acres requires lowering by less than 1 foot and it is possible the ryots may apply for their inclusion, when they may be included. Out of the lands for which inclusion fees have been paid, it is proposed to exclude 580·38 acres out of which an extent of 117·68 acres represents the area which, though requiring lowering within 1 foot has not been applied for inclusion. The question of refund or forfeiture to Government of fees paid comes in the case of extents actually excluded.

(ii) *Suspense list lands* that are under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level or where the ryots have agreed to lower their levels have been included. Those that are not commandable or are too low to be properly drained are excluded. Out of a total of 2,811·29 acres under suspense list an area of 2,636·31 acres is included.

(iii) *Extension list lands* have been dealt with as in the case of suspense list lands. The total extent under this head is 1,122·79 acres of which the area included is 1,043·65 acres.

(iv) *Eksal wet lands.*—There are very few extents under this head in the Bandar and Ryves canal systems. There is a large extent under the Ellore canal. Where the lands under this head come within the periphery of the ayacut they are included. In other cases they have been treated as precarious wet with no guarantee of supply. Out of an area of 2,833·50 acres under this head an extent of 1,236·77 acres is included in the delta ayacut.

(v) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission (C.P.) or non-guaranteed wet.*—Where the lands under this head are at the head of a channel and are under irrigation or are in a commandable level, they are included in the ayacut. Where the inclusion of these lands at the head of a channel would, on account of their levels, interfere with the supply to existing wet lands lower down, they have been retained as C.P. lands with time limit, i.e., they should be cultivated only after the 1st August; where C.P. lands lie at the tail-ends of channels, they are included in the ayacut if they come within the periphery of the ayacut. If the area is too large for inclusion, or the lands are liable to submersion, they are classed as " Precarious wet lands." Since these are at the very tail-end, they can only be cultivated last and there is no need for any time-limit. Lands that are uncommandable have been excluded. Out of a total area of 15,128·88 acres under this head, an extent of 7,536·82 acres is included in the ayacut and 2,116·28 acres are excluded. The remaining extent has either been treated as precarious wet or C.P. with time-limit.

(vi) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—All lands that are under unauthorized irrigation have been included in the ayacut except the following:—

(*a*) Lands that are too close to houses are excluded.
(*b*) Lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or by cross-bunding of channels, have been excluded. (In these cases also if the parties offered to lower, they have been included subject to lowering.)
(*c*) Lands that are under irrigation by drainage water only and for which there is no possibility of giving canal water are either excluded or classed as precarious wet.
(*d*) Lands which are at the tail-end of existing irrigation and which lie outside the periphery of the existing ayacut have been kept as precarious wet.
(*e*) Lands, the inclusion of which would necessitate heavy cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudice seriously the supply to lower wet lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit.

Out of an area of 18,691·39 acres under this head the area included in the ayacut is 13,858·91 acres. The actual exclusion is only 641·34 acres, the remaining extent having been taken to precarious wet or conditional permission with time-limit.

(vii) *Other dry lands.*—Small patches amidst or adjoining wet lands which are commandable are included. Lands which are up to 1 foot higher than the adjacent wet lands are included " subject to lowering " as the ryots are willing to lower and pay inclusion fees. Where the lands are higher than 1 foot in case the extent is small and the ryot wants to lower and get it included they have also been proposed for inclusion in the ayacut.

(viii) *Assessed waste lands* that come within the periphery of the ayacut are included if they are in a commandable level.

(ix) *Poramboke lands.*—(*a*) In Government villages poramboke lands not actually required for communal purposes, and are under cultivation or are in a commandable level are proposed for inclusion.

(*b*) In proprietary villages the proprietors have, in a large number of cases, issued pattas for porambokes. Only those that are not required for communal purposes are included.

In all cases of proposed inclusions in which it is possible to give a separate source from the main or branch channel and keep the sluice under control, such blocks are treated as short-crop areas.

6. *Mamul wet areas.*—The mamul wet areas in all the villages have been localized except in Koniki village of Ellore taluk. The localized extents have all been included in the ayacut. In a few cases there is difference between the localized and authorized mamul wet areas. This has to be settled by the Revenue Department as no action was taken by the Special Party. In Koniki village resurvey has not yet been brought into operation in full. With reference to the old village map all lands coming within the periphery of the ayacut are included. After the resurvey is brought into force a fresh list will have to be written. The existing mamul and bapat wet area in Koniki village is 917·70 acres. A further extent of 540·09 acres is proposed to be included making up a total wet ayacut of 1,457·79 acres.

7. *Localization in Pullapadu village.*—In Pullapadu (His Exalted Highness the Nizam's) village in Bandar taluk the excess over mamul wet area that is actually under irrigation is proposed for inclusion along with low interspersed dry lands. The extent thus included is 278·73, exclusive of 52 acres of mamul wet lands which is also provided for.

8. *Localization in Jinjeru village.*—In Jinjeru, a proprietary village in Bandar taluk, the supply is regulated by a system of turns based, it is said, on a decision of the High Court. There is a large extent of unauthorized irrigation in one proprietor's portion. If this area is included, more water will have to be allowed at the head and the turn periods have to be altered. The lower proprietor is not prepared to allow any change in the turn system now obtaining. Till they come to an agreement and are prepared to alter the turn period to suit the actual extent under irrigation in each proprietor's area, it is not desirable to include these lands and so no action has been taken by the Special party. There is however room reserved in the ultimate ayacut, should it be decided to include these at a future date. The extent fit for inclusion in this village is 129·25 acres.

9. *Collair lands.*—After long correspondence it was decided in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, to include in the delta ayacut the existing settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair zone below +7·00 contour. There is a large extent of dry lands interspersed amidst existing wet lands, and they are being mostly irrigated by annual permits issued by the Tahsildar.

In Kaikalur taluk, these dry lands are permitted to take canal water, only after all the registered wet lands are cultivated. They cannot, therefore, be transplanted early, and are frequently liable to submersion as soon as the Collair rises resulting in loss of crop. If transplanted early, the crops would have matured and may stand submersion. At present the dry lands in the Collair zone enjoy a concessional water-rate, and have no claim for remission in case of loss of crops. It is seldom the Collair is high before the end of August. High Collair usually occurs only in October and November. The levels of the cultivated lands are more than +4·50, and a large area is above +5·00. It is only when the water-level is higher than +6·00 for a longer period than one week that the crops are likely to suffer damage. It is, therefore, desirable to include all the dry lands in the Collair area in the ayacut. From a study of the water levels in the Collair (vide statement enclosed) it is clear that the Collair is high in October or early in November, and thereafter no water is required for that area. The whole of the Collair area is, therefore, treated as short-crop area for purposes of calculation. The next question is about the collection of inclusion fees in this area. It is an admitted fact that the Collair lands are poor. The Revenue officers say they find it very difficult to collect even the regular kist. The ryots plead inability to pay inclusion fees and request that in their case, the levy of inclusion fees may be waived. In some villages field-labour societies and depressed classes have been given large extents of lands for cultivation. They also request the inclusion of their lands in the delta ayacut without payment of any inclusion fee. It is true that for transplantation, the Collair lands require as much water as other delta lands. After rains set in, the Collair lands do not require canal supply. The ryots say that the total quantity of canal water consumed by the Collair lands is much less than that taken by other delta lands, and as such the former should be treated differently. It is to be considered if in these cases the inclusion fees cannot be completely or partially waived. The area proposed for inclusion in the Collair zone in Kaikalur taluk is 4,666·47 acres.

In Ellore taluk, dry lands in the Collair area are treated in the same way as other dry lands in the delta area (without any Collair concessional rate) and unauthorized irrigation is penalized. There is no need for different treatment, and the procedure suggested for Kaikalur taluk may be followed here also. The area proposed for inclusion in the Collair area in Ellore taluk is 724·18 acres. Since the carrying capacity of the Ellore canal is limited, it is not proposed to include in the ayacut all the commandable lands in the Collair area in Ellore taluk. Such of the lands as come outside the ayacut boundary are proposed to be retained as precarious wet lands with no guarantee of supply.

10. *Treatment of the ayacut under the Pedalanka channel.*—The area under the Pedalanka channel does not require water after the 10th November. On this basis the existing ayacut and further extension under the Pedalanka channel are treated as short crop. In selecting lands for inclusion under this channel, only unauthorized lands interspersed amidst wet are proposed for inclusion. The area so included comes to 1,766·62 acres against 12,600 acres proposed for inclusion in the proposals for improvements to Pedalanka channel, as a result of the higher water levels that may obtain after the improvements are carried out. The question of inclusion of the difference of (12,600 — 1,767) or 10,833 acres will be dealt with as the improvements are carried out.

11. *Vempad channel scheme.*—There are certain registered wet lands in the area proposed to be served by the Vempad channel, and these are now either waste or are irrigated by the overflow of the Venneru or Budameru drains. These along with the proposed inclusions are treated as short-crop area. The total area under the Vempad channel comes to 4,908·30 acres against 4,500 acres sanctioned in the Vempad project scheme.

12. *Wet on ground.*—In some of the villages under existing ayacut, are included (besides settlement, mamul and bapat wet lands) certain lands termed 'wet on ground' (Bhumi Dakhala Pallam). The question as to when these lands came to be included under existing wet ayacut and whether these have paid the appropriate inclusion fees, has to be looked into.

13. *Final ayacut of Kistna Eastern delta.*—The ayacut of Kistna Eastern delta may now be once for all fixed as follows:—

	ACS.
I. Short crop supply to be cut off by the 10th November—	
(*a*) Proposed extension in East Bank Canal	42,000
(*b*) Proposed in Pedalanka channel—vide paragraph 10 above.	10,833
(*c*) Other blocks within the delta including Pedalanka and Collair areas and Vempadu channel	57,852
Total ..	110,685
	or say
	111,000
II. Middling crop supply to be cut off by the 20th November—	
Proposed area in Divi Island	42,000
III. Long crop area—	403,105
(*a*) Existing wet in long crop area	21,143
(*b*) Proposed additions in existing long crop area	129
(*c*) Area reserved for Jinjeru village	
(*d*) Area of included dry lands which require lowering by less than one foot and which will have to be included if applied for—vide paragraph 5 (*d*) above	526
Total ..	424,903
	or
	425,000

It may thus be seen that we have reached the maximum limit. Almost all the lands that have been under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level, or can be irrigated with less than 1 foot of lowering have been included in the ayacut. Since the Special Party began work, people have been lowering their lands promiscuously. All lands so lowered before the joint enquiry have been dealt with by the Special party. Any subsequent lowering or irrigation of lands not included in the list should not be allowed and should be discouraged by heavy penalty in the interest of proper control of supply.

14. *General.*—In all cases of lands proposed for inclusion in long or short-crop areas, where irrigation can be carried on from existing sources, such irrigation should be permitted without penalty, pending improvements to existing sources, provided the ryots do not take to unauthorized means, such as, cutting breaches to and cross-bunding of channels, etc. In cases where new sources have to be provided, arrangements have to be made as early as possible.

The carrying capacities of the main and branch canals and channels have to be examined, correct channelwar avacut registers got ready, and the canals and channels have to be remodelled to suit. There is considerable work to be done in this direction and a special establishment may be necessary.

In the case of included dry lands it should be verified in the respective taluk offices, if fees have been paid in all cases where the lists prepared by the Revenue Inspectors show them as having been paid.

The village maps, lists and registers showing the details of lands proposed for inclusion are recorded in the Kistna Eastern Division office.

SUB-ENCLOSURES.

(1)

General abstract of proposals.

Number and name of taluk.	Existing wet ayacut.	Area proposed for inclusion from Included dry lands. (B list) lands to be transferred to wet at once.	(C list) lands to be transferred to wet when cultivated. Commandable.	(C list) Subject to lowering by 1 foot and less.	(D list) lands for which fees are to be invited. Commandable.	(D list) Subject to lowering by 1 foot and less.	(E list) fees paid in full partial irrigation. Under cultivation.	(E list) Subject to lowering.	Total.	Suspense list.	Extension list.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Bandar	69,038·27	1,624·77	186·04	..	329·965	0·81	970·24	374·20	3,486·025	523·95	..
2 Bezwada	30,119·15	247·705	5·05	4·15	13·645	4·32	52·24	17·89	345·00	187·78 249·36	108·34 70·00
3 Divi	35,010·35	110·78 0·55	17·95	..	44·79	..	97·56 0·97	30·77 0·16	301·85 1·68	20·11 109·20 150·33	..
4 Ellore	31,940·53 1,610·22	53·27	0·35	..	310·83 143·53	0·21	60·62	13·87	439·15 143·53	254·77 10·16	..
5 Gannavaram	73,021·13 112·97	59·87	6·47	12·15	56·57 0·23	6·38	73·29	32·93	247·66 0·29	375·28	0·16 ..
6 Gudivada	116,176·38 828·34	162·52 0·35	69·03	0·73	85·00	16·06	96·36	34·99	464·69 0·35	241·65 2·26	1·78 825·38
7 Kaikalur	47,799·44 28,341·83	131·14 62·06	16·66 4·41	0·88	131·46 15·47	28·89	58·96 23·65	40·25 13·07	408·24 116·66	330·65 180·81	..
Total, Long crop ..	403,105·25	2,390·055	301·55	17·91	972·26	56·67	1,409·27	544·90	5,692·615	2,084·86	109·93
Total, Short crop ..	30,893·36	62·96	4·41	..	159·29	..	22·62	13·23	262·51	551·45	933·72
Grand total, Long and short crop.	433,998·61	2,453·015	305·96	17·91	1,131·55	56·67	1,431·89	558·13	5,955·125	2,636·31	1,043·65

General abstract of proposals—*cont.*

Number and name of taluk.	Area proposed for inclusion from: Eksal list. (13)	Conditional permission or non-guaranteed list. (14)	Unauthorized irrigation. (15)	Dry and assessed waste. (16)	Poromboke. (17)	Total final figures: Long crop. (18)	Short crop. (19)	Retained under precarious wet. (20)	Retained as C.P. with time limit. (21)	Extent included dry list requiring lowering by one foot less not applied for and hence not included: Fees paid. (22)	Fees not paid. (23)	Extent in A list for which fee is paid and now proposed to be excluded. (24)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Bandar	23·09	1,231·69	1,833·96	1,181·26	272·61	77,590·855	..	2,403·55	..	54·45	97·36	251·13
		2,546·97	375·23	2,043·70	7·16		5,269·18					
2 Bezwada	..	46·02	292·58	307·04	9·27	31,438·42	..	43·48	46·11	..	1·13	61·88
		58·41	403·22	871·59			1,353·33					
3 Divi	1·85	223·53	775·43	324·69	79·46	36,864·51	..	884·59	391·93	2·91	7·68	37·51
		249·92	957·70	225·33			1,584·96					
			+ 203·68				+ 203·68					
4 Ellore	498·81	288·14	283·63	421·77	102·42	34,229·32	..	6,654·28	..	9·77	15·60	15·84
	381·76	64·02	214·60	23·28			2,447·57					
5 Gannavaram	309·48	507·67	803·35	721·97	244·44	76,230·98	..	973·69	..	19·24	148·30	102·12
	16·74	1,196·37	1,331·23	4,380·40	72·28		7,110·28					
6 Gudivada	..	78·30	438·93	268·16	41·07	117,710·96	..	855·13	..	2·68	68·00	55·95
		409·05	559·56	1,217·15			3,842·09					
7 Kaikalur	..	283·27	660·82	650·77	49·87	50,183·06	..	1,155·89	..	28·63	70·25	55·77
	5·04	353·46	4,928·67	2,295·37	22·79		36,244·63					
Total, Long crop ..	833·23	2,658·62	5,088·70	3,875·66	799·14	424,248·005	..	12,970·61	438·04	117·68	408·32	580·38
										526·00		
Total, Short crop ..	403·54	4,878·20	8,770·21	11,056·82	102·23		57,852·04					
			+ 203·68				+ 203·68					
Grand total, Long and short crop.	1,236·77	7,536·82	14,062·59	14,932·48	901·37	482,303·725	..					

Note.—Roman figures represent long crop area ; clarendon figures represent short crop area.

(2)

Water level in the Collair at Kolletikota.

M.S.L.

Date.		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January ..	1 ..	3·2	4·1	3·1	3·9	4·2	4·3	4·3	3·4	3·2	4·1	3·4	3·6	4·9	4·1	4·1
	10 ..	3·2	3·8	2·9	3·7	3·9	3·9	4·1	3·2	3·0	3·8	3·0	3·5	3·9	3·5	3·6
	20 ..	3·0	3·6	2·7	3·6	3·7	3·5	3·9	3·0	2·8	3·6	2·7	3·4	3·4	3·2	3·5
	30 ..	2·8	3·3	2·6	3·5	3·6	3·3	3·4	2·8	2·7	3·4	2·6	2·8	3·2	2·8	3·3
February ..	9 ..	2·8	3·2	2·6	3·3	3·6	3·0	3·4	2·7	2·4	3·2	2·5	2·8	3·0	2·7	3·1
	19 ..	2·7	3·1	2·4	3·1	3·5	2·8	3·2	2·5	2·3	3·1	2·5	2·5	2·7	2·5	..
	28 ..	2·7	3·0	2·3	3·0	3·3	2·6	2·8	2·4	2·3	3·0	2·4	2·4	2·6	2·4	..
March ..	10 ..	2·5	2·9	2·3	2·7	3·1	2·3	2·7	2·3	1·9	2·6	2·2	2·2	2·4	2·2	..
	20 ..	2·3	2·5	2·2	2·5	2·8	2·3	2·5	2·3	1·6	2·3	2·0	2·2	2·2	2·0	..
	30 ..	2·1	2·3	1·8	2·3	2·6	2·2	2·4	2·2	..	3·1	2·1	1·9	2·0	1·8	..
April ..	10 ..	2·0	2·2	..	1·9	2·2	1·9	2·1	2·2	..	2·1	1·5	..	1·7	1·6	..
	20 ..	1·8	2·0	..	1·7	2·1	..	2·0	2·0	..	1·8	..	..	1·7	1·4	..
	30 ..	..	1·8	..	..	1·9	..	..	1·5	..	1·6	..	..	1·5	1·3	..
May ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	1·0	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	..	..
	30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	0·5	..
June ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	0·5	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	0·5	..
	30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·6	..	..	..	..	2·0	0·4	0·5	..
July ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	..	..	..	..	3·1	0·7	0·8	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	..	3·3	..	2·1	3·0	1·2	2·4	..
	30 ..	3·3	..	2·8	..	..	..	6·2	3·1	2·6	3·7	1·9	2·9	2·0	3·3	..
August ..	10 ..	3·5	..	4·3	..	..	..	7·6	3·7	3·9	3·7	2·4	3·7	3·0	4·7	..
	20 ..	3·4	..	6·0	2·1	..	2·2	8·0	3·8	4·9	3·7	5·0	3·6	3·4	4·9	..
	30 ..	3·4	3·0	5·1	2·5	..	3·4	7·7	4·1	4·8	4·1	4·2	3·6	3·3	4·1	..
September.	10 ..	3·8	3·3	4·6	3·2	..	5·9	7·4	4·8	4·2	4·3	4·1	5·4	3·0	5·1	..
	20 ..	3·9	3·1	6·7	4·1	3·5	6·5	6·7	5·4	4·3	5·4	4·0	5·9	3·1	5·2	..
	30 ..	4·0	3·0	7·4	4·1	6·0	7·4	6·5	4·6	5·2	6·0	4·2	5·6	4·8	4·9	..
October ..	10 ..	5·2	4·6	7·3	3·6	6·3	7·6	6·9	4·3	5·7	6·4	5·7	6·4	5·6	4·6	..
	20 ..	6·6	4·7	7·6	3·3	5·3	6·9	8·3	3·6	5·5	6·7	5·3	6·6	5·5	4·4	..
	30 ..	7·0	4·3	6·9	3.4	5·2	5·9	7·5	3·6	4·7	7·4	4·5	6·7	5·4	4·3	..
November.	10 ..	6·7	3·8	5·7	4·1	7·4	6·0	6·3	3·3	6·1	7·0	4·1	7·7	7·8	5·3	..
	20 ..	6·5	3·6	5·2	4·3	7·5	5·9	5·8	3·3	7·0	6·1	4·0	7·7	7·6	5·8	..
	30 ..	5·7	3·3	4·6	5·3	6·8	5·9	5·2	3·4	5·7	5·7	3·9	7·8	6·4	5·8	..
December ..	10 ..	5·2	3 2	4·4	5·1	6·9	5·1	4·4	3·5	5·1	4·9	3·9	6·9	5·5	5·3	..
	20 ..	4·7	3·2	4·3	4·6	5·3	4·5	3·9	3·4	4·5	4·1	3·8	6·2	4·8	4·7	..
Maximum reading on date.		7·0 29th and 30th October.	4·8 11th to 15th October.	7·6 14th to 20th October.	5·4 28th November.	7·5 18th to 22nd November.	7·8 6th October.	8·4 17th to 19th October.	5·5 22nd to 24th September.	7·0 20th November.	7·4 28th October to 2nd November.	5·7 9th to 11th October.	7·9 22nd to 26th November.	8·0 12th November.	5·8 20th November to 2nd December.	..

Maximum readings of the Collair.

1908	4th October	6·4	1914	22nd to 27th September	6·9
1909	17th September	4·5	1915	9th November	7·7
1910	3rd November	6·6	1916	6th to 10th November	9·0
1911	11th December	3·1	1917	25th to 29th September	8·1
1912	29th September to 4th October	4·1	1918	9th to 11th October	3·7
1913	1st November	3·3			

M. B. KRISHNASWAMI,
Assistant Engineer, Special Localization Subdivision.

(3)

Letter from M.R.Ry V. Ayyadurai Ayyar Avargal, B.A. B.E., Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, dated Bezwada, the 12th May 1933, No. 155-S.E.

[Extension of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern delta—Work of the localization staff.]

I submit the following remarks on the above enquiry.

2. Letter No. 341-E, dated 23rd April 1933, of the Special officers and the report accompanying the same (copies already sent to the Superintending Engineer and the Collector) explain the scope of the enquiry and the results of the same.

3. The villagewar registers showing the existing ayacut and the proposed inclusions under the several heads are filed in the Division office. The talukwar and canalwar (for the Ellore canal only) abstracts are enclosed herewith.

4. In the report and covering letter already sent to the Superintending Engineer and the Collector the totals of the new inclusions should be corrected to 48,305 acres as against 48,101 acres due to the omission of 204 acres under short crop in the Lankapalli village of Divi taluk, in abstracting the villagewar totals.

5. The lists may be tentatively approved and published in the District Gazette since the inclusions have been scrutinized by me and follow the general instructions issued from time to time. The inclusions will be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The assignment of definite sources of irrigation to the various fields;
(2) lowering of the fields where necessary (as pointed out against the several fields in the villagewar registers) to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands, so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means;
(3) excavating field channels by the concerned ryots whether in lands to be acquired at Government cost in the case of blocks exceeding 25 acres, or in land to be acquired at the cost of the concerned ryots themselves in the case of smaller blocks; the alignment of bothis being fixed by the Public Works Department; and
(4) payment of inclusion fees in instalments in accordance with the orders issued by Government from time to time. A period of five years (as recommended by the Special officers) may be allowed for fulfilling the inclusion conditions.

6. The classification of "Conditional permission lands" will hereafter be confined to detached patches of existing unauthorized irrigation which cannot conveniently be included in the ayacut. They may be published immediately as such, subject to their being transplanted after the 1st August.

7. All lands now proposed to be included under the head "Precarious wet" lie only beyond the periphery of the cultivated ayacut and at the tail-ends of channels. They may, therefore, be also listed and published immediately, in supersession of all previous lists of "Conditional permission lands," "Tail-end lands," etc. No restriction need be fixed as to the date of transplantation of these fields.

8. The assignment of sources may be done forthwith for all actual irrigation, in the case of field sluices, the ayacuts under which would not be exceeded (by virtue of the said inclusions) by more than 10 per cent and at the same time, the total ayacuts under the concerned channels would not be exceeded by more than 5 per cent. All other cases will have to be examined with reference to the conditions of each of the concerned channels, improvements required, etc., before assigning definite sources.

9. New channels to be controlled and maintained by Government will have to be dug for the following blocks after due investigation:—

(*a*) A channel from the Bantumilli canal to irrigate the following extents (approximate)—

Bandar taluk—	Acs.
Arthamur village	800
Malleswaram village	250
Narayanapuram village	200
Total	1,250

(*b*) A channel from the Ramarajupalem channel to irrigate the following extents—

Bandar taluk—	Acs.
Balliparru village	250
Kakarlamudi village	320
Madaka village	400
Nandamur village	350
Total	1,320

(*c*) a channel from the Bandar canal to feed about 1,600 acres in Bandar village;
(*d*) a channel from the Bandar canal to feed the tail-end lands of Poranki East side channel;

	Acs.
Bezwada taluk—	
In Dhone Atkur village	300
In Nidamanur	350
Total	650

(This is to be supplied by improving the channel already under investigation for the existing ayacut.)

(*e*) the field channel from the direct sluice on the left bank of Upper Pulleru above Vuyyur weir should be taken over by Government, regraded and a separate branch excavated from it for short crop to irrigate an extent of about 380 acres of Gurazada village in Gannavaram taluk;
(*f*) a branch of Dosapad channel to irrigate about 280 acres of short crop in Kalvapamula village and 250 acres of short crop in Ramachandrapuram village of Gannavaram taluk;
(*g*) a channel from the Ellore canal to irrigate about 630 acres of short crop in Tippanagunta and 70 acres of Viravalli villages in Gannavaram taluk;
(*h*) channels for short-crop areas in Kurumaddali, Pamarru and Vuruthur village of Gudivada taluk (area about 1,000 acres);
(*i*) a channel from above the Kammaravole regulator of Pamarru channel to irrigate the existing ayacut in Komaravole and seri Kalvapudi villages, thereby setting free the existing pipe just above the regulator for the short-crop extension;
(*j*) the existing field channel from Tamarakollu direct sluice from above Vinjaram lock on the right bank of Polraz canal to be taken over by Government and regraded for irirgating a total extent of 1,200 acres, viz., 300 acres in Vinjaram and 900 acres in Tamarakollu and Ayyavarirudravaram villages;
(*k*) a channel from the Bantumilli canal for an area of about 500 acres in Tsandala and Lakshmipuram villages from about 60/5 right bank of the Bantumilli canal;
(*l*) a channel from the Bhimanadi channel to irrigate about 600 acres in Chilakalapudi village, Divi taluk; and
(*m*) a channel from the Bandar Basin channel to irrigate about 800 acres in Kara Agraharam village.

[The lands proposed to be brought under items (*k*) to (*m*) do not find a place in the area proposed for inclusion by the localization officers who confined their work practically to lands within the periphery of the existing wet ayacut, but provision for these can be found out of the 20,000 acres and odd still available for extension to bring up the total ayacut to 600,000 acres.] The services of a special supervisor for a period of twelve months from the 1st December 1933 would be necessary to investigate these blocks. He will work under the Subdivisional Officer, Remodelling. In the meantime, temporary sources may be provided for meeting the requirements of existing irrigation (now classed under 'Extension' or 'Suspense').

10. As regards the availability of supply for the 48,000 and odd acres now proposed for inclusion, it is seen that the full supply discharge in the Kistna Eastern delta main canal under existing conditions will be quite adequate to meet the extra demand in case supply is not reserved for the Divi area as originally contemplated. Now that the required improvements to the main and Masulipatam canals to supply a total extent of 600,000 acres have been approved, and since these improvements would also be carried out by the time the aqueduct for the Divi Island is constructed, no such reservation is necessary and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has also personally asked me to mention the same in this letter.

11. All other points relevant to the localization enquiry have been discussed by the localization officers in their letter referred to, and I concur with their conclusions and recommendations. I must not omit to mention in this connexion, the thoroughness with which the enquiries were conducted and the harmonious relationship that subsisted between the Assistant Engineer and Deputy Collector during the course of the investigation.

(4)

Letter from E. R. Wood, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., Collector, Kistna district, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada, dated Chilakalapudi, the 25th May 1933, R.O.C. No. A-2-9423/30.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of the ayacut—Special Officer's report. *Reference.*—Special Officer's report No. 341-E, dated 23rd April 1933, and Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933.]

I request you to offer your remarks on the following points raised in the Special Officer's report in addition to those which you may have to offer on the general report, copy of which was already sent to you:—

(*a*) *Publication of the lists.*—It is not understood at what stage the preparation of the lists stands and what procedure is being adopted to compile them. I, however, suggest that the following procedure should be adopted:—
(1) Poramboke lands selected for inclusion should be separately listed out (the lists to be prepared by taluks) before their publication; the question whether or not they serve any communal purpose will have to be examined by the Revenue Department.

(2) Lands forming the ayacut of the Vempad channel and lying in the proprietary villages should have a separate list, for unlike other lands, they are exempt from payment of inclusion fees.

(3) Separate lists of lands requiring exclusion under the head 'included dry' and 'lands irrigated with conditional permission' have to be prepared. In the former case (included dry lands) the list should contain information whether fees have been paid or not. This information will be required for the purpose of refund or forfeiture of the fees.

(4) The special officers have selected some lands subject to lowering. Instead of making out separate lists for this purpose, a general condition in the inclusion notification that, in cases where necessary, the lands should be brought to irrigable level within a certain time will serve the purpose.

(5) Certain lands (eksal wet and suspense and extension lists lands with five years' irrigation) are eligible to a concessional rate of inclusion fee, viz., Rs. 12-8-0. The Tahsildars have already been directed to get ready lists of such lands. If feasible, with reference to the Tahsildars' lists, such lands may be published separately so that the ryots may know which land is eligible for the concessional rate.

(*b*) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—(1) The special officers have excluded 2,116·28 acres under this head. It is presumed that the exclusion is either due to their levels or to their lying beyond the periphery of the wet ayacut. It is also presumed that they have not been brought under irrigation. I request to be informed whether my presumption is correct.

(2) The special officers propose to retain under this classification the lands at the heads of channels although their irrigation has to be carried on by cross-bunding the channels. They propose to fix a time-limit, which exists already and they seem to have been satisfied that, with this time-limit, the ayacut lands lower down will not suffer. The time-limit may serve so far as transplantation is concerned but cross-bunding at the subsequent stages of irrigation cannot be prevented and will prove prejudicial to the lands below. It, therefore, seems desirable that such high-level lands should be excluded altogether if the levels are not corrected. They should either be excluded forthwith, or a separate list of them published with the above warning to the ryots.

(*c*) *Included dry lands.*—(1) An extent of 580 acres of included dry land for which the fees have been paid has been proposed for exclusion. This is said to include an extent of 117·68 acres which is higher in level by less than 1 foot. As in the case of lands for which the fees have not been paid but which are below 1 foot in level (632·71 acres) the extent of 117·68 acres also may be notified for inclusion subject to lowering within a certain period. The remaining extent (580 — 117·68) is presumed to be too high to be brought under irrigation. Inclusion fees will have either to be refunded or forfeited for this extent.

(2) An extent of 526 acres is said to have not been proposed for inclusion for want of applications from the ryots. It is presumed that this includes the extent of 117·68 acres referred to above.

(*d*) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—(1) The observations of the special officers in paragraph 5 (vi) (*b*) and (*e*) are conflicting. In (*b*) they state that lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or cross-bunding of channels have been excluded. But in (*e*) they say that lands which require cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudicially affect the lower lands are classed as lands irrigated with conditional permission. It is not clear why a distinction has been drawn between these two classes when their irrigation is equally objectionable from the standpoint of the lands lower down. I consider that all such lands should be excluded altogether or at least they should be published separately with a stipulation that they should be lowered within a perscribed time.

(2) In paragraph 3 of their covering letter, the special officers state that if any of the lands now proposed for inclusion fail to comply with the conditions, lands which lie within the periphery of the wet ayacut, and which are now classed as precarious wet, etc., may be brought into the ayacut in their place. It is not clear why such lands have not been brought into the ayacut even now in view of the fact that there is still ample room in the wet ayacut.

(*e*) *Short crop.*—From the taluk statement appended to the general report of the Special Officers, it is seen that a portion of the present long-crop area has been proposed for short crop. If this is correct, it seems doubtful whether it can be done without the consent of the ayacutdars, who have, all along, been accustomed to a long crop. It is presumed that the figure in column 3, viz., 30,893·36 acres represents the extent of the present long crop to be treated as short-crop area in future.

2. I agree to the Special Officer's proposal that time-limit for correcting the levels should be five years as the payment of inclusion fees is now in five instalments. As regards the special officers' recommendations regarding the levy of penalties, I propose to levy one rupee penalty per acre for those lands selected by the Special Officers until the inclusion fees are paid and one rate extra per acre for this fasli for those not selected by them.

3. In his letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, the Executive Engineer suggests the investigation of certain blocks (Tsandala and Lakshmipuram of the Masulipatam taluk, Chilakalapudi of the Divi taluk and Kara Agraharam of the Bandar taluk) by a special supervisor. I request you to offer your remarks on this point.

4. The Executive Engineer further suggests that temporary sluices, etc., may be provided for the existing irrigation. I think this can be done if there are any special disabilities, and if the parties come forward with the promise of the payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee. I presume you have no objection to provide such lands with temporary sluices.

5. The Special Officers recommend that a concessional rate of inclusion fee may be levied for the Collair zone lands, if it is not possible to remit it altogether. In G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, the Collair zone lands to the extent of 11,000 acres were included in the ayacut. It is presumed that no inclusion fee was then levied for them. I request you to let me know whether this is correct, and whether you now propose to levy any fees and, if so, at what rate.

6. I request you to send me an early reply to this reference and also expedite the lists together with your remarks on the Special Officer's report, so that the orders of the Government may be obtained as early as possible and the lists published before the end of June next.

(5)

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, to the Collector, Kistna, dated Bezwada, the 1st July 1933, No. 903-M.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization—Special Officer's report.]

With reference to your letter No. R.O.C. A-2-9243, dated 25th May 1933, I have to offer the following remarks on the several points raised by you. The references are to the several paragraphs and sub-paragraphs in your letter:—

Paragraph 1 (*a*)—*Publication of lists.*—The lists of lands to be included have been got ready separately under the following heads:—

(1) Included dry lands,
(2) Suspense list,
(3) Extension list,
(4) Eksal list,
(5) Conditional permission or non-guaranteed,
(6) Unauthorized irrigation,
(7) Dry and assessed waste, and
(8) Poramboke.

Three registers for the several villages in the Bandar taluk are herewith forwarded for your information and return. These refer to included dry, other long-crop inclusions and short-crop inclusions respectively.

For publication in the Gazette all that is required is to copy in separate sheets the lists of survey numbers and extents proposed for inclusion. This can be done by the regular establishment working in the division.

(1) Poramboke lands have been listed separately in the registers. The question whether such lands are required for communal purposes has been already examined on the Revenue side by the Special Deputy Collector. I do not know if a further examination is required. It is presumably to avoid such duplication of work that a Special Deputy Collector was attached to the localization party. But if you want to have the lists verified further, it may be done.

(2) An abstract of the area proposed under the Vempad channel has been got ready. Details of survey numbers have not been separately written; but they can be easily picked out from the villagewar details of the concerned taluk registers and written up.

In this connexion, however, I have to bring to your notice that there does not seem to be any justification for exempting proprietary lands in this block from payment of inclusion fees. No doubt, this has been ordered in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932. Apparently, no inclusion fee was proposed for the proprietary areas under the idea that as an increased water-rate of Rs. 6-4-0 is already proposed thereon nothing further is necessary. Now, however, that the water-rate on all the lands in the delta has been raised to Rs. 6-4-0 per acre and that in addition inclusion fees are being proposed to be collected in other proprietary villages in the delta and the East Bank Canal area, I am of opinion that the levy of inclusion fees on all the lands under the Vempad project (whether proprietary or ryotwari) may be recommended to Government.

(3) The information required by you is available in the registers already got ready, one set of which is enclosed to this letter.

(4) I accept your proposal that a general condition in the inclusion notification may be inserted that in cases where necessary, the land should be brought to irrigable level within, say, five years.

(5) As pointed out under paragraph (1) (*a*), the lists are already prepared separately under the different heads and it is believed that these will suffice for fixing a suitable rate.

(*b*) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—(1) Your presumption is correct—please see paragraph 5 (v) of the final report of the Special Officers.

(2) The lands retained as conditional permission at the head of a channel can be commanded at F.S.L. and not under ordinary supply level conditions. It is under this consideration that they have not been included in the regular ayacut but retained as conditional permission lands. The difficulty of supply to these lands is only during the transplantation season when there is simultaneous demand everywhere. Afterwards the inconvenience due to the raising of water to F.S.L. for the sake of these lands for a short time will not be appreciably felt. Such lands come only in three villages, Pedapulipaka and Tadigadapa of Bezwada taluk and Nidumole of Divi taluk. The localization officers were in this instance guided by the policy of the Government laid down in paragraph 9, page 28 of G.O. No. 230 I., dated 27th January 1933, and paragraph 8, page 57 of G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933.

(*c*) *Included dry lands.*—(1) It is proposed to exclude an extent of 580·38 acres of included dry lands for which fees have been paid. This extent has been proposed for exclusion, because the localization officers have followed the instructions of Government in G.O. Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, in specifying that such lands as have not been already lowered and brought under cultivation, should be thrown out. Even during the course of the Special Officers' enquiry the concerned parties did not offer to lower the lands and bring them under cultivation. Hence they have been proposed to be excluded. It was observed, however, that in these cases, there is an extent of 117·68 acres which is only higher in level than adjoining irrigated fields by less than one foot and as such could have been included under the proposed extensions with the remark " subject to lowering," but apparently the localization officers had to follow the instructions given them in this case. There would be no objection, however, except from this point of view, to allow these 117·68 acres to be notified for inclusion subject to lowering within a certain period as in the case of lands for which fees have not been paid but which are below one foot in level. In this connexion please see Board's Proceedings No. 2282, dated 30th July 1932, wherein it has been ordered that the question of exclusion of such lands might be deferred till the enquiry by the Special party is completed. The remaining extent 580·38 *minus* 117·68 acres is too high to be brought under irrigation and the owners thereof have not also offered to lower them.

As regards the question of refund of inclusion fees or forfeiture to Government, it has to be decided by the Collector in consultation with the Executive Engineer as per instructions given in paragraph 4 of your R.O.C. No. A-2-7/29, dated 2nd February 1932, based on G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932. The details for this area of 580·38 acres have now been added talukwar in column 25 of the General Abstract, a copy of which corrected for the mistake pointed out in paragraph 4 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, is herewith enclosed.

(2) Details for the extent of 526 acres not proposed for inclusion for want of applications from the ryots are given in columns 22 and 23 of the general abstract attached to the Special Officers' report. For an extent of 117·68 acres of this, fees have been paid for the remaining 482·32 acres, fees have not been paid. Hence your presumption that this area of 526 acres includes the 117·68 acres of lands referred to in the previous sub-paragraph is correct.

(*d*) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—(1) In paragraph 5 (vi) (*b*) of the Special Officer's report it is stated that lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift from, or by cross-bunding of, channels have been excluded. Here channels mean Government-controlled channels as opposed to field channels referred to in paragraph 5 (vi) (*c*) where it is stated that lands, the inclusion of which would necessitate heavy cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudice seriously the supply to lower wet lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit. In field channels cross-bunds are usually put in all along their length opposite to each field, if necessary. Where a somewhat higher cross-bund is required beyond the usual level, such lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit. They were not excluded as they have been mostly under irrigation already. The distinction made is that in Government channels there should not ordinarily be cross-bunding, whereas in field channels this is the usual procedure. In the case of lands which are not commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or by cross-bunding of channels, where the parties offer to lower, they have been included under the ayacut " subject to lowering;" but where the parties have not offered to lower, it is not advisable in the interests of the channel to include these lands and hence they have been excluded.

(2) Please see paragraph 5 (v) of the Special Officers' report. Areas have been included under precarious wet for one of two reasons, either the area is too large for inclusion in the regular ayacut or the lands are liable to submersion. Where the lands are liable to submersion, it is not likely that such lands will be brought under the regular ayacut even when any of the lands now proposed for inclusion fail to comply with the conditions laid down. It is the lands, the area of which being too large for inclusion, has been treated as precarious wet that can be brought under the regular ayacut to the extent permissible under the channel or canal concerned. This is specially the case with the Ellore canal. The capacity of the canal is limited and the area for which we can in a way guarantee regular supply is limited by the carrying capacity of the canal. The lands now proposed to be retained as precarious wet by the Special Officers for the former of the two reasons mentioned lie in the existing long-crop area. If it is found that the source from which they receive a precarious supply at present is not capable of giving a larger supply, the lands have to depend only upon such surplus water as may be available and have, therefore, been classed as precarious wet. It is only when any land now proposed for regular inclusion under the channel or canal does not comply with the conditions laid down for inclusion and has to be thrown out thus relieving the demand on the channel or canal to some extent, an equivalent extent of the precarious wet under the channel or canal can be transferred to regular wet. Where this question of available capacity is not involved, existing unauthorized areas are included in the long-crop or in the short-crop in case it is possible to give such lands a separate channel or a separate source controlled by Government. In the case of conditional permission lands with time-limit, the conditions of the channel irrigating the lands are such as not to admit of their being included under the regular ayacut. Hence, it is not advisable to include these lands even with the proviso " subject to lowering " and they have been retained as " Conditional permission lands with time-limit."

(*e*) *Short-crop.*—Out of the existing wet ayacut, an area of 30,893·36 acres is treated as short-crop area. The extent noted in Ellore, Gudivada and Kaikalur taluks in the talukwar abstract at the end of the Special Officers' report comes under the Pedalanka channel and in the Collair area. The Pedalanka channel does not need any supply beyond the 10th November except for navigation purposes owing to the kind of paddy that is grown under it even now. This aspect of the case is mentioned in the general report accompanying the estimate for the Pedalanka channel improvements—vide paragraph (iv), page 5 of G.O. No. 230 I., dated 27th January 1933—and has been accepted by Government. Hence the whole area under the Pedalanka channel has been treated as short-crop for purposes of supplies. The conditions under the Collair area are explained in paragraph 9 of the Special Officers' report. It is pointed out therein that the lands here do not need canal supply after the 10th November and the area may be treated as short-crop for purposes of calculation. Statistics show this to be the case as seen from the level of the lake in the majority of years. If there is any difficulty in any particular year, special steps will be taken to supply water. Considering the conditions of the locality the quantity of water required then is not likely to be large.

An extent of 112·97 acres is shown in the Gannavaram taluk and this lies in the Vempad area. These lands are now irrigated by the overflow of the Vanneru and the Budameru with no recognized canal sources. As the Vempad block is treated as a short-crop one as per G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, these lands are also classified as short-crop when they will receive a regular canal supply.

In all these cases, the localization officers have only recognized the existing practice. The lands do not take any water after the 10th November. These being lands already classed as wet, there is no necessity for a publication of any lists of such lands. We need neither publish them as short-crop lands. But for purposes of discharge calculations they will be treated as short-crop which is only recognizing the procedure that now obtains.

2. The time-limit for correcting the levels of fields may be fixed as five years. As regards the levy of penalties, I agree with your proposal to levy one rupee penalty per acre for the lands selected by the Special Officers until the inclusion fees are paid. But as regards the single rate extra per acre for lands not selected by them, either for this fasli or for succeeding faslis, I would suggest a reconsideration. The Board of Revenue as far back as 1930, in its Reference No. H. 1230/31, dated 28th March 1930, directed the Collector to stop further extensions of irrigation by adopting drastic measures. This was repeated by the Board in paragraph 8 of its Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930, printed on page 19 of the G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, and in the endorsement by Government in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931—vide page 21 of the Government Order. I would, therefore, suggest that, for the lands not selected, there should be deterrent punishment as leniency till now has led to endless trouble. In paragraph 6 of their forwarding letter,

the Special Officers have specifically referred to this point. They have also mentioned that they actually came across cases where ryots have lowered lands subsequent to the inspection by the Revenue Inspectors, supervisors and themselves, and they have expressed the opinion that further extension has, therefore, to be rigorously stopped. Recently, another extreme case of this kind has been brought to notice. In Pasumarru village of Gudivada taluk there is a block of dry land where chillies are grown. This block was not included by the Special Officers as being high and quite fit for dry crops. Some of the ryots have now gone and deliberately lowered the lands to bring them under wet cultivation. It is also reported that they were carting earth from the lands to the village-site so that if any officers go to inspect the lands, it may appear that the land is really very low. If a single extra rate is to be charged for such lands, it will be simply setting a premium on unauthorized lowering of lands. The first year they would pay the single extra rate and the next year they would plead that the land being low, it cannot but receive water and if not cultivated wet, it will have to lie waste as unfit for dry crops. It is this kind of unauthorized action and plea of having no other recourse but to cultivate lands wet that has to be stopped. As stated in paragraph 13 of the Special Officers' report, they have included almost all the lands that have been under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level or can be irrigated with less than 1 foot of lowering in level. If there are any more lands that are indicated as low, they can only be said to have been lowered subsequent to the Special Officers' inspection.

3. As a special supervisor will be required for investigating the schemes (*a*) to (*j*) mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, for which blocks, I understand, the Special Officers have left a note on record that special investigation would be necessary, the supervisor may, in addition, investigate the schemes (*k*), (*l*) and (*m*) referred to by the Executive Engineer. From a perusal of the block maps, I do not think that the problem of their irrigation is likely to be solved easily, but the actual cost can only be determined after investigation and there is no objection to such investigation.

4. As regards the question of temporary sluices, the question of assignment of sources is referred to in paragraph 8 of the Executive Engineer's letter. He states that the assignment of sources may be done forthwith for all actual irrigation, subject to certain limits. I take it that, when he wrote this, he had more in mind the regularization of irrigation by assigning in the ayacut registers certain definite sources of supply for the fields which are to be newly included under the ayacut than either the immediate increase of the diameters of existing pipes or provision of new temporary sources. The very fact that these fields have been already under irrigation with the existing sources would show that, in most cases, it would not be necessary to increase the diameters of pipes or to give additional sources, but where new sources are required as on account of the existing diameters being insufficient, such sources will be provided only after the inclusion fees or the first instalment of the inclusion fees are paid.

5. The area of 11,000 acres of Collair lands included in the delta ayacut under G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, is not a new addition. These were lands that had been under irrigation for a long time and they had been classified during the year 1919 as a Collair zone block lying at the tail-ends of the delta channels and being irrigated by the drainage and surplus water, the regular ayacut higher up having precedence in the matter of canal supply. It was only this stepmotherly treatment of the Collair zone lands that was objected to in the correspondence read in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, and the wording adopted in the Government Order which states that Government approve of the proposal to include in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta the *settlement* and *bapat wet* lands in the Collair zone, would in itself show that lands had been already wet. As such, there is no necessity to levy any inclusion fees thereon.

As regards the additional area that is now proposed to be brought under irrigation in this locality, the question of levying or the remission of inclusion fees thereon is more an administrative question and one to be settled by Government than one for an Engineer's opinion. Considering the poverty of the ryots and the poor soil, the Special Officers have recommended that a concessional rate may be levied for these Collair zone lands. In the case of lands given to Tenants' Co-operative Societies or other depressed classes either free or at a nominal price, I should consider that any concessions granted should be shown as a debit to the Labour Department and the corresponding amount shown in book transaction as a credit in favour of the Irrigation Department (Kistna Delta System). Such a procedure was adopted in the case of the Divi lands where the interest on the market value of lands assigned free to depressed classes or soldiers or other people was credited to the Divi Pumping System. This is, however, a mere matter of accounting and may be left to the decision of Government.

6. Having dealt with the several questions raised by you in your letter, dated 25th May 1933, I now proceed to offer my remarks where necessary on the proposals made in the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, a copy of which, I understand, has been already sent to you. In the tabular statements attached to the Special Officers' report the necessary corrections indicated by the Executive Engineer in paragraph 4 of his letter have been carried out. This correction involves corrections in other totals also and action has been taken wherever necessary.

In paragraph 5 (3) the Executive Engineer lays down the condition that the inclusion will be subject to the excavation of the field channels by the concerned ryots whether the lands are to be acquired at Government cost in the case of blocks exceeding 25 acres or to be acquired at the cost of the concerned ryots themselves in the case of smaller blocks, the

alignment of the bothies being fixed by the Public Works Department. In all cases, the alignment of the bothies has to be settled by the Public Works Department according to levels. In the case of extensions of existing blocks of irrigation I consider it would be an invidious distinction to acquire at Government cost land required for the bothies in the new area beyond the periphery of the existing area, as the existing bothies in the present ayacut above, starting from the pipe in the irrigation source, down to the new inclusions will be in most cases in private land or if in Government land, would have been excavated by the concerned ryots. It is only where we propose to have an entirely new block under a separate source under a channel with a separate pipe as would occur in the case of many of the new short crop blocks that the provisions of paragraph 372 of the Public Works Department Code enjoining on the Public Works Department the construction of channels down to blocks of 150 acres each and of acquiring land at the cost of Government for field channels to blocks of 25 acres each, should be carried out. In other cases the provision of bothies should be left to the ryots.

In paragraph 7 of the Executive Engineer's letter, he recommends that no restriction need be fixed as to the date of transplantation of the lands now proposed to be classed under precarious wet on the score that these lands lie at the tail-ends of channels and would therefore not interfere with the irrigation of lands higher up. The same recommendation has been made by the Special Officers also in paragraph 5 (v) of their report. I am not in favour of this proposal. The reasoning is plausible but if there are influential ryots at the tail-end they would somehow manage to take water to their lands in preference to the regular ayacut higher up, and at the same time cause a clamour to be raised for more water on the ground that the lands in the upper reaches are not getting an adequate supply. I would therefore continue to have the time limit that is now in force even for all precarious wet lands for some years more at least until we get some experience of how we stand with all these new proposed inclusions.

The investigation of the channel referred to in paragraph 9 (*g*) is one that should be taken up last as the area proposed is under the Ellore canal where we have already reached practically the limit of area that can be irrigated by the normal supply that can be sent down the canal without going in for any large expenditure in the shape of widening the aqueducts or widening the canal. It must be noted that this canal runs on a contour with a number of masonry works which restrict the waterway along it, and great care should be taken before increasing the regular ayacut under this canal.

I agree with the views expressed by the Executive Engineer in paragraph 10 of his letter, and finally I endorse the appreciation recorded by him of the thoroughness with which the enquiries have been conducted and the harmonious relationship that subsisted between the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector during the course of the investigation.

(ii)

Letter from V. N. Kudva, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 4th August 1933, R.O.C. No. A-2 9423/30.

[*Reference.*—Board's Mis. No. 390/32, dated 9th February 1932, and Board's Endorsement No. H. 5027/32, dated 22nd September 1932.]

The Special Officers of the Public Works and Revenue Departments sanctioned in the two Government Orders communicated with the Board's references quoted above have completed their investigation of the unauthorized extension in the Kistna Eastern Delta and submitted their report to me. A copy of their report together with a copy of the covering letter received with it is herewith submitted.

2. As a result of their enquiries an extent of 48,305 acres have been actually proposed for inclusion. Besides this the Special Officers propose to reserve 129 acres for inclusion in Jinjeru village of the Bandar taluk where there has been some dispute regarding mamul wet and also 526 acres for the inclusion of 'included dry' lands which are below 1 foot higher than the adjoining wet lands. Similar lands have been proposed for inclusion if the parties had undertaken to lower the levels and it is likely that applications will come in also for this extent. (Please see paragraph 5 (i) (*d*) of the Special Officers' report.) The above extent of 526 acres may as well be included in the ayacut subject to the condition of lowering. Taking these two items also into consideration, the total inclusions come up to 48,960 acres (48,101 acres given in the Special Officer's covering letter is a mistake for 48,305 due to wrong totalling of villagewar abstracts). The new inclusions of 48,960 acres include both long and short-crop areas, the extents covered by each of them being 21,798 acres and 27,162 acres respectively. It may also be noted here that the short-crop area of 27,162 acres includes also the area commandable by the Vempad Project sanctioned in G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, and also an extent of 1,767 acres under the Pedalanka channel.

3. The ayacut of the delta, including the Collair zone lands brought into the ayacut as per G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, was 441,300 acres. Subsequently it was raised to 445,300 acres in G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, in order to enable the

inclusion of the lands placed in ' suspense ' and ' extension ' lists. (Please also see G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931.) But the suspense and extension lists lands have not so far been included in the ayacut. Although the sanctioned ayacut is 445,300 acres, the statistics gathered by the Special Officers have shown that only an extent of 433,999 acres has been registered as wet in the revenue accounts. Adding up the new inclusions of 48,960 acres, the total ayacut of the delta will be 482,959 acres (433,999 plus 48,960). For the present this may be fixed as the ultimate ayacut of the delta. The improvements to the Pedalanka channel and the excavation of the East Bank canal will bring in the following additional extents to the ayacut :—

	ACRES.
East Bank canal (including Divi Island)	84,000
Pedalanka channel (12,600 — 1,767)	10,833
Total ...	94,833

The total ayacut will then be 577,792 acres (482,959 plus 94,833). The improvements proposed to be carried out to the main and Bandar canals will render supplies available for an extent of 600,000 acres. (Please see page 7 of the printed G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933.) There will thus remain room in the ayacut for a further extent of about 22,000 acres. The Special Officers have for the present confined their enquiries to the lands lying within the periphery of the wet ayacut. The question of inclusion of the balance of 22,000 acres can be taken up, if at all necessary, only after the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka canal schemes are accomplished. The Executive Engineer has however proposed that meanwhile the following schemes may be investigated by a special supervisor to be appointed for the purpose :—

(i) A channel from the Bantumilli canal for an area of about 500 acres in Tsandrala and Lakshmipuram villages of the Bandar taluk.

(ii) A channel from the Bhimanadi channel to irrigate about 600 acres in Chilakalapudi village of the Divi taluk.

(iii) A channel from the Bandar basin canal to irrigate about 800 acres in Kara Agraharam village (Bandar taluk).

The Superintending Engineer who has been consulted in the matter has agreed to the proposal, which may be approved.

4. At present all the irrigable area in the delta is for long crop. Out of the existing wet ayacut, the Special Officers have marked out 30,893 acres for short crop. The Superintending Engineer who was asked to state whether it would be advisable to treat the present long-crop area as short-crop area, replies that all this area was commandable by the Pedalanka channel in which area, water was not required after 10th November. The extensions under this channel after the proposed improvements are carried out are also earmarked for short crop. The classification of the present long-crop area as short-crop area is only for the purpose of calculating supplies and does not in any way materially alter the existing position. There is no objection to this being accepted, as in actual practice, the lands under the Pedalanka channel do not require water after 10th November. Taking into consideration this and other short-crop areas under the Vempad channel, the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka canal, the total areas of long and short-crops will be as follows :—

	ACRES.
Long-crop area	425,000
Short-crop area	111,000
Middling crop area	42,000
Total ...	578,000

The last item is mainly confined to the Divi Island for which supplies will be cut off by 20th November instead of by 10th November, as in the case of short crop. Excluding, however, the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka schemes the long and short-crop areas are as follows :—

	ACRES.
Long crop	424,904
Short crop	58,055
Total ayacut ...	482,959

5. In addition to the above extent, the Special Officers have further recognized two classes of lands, viz., ' precarious wet ' and lands irrigated with conditional permission. The extents covered by these two classes are as follows :—

	ACRES.
Precarious wet	12,971
Conditional irrigation	438
Total ...	13,409

Precarious wet lands are those which lie at tail-ends of irrigation channels and which are liable to submersion. The Special Officers have proposed that these lands should be permitted cultivation without any time-limit. The other class of lands, viz., lands irrigated with conditional permission are reported to lie at the heads of channels and they cannot be irrigated except under F.S.L. conditions which it is difficult to maintain during the transplantation season where water-supply is required simultaneously all over the delta. It has therefore been proposed to permit their irrigation only after a prescribed date by which time the transplantation of the ayacut lands will be over. At present the time-limit for the irrigation of these lands is 31st July. But considering the improved supplies and the rate of the progress of transplantation in the delta, the Superintending Engineer proposes to fix the date as 22nd July. In order to safeguard better the interests of the regular ayacutdars, who pay a betterment fee of Rs. 25 (which the owners of these lands do not pay) I suggest that the date may be fixed as 25th July. The Superintending Engineer also proposes that the same time-limit may be fixed in respect of precarious wet lands also, as a strong ryot owning lands at the tail-end is likely to draw off all the available supply to the detriment of the ayacut lands in the higher reaches. I agree with the Superintending Engineer and recommend that the same time-limit may be fixed in respect of precarious wet lands also. The other conditions which it may be necessary to prescribe for these two classes of lands are given below :—

(i) Government do not guarantee supply to these lands. They should be irrigated with such surplus water as is available.

(ii) If they are cultivated before 25th July or irrigated by cutting breaches to the canals they will be heavily penalized.

All these lands lie in compact blocks apart from the registered ayacut lands. The question whether or not these lands are eligible for remission is under correspondence with the Board, and the existing condition that the owners of these lands should not claim remission will be retained if necessary on receipt of the Board's final orders.

6. According to paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, all inclusions in the Kistna Eastern Delta are subject to payment of inclusion fees. But an exception has been made in the case of the proprietary lands forming the ayacut of the Vempad channel (please see G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, and G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932). This exemption from payment of inclusion fees appears to have been given on the consideration that the proprietary lands would pay a water-rate of Rs. 6–4–0 per acre instead of consolidated wet assessment as in the case of Government lands, which is less than dry assessment plus water-rate. This argument holds good in respect of all other proprietary lands in the delta. It is therefore anomalous to exempt from payment of the inclusion fees the lands in the Vempad area. I therefore request that the Government may be moved to revise, if necessary, the orders passed in G.O. No. 1449, dated 7th July 1932.

7. I invite the Board's attention to paragraph 9 of the Special Officers' report dealing with the Collair zone lands. In the Collair zone, the Special Officers have selected for inclusion an extent of 5,391 acres (4,666·47 in the Kaikalur taluk and 724·18 acres in the Ellore taluk of the West Godavari district). Having regard to the poverty of the ryots and also of the soil of the lands in Collair zone and also in view of the fact these lands need very little canal water after the transplantation is over, the Special Officers suggest that the levy of inclusion fees may either be completely or at least partially waived. In the circumstances stated above I consider that the Special Officers' recommendation is reasonable and I suggest that the orders of the Government may be obtained in the matter.

8. The principles followed by the Special Officers in the selection of lands for inclusion in the ayacut are given in detail in paragraph 5 of their report. The Superintending Engineer and myself are in general agreement with them except in the matter of fixing a time-limit for precarious wet lands referred to above. Poramboke lands have been ordered to be listed out separately, so that the question of their utility for the common

use of the villagers may be examined in detail by the taluk Tahsildars. In regard to 'included dry' lands, a separate report will be submitted as directed in the Board's Reference No. H. 2164/33-1, dated 21st June 1933.

9. In paragraph 3 of their covering letter, the Special Officers recommend that time may be granted for five years to correct the levels of the lands, as according to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, inclusion fees are payable in five annual instalments. The new inclusion proposed by the Special Officers also contain lands which require lowering. It is therefore submitted that the time-limit suggested by the Special Officers to which the Superintending Engineer also has agreed may be approved. This will be incorporated as one of the conditions in the notification to be published. I submit herewith a draft of the notification received from the Superintending Engineer. The first instalment of the inclusion fee is payable within three months from the date of intimation to the ryot (please see paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1217, Revenue, dated 11th June 1932). As it is not possible to serve individual notices on the owners of these 48,960 acres, the period of three months may be reckoned from the date of publication of the lists in the District Gazette or from the date of their publication in the villages concerned. The latter can be done by affixing the lists in some conspicuous places in the villages and also the ryots informed of it by beat of tom-tom. It will therefore be added in paragraph 3 of the draft notification that the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of the publication of the lists. In paragraph 6 of the draft notification, the Superintending Engineer suggests that water-cess should be paid for the land from the fasli in which water application will be approved by the Executive Engineer. The ryot pays the first instalment of the inclusion fees and applies for water but does not choose to cultivate the land in that fasli for some other reasons. In such cases it does not appear to be equitable to charge water-cess. In the light of the orders issued in respect of bapat wet lands in B.P. No. 75, Press, dated 28th July 1928, it appears desirable to alter condition 6 of the notifications as follows:—

> "If the lands selected for inclusion are once brought under wet cultivation with an approved water application, water-cess should continue to be paid in the subsequent faslis whether or not the field is irrigated. In regard to ryotwari lands, wet assessment will be collected from the fasli in which the land is transferred to wet."

Paragraph 8 is unnecessary. Paragraph 9 will be adopted only for the precarious wet and conditional irrigation lands. The date will however be altered to 25th July, if the Board approves my proposal in paragraph 5 supra. Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the draft notification may remain as they are. The publication of the lists will be made in the form annexed (received from the Superintending Engineer) except that the "A" list of included dry lands will be published separately with the exclusion notification called for by the Board in its Reference No. H. 2164/33-1, dated 21st June 1933. Similarly, separate lists will be published for porambokes and precarious wet and conditional irrigation lands. Long and short crop areas will be published, simultaneously with the same notification, but in separate lists. The detailed lists are being prepared in the Executive Engineer's office, and I propose to publish them as soon as they are received, so that the first instalment of inclusion fees may be paid by January next. The kist season is most favourable for the ryots to pay the first instalment of inclusion fees. I therefore request the favour of the Board's early orders in the matter.

(iii)

Letter from V. N. KUDVA, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 9th September 1933, R.O.C. No. 10659/33 A-2.

[*Reference*.—This office R.O.C. No. 9423/30 A-2, dated 4th August 1933.]

I invite the Board's attention to paragraphs 5 (ii) and (iii) of the Special Officers' report submitted to the Board with the reference quoted above wherein the Special Officers have dealt with the lands placed in suspense and extension lists. Of the 3,934 acres placed in these two lists only an extent of 235 acres has not been selected for inclusion evidently because the ryots have not offered to lower the levels. Absence of applications for this extent may be chiefly due either to the ignorance of the ryot or to his non-residence in the village concerned. It is therefore likely that applications may pour in as soon as the inclusion lists are published in the District Gazette.

2. In this connexion I invite the Board's attention to paragraph 3 of its Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930, and to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. The Government ordered the final inclusion of these lands in the wet ayacut without further inquiries. As observed by the Board, hopes have been held out to the ryots by bringing the lands to these two lists. During the present enquiry

even ordinary dry lands have been selected for inclusion subject to lowering the levels. I recommend that similar treatment may be accorded to the 'suspense' and 'extension lists' lands also and the extent of 235 acres included in the ayacut subject to the condition of correcting the levels. This is a small extent which lies scattered all over the delta and it does not materially affect the ayacut. I am now calling for the list of lands comprising the above area from the Executive Engineer and I propose to publish it along with the other lists.

(iv)

Letter from V. N. KUDVA, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 9th October 1933, R.O.C. No. 10659/31 A-2.

[*Reference*.—This office R.O.C. No. 10659/31 A-2, dated 9th September 1933.]

The Executive Engineer has since furnished detailed lists of the above classes of lands not selected by the Special Officers for inclusion in the ayacut. The total extent has come to only 186 acres instead of 235 acres reported to the Board in my reference quoted above. The Executive Engineer explains this difference as due to certain omissions made by the Special Officers in arriving at the figure. The revised figure of 186 acres may kindly be adopted.

Reference—No. H. 4438/33-1, *dated* 31*st January* 1934.

Submitted to the Government.

2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer support the proposals of the Special Officers. The Board offers the following remarks on the Special Officers' proposals for the inclusion of the several categories of land referred to in paragraph 3 of their letter No. 341 E, dated the 23rd April 1933.

According to their proposals, an extent of 48,960 acres (both under long and short crop) will be included in the ayacut as shown below:—

	Long crop. ACS.	Short crop. ACS.	Total. ACS.
(1) Lands included by the ayacut party in 1921, but still retained as dry, inclusive of 526 acres in respect of which the ryots have not yet applied	6,218·62	262·51	6,481·13
(2) Lands in the suspense list	2,084·86	551·45	2,636·31
(3) Lands in the extension list	109·93	933·72	1,043·65
(4) Eksal wet lands—Lands irrigated on annual permits	833·23	403·54	1,236·77
(5) Precarious wet and lands irrigated with conditional permits ..	2,658·62	48,78·20	7,536·82
(6) Unauthorized irrigation, inclusive of 203·68 in Lankapalli village, Divi taluk..	5,088·70	8,973·89	14,062·59
(7) Dry and assessed waste	3,875·66	11,056·82	14,932·48
(8) Porambokes	799·14	102·23	901·37
(9) Lands recovered in Jungeru village	129·25	..	129·25
Total ..	21,798·01	27,162·36	48,960·37

(i) *Included dry lands.*—In their Order Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated the 5th January 1932, the Government approved the Board's proposal for the final exclusion from the ayacut of 2,794·23 acres of the lands selected for inclusion in 1921 but the levels of which had not yet been lowered. In that connexion it was reported to the Government that the total extent of the lands selected for inclusion but which were still retained as dry was 8,027·02 acres. The Special Officers have, after inspection and verification, reported that the correct extent of such lands is 8,317·18 acres. In July 1932, the Collector reported that the Special Officers were examining the cases of the included dry lands also and recommended that the exclusion of the lands ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated the 5th January 1932, might be deferred till the work of the special ayacut party was finished. The Board approved his proposal. The Special Officers have now recommended the inclusion of 6,481·13 acres in the ayacut, of which the level of an extent of 1,158·71 acres was not higher than one foot over that of the adjoining lands. The total extent that has finally to be excluded is 1,836·05 acres. In the course of their investigation the Special Officers have selected for inclusion all lands under the several categories which are fit for direct flow irrigation and other lands which are not higher in level than the adjoining wet lands by more than one foot, subject to their being lowered in level. The present localization has been made with reference to the actual irrigation of the lands concerned and with reference to their situation in the midst of wet fields. The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals to include 6,481 acres in the ayacut. It requests that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, may be modified

directing the exclusion of 1,836·05 acres only. The Collector has since submitted a notification for the exclusion of the lands. On receipt of the orders of the Government the Collector will be asked to publish the notification in the District Gazette.

(ii) *Lands included in the suspense and extension lists.*—In 1930, the Collector reported that the extents included under suspense and extension lists were 3,000 acres and 1,800 acres respectively. In their Order No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government have directed their inclusion in the ayacut. They have not yet been included in the ayacut. According to the Special Officers the total extent of these lands is 3,934·08 acres (2,811·29 acres in the suspense list and 1,122·79 acres in the extension list). They have recommended the inclusion of only 2,636·31 acres brought to the suspense list and 1,043·65 acres brought to the extension list and have recommended the exclusion of the remaining extents of 254·12 acres, as their levels are either too high to be easily commandable or too low to be easily drained off. In his letter R.O.C. No. 10659/33 A-2, dated the 9th September 1933, the Collector reports that the extent of lands under the two classes proposed to be excluded is scattered all over the delta. He points out that in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government directed the inclusion of these classes of lands in the ayacut without further enquiry, that hopes of inclusion were given to the ryots when the lands were brought into these lists and that as, in the present revision of the ayacut, even ordinary dry lands have been selected, it may not be equitable to exclude the remaining extent of the lands brought to the suspense and extension lists. He states that the inclusion of this extent will not materially affect the ayacut. According to the latest figures furnished by the Executive Engineer, the extent under these two classes that is proposed to be excluded is only 186 acres. The Board agrees with the Collector and recommends the inclusion of the total extent of 3,934·08 acres under these two classes, subject to the condition that the levels of high level lands should be lowered.

(iii) *Precarious wet lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—Before proceeding to offer its remarks on the Special Officers' proposals for the inclusion of the lands in these classes, the Board would invite the attention of the Government to paragraphs 5 and 6 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931. Lands outside the ayacut which were allowed to take water in certain circumstances were classed either as " precarious wet " or as " tail-end " lands. The Government directed the publication of lists of these classes of lands in the Kistna and Guntur District Gazettes. The Collector of Kistna has published in the *Kistna District Gazette* of May 1932, lists of lands under the head " lands irrigated with conditional permission," corresponding to the tail-end lands. He reported that there are no lands answering to the description of " precarious wet " referred to in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931. As regards the Kistna Western Delta, the Public Works Department felt a difficulty about differentiating the lands as " tail-end " and " precarious wet." In this connexion the Board submits a copy of the letter of the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, No. 1594-E., dated the 29th April 1933, in which he wanted to remove the distinction between the two classes of land altogether. On 17th August 1920 a resolution was moved in the Legislative Council recommending the inclusion in the ayacut of all lands in which it was not possible to grow any crop other than paddy owing to their position and the involuntary flow of canal water into them. In his speech on this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Howley observed, among other things, that it was not possible to include all such lands in the ayacut and that some of those low-lying lands fit for the cultivation of paddy alone with the involuntary flow from the delta channels, should remain outside the ayacut in view of the limited quantities of water-supply available. Some of these fields were at the tail-ends of channels and some were in the higher reaches. The resolution was withdrawn, on the assurance given by the Government that the question of levy of enhanced water-cess for the irrigation of low-lying lands not included in the ayacut would be separately considered. The Government accordingly examined the question and in their Order No. 988, Revenue, dated the 3rd May 1921, directed the levy of only single water-rate for the irrigation of all tail-end lands cultivated with paddy by means of drainage water in the delta taluks of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts provided the supply was not augmented during periods of drought by breaching the channel banks and that bunds were not put up around the fields. In 1922, the Government issued another Government Order classifying certain lands " precarious wet." Attention is invited to the Superintending Engineer's letter No. 1116 W., dated

the 26th January 1921, printed in G.O. No. 11 I., dated the 6th January 1922, and to paragraph 2 of Official Memorandum No. 82/21-A-1, dated the 22nd March 1921, and B.P. Mis. No. 1594, Settlement, dated the 4th August 1921, printed in the same Government Order. It would appear therefrom that lists of " non-guaranteed " wet lands which were termed as " precarious wet " in G.O. No. 11 I., dated the 6th January 1922, were prepared. All these orders referred to above necessitated the drawing up of a line of distinction between the lands already classified as " precarious wet " and other lands the irrigation of which under the conditions stated in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated the 3rd May 1921, should not be penalized. According to G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, lands will be classified as precarious wet, only if they are low lying, at tail-end of channels, and are also subject to involuntary flow. The only distinction between " precarious wet lands " and " tail-end lands " is that while the former are subject to involuntary flow, the latter are not. The Board would have agreed to the abolition of the distinction as suggested by the Superintending Engineer had not the investigation of the present ayacut party established the need for the continuance of this distinction in some form or other. From the report of the Special Officers, the Board observes that there are lands in the higher reaches of channels at a level not easily commandable and that there are large blocks at tail-ends of channels which lie outside the periphery of the ayacut and which form too large blocks to be included in the ayacut on account of submersion or other causes. If, on any future date, it is found that the supplies are more than adequate for the ayacut as now fixed, there may be no objection to include in the ayacut these lands at the tail end. Inclusion of the lands lying in the upper reaches which are not easily commandable will always have to be deprecated. The owners of these lands should be content with the supplies which may be made available after the 25th July every year. The Board considers that the distinction between " tail-end involuntary flow lands " and " lands in the higher reaches which cannot be irrigated except under F.S.L. conditions " should be continued. The use of expressions like " precarious wet," " non-guaranteed wet," etc., in connexion with those dry lands which may be permitted to use the canal water under certain circumstances, is likely, however, to create the impression that those lands can, as a matter of right, claim water-supply under certain conditions. The Board therefore submits that in order to avoid all ambiguities, the use of these terms may be dispensed with. It recommends that the lands subject to involuntary flow may be classed as " tail-end involuntary flow lands " and that the high level lands at the higher reaches not easily commandable may be classed as " lands irrigated with conditional permission." It therefore requests that, in supersession of all previous orders, the Government will be pleased to accept this classification of the lands outside the ayacut, which may be given a supply under certain conditions.

In his letter, dated the 29th April 1933, referred to above, the Superintending Engineer points out that the wording of the first sentence of the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 5 of the Board's Reference No. H. 1230/30–4, dated the 11th December 1930, disposed of in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, is likely to give the impression that irrigation from regular drains is permissible. The Board submits that the use of the words " drainage sources " was unfortunate, that what was meant, as will be seen from the context, was " drainage water," i.e., water coming down as drainage from the regular delta and that there was no intention to permit the irrigation of these lands from the regular drains. The Board agrees with the Superintending Engineer that the irrigation from the regular drains should be prohibited altogether.

The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals in paragraph 5 (v) of their joint report to include 7,536·82 acres in the ayacut, to exclude 2,116·28 acres from water-supply altogether and to keep the remaining extent of 5,475·78 acres outside the ayacut and to allow their irrigation under certain conditions. This extent of 5,475·78 acres may be ordered to be classified under the two classes referred to above. The Superintending Engineer and the Collector recommend that the lands included under the two classes should not be allowed to use the canal water before the 25th July, i.e., until the demand for transplantation in the regular delta is satisfied. The Board agrees with them. The Board also supports the Collector's other proposal referred to in paragraph 5 of his letter R.O.C. No. A.-29423/30, dated the 4th August 1933, namely, that these lands can use only the surplus supplies whenever available. As regards the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of his letter, the Board has approved the proposal to grant remission of water-cess under Board's Standing Order No. 13 (3) for excess or deficiency of water-supply, provided the other conditions under which the irrigation is permitted were satisfied.

(iv) An extent of 129·25 acres in the Jinjeru village, Bandar taluk, is fit for inclusion in the ayacut. The inclusion of this extent necessitates a change in the turn system of distribution of water obtaining in this village. This turn system is based on a judgment of the High Court in a suit between the two proprietors of the village. The above extent is in the holding of one of them and the other does not agree to a change in the turn system. Until the two proprietors come to an agreement, it is not possible to include this extent in the ayacut. The Special Officers however state that room may be reserved in the ayacut if it is decided to include the extent at a future date. The Collector has not objected to this course. The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals to reserve 129 acres in the ayacut.

The proposals of the Special Officers for the inclusion of lands under other heads (eksal, unauthorized irrigation, dry and assessed waste, and porambokes, etc.) are sound and the Board supports them.

3. The above proposals include the lands commanded by the Vempad project, lands in the Collair zone and 1,767 acres under the Peddalanka channel. Besides the above the following extents are also proposed for inclusion in the ayacut :—

	ACS.
The East Bank canal scheme including direct flow supply to the Divi pumping system	84,000
The Peddalanka channel scheme	10,833

According to G.O. No. 230 I., dated the 27th January 1933, an extent of 13,561 acres is proposed to be commanded by the Peddalanka channel. The Special Officers have taken credit for 12,600 acres only. The Board recommends that the balance of 961 acres may also be included in the ayacut.

4. The ultimate ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta according to these proposals will be 579,007 acres as shown below :—

	Long crop.	Middling variety.	Short crop.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
(1) Present registered wet (settlement wet, mamul wet, lands irrigated with standing permission) ..	403,105·25	..	30,893·36	433,998·61
(2) Lands selected for inclusion in 1921 and still retained as dry	6,218·62	..	262·51	6,481·13
(3) Lands in the suspense and extension lists	2,448·91	..	1,485·17	3,934·08
(4) Tail-end and involuntary flow lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission	2,658·62	..	4,878·20	7,536·82
(5) Eksal lands	833·23	..	403·54	1,236·77
(6) Unauthorized irrigation	5,088·70	..	8,973·89	14,062·59
(7) Dry and assessed waste	3,875·66	..	11,056·82	14,932·48
(8) Poramboke	799·14	..	102·23	901·37
(9) Lands reserved in Jinjeru village	129·25	..	..	129·25
(10) East Bank canal	..	..	42,000	42,000·00
(11) Divi	..	42,000	..	42,000·00
(12) Peddalanka channel	..	..	11,794	11,794·00
Total ..	425,157·38	42,000	111,849·72	579,007·10

The existing ultimate ayacut of 445,300 acres will have to be raised to 579,007 acres or 580,000 in order to give effect to the above recommendations. As pointed out by the Collector, the improvements proposed to be carried out to the main canals will render the supplies available for an extent 600,000 acres. The Board considers that for the present the ultimate ayacut may be fixed as 580,000 acres. The question of increasing the ultimate ayacut still further may be taken up after a few years if the working of the present proposals establishes that there will be supplies available for further extensions.

5. In order to give effect to the Special Officers' proposals, the Executive Engineer considers that new channels will have to be dug after investigation. In his letter No. 155-S.E., dated the 12th May 1933, he has proposed the excavation of ten such channels. He has also proposed the excavation of three other channels with a view to bringing more lands under irrigation. For this purpose he has recommended the appointment of a special supervisor for one year. The Superintending Engineer and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation support his proposal. The Collector also agrees. The Board considers that it is enough if a supervisor is appointed for eight months to begin with in order to investigate the first ten channels alone referred to in paragraph 9 of his letter. It considers that the investigation of the three other new channels referred to by him may be taken up after two or three years if the successful working of the present localization establishes that there will be supplies for further extensions.

6. As, according to G.O. No. 2525, Revenue, dated the 17th December 1932, the inclusion fees will be collected in five equal annual instalments, the Special Officers and the Collector recommend that the time within which the high level lands should be lowered may be fixed at five years. The Board supports their recommendation.

7. In their proposal regarding the inclusion of the lands in the Collair zone the Special Officers have incidentally raised the question of the levy of inclusion fees on such lands. In his letter to the Collector No. 903 M., dated the 1st July 1933, the Superintending Engineer has also raised the question of the levy of inclusion fees on the proprietary areas commanded by the Vempad channel.

Having regard to the poverty of the ryots and also of the soil of the lands in the Collair zone and also having regard to the fact that these lands need very little canal water after the transplantation is over, the Special Officers and the Collector recommend the total or partial waiver of the fees. The Board recommends that the collection of the inclusion fees may be completely waived in the case of these lands liable to submersion under the Collair.

The collection of the fees from the proprietary lands under the Vempad channel was dispensed with in view of the fact that a higher water-rate of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre was prescribed and that this higher rate would cover the inclusion fee if capitalized. In view of the fact that the rate of water-cess has since been raised to Rs. 6–4–0 an acre for all lands in the delta, the Superintending Engineer considers that the proprietary lands under the Vempad channel do not require a different treatment from that of the other lands in the delta in the matter of the levy of inclusion fees and recommends a reconsideration of G.O. No. 1449 I., dated the 7th July 1932. Though it is true that the rate of water-cess has since been raised in this delta, it has to be remembered that the Vempad scheme was started on the basis that no inclusion fees would be collected from the proprietary lands. The scheme has now been completed. The Board considers that it is not now proper to go back up the original orders not to levy an inclusion fee when a higher water-rate was fixed at that time and that the fact that the water-rate has now been raised throughout the delta is not a sound argument justifying the revision of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated the 7th July 1932. It is therefore unable to support the Superintending Engineer.

8. In his letter R.O.C. No. A-2-9423/30, dated the 25th May 1933, the Collector informed the Superintending Engineer that for the irrigation of the lands not covered by the Special Officers' proposals, he would levy one extra rate as penalty. The Superintending Engineer recommends that all such irrigation should be rigorously stopped. The Special Officers have examined all cases and have included even lands which were lowered subsequent to the commencement of their special duty. All fields covered by the proposals have been inspected. The Superintending Engineer instances a specific case in which the land has deliberately been lowered subsequent to its inspection by the special localization staff. In their Order No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government have directed that all future cases of unauthorized irrigation should be sternly repressed. The Board therefore agrees with the Superintending Engineer and recommends that the irrigation of lands which have not been included in the ayacut in accordance with these proposals should be sternly put a stop to by the levy of enhanced water-cess in the progressive scale.

The Collector also proposes to levy Re. 1 per acre as penalty for the irrigation of the lands covered by the localization till the inclusion fee is paid. The inclusion fees will, according to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated the 17th December 1932, be collected in five annual instalments. The first instalment of the inclusion fee should be paid within three months from the date of notification. The failure to pay the first instalment or any other instalment on the due date, will result in the field being excluded from the ayacut and the forfeiture of the fees so far paid. The Board has prescribed a register to watch the collection of the instalments of the fees on the due dates. When once the field is excluded for failure to pay an instalment of the fee on the due date, its irrigation will be treated as irregular and enhanced water-cess may be levied for such irregular irrigation. There is therefore no need to levy an extra rate of Re. 1 till the inclusion fee is paid.

9. Detailed lists of lands covered by these proposals have been prepared. The Collector will be requested to publish them on receipt of the orders of the Government. A copy of the draft notification submitted by the Collector is enclosed. Paragraph 6 of the notification as proposed by the Executive Engineer and as amended by the Collector is not correct. The Board therefore would omit paragraph 6. It agrees with the Collector

to omit paragraph 8. The reference to precarious wet in paragraph 9 of the notification may be omitted and the classification recommended in paragraph 2 (iii) above may be approved. A revised draft notification prepared with reference to these remarks is enclosed.

M. K. VELLODI,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Government, Public Works and Labour Department, with the Chief Engineer's letter and its enclosures in original, the draft notification submitted by the Collector, with a copy of the revised draft notification and with a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter No. 1594-E., dated the 29th April 1933.

Copy to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated the 29th April 1933, draft notification submitted by Collector and draft notification prepared in Board's office.

,, Irrigation Development Board with copies of the Chief Engineer's letter, and its enclosures, the draft notification submitted by Collector, revised draft notification prepared in Board's office and copy of Superintending Engineer's letter, dated the 29th April 1933.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Draft form of notification submitted by Collector.

The lands specified in the subjoined statement are to be included in the ultimate wet ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta subject to the following conditions.

2. The fields where high should be lowered, and where low should be raised to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands, so as to be commandable without resort to new cross bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years (viz., up to the 1st August 1938) will be allowed for such alterations in level. Should however the parties fail to alter the level before the date specified, the land will be transferred to dry without any further notice to the party, and the inclusion fee paid if any for the land will be forfeited to Government.

3. The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay into the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment, and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments.

4. They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division. Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition 2 is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. In the case of lands where inclusion fees proposed to be paid in instalments water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipt may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve of the application subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. In the latter case if one or more instalments are paid, and the party discontinues further payment, the land will be re-transferred to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to Government.

5. All owners of selected areas whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about alteration of level may cultivate their lands wet from the date of approval.

6. All owners of selected areas whose water applications have been approved either finally or subject to payment of part inclusion fee should pay water-cess from the fasli in which such applications have been accepted. In the case of ryotwari dry lands wet assessment will be recovered in lieu of dry assessment plus water-rate when the lands are classed as wet in the revenue accounts.

7. The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

8. Lands have been selected for inclusion from the following lists:—
(1) Included dry lands.
(2) Suspense list.
(3) Extension list.
(4) Eksal list.
(5) Conditional permission or non-guaranteed.
(6) Unauthorized irrigation.
(7) Dry and assessed waste.
(8) Poramboke.

9. In addition to the above certain lands are published as (*a*) as precarious wet lands and (*b*) lands with conditional permission. These may be cultivated after the 22nd July with such surplus water as is available. Government do not guarantee supply to such lands. Should they cultivate before the 22nd July or take water by cutting breaches to channels, banks they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized cultivation.

The present lists supersede all previous lists so far published under items (1), (2), (3) and (5).

10. In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

11. List of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta, and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit, but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

I. Ordinary crop.

1. Included dry lands—

B list—Lands to be transferred to wet—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

C list—Lands to be transferred to wet as soon as they are brought under wet cultivation. (If these lands are not brought under cultivation before the 1st August 1938, they will be transferred to dry and the inclusion fee paid will be forfeited to Government.)

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

D list—Lands in respect of which inclusion fees will be invited—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

E list—Lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in full but which have been irrigated only in part—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent.* ACS.	Extent.† ACS.

* Extent already under cultivation to be transferred to wet.

† Extent to be brought under cultivation before 1st August 1938 failing which it will be classed as dry and the fee forfeited to Government.

A list—Lands proposed to be excluded from the included dry list and classed as dry for non-fulfilment of inclusion conditions—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

2. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from suspense list—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

3. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from extension list—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

4. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from the list of eksal wet lands—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

5. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from the list of lands with conditional permission or non-guaranteed wet—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

6. Lands now under unauthorized irrigation which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

7. Lands now classed as dry and assessed waste which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

8. Lands now classed as poramboke, which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

9. List of (*a*) tail end involuntary flow lands and (*b*) lands irrigated with conditional permission which can be cultivated after the 22nd July with such surplus water as is available. Government do not guarantee supply to these lands. If they are cultivated before the 22nd July or by cutting breaches to channels they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized irrigation—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

II. Short crop.

Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut and classed as short crop, i.e., supply to which will be cut off by the 10th November.

1, 2, 3 to 9 as under I.

(2)

Revised draft notification prepared by the Board.

1. The lands specified in the subjoined statement are to be included in the ultimate ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta subject to the following conditions.

2. The fields where high should be lowered, and where low should be raised to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years will be allowed for such alterations in level. Should however the parties fail to alter the level before the period specified, the lands will be transferred to dry without any further notice to the party and the inclusion fee paid, if any, for the lands will be forfeited to the Government.

3. The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay into the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments. If the fees are paid in instalments, the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of publication of this notification. The remaining instalments should be paid along with the last kist of each fasli.

4. They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, before . . Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition 2 is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. In the case of lands where inclusion fees are proposed to be paid in instalments water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipts may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve of the applications subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. In the latter case if one or more instalments are paid and the party discontinues further payment the lands will be retransferred to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to the Government.

5. All owners of selected area whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about alteration of level may cultivate their lands wet from the date of approval.

6. The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

7. In addition to the above, certain lands are published as

(*a*) "Tail-end involuntary flow lands," and

(*b*) "lands irrigated with conditional permission."

These lands may be cultivated after the 25th July with such surplus water as is available. The Government do not guarantee supply to such lands. Should they cultivate before the 25th July or take water by cutting breaches in channel banks they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized cultivation.

The present lists supersede all previous lists so far published.

8. In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

9. Lists of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit, but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

(3)

Proceedings of the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, Bezwada, dated 29th April 1933, No. 1594 E.

[List of " tail-end " and " precarious wet " lands—Preparation and publication of. *Reference.*—His Nos. 932-S.E., dated 23rd December 1932, 1931-M, dated 6th December 1932, and No. 977/S.E., dated 17th January 1933.]

1. In G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, Government have ordered that lists of lands coming under the category of " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands should be published in the gazette. The Government have treated these two categories of lands as separate. Their classification is based upon the report made in the Revenue Board's Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930. In paragraph 2 of this reference the Board has distributed the irrigated area in the Kistna Eastern delta under six classes of which items (iv) and (v) have been treated as " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands. The Board has made certain recommendations regarding these and the Government have followed the same classification in paragraph 2 of their order. It must be stated at the very outset that this differentiation between " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands is a distinction without a difference. The Revenue Board's reference refers to the recommendations made by the Superintending Engineer in his letter No. 388 I., dated 3rd September 1930, but if this letter is carefully perused it will be seen that except in paragraph 2 of the letter where a reference is made to the " tail-end " lands all the further references are only to " precarious wet " or to lands under " conditional permission " as they were called in the Kistna Eastern delta. This aspect of the case has been overlooked by the Board and this has led to the present call for a separate list of " tail-end " lands as distinguished from " precarious wet " lands. Below are given the several references to the terms " tail-end " or " precarious wet " in the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 3rd September 1930, and in the Board's reference dated 11th December 1930.

2. *Superintending Engineer's letter.*—In paragraph 2, the Superintending Engineer started with a reference to G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, which was the earlier of the two Government Orders referred to in this paragraph and stated that it referred to irrigation of tail-end lands cultivated with paddy by means of drainage water in the delta taluks. In the second Government Order reference is made to " precarious wet " lands, i.e., low lands subject to involuntary flow and which were allowed to be cultivated wet at the risk of the owners. In the same paragraph, the Superintending Engineer has referred to the lands referred to in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, as the cultivation of wet lands beyond the zone of the recognized wet ayacut. Immediately afterwards he has also added that " If we examine any block of precarious wet lands we will find that practically every field has got a bund." The prohibition against the formation of a bund is mentioned in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921. This itself will show that so far as the Public Works Department are concerned, there was no distinction between " tail-end " and " precarious wet " lands. It may incidentally be mentioned that in G.O. No. 11 I., dated 6th January 1922, the previous G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, has been read and as such we may take it that the term " precarious wet " used in the Irrigation Government Order was intended to describe the same class of lands as had been dealt with in the Revenue Government Order.

3. In paragraph 9 of his letter, the Superintending Engineer has referred in addition to the regular ayacut and the suspense lists to " precarious wet " and " unauthorized." " Tail-end " lands have not been taken as a separate classification. In paragraph 12, the Superintending Engineer has stated, " Such extension lists as lie on the outskirts of the wet ayacut, I would not bring under the regular ayacut. They may take their chance as precarious wet lands." From the description given, these lands would be the same as tail-end lands, lands on the outskirts of the existing ayacut and even that the Superintending Engineer has treated only as " precarious wet." In paragraph 13, he has also referred only to unauthorized and precarious wet lands and has stated that " The lands classed as precarious wet are at least in the lower reaches of the delta and on the lower side of the authorized zones of irrigation." This would naturally mean that these are what are otherwise called as tail-end lands. In paragraph 15, he has given the area of " precarious wet " or " lands with conditional permission." Coming next to the note prepared by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division, appended to this letter of the Superintending Engineer, it will be observed that similarly except for a solitary reference in paragraph 2 of the note to the tail-end lands as mentioned in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, there is no further reference to tail-end lands and all the further references are to precarious wet lands or low lands subject to involuntary flow. In paragraph 3, the Executive Engineer speaks of precarious wet or low lands subject to involuntary flow. In paragraph 4, he speaks of involuntary flow lands. In paragraph 6 (*a*), he states: " The wastage thus minimized flow involuntarily beyond the ayacut limit." This would mean that the precarious wet land is beyond the ayacut limit. In paragraph 9, he refers to 4,500 acres fit for being kept in the precarious wet list outside the ayacut limit. In paragraph 10, he classifies the total area irrigated with permission under " wet as per old list," " new inclusions under wet " and " precarious wet." In paragraph 11, he mentions that, in selecting the lands for inclusion under precarious wet, the criterion observed was that the lands adjoining sanctioned wet for which the supply is somewhat uncertain in years of subnormal rainfall or which are subject to submersion in years of abnormal rainfall but receive involuntary flow from the wet lands above and are, therefore, unfit for dry cultivation or somewhat remote from sources, were selected for inclusion in precarious wet list. These

would normally be irrigated by means of rain-water, drainage-water from the fields above or surplus water, if any. In paragraph 18, he states: " The balance of 3,100 acres represents the cultivation by involuntary flow and these lands are situated at the tail-ends of channels." In paragraph 19, he refers to excess supply water flowing over and beyond the wet ayacut as involuntary flow. In paragraph 20, he states: " Lands fit for wet cultivation and which lie at the tail-ends of channels and beyond the sanctioned wet ayacut may be cultivated with wet crop by a timely supply, the extent of such precarious wet depending upon the fringe of the wet ayacut." Here, too, it will be seen that he treats tail-end lands as equivalent to precarious wet. These quotations are enough, it is believed, to show that so far as the Public Works Department was concerned, there was no distinction between precarious wet or tail-end lands. In the normal course the precarious wet lands will be only tail-end lands.

4. In the Board's reference, dated 11th December 1930, however, it seems to have made a distinction between precarious wet and tail-end lands just because there were two separate Government Orders, one in the Revenue Department, dated 3rd May 1921, dealing with tail-end lands and the other in the Public Works Department, dated 6th January 1922, dealing with the precarious wet. In paragraph 2 of its reference, the Board states that " Lands in the midst of the ayacut and lower in level than the surrounding included fields which are irrigated only by involuntary flow and percolation are classed as precarious wet." It may be mentioned that with the principles of inclusion adopted in the localization of 1920–21 in the Kistna Eastern delta lands lower in level than the surrounding included fields would naturally have been brought under the regular ayacut as they wanted to proceed as far as possible on straight line boundaries except where the lands were unduly high. Having premised as above, the Board goes on to observe in paragraph 4 of its reference that " The inclusion of these precarious wet lands which lie within the wet ayacut or on the fringe of the ayacut was specially avoided in 1921, presumably because their inclusion in the regular ayacut would result in the ultimate ayacut being exceeded." If such lands were within the wet ayacut, the first right for inclusion would vest in them instead of in lands lying outside the then existing wet ayacut and which were treated as included lands by the localization party subject to payment of inclusion fees. Reference may also be made to another unfortunate introduction of new words which may lead to difficulties later on. In the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 5 of the Board's reference, it states " Tail-end lands have been allowed irrigation from drainage sources for nearly a decade whenever possible." The reference to " drainage sources " is an unfortunate one. All the previous correspondence would show only that the lands were irrigated by such drainage flow as may be available from the upper lands bordering these precarious wet lands but not to the fact that the lands were allowed irrigation from what we would call " drainage sources," that is, by taking water from regular drains. The Superintending Engineer would like this point to be clearly understood so that any chance of people asking for irrigation from regular drains may be minimized.

5. The distinction thus made by the Revenue Board between tail-end and precarious wet lands has been followed by Government in their Order No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. But even there, the wording adopted would show that there is not any real difference between these two. In paragraph 5 of the Government Order, Government refer to " precarious wet lands, i.e., how lands at tail-end of channels subject to involuntary flow from the delta." In paragraph 6, they refer to the category of " tail-end lands, i.e., lands lying at the end of irrigation channels." Thus it will be seen that there is practically no difference between the two as practically the same terms are adopted, " tail-end of channels " in one case and " end of irrigation channels " in the other. If this principle is understood, namely, that precarious wet and tail-end lands meant the same thing, we can follow easily the procedure adopted in Kistna Eastern division. The Kistna Eastern division has evidently published a list of " precarious wet lands as tail-end lands or as it was called in the Kistna Eastern delta " list of lands with conditional permission." This is what the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, referred to in his No. 1824-M., dated 13th December 1932, to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division. In defining these lands, however, he refers to them as liable to involuntary flow from drains or adjacent irrigated lands and, therefore, unfit for raising dry crops thereon. Precarious wet land is defined as " low lands subject to involuntary flow from the delta." Thus the two terms are practically the same and in fact the list of tail-end lands published is simply the list of conditional permission lands which lands were spoken of as " precarious wet " in the Kistna Western delta. The Board in its reference, dated 3rd November 1932, states that a list of tail-end lands in the Eastern delta was published in March last and states incidentally that there are no " precarious wet lands " in that delta. Of course, the term " precarious wet " was not used in that delta but the whole gist of the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 3rd September 1930, printed in G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, refers to Kistna Eastern delta and therein he has mentioned the term " precarious wet " so very often and also pointed out at one place that what he called " precarious wet " was simply lands with conditional permission as was termed in the Kistna Eastern delta.

6. The above will show the Executive Engineer that after all there is no distinction between precarious wet and tail-end land. But as Government have ordered the publication of the two lists, we may see if any distinction can be defined between these two classes. The Executive Engineer has stated that after consultation with the late Superintending Engineer a certain classification was proposed, namely, the tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta should be classed as precarious wet and tail-end lands in the lower reaches of the delta should be classed as tail-end lands and that, for the latter class, neither irrigation nor drainage

facilities have to be provided as stated in paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. Of course, the Superintending Engineer has, in a way, tried to follow the instructions given in paragraph 6 of the Government Order, but the Executive Engineer will find that his definition of precarious wet land, namely, tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta is again opposed to the instructions given by Government in paragraph 5 of the Government Order, where they state that the concession for precarious wet lands will not be extended to land in the higher reaches of the delta. It will thus be seen that the classification as suggested by Mr. Sankara Ayyar, though agreeing with paragraph 6, clashes with the instructions in paragraph 5 of the Government Order. All this difficulty is due to the fact that after all there is no real difference between tail-end and precarious wet lands. If at all, there is to be a distinction, the Superintending Engineer would put it the other way. The tail-end lands in the lower reaches or adjoining drains which are liable to submersion from swamps or overflow of drains, etc., may be treated as " precarious wet " while the tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta which are not liable to such involuntary submersion by overflow of drains but receive drainage or surplus water from the regular ayacut lands higher up may be treated as " tail-end lands."

7. The Executive Engineer may communicate a copy of this letter to the Collector and in consultation with him publish a single list of lands as precarious wet in addition to the lists of precarious wet lands which have been already published. This list will include the lands which have now been treated by him as tail-end lands.

II

Reference from the Irrigation Development Board, No. I.D.B. 60/34-1, dated 19th February 1934.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SOUTER, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
President.

Read—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.

Reference—No. I.D.B. 60/34-1, *dated* 19*th February* 1934.

At its meeting of the 14th February 1934, the Irrigation Development Board considered the report of the special officers on the localization of the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta and the proposals of the Board of Revenue thereon. It supports the recommendations of the Board of Revenue *in toto*.

M. K. VELLODI,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department.

III

Memorandum No. 3705-B/34-1, Revenue, dated 5th October 1934.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization—Special officer's report. *Reference*.—From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.]

Under G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, lands proposed for inclusion in the ayacut of the Godavari and Kistna deltas should be transferred to wet provisionally on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee on the understanding that if the other instalments are not paid regularly the land will be retransferred to dry. The Board of Revenue is requested to report which revenue authority should be authorized to sanction the transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee and which revenue authority should be authorized to sanction the retransfer to dry for failure to continue the payment of further instalments of inclusion fees or for breach of any other condition such as failure to lower the level of the land within the prescribed period.

J. A. THORNE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

IV

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 15th November 1934, No. H. 4438/33-7.

C. F. BRACKENBURY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

Government Memorandum No. 3705-B/34-1, Revenue, dated the 5th October 1934.

(ii)

Letter from C. K. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Godavari, dated Ellore, the 3rd November 1934, No. L. Dis. 4786/34.

[Irrigation—Kistna and Godavari deltas—Included dry lands—Transfer to wet—Practice—Report submitted. *Reference*.—Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-5, dated 19th October 1934.]

According to the practice now obtaining in this district the Tahsildars submit proposals to the Collector in the prescribed form for the transfer of ryotwari dry lands to wet, on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee, after consulting the Public Works Department, in regard to the source of irrigation to be assigned in each case. The Collector sanctions the transfer from dry to wet in these cases, and communicates a copy of his order to the Executive Engineer, and the Tahsildar concerned. The Tahsildar will then get the necessary changes effected in the village and taluk accounts under proper attestation quoting the Collector's order as authority.

In regard to inam and zamindari lands included in the ayacut on payment of inclusion fee, there is no question of transfer from dry to wet as the original classification in their case does not change. In the case of these lands, the Tahsildars will ascertain the source of irrigation from the Public Works Department and note it in the remarks column of the Resettlement Register. In the case of inam lands they also calculate the settlement wet assessment for the purpose of calculating cesses and note it in the remarks column of the Resettlement Register along with the source of irrigation.

2. Cases of retransfer from wet to dry for failure to pay the further instalments of inclusion fee have not yet arisen. In these cases also the sanction of the Collector will be obtained by the Tahsildars for their retransfer to dry.

3. According to the note under clause (7) of Board's Standing Order No. 1; paragraph 1, Collectors only are authorized to sanction during the term of a settlement, transfers of ryotwari lands from dry to wet and vice versa. The practice in this district is in accordance with this rule.

(iii)

Letter from I. M. FRASER, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 31st October 1934, No. D. Dis. 8128/34.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension ayacut—Localization—Payment of inclusion fees and transfer of lands—Procedure. *Reference*.—Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-5, dated 19th October 1934.]

Subsequent to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, inclusion fees have not been received in respect of any land in this district, and the fees will not also be received until the orders of the Government are received on the Special officer's report, and the inclusion lists are published.

2. Under note to paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 1, it is the Collector, who is competent to transfer a land from dry to wet and vice versa. The extent of land proposed for inclusion in the Kistna Eastern delta is nearly 50,000 acres, and it may be difficult for the Collector to cope with the work of transferring all these lands to wet as soon as the first instalment is paid, and again to retransfer them to dry in cases of default of payment of the remaining instalments. I, therefore, suggest that so far as these ayacut lands are concerned divisional officers may be empowered to transfer them from dry to wet and vice versa.

Reference—No. H. 4438/33-7, *dated* 15*th November* 1934.

The Board begs to offer its remarks on the questions raised in the Government memorandum read above. It has consulted the Collectors of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna in the matter with special reference to the practice now obtaining in their districts. The Collectors of West Godavari and Kistna have so far submitted their replies and copies of them are enclosed.

2. Both the Collectors of West Godavari and Kistna point out that under the note to paragraph (7) of Board's Standing Order No. 1, the Collector only is competent to sanction transfers of land from dry to wet and vice versa during the currency of a settlement. The Collector of Kistna, however, suggests that, so far as the lands proposed for inclusion in the Kistna Eastern delta is concerned, the Divisional Officers may be empowered to sanction the transfers as the extent proposed for inclusion is nearly 50,000 acres. These lands are selected for inclusion in the ayacut only after local inspection by the Special officers and the Board considers that the question of their transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fees is only a matter of routine. It agrees with the Collector of Kistna and recommends that so far as the lands selected for inclusion in the Kistna and Godavari deltas are concerned the Revenue Divisional Officers may be empowered to order the transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fees. It however considers that the retransfer to dry for failure to pay the subsequent instalments of the inclusion fees or for breach of any of the other conditions should only be ordered by the Collector.

3. The Board, in this connexion, invites the attention of the Government to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 10th October 1934, under the heading "Kistna Eastern Delta" and the remarks of the Collector of Kistna thereon contained in his letter No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 23rd October 1934 (copy enclosed). It requests very early orders of the Government on the proposals submitted with the Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.

M. K. Vellodi,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Enclosures

(1)

Cutting from the "Hindu," dated 10th October 1934.

Kistna Eastern Delta.

Sir,—With a view to bring all the lands—waste lands as well as patches of wet lands that are lying in the midst of permanent wet lands which are being cultivated unauthorizedly by the ryots and paying penal assessment to the Government—within the ambit of the Kistna Eastern delta, the Ayacut officers inspected the lands of every village in the delta and made necessary enquiries from the owners thereof. At that time the officers explained to the owners of the land that the Government would collect at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre as an inclusion fee for including their lands in the wet ayacut.

The owners of the waste lands welcomed this proposal as they felt that the lands which have been lying waste for several years would be brought under cultivation without trouble. The owners of patch lands also expressed their readiness to abide by the proposal as they would thereafter be free from paying progressive penal assessment.

It is more than an year since the inspection of lands had been completed by the Ayacut officers and every month the owners of these lands have been anxiously waiting to see the publication of their lands in the district gazette, but up to now no such lists have been published.

Last year the Government have collected at the rate of Re. 1 per acre as inducement fee from the owners of lands which have been included and irrigated by the ryots. Had the lists been published before the closure of the last kist, the poor ryot would have been able to save this Re. 1 per acre in these hard days and this would have lessened his inclusion fee to that extent.

The collection season is again fast approaching and any delay in publication of the lists will mean that the poor ryot will have to bear the burden of one more rupee per acre. In view of these hardships the Government should come to the rescue of the ryots of the Kistna Eastern delta by taking very early steps to publish the lists of lands included in the wet ayacut in the *Kistna District Gazette*.

By the non-publication of these lists last year, the Government lost several thousands of rupees by way of water-tax from the owners of some of the waste lands in the aforesaid area who manured and prepared their lands for cultivation as their lands can be watered from the existing sources without difficulty, but could not do so for fear of penal assessment, etc.

In the light of the difficulties explained above, the ryots of the Kistna Eastern delta respectfully approach the Hon'ble Sir A. Y. G. Campbell, the Irrigation and Revenue Member to the Government of Madras, through whose benevolence only the important projects such as Kistna East Bank Canal extension, the Puligadda Aqueduct, the Campbell Canal (Pedalanka Channel), the inclusion of dry lands in the wet ayacut of the whole delta and some such projects in the Kistna Western delta have been sanctioned and are now under execution and it is hoped he will kindly take interest in expediting the publication of the lists and then relieve them from their anxiety and trouble at an early date.

A correspondent.

(2)

Letter from I. M. Fraser, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 23rd October 1934, No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Unauthorized irrigation—Extension—Report—Orders requested. *Reference.*—This office No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 4th August 1933, and the Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-4, dated 21st August 1934.]

I invite the Board's attention to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 10th October 1934, under the heading "Kistna Eastern Delta." It complains of the delay made in the publication of the lists of lands selected for inclusion by the Special officers, whose report was submitted to the Board for orders with this office No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 4th August 1933. The subject is said to be pending with the Government, and I request the Board to remind the Government as the publication of the lists is anxiously awaited by the ryots concerned.

2. I offer my remarks on one or two points raised in the article. The correspondent refers to the levy of an additional rupee per acre. This nominal penalty of Re. 1 per acre is being levied in respect of all irrigation without permission as the Special officers' proposals have not been approved finally by Government. The irrigation of all lands, not forming the regular ayacut of the delta, is treated as unauthorized. As soon as the lists are published, the levy of this nominal penalty will be discontinued, and the irrigation of such lands as do not find place in the lists will be penalized in the progressive scale prescribed in Appendix N to Board's Standing Order No. 4 (2).

3. The non-publication of the lists of lands is said to have caused loss to Government to the extent of some thousands of rupees by way of water-tax in respect of waste lands, selected for inclusion, but not brought under irrigation. The statement that all these lands can be irrigated with the existing facilities of irrigation is not correct. The extent of waste and dry lands selected for inclusion is about 15,000 acres, and the levels of most of these lands will have to be corrected, and additional sources provided before they are successfully brought under irrigation.

Order—No. 2731 I., dated 13th December 1934.

In G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, the Government laid down the general policy in regard to the further extension of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern delta, as also the principles for the inclusion in the regular ayacut of areas already under irrigation in one form or another; and in G.Os. No. 202, Revenue, dated 27th January 1932, and No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, they appointed a Special Deputy Collector and a Special Public Works Department Subdivisional Officer to submit, after joint inspection, detailed proposals to localize the most suitable areas for inclusion and fix the ultimate ayacut. The Board of Revenue has submitted with its remarks and recommendations the report of the Special officers together with the views of the Chief Engineer and Collector thereon. The Irrigation Development Board supports the recommendations of the Board of Revenue in full. The Government have considered the report and the recommendations of the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation thereon. and are pleased to pass the following orders :—

(1) *Included dry lands.*—The Board recommends that an area of 6,481·13 acres, which was originally selected for inclusion in 1921, but which were retained as dry as their levels had not been lowered, should now be included owing to their situation in the midst of wet lands and to their being commandable by direct flow, and that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, should be modified so as finally to exclude only 1,836·05 acres (8,317·18 acres, the extent selected for inclusion in 1921, minus 6,481·13 acres, the area now proposed for inclusion). The Government accept the recommendation and direct that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, be modified accordingly.

(2) *Lands included in the suspense and extension lists.*—The Government accept the Board's recommendation to include the total extent of 3,934·08 acres under these two classes subject to the condition that the levels of high level lands are lowered.

(3) *Precarious wet lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—Out of the total extent of 15,128·88 acres under this head, the Board of Revenue recommends the exclusion of 2,116·28 acres, which are uncommandable and the inclusion of 7,536·82 acres in the ayacut. It is proposed that the remaining extent of 5,475·78 acres should be kept as dry and outside the ayacut, and that its irrigation should be permitted when, after meeting the requirements of the ayacut, water is still available, i.e., after 25th July. The Chief Engineer is, however, against fixing any time-limit with regard to these two classes of lands as he considers that in practice, each source will get its due share of supply as the water passes along the channel, and the balance only will reach the tail-end where almost all the precarious wet lands lie. The Government accept the Board's recommendation as modified by the Chief Engineer, i.e., without the time-limit.

The Government also approve the suggestions of the Board of Revenue that the lands subject to involuntary flow at the tail-end should be classified as "tail-end involuntary flow lands," that the high level lands at the higher reaches not easily

commandable should be classified as " lands irrigated with conditional permission," and that the extent of 5,475·78 acres excluded from the ayacut should be allocated under these two classes.

The Government observe, in this connexion, that the first sentence in the sub-paragraph under paragraph 5 on page 18 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, gives the erroneous impression that irrigation from regular drains is being permitted in certain cases. This is not the case, and the Government desire to make it clear that irrigation from drains should be prohibited altogether.

(4) *Eksal lands.*—(Dry lands for which water applications are submitted year after year and accepted or rejected according to supply conditions.) The recommendation that out of the total extent of 2,833·50 acres in this category, 1,236·77 acres may be included in the regular ayacut, the remaining 1,596·73 acres being excluded as lying outside the periphery of the ayacut, is approved.

(5) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—An area of 14,062·59 acres is proposed for inclusion in the ayacut out of 18,895·07 acres. The actual exclusion is however only 641·34 acres, the remaining extent (4,191·14 acres) having been included in the 7,536·82 acres or 5,475·78 mentioned in item (3) above. The Government accept the proposal.

(6) *Dry and assessed wastes.*—The inclusion of an extent of 14,932·48 acres made up of 3,875·66 acres of long crop and 11,056·82 of short crop, in the ayacut is approved. It is presumed that assessed waste lands in ryotwari villages will be transferred to wet and sold, no separate inclusion fee being levied.

(7) *Porambokes.*—The Board of Revenue recommends the inclusion of 901·37 acres (799·14 acres of long crop and 102·23 of short crop) in the ayacut. This is approved. Such lands in ryotwari villages should be transferred to assessed waste and sold as wet, no separate inclusion fee being levied.

(8) *Lands in the proprietary village of Jinjeru, Bandar taluk.*—It is reported that an extent of 129·25 acres in this village is fit for inclusion in the ayacut, that the inclusion will necessitate a change in the turn system of distribution of water obtaining in the village, and that until the two proprietors concerned come to an agreement in the matter it is not possible to include this exent in the ayacut. The Special Officers suggest, and the Board of Revenue recommends, that 129 acres may be reserved for inclusion in the ayacut at a future date. The Government approve the proposal.

(9) *Collair lands.*—The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the levy of inclusion fees on the lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut (viz., 4,666·47 acres in the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district and 724·18 acres in the Ellore taluk of West Godavari district) should be waived in full as they are liable to submersion. They consider it unnecessary to adopt the Superintending Engineer's suggestion that there should be a grant-in-aid from the Labour department to the Irrigation department representing the value of this concession.

(10) *Ultimate ayacut.*—As a result of the inclusions and exclusions now sanctioned the irrigable ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta will, as proposed by the Board of Revenue, be fixed at 580,000 acres, in supersession of the orders in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929. The question of raising it to 600,000 acres should be examined by the Irrigation Development Board in 1939–40 (or earlier if the Irrigation Development Board thinks fit) if the working of the present localization proposals establishes that supplies will be available for further extensions.

2. With reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Special Officer's report about mamul wet areas and the lands localized in Pullapadu village, the Government presume that the localization has been accepted by the persons concerned in each case. The Board of Revenue is requested to report if the presumption is correct.

3. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that it is sufficient if a Supervisor is appointed for eight months for the present for the investigation of the first ten channels referred to in paragraph 9 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 150-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, and that the other channels may be taken up for investigation after two or three years when experience has been gained of the working of the present localization proposals. They accordingly sanction the employment of a Supervisor and a peon, for eight months, for the investigation of the first ten channels only.

4. The Government accept the recommendation of the Special Officers, which is supported by the Board of Revenue that, the time within which ryots should lower their high level lands included in the ayacut to the level of the adjoining wet lands be fixed at five years.

5. The Collector and the Superintending Engineer suggest a reconsideration of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932, in regard to the levy of inclusion fees on the proprietary lands included in the Vempad Project in order to secure uniformity of treatment with the proprietary lands under the Kistna East Bank Canal scheme (G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933). The Board however considers that there is no adequate justification for the revision of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932. The Government agree with the Board.

6. The proposals of the Board of Revenue to levy enhanced water-cess in the progressive scale for unauthorized irrigation of lands not included in the localization and to waive the penalty of Re. 1 per acre for the irrigation of lands covered by localization till the inclusion fees are paid, are approved.

7. The draft notification submitted by the Board of Revenue for the irrigation of the lands included in the ayacut with reference to the foregoing proposals is approved as amended, and is annexed to this order. The Board is requested to instruct the Collector to publish it in the district gazette for general information.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

N. Gopalaswami,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).
,, Irrigation Development Board.
,, Accountant-General, through Finance Department.
,, Finance Department.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Public Department.

ANNEXURE.

Lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta under the localization proposals of 1933–34.

Six-feet shutters were installed at the Bezwada anicut across the Kistna in 1925 and their effect was watched between 1925 and 1928. It was found that owing to the increased supply received, it was possible to increase the ayacut considerably, that in fact, the ayacut had been increasing in an unregulated and haphazard manner, that if this state of things went unchecked, it would affect the programme of future extensions in the delta, and that in order to systematize the development of irrigation, the formulation of new schemes of irrigation and the localization and determination of the irrigable ayacut were necessary. Accordingly in 1929 a special Public Works division was constituted to work out new schemes of irrigation. The Vempad project which had been ready for execution even before the special division was constituted is now in operation. It has brought nearly 5,000 acres of short-crop area into the ayacut. The East Bank Canal scheme is likely to bring 42,000 acres into the ayacut besides taking over the Divi ayacut of 42,000 acres which is now irrigated by pumping. The Peddalanka channel scheme will bring a new extent of over 13,000 acres into the ayacut. Besides these areas an extent of 49,214 acres (including the Vempad area and a part of the Peddalanka channel area) has been localized by a special Public Works Department and Revenue staff for inclusion in the regular ayacut of the delta, the area having been under irrigation for a long time under one or other of the different categories such as 'irrigated dry,' 'extension list,' 'suspense list,' precarious wet,' 'conditional wet,' 'Ekasi,' 'unauthorized irrigation' or 'wastes at the disposal of Government' and 'porambokes' not required for communal purposes fit for inclusion on account of their commandability. By the inclusion of these areas it is possible to increase the irrigable ayacut of the delta from the present figure of 455,300 acres to 580,000 acres as shown below:

Description.	Long crop.	Middling variety.	Short crop.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1 Present registered wet	403,105·25	..	30,893·36	433,998·61
2 Lands selected for inclusion in 1921 but still kept as dry	6,218·62	..	262·51	6,481·13
3 Lands included in suspense and extension lists	2,448·91	..	1,485·17	3,934·08
4 Tail-end and involuntary flow lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission	2,658·62	..	4,878·20	7,536·82
5 Eksal lands	833·23	..	403·54	1,236·77
6 Lands hitherto under unauthorized irrigation.	5,088·70	..	8,979·89	14,062·59
7 Dry and assessed waste	3,875·66	..	11,056·82	14,932·48
8 Poramboke not required for communal purposes	799·14	..	102·23	901·37
9 Lands reserved in Jinjeru village	129·25	..	..	129·25
10 East Bank Canal area	..	..	42,000·00	42,000·00
11 Divi area	..	42,000·00	..	42,000·00
12 Pedalanka channel	..	..	11,794·00	11,794·00
				579,007·10 or roundly 580,000

Lists of lands thus selected for inclusion in the wet ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta under the categories (2) to (9) mentioned above are annexed and will be given canal water for irrigation subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The fields where high should be lowered to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years will be allowed for such lowering in level. Should, however, the parties fail to lower the level before the expiry of the period specified, the lands will be transferred to dry under the orders of the Collector without any further notice to the party, and the inclusion fee paid, if any, for the lands will be forfeited to the Government.

(2) The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay to the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments. If the fees are paid in instalments, the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of publication of this notification. The remaining instalments should be paid in the next four faslis along with the last kist of each fasli.

(3) They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, before *. Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition (1) above is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. The land will then be transferred to 'wet' under the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer. In the case of lands where inclusion fees are proposed to be paid in instalments, water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipts may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve the applications subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. On payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fee, the land will be provisionally transferred to 'wet' under the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer. If one or more instalments are paid and the party discontinues further payment, the lands will be retransferred under the orders of the Collector to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to the Government.

(4) All owners of selected lands whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about lowering of level may cultivate their lands as wet from the date of approval.

(5) The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

(6) In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut, action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

(7) Lists of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

* To be filled in before publication in the District Gazette.

Government of Madras

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

(Irrigation)

G.O. No. 2731 I., 13th December 1934

Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Localization of ayacut—Report of Special Officers —Orders passed.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 31st January 1934, No. H. 44 38/33-1.

C. F. BRACKENBURY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., B.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, through the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated Madras, 26th July 1933, No. 1498/33-C-1.

I forward herewith a copy of the report submitted by the special officers appointed in G.Os. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932 and No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, to investigate into the unauthorized extensions of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern Delta together with the remarks of the Executive Engineer and the Collector thereon and a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter containing his remarks on the points raised by the Collector and on the suggestions of the Executive Engineer. The special officers' report and the Superintending Engineer's conclusions and recommendations thereon are fully endorsed by me, with the one exception, viz., that in regard to the fixing of a time-limit for the transplantation of 'precarious wet lands' (vide paragraph 7 of the Executive Engineer's letter and paragraph 6, sub-paragraph 3, of the Superintending Engineer's remarks). The Superintending Engineer's fears that influential ryots lower down will usurp the supply at the expense of the legitimate ayacut appear to me to be far-fetched, since, when the water passes along the channel, each source will get its due share of supply and the balance only will reach the tail-end where alone almost all the precarious wet lands lie. Such lands may therefore be allowed to be cultivated without prescribing any time-limit, since such late cultivation would in practice, result in the lands not being cultivated at all; since such late cultivation, with its liability to damage by submersion, will give but a very poor return which would not suffice to cover even the expenses of cultivation.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, dated 1st July 1933, No. 346 I.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern Delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization Special Officers' report.]

I forward herewith a copy of the report of the Special Officers engaged on the localization work in the Kistna Eastern Delta, vide G.O. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, and G.O. No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, together with their forwarding letter and a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155 S.E., dated 12th May 1933, forwarding this report. A copy of the report was sent to the Collector at the same time and he has raised certain questions and made certain suggestions in his R.O.C.A. No. 2-9423/30, dated 5th May 1933. A copy of this letter of the Collector and my replies thereto wherein also I have added my further remarks on the Executive Engineer's proposals where I differ from them, are attached.

(2)

Letter from M.R.Ry. M. Rajaratnam Garu, B.A., Special Deputy Collector, Ayacut Duty, and M.R.Ry. M. B. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Special Localization Subdivision, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, dated 23rd April 1933, No. 341 E.

[*Reference.*—Irrigation—Kistna Eastern Delta—Localization of wet ayacut—Final report by special staff.]

In enclosing our final report on the localization of wet ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta, we submit the following.

2. The area under existing wet ayacut under various heads such as, settlement wet, mamul wet, bapat wet (irrigation with standing permission), etc., is acres 4,33,998·61 and the inclusion proposed by us now comes to acres 48,101·435, i.e., acres 424,248,005 under long crop and acres 57,852·04 under short crop. This excludes acres 13,408.65 under precarious wet and conditional permission which could not be brought into wet ayacut for obvious reasons, i.e., being submersible, lying outside the periphery of wet ayacut or having no regular recognized source of irrigation.

3. The extents now proposed for inclusion fall under the following classes:—

	ACRES.
Out of included dry lands	5,955·125
Out of suspense list	2,636·31
Out of extension list	1,043·65
Out of eksal wet lands	1,236·77
Out of conditional permission or non-guaranteed lands	7,536·82
Out of extent under unauthorized irrigation	13,858·91
Out of dry lands and assessed waste	14,932·48
Out of poramboke lands	901·37
Total ..	48,101·435

A note is made in the villagewar lists as to which of these extents now proposed for inclusion require lowering. As dry lands and some of the poramboke lands not so far irrigated are proposed for inclusion now for the first time, some provision has to be made to enable the ryots to bring the lands to a commandable level. Only such of the dry and poramboke lands as lie within the periphery of the wet ayacut or lie in proximity to the existing wet lands have been proposed for inclusion.

As inclusion fees can, under existing rules, be paid in five annual instalments, time for bringing the lands now proposed for inclusion to a commandable level may likewise be extended or limited to a period of five years.

Failure to bring the lands to a commandable level or to pay the required inclusion fees results in the exclusion later on, of the new inclusions from the wet ayacut in which case other lands lying within the periphery of the wet ayacut or which can conveniently come into it from the lands now retained as precarious wet or conditional permission lands can be brought into the wet ayacut. But this can only be at the end of five years.

With the exception of this contingency, the proposals now submitted can be treated as final for the Kistna Eastern Delta leaving aside the lands coming under the Divi Island East Bank Canal and Pedalanka Channel Projects.

The figures for the whole delta as a result of our present proposal, are given below for easy reference:—

	ACRES.
Proposed wet ayacut as above—East Bank Canal extension (42,000 for Divi Island and 42,000 for East Bank Canal main land)	482,100·045
Pedalanka channel (additional)	84,000
Area reserved for localization in Jinjeru village	10,833·38
Area of included dry lands which require lowering by 1 foot and below and recommended for inclusion if applied for ..	129·25
Total ..	526·00
	5,77,588·675

Only such of the lands as are absolutely uncommandable being generally too high, or are irrigated and irrigable only by lift or cross-bunding or are irrigable only by drainage water are excluded. In the case of included dry lands, we have included all lands up to 1 foot in height, subject to lowering, with the exception of acres 526·00 similarly situated, for which the parties have not yet applied for inclusion, but we find no objection from a localization point of view for their inclusion, later on, on application as the land fit in nicely into the wet ayacut. If this is done, only such of the included dry lands as are above one foot in height will have been excluded; and there are acres 1,836.05 of such land.

4. The total extent under unauthorized irrigation is acres 18,691·39, and acres 13,858·91 of this have been included in the yacut.

Excluding the area taken to precarious wet, the actual exclusion under this head comes to 641·34 acres or 3·4 per cent of the total unauthorized irrigation.

5. Subsequent to the preparation of lists of included dry lands by the Settlement department under various classes A, B, C, D and E, some of the lands are made commandable and this accounts for the variations between Special Settlement Officer's figures and those furnished now. In the course of our enquiry we found that some of the parties paid inclusion fees subsequent to the preparation of lists by the Special Settlement Officer, and in the absence of original challans it has not been possible to verify the actual payment. We therefore request that all cases of included dry lands shown in our lists as having paid the inclusion fees may be got verified by the Taluk Tahsildars.

A. List of lands to be excluded from the list of included dry lands.

B. List of included dry lands which require to be transferred to wet.

C. List of included dry lands which will be transferred to wet as soon as they are brought under wet cultivation.

D. List of included dry lands in respect of which inclusion fees will be invited.

E. List of included dry lands which paid the inclusion fee in full but which have been irrigated only in part.

6. As suggested in our final report, it seems necessary to impress on the minds of the not included in our list will result in heavy penalization. We have actually come across cases where ryots have lowered lands subsequent to inspection by the Revenue Inspectors, supervisors and ourselves. Further extension has therefore to be rigorously stopped.

7. It only remains for us to recommend that in cases of irrigation of lands now included in our proposal, whether under regular ayacut or under precarious wet, no penalties are to be levied, provided irrigation is regular and not by illegal or unauthorized means. Most of these lands are even now under actual irrigation and it seems but fair to allow such irrigation to continue where it does not interfere with supply of water to registered wet lands.

Final report on the localization of wet ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta.

1. *History of the growth of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern Delta.*—In G.O. No. 39 I., dated 3rd February 1911, the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern Delta was fixed at 420,000 acres. The irrigated area has been gradually increasing, and in 1917 the area under irrigation went up to nearly 451,220 acres of which nearly 50,000 acres of dry lands were being irrigated with annual permits called 'water applications'. The approval of water applications entailed considerable work both in the Public Works and Revenue Departments. The Public Works Department found it difficult to regulate supply to the several channels, as they had no definite figures about the correct extent to be supplied under each channel. To put an end to these water applications and to localize and fix the ayacut of the delta, a special division assisted by a Special Revenue staff worked from 1917 to 1921 and as a result, the ayacut of the delta was fixed in G.O. No. 336 I., dated 3rd October 1924, at 430,000 acres. In fixing this ayacut an extent of 10,600 acres of settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair area below + 7·00 contour was excluded from the delta ayacut and treated as a separate Collair zone. In G.O. No. 49 I., dated 23rd January 1926, the ayacut of the delta was fixed at 430,300 acres, to enable the Collector of Kistna to assign 300 acres of wet lands to ex-military men. As already stated, about 10,600 acres of settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair area were treated as a separate Collair zone outside the delta ayacut. These were permitted to be irrigated with the aid of Collair water supplemented by surplus canal water. If canal water is not supplied to Collair lands in the early stages of the transplantation season, it is not possible to raise a successful crop. On repeated representation Government accepted the inclusion of 11,000 acres (viz., 10,600 acres of wet lands + 400 acres of dry lands interspersed amidst wet areas) of Collair area in the delta ayacut and raised the ayacut to 441,300 acres in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926. Small patches of dry lands amidst wet areas were not included by the localization party of 1921. A list of these was made out subsequently as demands came in for inclusion under a head called 'suspense list' with the idea of including them in the ayacut. In G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, the ayacut of the delta was raised to 445,300 acres with a view to include as much of the suspense list lands as is possible.

2. *Present stage of irrigation.*—(*a*) In the *Kistna District Gazette* of May 1921, dry lands were notified for inclusion subject to

(1) Payment of inclusion fee of Rs. 25 an acre, and

(2) alteration of the levels of lands to make them fit for irrigation by direct flow. Where both the conditions are fulfilled, the lands are registered as wet by the settlement party, and the rest are continued as dry under a head called 'Included dry lands.' There are at present 8,317.18 acres under this head.

(*b*) Small patches of dry lands amidst wet areas were not included by the localization party of 1921. Subsequently, as requisition for their inclusion came in, they were entered under a list called "Suspense list." The idea was that these lands should be included in place of those which do not fulfil the inclusion conditions of 1921. There are 2,811·29 acres under this list.

(*c*) The Settlement Officer during the course of his inspection prepared lists of compact blocks of 25 acres and more, which are commandable by direct flow and as such are suitable for inclusion. These lands are kept under " Extension list " and rank next to those in the suspense list. The total extent under this list is 1,122·79 acres.

(*d*) In certain villages there are still certain dry lands for which water applications are being accepted year after year, and those are called " Eksal wet lands." There are 2,833·50 acres to be dealt with under this head.

(*e*) In G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, Government directed the levy of single water-rate for tail-end lands cultivated with wet paddy by drainage water in the delta taluks of Godavari, Kistna, and Guntur, provided water is not taken by breaching the channels. Again G.O. No. 11 I., dated 6th January 1922, was passed permitting cultivation without penalty of precarious wet lands (i.e., lands that are low and subject to involuntary flow). There is no obligation on the part of the Government to supply water to these lands and they are unfit for any other crop except wet paddy. These lands are styled *Conditional permission or non-guaranteed wet lands* and there are 15,128·88 acres coming under this head.

(*f*) Subsequent to the installation of 6 feet shutters over the Kistna anicut in 1925 it was possible to draw more water in the canals at a higher level. The ryots, thinking that a good extent of the dry lands will be included in the ayacut with the increased supply available, and aided indirectly by the consideration shown in the matter of penalization, took to rapid development of irrigation of dry lands. These are classed as *unauthorized irrigation* and the area so irrigated is acres 18,691·39.

(*g*) There are vast extents of *poramboke lands* (mostly in proprietary villages) cultivated with wet paddy.

3. *Necessity for the present localization.*—The total extent as per all the lists mentioned above including the existing registered wet ayacut is 482,904 acres excluding porambok- cultivation.

	ACRES.
Area registered as wet	433,999
Area in included dry list	8,317
Area in suspense list	2,811
Area in extension list	1,123
Area in Eksal wet	2,834
Area in conditional permission or non-guaranteed list	15,129
Area in unauthorized irrigation list	18,691
Total ..	482,904

Besides the above, there are certain dry lands that are low and fit for irrigation by direct flow but which the ryots out of fear of penalty have not cultivated. In G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, Government have accepted the proposal to supply water for 42,000 acres in Divi Island from the Eastern Delta Main Canal. Estimates have since been sanctioned for an extension of 42,000 acres under the East Bank Canal and 12,600 acres under the Pedalanka channel. The Vempad Channel Scheme to supply an area of 4,500 acres has since been completed. The total area thus works out to 584,000 acres excluding porambok- and dry lands that are fit for inclusion in the ayacut. The area unauthorizedly irrigated has been steadily increasing. Both the long and short crop areas get supply from the re-opening of canals, but supply to short crop area will be cut off by the 10th November. Up to the 10th November supply is available for six lakhs of acres in Kistna Eastern Delta and thereafter the area that can be safely served is only the existing ayacut with an addition of 61,000 acres (42,000 in Divi and 19,000 in the existing wet area) up to the 20th November and 19,000 acres after that date. It is thus necessary to de-limit the ayacut.

In G.Os. No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, and No. 202, Revenue, dated 27th January 1932, a Special Assistant Engineer with 3 supervisors and 4 Revenue Inspectors were sanctioned for investigating the fitness for inclusion of the lands unauthorizedly irrigated till then, and the special staff commenced work in April 1932. After the work had progressed a little, Government, in their Order No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, wanted the investigation of all other fit cases of inclusion in the ayacut, and sanctioned an additional staff of 1 supervisor and 4 Revenue Inspectors in order to enable the enquiry to be completed by end of March 1933.

4. *Work done by the special staff.*—The Revenue Inspectors prepared villagewar lists of

(*a*) Settlement and bapat wet lands,

(*b*) " Included dry," " Suspense list," " Extension list," " Eksal wet," " Conditional permission or non-guaranteed list ", " Unauthorized " and poramboke lands, and

(*c*) dry and assessed waste lands;

and noted their remarks as to their relative level and their fitness for inclusion in the ayacut. They also prepared lists of poramboke lands cultivated and fit for cultivation, to see if such cultivation may be permitted and the lands assigned. The several subdivisions coming under different classifications in a survey number were plotted on the village maps and the

area actually under irrigation was also marked. The list and village maps were then sent to the supervisors, who coloured the lands in the several lists with different colours, inspected and noted their remarks as to the commandability, etc., of the dry lands after taking actual relative levels where necessary. The plans and lists with the remarks of the Revenue Inspectors and the supervisors were then sent to the Assistant Engineer who after inspection, wherever necessary, picked out lands for inclusion. A Special Deputy Collector was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1892, Revenue, dated 12th September 1932, for joint enquiry and he joined duty on 14th December 1932. Both the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector held joint enquiry at suitable centres, after issuing summons to the village karnams and notices to villagers to appear and make their representations in the matter of inclusions. Representations oral and written together with the numerous petitions already received, were carefully examined by the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector, and inclusions made in consultation with the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division. The Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, and the Collector of Kistna were being kept informed of the principles adopted by the Special Party and the progress made from time to time.

5. *Principles adopted in the present localization in the selection of lands for inclusion*—(i) *"Included dry lands " or lands notified for inclusion in* 1921.—(*a*) Lands which are under irrigation or are in a commandable level are included whether fees have been paid or not. These are noted in B, C and D lists.

(*b*) In the case of lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in full and are partly irrigated by direct flow, the whole extent is included, and for the area not yet irrigated, notice has to be issued to the parties to bring them under cultivation before a specified date, failing which they may be excluded. These lands are entered in E list.

(*c*) In the case of lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in part, if a greater area than that for which fees are paid is under irrigation, the full irrigated area is included. The area for which fees are paid is noted in B list and the excess area for which inclusion fees will have to be invited hereafter is noted in D list.

(*d*) Lands that are not commandable have been excluded whether fees have been paid or not, with the following exceptions—vide Kistna Collector's R.O.C.A-2-928/33, dated 3rd March 1933. The conditions stipulated by the Collector are:—

(1) The land should not be higher than the adjacent wet land by more than 1 foot before lowering;

(2) the land must be in the midst of wet lands or in proximity to them, or at any rate, its inclusion should not disfigure the ayacut boundary; and

(3) the ryot should be willing to lower the lands to a commandable level and, in case inclusion fees are not paid, he should be willing to pay the same. A list of lands requiring lowering by 1 foot and less is prepared, so that, in case the parties hereafter offer to pay and lower, they may be permitted to do so.

Out of a total area of 8,317·18 acres under the head of included dry lands, an extent of 5,955·13 acres is included of which 632·71 acres require lowering. It is possible in the latter case a major portion may not be brought under irrigation at all. The actual exclusion comes to 2,362·05 acres of which 526 acres requires lowering by less than 1 foot and it is possible the ryots may apply for their inclusion, when they may be included. Out of the lands for which inclusion fees have been paid, it is proposed to exclude 580·38 acres out of which an extent of 117·68 acres represents the area which, though requiring lowering within 1 foot has not been applied for inclusion. The question of refund or forfeiture to Government of fees paid comes in the case of extents actually excluded.

(ii) *Suspense list lands* that are under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level or where the ryots have agreed to lower their levels have been included. Those that are not commandable or are too low to be properly drained are excluded. Out of a total of 2,811·29 acres under suspense list an area of 2,636·31 acres is included.

(iii) *Extension list lands* have been dealt with as in the case of suspense list lands. The total extent under this head is 1,122·79 acres of which the area included is 1,043·65 acres.

(iv) *Eksal wet lands.*—There are very few extents under this head in the Bandar and Ryves canal systems. There is a large extent under the Ellore canal. Where the lands under this head come within the periphery of the ayacut they are included. In other cases they have been treated as precarious wet with no guarantee of supply. Out of an area of 2,833·50 acres under this head an extent of 1,236·77 acres is included in the delta ayacut.

(v) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission (C.P.) or non-guaranteed wet.*—Where the lands under this head are at the head of a channel and are under irrigation or are in a commandable level, they are included in the ayacut. Where the inclusion of these lands at the head of a channel would, on account of their levels, interfere with the supply to existing wet lands lower down, they have been retained as C.P. lands with time limit, i.e., they should be cultivated only after the 1st August; where C.P. lands lie at the tail-ends of channels, they are included in the ayacut if they come within the periphery of the ayacut. If the area is too large for inclusion, or the lands are liable to submersion, they are classed as " Precarious wet lands." Since these are at the very tail-end, they can only be cultivated last and there is no need for any time-limit. Lands that are uncommandable have been excluded. Out of a total area of 15,128·88 acres under this head, an extent of 7,536·82 acres is included in the ayacut and 2,116·28 acres are excluded. The remaining extent has either been treated as precarious wet or C.P. with time-limit.

(vi) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—All lands that are under unauthorized irrigation have been included in the ayacut except the following:—

(*a*) Lands that are too close to houses are excluded.

(*b*) Lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or by cross-bunding of channels, have been excluded. (In these cases also if the parties offered to lower, they have been included subject to lowering.)

(*c*) Lands that are under irrigation by drainage water only and for which there is no possibility of giving canal water are either excluded or classed as precarious wet.

(*d*) Lands which are at the tail-end of existing irrigation and which lie outside the periphery of the existing ayacut have been kept as precarious wet.

(*e*) Lands, the inclusion of which would necessitate heavy cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudice seriously the supply to lower wet lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit.

Out of an area of 18,691·39 acres under this head the area included in the ayacut is 13,858·91 acres. The actual exclusion is only 641·34 acres, the remaining extent having been taken to precarious wet or conditional permission with time-limit.

(vii) *Other dry lands.*—Small patches amidst or adjoining wet lands which are commandable are included. Lands which are up to 1 foot higher than the adjacent wet lands are included " subject to lowering " as the ryots are willing to lower and pay inclusion fees. Where the lands are higher than 1 foot in case the extent is small and the ryot wants to lower and get it included they have also been proposed for inclusion in the ayacut.

(viii) *Assessed waste lands* that come within the periphery of the ayacut are included if they are in a commandable level.

(ix) *Poramboke lands.*—(*a*) In Government villages poramboke lands not actually required for communal purposes, and are under cultivation or are in a commandable level are proposed for inclusion.

(*b*) In proprietary villages the proprietors have, in a large number of cases, issued pattas for porambokes. Only those that are not required for communal purposes are included.

In all cases of proposed inclusions in which it is possible to give a separate source from the main or branch channel and keep the sluice under control, such blocks are treated as short-crop areas.

6. *Mamul wet areas.*—The mamul wet areas in all the villages have been localized except in Koniki village of Ellore taluk. The localized extents have all been included in the ayacut. In a few cases there is difference between the localized and authorized mamul wet areas. This has to be settled by the Revenue Department as no action was taken by the Special Party. In Koniki village resurvey has not yet been brought into operation in full. With reference to the old village map all lands coming within the periphery of the ayacut are included. After the resurvey is brought into force a fresh list will have to be written. The existing mamul and bapat wet area in Koniki village is 917·70 acres. A further extent of 540·09 acres is proposed to be included making up a total wet ayacut of 1,457·79 acres.

7. *Localization in Pullapadu village.*—In Pullapadu (His Exalted Highness the Nizam's) village in Bandar taluk the excess over mamul wet area that is actually under irrigation is proposed for inclusion along with low interspersed dry lands. The extent thus included is 278·73, exclusive of 52 acres of mamul wet lands which is also provided for.

8. *Localization in Jinjeru village.*—In Jinjeru, a proprietary village in Bandar taluk, the supply is regulated by a system of turns based, it is said, on a decision of the High Court. There is a large extent of unauthorized irrigation in one proprietor's portion. If this area is included, more water will have to be allowed at the head and the turn periods have to be altered. The lower proprietor is not prepared to allow any change in the turn system now obtaining. Till they come to an agreement and are prepared to alter the turn period to suit the actual extent under irrigation in each proprietor's area, it is not desirable to include these lands and so no action has been taken by the Special party. There is however room reserved in the ultimate ayacut, should it be decided to include these at a future date. The extent fit for inclusion in this village is 129·25 acres.

9. *Collair lands.*—After long correspondence it was decided in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, to include in the delta ayacut the existing settlement and bapat wet lands in the Collair zone below +7·00 contour. There is a large extent of dry lands interspersed amidst existing wet lands, and they are being mostly irrigated by annual permits issued by the Tahsildar.

In Kaikalur taluk, these dry lands are permitted to take canal water, only after all the registered wet lands are cultivated. They cannot, therefore, be transplanted early, and are frequently liable to submersion as soon as the Collair rises resulting in loss of crop. If transplanted early, the crops would have matured and may stand submersion. At present the dry lands in the Collair zone enjoy a concessional water-rate, and have no claim for remission in case of loss of crops. It is seldom the Collair is high before the end of August. High Collair usually occurs only in October and November. The levels of the cultivated lands are more than +4·50, and a large area is above +5·00. It is only when the water-level is higher than +6·00 for a longer period than one week that the crops are likely to suffer damage. It is, therefore, desirable to include all the dry lands in the Collair area in the ayacut. From a study of the water levels in the Collair (vide statement enclosed) it is clear that the Collair is high in October or early in November, and thereafter no water is required for that area. The whole of the Collair area is, therefore, treated as short-crop area for purposes of calculation. The next question is about the collection of inclusion fees in this area. It is an admitted fact that the Collair lands are poor. The Revenue officers say they find it very difficult to collect even the regular kist. The ryots plead inability to pay inclusion fees and request that in their case, the levy of inclusion fees may be waived. In some villages field-labour societies and depressed classes have been given large extents of lands for cultivation. They also request the inclusion of their lands in the delta ayacut without payment of any inclusion fee. It is true that for transplantation, the Collair lands require as much water as other delta lands. After rains set in, the Collair lands do not require canal supply. The ryots say that the total quantity of canal water consumed by the Collair lands is much less than that taken by other delta lands, and as such the former should be treated differently. It is to be considered if in these cases the inclusion fees cannot be completely or partially waived. The area proposed for inclusion in the Collair zone in Kaikalur taluk is 4,666·47 acres.

In Ellore taluk, dry lands in the Collair area are treated in the same way as other dry lands in the delta area (without any Collair concessional rate) and unauthorized irrigation is penalized. There is no need for different treatment, and the procedure suggested for Kaikalur taluk may be followed here also. The area proposed for inclusion in the Collair area in Ellore taluk is 724·18 acres. Since the carrying capacity of the Ellore canal is limited, it is not proposed to include in the ayacut all the commandable lands in the Collair area in Ellore taluk. Such of the lands as come outside the ayacut boundary are proposed to be retained as precarious wet lands with no guarantee of supply.

10. *Treatment of the ayacut under the Pedalanka channel.*—The area under the Pedalanka channel does not require water after the 10th November. On this basis the existing ayacut and further extension under the Pedalanka channel are treated as short crop. In selecting lands for inclusion under this channel, only unauthorized lands interspersed amidst wet are proposed for inclusion. The area so included comes to 1,766·62 acres against 12,600 acres proposed for inclusion in the proposals for improvements to Pedalanka channel, as a result of the higher water levels that may obtain after the improvements are carried out. The question of inclusion of the difference of (12,600 — 1,767) or 10,833 acres will be dealt with as the improvements are carried out.

11. *Vempad channel scheme.*—There are certain registered wet lands in the area proposed to be served by the Vempad channel, and these are now either waste or are irrigated by the overflow of the Venneru or Budameru drains. These along with the proposed inclusions are treated as short-crop area. The total area under the Vempad channel comes to 4,908·30 acres against 4,500 acres sanctioned in the Vempad project scheme.

12. *Wet on ground.*—In some of the villages under existing ayacut, are included (besides settlement, mamul and bapat wet lands) certain lands termed ' wet on ground ' (Bhumi Dakhala Pallam). The question as to when these lands came to be included under existing wet ayacut and whether these have paid the appropriate inclusion fees, has to be looked into.

13. *Final ayacut of Kistna Eastern delta.*—The ayacut of Kistna Eastern delta may now be once for all fixed as follows:—

	ACS.
I. Short crop supply to be cut off by the 10th November—	
(*a*) Proposed extension in East Bank Canal	42,000
(*b*) Proposed in Pedalanka channel—vide paragraph 10 above.	10,833
(*c*) Other blocks within the delta including Pedalanka and Collair areas and Vempadu channel	57,852
Total ..	110,685
	or say
	111,000
II. Middling crop supply to be cut off by the 20th November—	
Proposed area in Divi Island	42,000
III. Long crop area—	
(*a*) Existing wet in long crop area	403,105
(*b*) Proposed additions in existing long crop area	21,143
(*c*) Area reserved for Jinjeru village	129
(*d*) Area of included dry lands which require lowering by less than one foot and which will have to be included if applied for—vide paragraph 5 (*d*) above	526
Total ..	424,903
	or
	425,000

It may thus be seen that we have reached the maximum limit. Almost all the lands that have been under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level, or can be irrigated with less than 1 foot of lowering have been included in the ayacut. Since the Special Party began work, people have been lowering their lands promiscuously. All lands so lowered before the joint enquiry have been dealt with by the Special party. Any subsequent lowering or irrigation of lands not included in the list should not be allowed and should be discouraged by heavy penalty in the interest of proper control of supply.

14. *General.*—In all cases of lands proposed for inclusion in long or short-crop areas, where irrigation can be carried on from existing sources, such irrigation should be permitted without penalty, pending improvements to existing sources, provided the ryots do not take to unauthorized means, such as, cutting breaches to and cross-bunding of channels, etc. In cases where new sources have to be provided, arrangements have to be made as early as possible.

The carrying capacities of the main and branch canals and channels have to be examined, correct channelwar ayacut registers got ready, and the canals and channels have to be remodelled to suit. There is considerable work to be done in this direction and a special establishment may be necessary.

In the case of included dry lands it should be verified in the respective taluk offices, if fees have been paid in all cases where the lists prepared by the Revenue Inspectors show them as having been paid.

The village maps, lists and registers showing the details of lands proposed for inclusion are recorded in the Kistna Eastern Division office.

SUB-ENCLOSURES.

(1)

General abstract of proposals.

Number and name of taluk.	Existing wet ayacut.	Area proposed for inclusion from Included dry lands. (B list) lands to be transferred to wet at once.	(C list) lands to be transferred to wet when cultivated. Commandable.	(C list) Subject to lowering by 1 foot and less.	(D list) lands for which fees are to be invited. Commandable.	(D list) Subject to lowering by 1 foot and less.	(E list) fees paid in full partial irrigation. Under cultivation.	(E list) Subject to lowering.	Total.	Suspense list.	Extension list.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Bandar	69,038·27	1,624·77	186·04	..	329·965	0·81	970·24	374·20	3,486·025	523·95	..
2 Bezwada	30,119·15	247·705	5·05	4·15	13·645	4·32	52·24	17·89	345·00	187·78 249·36	108·34 70·00
3 Divi	35,010·35	110·78 0·55	17·95	..	44·79	..	97·56 0·97	30·77 0·16	301·85 1·68	20·11 109·20 150·33	.. ..
4 Ellore	31,940·53 1,610·22	53·27	0·35	..	310·83 143·53	0·21	60·62	13·87	439·15 143·53	254·77	..
5 Gannavaram	73,021·13 112·97	59·87	6·47	12·15	56·57 0·29	6·38	73·29	32·93	247·66 0·29	10·16 375·28	0·16 ..
6 Gudivada	116,176·38 823·34	162·52 0·35	69·03	0·73	85·00	16·06	96·36	34·99	464·69 0·35	241·65 2·26	1·78 825·38
7 Kaikalur	47,799·44 28,341·83	131·14 62·06	16·66 4·41	0·88	131·46 15·47	28·89	58·96 23·65	40·25 13·07	408·24 116·66	330·65 180·81	..
Total, Long crop ..	403,105·25	2,390·055	301·55	17·91	972·26	56·67	1,403·27	544·90	5,692·615	2,084·86	109·93
Total, Short crop ..	30,893·36	62·96	4·41	..	159·29	..	22·62	13·23	262·51	551·45	933·72
Grand total, Long and short crop.	433,998·61	2,453·015	305·96	17·91	1,131·55	56·67	1,431·89	558·13	5,955·125	2,636·31	1,043·65

General abstract of proposals—*cont.*

Number and name of taluk.	Area proposed for inclusion from: Eksal list. (13)	Conditional permission or non-guaranteed list. (14)	Unauthorized irrigation. (15)	Dry and assessed waste. (16)	Porombоke. (17)	Total final figures: Long crop. (18)	Short crop. (19)	Retained under precarious wet. (20)	Retained as C.P. with time limit. (21)	Extent included dry list requiring lowering by one foot less not applied for and hence not included: Fees paid. (22)	Fees not paid. (23)	Extent in A list for which fee is paid and now proposed to be excluded. (24)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Bandar	23·09	1,231·69	1,833·96	1,181·26	272·61	77,590·855	..	2,403·55	..	54·45	97·36	251·13
		2,546·97	375·23	2,043·70	7·16		5,269·18					
2 Bezwada	..	46·02	292·58	307·04	9·27	31,438·42	..	43·48	46·11	..	1·13	61·88
		58·41	403·22	871·59			1,353·33					
3 Divi	1·85	223·53	775·43	324·69	79·46	36,864·51	..	884·59	391·93	2·91	7·68	37·51
		249·92	957·70	225·33			1,584·96					
			+ 203·68				+ 203·68					
4 Ellore	498·81	288·14	283·63	421·77	102·42	34,229·32	..	6,654·28	..	9·77	15·60	15·84
	381·76	64·02	214·60	23·28			2,447·57					
5 Gannavaram	309·48	507·67	803·35	721·97	244·44	76,230·98	..	973·69	..	19·24	148·30	102·12
	16·74	1,196·37	1,331·23	4,280·40	72·28		7,110·28					
6 Gudivada	..	78·30	438·93	268·16	41·07	117,710·96	..	855·13	..	2·68	68·00	55·95
		409·05	559·56	1,217·15			3,842·09					
7 Kaikalur	..	283·27	660·82	650·77	49·87	50,183·06	..	1,155·89	..	28·63	70·25	55·77
	5·04	353·46	4,928·67	2,295·37	22·79		36,244·63					
Total, Long crop ..	833·23	2,658·62	5,088·70	3,875·66	799·14	424,248·005	..	12,970·61	438·04	117·68	408·32	580·38
										526·00		
Total, Short crop ..	403·54	4,878·20	8,770·21	11,056·82	102·23		57,852·04					
			+ 203·68				+ 203·68					
Grand total, Long and short crop.	1,236·77	7,536·82	14,062·59	14,932·48	901·37	482,303·725	..					

Note.—Roman figures represent long crop area ; clarendon figures represent short crop area.

(2)

Water level in the Collair at Kolletikota.

M.S.L.

Date.		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
January ..	1 ..	3·2	4·1	3·1	3·9	4·2	4·3	4·3	3·4	3·2	4·1	3·4	3·6	4·9	4·1	4·1
	10 ..	3·2	3·8	2·9	3·7	3·9	3·9	4·1	3·2	3·0	3·8	3·0	3·5	3·9	3·5	3·6
	20 ..	3·0	3·6	2·7	3·6	3·7	3·5	3·9	3·0	2·8	3·6	2·7	3·4	3·4	3·2	3·5
	30 ..	2·8	3·3	2·6	3·5	3·6	3·3	3·4	2·8	2·7	3·4	2·6	2·8	3·2	2·8	3·3
February ..	9 ..	2·8	3·2	2·6	3·3	3·6	3·0	3·4	2·7	2·4	3·2	2·5	2·8	3·0	2·7	3·1
	19 ..	2·7	3·1	2·4	3·1	3·5	2·8	3·2	2·5	2·3	3·1	2·5	2·5	2·7	2·5	..
	28 ..	2·7	3·0	2·3	3·0	3·3	2·6	2·8	2·4	2·3	3·0	2·4	2·4	2·6	2·4	..
March ..	10 ..	2·5	2·9	2·3	2·7	3·1	2·3	2·7	2·3	1·9	2·6	2·2	2·2	2·4	2·2	..
	20 ..	2·3	2·5	2·2	2·5	2·8	2·3	2·5	2·3	1·6	2·3	2·0	2·2	2·2	2·0	..
	30 ..	2·1	2·3	1·8	2·3	2·6	2·2	2·4	2·2	..	3·1	2·1	1·9	2·0	1·8	..
April ..	10 ..	2·0	2·2	..	1·9	2·2	1·9	2·1	2·2	..	2·1	1·5	..	1·7	1·6	..
	20 ..	1·8	2·0	..	1·7	2·1	..	2·0	2·0	..	1·8	..	..	1·7	1·4	..
	30 ..	..	1·8	..	..	1·9	..	..	1·5	..	1·6	..	..	1·5	1·3	..
May ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	1·0	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	..	..
	30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	0·5	..
June ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	1·5	0·5	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	0·5	..
	30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·6	..	..	..	..	2·0	0·4	0·5	..
July ..	10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	..	..	..	..	3·1	0·7	0·8	..
	20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	..	3·3	..	2·1	3·0	1·2	2·4	..
	30 ..	3·3	..	2·8	..	..	..	6·2	3·1	2·6	3·7	1·9	2·9	2·0	3·3	..
August ..	10 ..	3·5	..	4·3	..	..	..	7·6	3·7	3·9	3·7	2·4	3·7	3·0	4·7	..
	20 ..	3·4	..	6·0	2·1	..	2·2	8·0	3·8	4·9	3·7	5·0	3·6	3·4	4·9	..
	30 ..	3·4	3·0	5·1	2·5	..	3·4	7·7	4·1	4·8	4·1	4·2	3·6	3·3	4·1	..
September.	10 ..	3·8	3·3	4·6	3·2	..	5·9	7·4	4·8	4·2	4·3	4·1	5·4	3·0	5·1	..
	20 ..	3·9	3·1	6·7	4·1	3·5	6·5	6·7	5·4	4·3	5·4	4·0	5·9	3·1	5·2	..
	30 ..	4·0	3·0	7·4	4·1	6·0	7·4	6·5	4·6	5·2	6·0	4·2	5·6	4·8	4·9	..
October ..	10 ..	5·2	4·6	7·3	3·6	6·3	7·6	6·9	4·3	5·7	6·4	5·7	6·4	5·6	4·6	..
	20 ..	6·6	4·7	7·6	3·3	5·3	6·9	8·3	3·6	5·5	6·7	5·3	6·6	5·5	4·4	..
	30 ..	7·0	4·3	6·9	3·4	5·2	5·9	7·5	3·6	4·7	7·4	4·5	6·7	5·4	4·3	..
November.	10 ..	6·7	3·8	5·7	4·1	7·4	6·0	6·3	3·3	6·1	7·0	4·1	7·7	7·8	5·3	..
	20 ..	6·5	3·6	5·2	4·3	7·5	5·9	5·8	3·3	7·0	6·1	4·0	7·7	7·6	5·8	..
	30 ..	5·7	3·3	4·6	5·3	6·8	5·9	5·2	3·4	5·7	5·7	3·9	7·8	6·4	5·8	..
December ..	10 ..	5·2	3·2	4·4	5·1	6·9	5·1	4·4	3·5	5·1	4·9	3·9	6·9	5·5	5·3	..
	20 ..	4·7	3·2	4·3	4·6	5·3	4·5	3·9	3·4	4·5	4·1	3·8	6·2	4·8	4·7	..
		7·0	4·8	7·6	5·4	7·5	7·8	8·4	5·5	7·0	7·4	5·7	7·9	8·0	5·8	..
Maximum reading on date.		29th and 30th October.	11th to 15th October.	14th to 20th October.	28th November.	18th to 22nd November.	6th October.	17th to 19th October.	22nd to 24th September.	20th November.	28th October to 2nd November.	9th to 11th October.	22nd to 26th November.	12th Novem-ber.	20th November to 2nd December.	

Maximum readings of the Collair.

1908	4th October	6·4	1914	22nd to 27th September	6·9
1909	17th September	4·5	1915	9th November	7·7
1910	3rd November	6·6	1916	6th to 10th November	9·0
1911	11th December	3·1	1917	25th to 29th September	8·1
1912	29th September to 4th October	4·1	1918	9th to 11th October	3·7
1913	1st November	3·3			

M. B. KRISHNASWAMI,
Assistant Engineer, Special Localization Subdivision.

(3)

Letter from M.R.Ry V. Ayyadurai Ayyar Avargal, B.A. B.E., Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, dated Bezwada, the 12th May 1933, No. 155-S.E.

[Extension of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern delta—Work of the localization staff.]

I submit the following remarks on the above enquiry.

2. Letter No. 341-E, dated 23rd April 1933, of the Special officers and the report accompanying the same (copies already sent to the Superintending Engineer and the Collector) explain the scope of the enquiry and the results of the same.

3. The villagewar registers showing the existing ayacut and the proposed inclusions under the several heads are filed in the Division office. The talukwar and canalwar (for the Ellore canal only) abstracts are enclosed herewith.

4. In the report and covering letter already sent to the Superintending Engineer and the Collector the totals of the new inclusions should be corrected to 48,305 acres as against 48,101 acres due to the omission of 204 acres under short crop in the Lankapalli village of Divi taluk, in abstracting the villagewar totals.

5. The lists may be tentatively approved and published in the District Gazette since the inclusions have been scrutinized by me and follow the general instructions issued from time to time. The inclusions will be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The assignment of definite sources of irrigation to the various fields;

(2) lowering of the fields where necessary (as pointed out against the several fields in the villagewar registers) to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands, so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means;

(3) excavating field channels by the concerned ryots whether in lands to be acquired at Government cost in the case of blocks exceeding 25 acres, or in land to be acquired at the cost of the concerned ryots themselves in the case of smaller blocks; the alignment of bothis being fixed by the Public Works Department; and

(4) payment of inclusion fees in instalments in accordance with the orders issued by Government from time to time. A period of five years (as recommended by the Special officers) may be allowed for fulfilling the inclusion conditions.

6. The classification of "Conditional permission lands" will hereafter be confined to detached patches of existing unauthorized irrigation which cannot conveniently be included in the ayacut. They may be published immediately as such, subject to their being transplanted after the 1st August.

7. All lands now proposed to be included under the head "Precarious wet" lie only beyond the periphery of the cultivated ayacut and at the tail-ends of channels. They may, therefore, be also listed and published immediately, in supersession of all previous lists of "Conditional permission lands," "Tail-end lands," etc. No restriction need be fixed as to the date of transplantation of these fields.

8. The assignment of sources may be done forthwith for all actual irrigation, in the case of field sluices, the ayacuts under which would not be exceeded (by virtue of the said inclusions) by more than 10 per cent and at the same time, the total ayacuts under the concerned channels would not be exceeded by more than 5 per cent. All other cases will have to be examined with reference to the conditions of each of the concerned channels, improvements required, etc., before assigning definite sources.

9. New channels to be controlled and maintained by Government will have to be dug for the following blocks after due investigation:—

(*a*) A channel from the Bantumilli canal to irrigate the following extents (approximate)—

	Acs.
Bandar taluk—	800
Arthamur village	250
Malleswaram village	200
Narayanapuram village	
Total	1,250

(*b*) A channel from the Ramarajupalem channel to irrigate the following extents—

	Acs.
Bandar taluk—	250
Balliparru village	320
Kakarlamudi village	400
Madaka village	350
Nandamur village	
Total	1,320

(*c*) a channel from the Bandar canal to feed about 1,600 acres in Bandar village;

(*d*) a channel from the Bandar canal to feed the tail-end lands of Poranki East side channel;

	Acs.
Bezwada taluk—	
In Dhone Atkur village	300
In Nidamanur	350
Total	650

(This is to be supplied by improving the channel already under investigation for the existing ayacut.)

(*e*) the field channel from the direct sluice on the left bank of Upper Pulleru above Vuyyur weir should be taken over by Government, regraded and a separate branch excavated from it for short crop to irrigate an extent of about 380 acres of Gurazada village in Gannavaram taluk;

(*f*) a branch of Dosapad channel to irrigate about 280 acres of short crop in Kalvapamula village and 250 acres of short crop in Ramachandrapuram village of Gannavaram taluk;

(*g*) a channel from the Ellore canal to irrigate about 630 acres of short crop in Tippanagunta and 70 acres of Viravalli villages in Gannavaram taluk;

(*h*) channels for short-crop areas in Kurumaddali, Pamarru and Vuruthur village of Gudivada taluk (area about 1,000 acres);

(*i*) a channel from above the Kammaravole regulator of Pamarru channel to irrigate the existing ayacut in Komaravole and seri Kalvapudi villages, thereby setting free the existing pipe just above the regulator for the short-crop extension;

(*j*) the existing field channel from Tamarakollu direct sluice from above Vinjaram lock on the right bank of Polraz canal to be taken over by Government and regraded for irirgating a total extent of 1,200 acres, viz., 300 acres in Vinjaram and 900 acres in Tamarakollu and Ayyavarirudravaram villages;

(*k*) a channel from the Bantumilli canal for an area of about 500 acres in Tsandala and Lakshmipuram villages from about 60/5 right bank of the Bantumilli canal;

(*l*) a channel from the Bhimanadi channel to irrigate about 600 acres in Chilakalapudi village, Divi taluk; and

(*m*) a channel from the Bandar Basin channel to irrigate about 800 acres in Kara Agraharam village.

[The lands proposed to be brought under items (*k*) to (*m*) do not find a place in the area proposed for inclusion by the localization officers who confined their work practically to lands within the periphery of the existing wet ayacut, but provision for these can be found out of the 20,000 acres and odd still available for extension to bring up the total ayacut to 600,000 acres.] The services of a special supervisor for a period of twelve months from the 1st December 1933 would be necessary to investigate these blocks. He will work under the Subdivisional Officer, Remodelling. In the meantime, temporary sources may be provided for meeting the requirements of existing irrigation (now classed under 'Extension' or 'Suspense').

10. As regards the availability of supply for the 48,000 and odd acres now proposed for inclusion, it is seen that the full supply discharge in the Kistna Eastern delta main canal under existing conditions will be quite adequate to meet the extra demand in case supply is not reserved for the Divi area as originally contemplated. Now that the required improvements to the main and Masulipatam canals to supply a total extent of 600,000 acres have been approved, and since these improvements would also be carried out by the time the aqueduct for the Divi Island is constructed, no such reservation is necessary and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has also personally asked me to mention the same in this letter.

11. All other points relevant to the localization enquiry have been discussed by the localization officers in their letter referred to, and I concur with their conclusions and recommendations. I must not omit to mention in this connexion, the thoroughness with which the enquiries were conducted and the harmonious relationship that subsisted between the Assistant Engineer and Deputy Collector during the course of the investigation.

(4)

Letter from E. R. Wood, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., Collector, Kistna district, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada, dated Chilakalapudi, the 25th May 1933, R.O.C. No. A-2-9423/30.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of the ayacut—Special Officer's report. *Reference.*—Special Officer's report No. 341-E, dated 23rd April 1933, and Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933.]

I request you to offer your remarks on the following points raised in the Special Officer's report in addition to those which you may have to offer on the general report, copy of which was already sent to you:—

(*a*) *Publication of the lists.*—It is not understood at what stage the preparation of the lists stands and what procedure is being adopted to compile them. I, however, suggest that the following procedure should be adopted:—

(1) Poramboke lands selected for inclusion should be separately listed out (the lists to be prepared by taluks) before their publication; the question whether or not they serve any communal purpose will have to be examined by the Revenue Department.

(2) Lands forming the ayacut of the Vempad channel and lying in the proprietary villages should have a separate list, for unlike other lands, they are exempt from payment of inclusion fees.

(3) Separate lists of lands requiring exclusion under the head 'included dry' and 'lands irrigated with conditional permission' have to be prepared. In the former case (included dry lands) the list should contain information whether fees have been paid or not. This information will be required for the purpose of refund or forfeiture of the fees.

(4) The special officers have selected some lands subject to lowering. Instead of making out separate lists for this purpose, a general condition in the inclusion notification that, in cases where necessary, the lands should be brought to irrigable level within a certain time will serve the purpose.

(5) Certain lands (eksal wet and suspense and extension lists lands with five years' irrigation) are eligible to a concessional rate of inclusion fee, viz., Rs. 12-8-0. The Tahsildars have already been directed to get ready lists of such lands. If feasible, with reference to the Tahsildars' lists, such lands may be published separately so that the ryots may know which land is eligible for the concessional rate.

(*b*) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—(1) The special officers have excluded 2,116·28 acres under this head. It is presumed that the exclusion is either due to their levels or to their lying beyond the periphery of the wet ayacut. It is also presumed that they have not been brought under irrigation. I request to be informed whether my presumption is correct.

(2) The special officers propose to retain under this classification the lands at the heads of channels although their irrigation has to be carried on by cross-bunding the channels. They propose to fix a time-limit, which exists already and they seem to have been satisfied that, with this time-limit, the ayacut lands lower down will not suffer. The time-limit may serve so far as transplantation is concerned but cross-bunding at the subsequent stages of irrigation cannot be prevented and will prove prejudicial to the lands below. It, therefore, seems desirable that such high-level lands should be excluded altogether if the levels are not corrected. They should either be excluded forthwith, or a separate list of them published with the above warning to the ryots.

(*c*) *Included dry lands.*—(1) An extent of 580 acres of included dry land for which the fees have been paid has been proposed for exclusion. This is said to include an extent of 117·68 acres which is higher in level by less than 1 foot. As in the case of lands for which the fees have not been paid but which are below 1 foot in level (632·71 acres) the extent of 117·68 acres also may be notified for inclusion subject to lowering within a certain period. The remaining extent (580 — 117·68) is presumed to be too high to be brought under irrigation. Inclusion fees will have either to be refunded or forfeited for this extent.

(2) An extent of 526 acres is said to have not been proposed for inclusion for want of applications from the ryots. It is presumed that this includes the extent of 117·68 acres referred to above.

(*d*) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—(1) The observations of the special officers in paragraph 5 (vi) (*b*) and (*e*) are conflicting. In (*b*) they state that lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or cross-bunding of channels have been excluded. But in (*e*) they say that lands which require cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudicially affect the lower lands are classed as lands irrigated with conditional permission. It is not clear why a distinction has been drawn between these two classes when their irrigation is equally objectionable from the standpoint of the lands lower down. I consider that all such lands should be excluded altogether or at least they should be published separately with a stipulation that they should be lowered within a perscribed time.

(2) In paragraph 3 of their covering letter, the special officers state that if any of the lands now proposed for inclusion fail to comply with the conditions, lands which lie within the periphery of the wet ayacut, and which are now classed as precarious wet, etc., may be brought into the ayacut in their place. It is not clear why such lands have not been brought into the ayacut even now in view of the fact that there is still ample room in the wet ayacut.

(*e*) *Short crop.*—From the taluk statement appended to the general report of the Special Officers, it is seen that a portion of the present long-crop area has been proposed for short crop. If this is correct, it seems doubtful whether it can be done without the consent of the ayacutdars, who have, all along, been accustomed to a long crop. It is presumed that the figure in column 3, viz., 30,893·36 acres represents the extent of the present long crop to be treated as short-crop area in future.

2. I agree to the Special Officer's proposal that time-limit for correcting the levels should be five years as the payment of inclusion fees is now in five instalments. As regards the special officers' recommendations regarding the levy of penalties, I propose to levy one rupee penalty per acre for those lands selected by the Special Officers until the inclusion fees are paid and one rate extra per acre for this fasli for those not selected by them.

3. In his letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, the Executive Engineer suggests the investigation of certain blocks (Tsandala and Lakshmipuram of the Masulipatam taluk, Chilakalapudi of the Divi taluk and Kara Agraharam of the Bandar taluk) by a special supervisor. I request you to offer your remarks on this point.

4. The Executive Engineer further suggests that temporary sluices, etc., may be provided for the existing irrigation. I think this can be done if there are any special disabilities, and if the parties come forward with the promise of the payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee. I presume you have no objection to provide such lands with temporary sluices.

5. The Special Officers recommend that a concessional rate of inclusion fee may be levied for the Collair zone lands, if it is not possible to remit it altogether. In G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, the Collair zone lands to the extent of 11,000 acres were included in the ayacut. It is presumed that no inclusion fee was then levied for them. I request you to let me know whether this is correct, and whether you now propose to levy any fees and, if so, at what rate.

6. I request you to send me an early reply to this reference and also expedite the lists together with your remarks on the Special Officer's report, so that the orders of the Government may be obtained as early as possible and the lists published before the end of June next.

(5)

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, to the Collector, Kistna, dated Bezwada, the 1st July 1933, No. 903-M.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization—Special Officer's report.]

With reference to your letter No. R.O.C. A-2-9243, dated 25th May 1933, I have to offer the following remarks on the several points raised by you. The references are to the several paragraphs and sub-paragraphs in your letter:—

Paragraph 1 (*a*)—*Publication of lists.*—The lists of lands to be included have been got ready separately under the following heads:—

(1) Included dry lands,
(2) Suspense list,
(3) Extension list,
(4) Eksal list,
(5) Conditional permission or non-guaranteed,
(6) Unauthorized irrigation,
(7) Dry and assessed waste, and
(8) Poramboke.

Three registers for the several villages in the Bandar taluk are herewith forwarded for your information and return. These refer to included dry, other long-crop inclusions and short-crop inclusions respectively.

For publication in the Gazette all that is required is to copy in separate sheets the lists of survey numbers and extents proposed for inclusion. This can be done by the regular establishment working in the division.

(1) Poramboke lands have been listed separately in the registers. The question whether such lands are required for communal purposes has been already examined on the Revenue side by the Special Deputy Collector. I do not know if a further examination is required. It is presumably to avoid such duplication of work that a Special Deputy Collector was attached to the localization party. But if you want to have the lists verified further, it may be done.

(2) An abstract of the area proposed under the Vempad channel has been got ready. Details of survey numbers have not been separately written; but they can be easily picked out from the villagewar details of the concerned taluk registers and written up.

In this connexion, however, I have to bring to your notice that there does not seem to be any justification for exempting proprietary lands in this block from payment of inclusion fees. No doubt, this has been ordered in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932. Apparently, no inclusion fee was proposed for the proprietary areas under the idea that as an increased water-rate of Rs. 6–4–0 is already proposed thereon nothing further is necessary. Now, however, that the water-rate on all the lands in the delta has been raised to Rs. 6–4–0 per acre and that in addition inclusion fees are being proposed to be collected in other proprietary villages in the delta and the East Bank Canal area, I am of opinion that the levy of inclusion fees on all the lands under the Vempad project (whether proprietary or ryotwari) may be recommended to Government.

(3) The information required by you is available in the registers already got ready, one set of which is enclosed to this letter.

(4) I accept your proposal that a general condition in the inclusion notification may be inserted that in cases where necessary, the land should be brought to irrigable level within, say, five years.

(5) As pointed out under paragraph (1) (*a*), the lists are already prepared separately under the different heads and it is believed that these will suffice for fixing a suitable rate.

(*b*) *Lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—(1) Your presumption is correct—please see paragraph 5 (v) of the final report of the Special Officers.

(2) The lands retained as conditional permission at the head of a channel can be commanded at F.S.L. and not under ordinary supply level conditions. It is under this consideration that they have not been included in the regular ayacut but retained as conditional permission lands. The difficulty of supply to these lands is only during the transplantation season when there is simultaneous demand everywhere. Afterwards the inconvenience due to the raising of water to F.S.L. for the sake of these lands for a short time will not be appreciably felt. Such lands come only in three villages, Pedapulipaka and Tadigadapa of Bezwada taluk and Nidumole of Divi taluk. The localization officers were in this instance guided by the policy of the Government laid down in paragraph 9, page 28 of G.O. No. 230 I., dated 27th January 1933, and paragraph 8, page 57 of G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933.

(*c*) *Included dry lands.*—(1) It is proposed to exclude an extent of 580·38 acres of included dry lands for which fees have been paid. This extent has been proposed for exclusion, because the localization officers have followed the instructions of Government in G.O. Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, in specifying that such lands as have not been already lowered and brought under cultivation, should be thrown out. Even during the course of the Special Officers' enquiry the concerned parties did not offer to lower the lands and bring them under cultivation. Hence they have been proposed to be excluded. It was observed, however, that in these cases, there is an extent of 117·68 acres which is only higher in level than adjoining irrigated fields by less than one foot and as such could have been included under the proposed extensions with the remark " subject to lowering," but apparently the localization officers had to follow the instructions given them in this case. There would be no objection, however, except from this point of view, to allow these 117·68 acres to be notified for inclusion subject to lowering within a certain period as in the case of lands for which fees have not been paid but which are below one foot in level. In this connexion please see Board's Proceedings No. 2282, dated 30th July 1932, wherein it has been ordered that the question of exclusion of such lands might be deferred till the enquiry by the Special party is completed. The remaining extent 580·38 *minus* 117·68 acres is too high to be brought under irrigation and the owners thereof have not also offered to lower them.

As regards the question of refund of inclusion fees or forfeiture to Government, it has to be decided by the Collector in consultation with the Executive Engineer as per instructions given in paragraph 4 of your R.O.C. No. A-2-7/29, dated 2nd February 1932, based on G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932. The details for this area of 580·38 acres have now been added talukwar in column 25 of the General Abstract, a copy of which corrected for the mistake pointed out in paragraph 4 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, is herewith enclosed.

(2) Details for the extent of 526 acres not proposed for inclusion for want of applications from the ryots are given in columns 22 and 23 of the general abstract attached to the Special Officers' report. For an extent of 117·68 acres of this, fees have been paid for the remaining 482·32 acres, fees have not been paid. Hence your presumption that this area of 526 acres includes the 117·68 acres of lands referred to in the previous sub-paragraph is correct.

(*d*) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—(1) In paragraph 5 (vi) (*b*) of the Special Officer's report it is stated that lands that cannot be commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift from, or by cross-bunding of, channels have been excluded. Here channels mean Government-controlled channels as opposed to field channels referred to in paragraph 5 (vi) (*e*) where it is stated that lands, the inclusion of which would necessitate heavy cross-bunding of field channels and would thus prejudice seriously the supply to lower wet lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit. In field channels cross-bunds are usually put in all along their length opposite to each field, if necessary. Where a somewhat higher cross-bund is required beyond the usual level, such lands have been retained as conditional permission with time-limit. They were not excluded as they have been mostly under irrigation already. The distinction made is that in Government channels there should not ordinarily be cross-bunding, whereas in field channels this is the usual procedure. In the case of lands which are not commanded by direct flow but which are irrigated by lift or by cross-bunding of channels, where the parties offer to lower, they have been included under the ayacut " subject to lowering;" but where the parties have not offered to lower, it is not advisable in the interests of the channel to include these lands and hence they have been excluded.

(2) Please see paragraph 5 (v) of the Special Officers' report. Areas have been included under precarious wet for one of two reasons, either the area is too large for inclusion in the regular ayacut or the lands are liable to submersion. Where the lands are liable to submersion, it is not likely that such lands will be brought under the regular ayacut even when any of the lands now proposed for inclusion fail to comply with the conditions laid down. It is the lands, the area of which being too large for inclusion, has been treated as precarious wet that can be brought under the regular ayacut to the extent permissible under the channel or canal concerned. This is specially the case with the Ellore canal. The capacity of the canal is limited and the area for which we can in a way guarantee regular supply is limited by the carrying capacity of the canal. The lands now proposed to be retained as precarious wet by the Special Officers for the former of the two reasons mentioned lie in the existing long-crop area. If it is found that the source from which they receive a precarious supply at present is not capable of giving a larger supply, the lands have to depend only upon such surplus water as may be available and have, therefore, been classed as precarious wet. It is only when any land now proposed for regular inclusion under the channel or canal does not comply with the conditions laid down for inclusion and has to be thrown out thus relieving the demand on the channel or canal to some extent, an equivalent extent of the precarious wet under the channel or canal can be transferred to regular wet. Where this question of available capacity is not involved, existing unauthorized areas are included in the long-crop or in the short-crop in case it is possible to give such lands a separate channel or a separate source controlled by Government. In the case of conditional permission lands with time-limit, the conditions of the channel irrigating the lands are such as not to admit of their being included under the regular ayacut. Hence, it is not advisable to include these lands even with the proviso " subject to lowering " and they have been retained as " Conditional permission lands with time-limit."

(*e*) *Short-crop.*—Out of the existing wet ayacut, an area of 30,893·36 acres is treated as short-crop area. The extent noted in Ellore, Gudivada and Kaikalur taluks in the talukwar abstract at the end of the Special Officers' report comes under the Pedalanka channel and in the Collair area. The Pedalanka channel does not need any supply beyond the 10th November except for navigation purposes owing to the kind of paddy that is grown under it even now. This aspect of the case is mentioned in the general report accompanying the estimate for the Pedalanka channel improvements—vide paragraph (iv), page 5 of G.O. No. 230 I., dated 27th January 1933—and has been accepted by Government. Hence the whole area under the Pedalanka channel has been treated as short-crop for purposes of supplies. The conditions under the Collair area are explained in paragraph 9 of the Special Officers' report. It is pointed out therein that the lands here do not need canal supply after the 10th November and the area may be treated as short-crop for purposes of calculation. Statistics show this to be the case as seen from the level of the lake in the majority of years. If there is any difficulty in any particular year, special steps will be taken to supply water. Considering the conditions of the locality the quantity of water required then is not likely to be large.

An extent of 112·97 acres is shown in the Gannavaram taluk and this lies in the Vempad area. These lands are now irrigated by the overflow of the Vanneru and the Budameru with no recognized canal sources. As the Vempad block is treated as a short-crop one as per G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, these lands are also classified as short-crop when they will receive a regular canal supply.

In all these cases, the localization officers have only recognized the existing practice. The lands do not take any water after the 10th November. These being lands already classed as wet, there is no necessity for a publication of any lists of such lands. We need neither publish them as short-crop lands. But for purposes of discharge calculations they will be treated as short-crop which is only recognizing the procedure that now obtains.

2. The time-limit for correcting the levels of fields may be fixed as five years. As regards the levy of penalties, I agree with your proposal to levy one rupee penalty per acre for the lands selected by the Special Officers until the inclusion fees are paid. But as regards the single rate extra per acre for lands not selected by them, either for this fasli or for succeeding faslis, I would suggest a reconsideration. The Board of Revenue as far back as 1930, in its Reference No. H. 1230/31, dated 28th March 1930, directed the Collector to stop further extensions of irrigation by adopting drastic measures. This was repeated by the Board in paragraph 8 of its Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930, printed on page 19 of the G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, and in the endorsement by Government in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931—vide page 21 of the Government Order. I would, therefore, suggest that, for the lands not selected, there should be deterrent punishment as leniency till now has led to endless trouble. In paragraph 6 of their forwarding letter,

the Special Officers have specifically referred to this point. They have also mentioned that they actually came across cases where ryots have lowered lands subsequent to the inspection by the Revenue Inspectors, supervisors and themselves, and they have expressed the opinion that further extension has, therefore, to be rigorously stopped. Recently, another extreme case of this kind has been brought to notice. In Pasumarru village of Gudivada taluk there is a block of dry land where chillies are grown. This block was not included by the Special Officers as being high and quite fit for dry crops. Some of the ryots have now gone and deliberately lowered the lands to bring them under wet cultivation. It is also reported that they were carting earth from the lands to the village-site so that if any officers go to inspect the lands, it may appear that the land is really very low. If a single extra rate is to be charged for such lands, it will be simply setting a premium on unauthorized lowering of lands. The first year they would pay the single extra rate and the next year they would plead that the land being low, it cannot but receive water and if not cultivated wet, it will have to lie waste as unfit for dry crops. It is this kind of unauthorized action and plea of having no other recourse but to cultivate lands wet that has to be stopped. As stated in paragraph 13 of the Special Officers' report, they have included almost all the lands that have been under irrigation by direct flow or are in a commandable level or can be irrigated with less than 1 foot of lowering in level. If there are any more lands that are indicated as low, they can only be said to have been lowered subsequent to the Special Officers' inspection.

3. As a special supervisor will be required for investigating the schemes (*a*) to (*j*) mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, for which blocks, I understand, the Special Officers have left a note on record that special investigation would be necessary, the supervisor may, in addition, investigate the schemes (*k*), (*l*) and (*m*) referred to by the Executive Engineer. From a perusal of the block maps, I do not think that the problem of their irrigation is likely to be solved easily, but the actual cost can only be determined after investigation and there is no objection to such investigation.

4. As regards the question of temporary sluices, the question of assignment of sources is referred to in paragraph 8 of the Executive Engineer's letter. He states that the assignment of sources may be done forthwith for all actual irrigation, subject to certain limits. I take it that, when he wrote this, he had more in mind the regularization of irrigation by assigning in the ayacut registers certain definite sources of supply for the fields which are to be newly included under the ayacut than either the immediate increase of the diameters of existing pipes or provision of new temporary sources. The very fact that these fields have been already under irrigation with the existing sources would show that, in most cases, it would not be necessary to increase the diameters of pipes or to give additional sources, but where new sources are required as on account of the existing diameters being insufficient, such sources will be provided only after the inclusion fees or the first instalment of the inclusion fees are paid.

5. The area of 11,000 acres of Collair lands included in the delta ayacut under G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, is not a new addition. These were lands that had been under irrigation for a long time and they had been classified during the year 1919 as a Collair zone block lying at the tail-ends of the delta channels and being irrigated by the drainage and surplus water, the regular ayacut higher up having precedence in the matter of canal supply. It was only this stepmotherly treatment of the Collair zone lands that was objected to in the correspondence read in G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, and the wording adopted in the Government Order which states that Government approve of the proposal to include in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta the *settlement* and *bapat wet* lands in the Collair zone, would in itself show that lands had been already wet. As such, there is no necessity to levy any inclusion fees thereon.

As regards the additional area that is now proposed to be brought under irrigation in this locality, the question of levying or the remission of inclusion fees thereon is more an administrative question and one to be settled by Government than one for an Engineer's opinion. Considering the poverty of the ryots and the poor soil, the Special Officers have recommended that a concessional rate may be levied for these Collair zone lands. In the case of lands given to Tenants' Co-operative Societies or other depressed classes either free or at a nominal price, I should consider that any concessions granted should be shown as a debit to the Labour Department and the corresponding amount shown in book transaction as a credit in favour of the Irrigation Department (Kistna Delta System). Such a procedure was adopted in the case of the Divi lands where the interest on the market value of lands assigned free to depressed classes or soldiers or other people was credited to the Divi Pumping System. This is, however, a mere matter of accounting and may be left to the decision of Government.

6. Having dealt with the several questions raised by you in your letter, dated 25th May 1933, I now proceed to offer my remarks where necessary on the proposals made in the Executive Engineer's letter No. 155-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, a copy of which, I understand, has been already sent to you. In the tabular statements attached to the Special Officers' report the necessary corrections indicated by the Executive Engineer in paragraph 4 of his letter have been carried out. This correction involves corrections in other totals also and action has been taken wherever necessary.

In paragraph 5 (3) the Executive Engineer lays down the condition that the inclusion will be subject to the excavation of the field channels by the concerned ryots whether the lands are to be acquired at Government cost in the case of blocks exceeding 25 acres or to be acquired at the cost of the concerned ryots themselves in the case of smaller blocks, the

alignment of the bothies being fixed by the Public Works Department. In all cases, the alignment of the bothies has to be settled by the Public Works Department according to levels. In the case of extensions of existing blocks of irrigation I consider it would be an invidious distinction to acquire at Government cost land required for the bothies in the new area beyond the periphery of the existing area, as the existing bothies in the present ayacut above, starting from the pipe in the irrigation source, down to the new inclusions will be in most cases in private land or if in Government land, would have been excavated by the concerned ryots. It is only where we propose to have an entirely new block under a separate source under a channel with a separate pipe as would occur in the case of many of the new short crop blocks that the provisions of paragraph 372 of the Public Works Department Code enjoining on the Public Works Department the construction of channels down to blocks of 150 acres each and of acquiring land at the cost of Government for field channels to blocks of 25 acres each, should be carried out. In other cases the provision of bothies should be left to the ryots.

In paragraph 7 of the Executive Engineer's letter, he recommends that no restriction need be fixed as to the date of transplantation of the lands now proposed to be classed under precarious wet on the score that these lands lie at the tail-ends of channels and would therefore not interfere with the irrigation of lands higher up. The same recommendation has been made by the Special Officers also in paragraph 5 (v) of their report. I am not in favour of this proposal. The reasoning is plausible but if there are influential ryots at the tail-end they would somehow manage to take water to their lands in preference to the regular ayacut higher up, and at the same time cause a clamour to be raised for more water on the ground that the lands in the upper reaches are not getting an adequate supply. I would therefore continue to have the time limit that is now in force even for all precarious wet lands for some years more at least until we get some experience of how we stand with all these new proposed inclusions.

The investigation of the channel referred to in paragraph 9 (*g*) is one that should be taken up last as the area proposed is under the Ellore canal where we have already reached practically the limit of area that can be irrigated by the normal supply that can be sent down the canal without going in for any large expenditure in the shape of widening the aqueducts or widening the canal. It must be noted that this canal runs on a contour with a number of masonry works which restrict the waterway along it, and great care should be taken before increasing the regular ayacut under this canal.

I agree with the views expressed by the Executive Engineer in paragraph 10 of his letter, and finally I endorse the appreciation recorded by him of the thoroughness with which the enquiries have been conducted and the harmonious relationship that subsisted between the Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Collector during the course of the investigation.

(ii)

Letter from V. N. KUDVA, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 4th August 1933, R.O.C. No. A-2 9423/30.

[*Reference.*—Board's Mis. No. 390/32, dated 9th February 1932, and Board's Endorsement No. H. 5027/32, dated 22nd September 1932.]

The Special Officers of the Public Works and Revenue Departments sanctioned in the two Government Orders communicated with the Board's references quoted above have completed their investigation of the unauthorized extension in the Kistna Eastern Delta and submitted their report to me. A copy of their report together with a copy of the covering letter received with it is herewith submitted.

2. As a result of their enquiries an extent of 48,305 acres have been actually proposed for inclusion. Besides this the Special Officers propose to reserve 129 acres for inclusion in Jinjeru village of the Bandar taluk where there has been some dispute regarding mamul wet and also 526 acres for the inclusion of 'included dry' lands which are below 1 foot higher than the adjoining wet lands. Similar lands have been proposed for inclusion if the parties had undertaken to lower the levels and it is likely that applications will come in also for this extent. (Please see paragraph 5 (i) (*d*) of the Special Officers' report.) The above extent of 526 acres may as well be included in the ayacut subject to the condition of lowering. Taking these two items also into consideration, the total inclusions come up to 48,960 acres (48,101 acres given in the Special Officer's covering letter is a mistake for 48,305 due to wrong totalling of villagewar abstracts). The new inclusions of 48,960 acres include both long and short-crop areas, the extents covered by each of them being 21,798 acres and 27,162 acres respectively. It may also be noted here that the short-crop area of 27,162 acres includes also the area commandable by the Vempad Project sanctioned in G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, and also an extent of 1,767 acres under the Pedalanka channel.

3. The ayacut of the delta, including the Collair zone lands brought into the ayacut as per G.O. No. 895 I., dated 29th July 1926, was 441,300 acres. Subsequently it was raised to 445,300 acres in G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, in order to enable the

inclusion of the lands placed in ' suspense ' and ' extension ' lists. (Please also see G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931.) But the suspense and extension lists lands have not so far been included in the ayacut. Although the sanctioned ayacut is 445,300 acres, the statistics gathered by the Special Officers have shown that only an extent of 433,999 acres has been registered as wet in the revenue accounts. Adding up the new inclusions of 48,960 acres, the total ayacut of the delta will be 482,959 acres (433,999 plus 48,960). For the present this may be fixed as the ultimate ayacut of the delta. The improvements to the Pedalanka channel and the excavation of the East Bank canal will bring in the following additional extents to the ayacut :—

	ACRES.
East Bank canal (including Divi Island)	84,000
Pedalanka channel (12,600 — 1,767)	10,833
Total ...	94,833

The total ayacut will then be 577,792 acres (482,959 plus 94,833). The improvements proposed to be carried out to the main and Bandar canals will render supplies available for an extent of 600,000 acres. (Please see page 7 of the printed G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933.) There will thus remain room in the ayacut for a further extent of about 22,000 acres. The Special Officers have for the present confined their enquiries to the lands lying within the periphery of the wet ayacut. The question of inclusion of the balance of 22,000 acres can be taken up, if at all necessary, only after the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka canal schemes are accomplished. The Executive Engineer has however proposed that meanwhile the following schemes may be investigated by a special supervisor to be appointed for the purpose :—

(i) A channel from the Bantumilli canal for an area of about 500 acres in Tsandrala and Lakshmipuram villages of the Bandar taluk.

(ii) A channel from the Bhimanadi channel to irrigate about 600 acres in Chilakalapudi village of the Divi taluk.

(iii) A channel from the Bandar basin canal to irrigate about 800 acres in Kara Agraharam village (Bandar taluk).

The Superintending Engineer who has been consulted in the matter has agreed to the proposal, which may be approved.

4. At present all the irrigable area in the delta is for long crop. Out of the existing wet ayacut, the Special Officers have marked out 30,893 acres for short crop. The Superintending Engineer who was asked to state whether it would be advisable to treat the present long-crop area as short-crop area, replies that all this area was commandable by the Pedalanka channel in which area, water was not required after 10th November. The extensions under this channel after the proposed improvements are carried out are also earmarked for short crop. The classification of the present long-crop area as short-crop area is only for the purpose of calculating supplies and does not in any way materially alter the existing position. There is no objection to this being accepted, as in actual practice, the lands under the Pedalanka channel do not require water after 10th November. Taking into consideration this and other short-crop areas under the Vempad channel, the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka canal, the total areas of long and short-crops will be as follows :—

	ACRES.
Long-crop area	425,000
Short-crop area	111,000
Middling crop area	42,000
Total ...	578,000

The last item is mainly confined to the Divi Island for which supplies will be cut off by 20th November instead of by 10th November, as in the case of short crop. Excluding, however, the East Bank canal and the Pedalanka schemes the long and short-crop areas are as follows :—

	ACRES.
Long crop	424,904
Short crop	58,055
Total ayacut ...	482,959

5. In addition to the above extent, the Special Officers have further recognized two classes of lands, viz., ' precarious wet ' and lands irrigated with conditional permission. The extents covered by these two classes are as follows :—

	ACRES.
Precarious wet	12,971
Conditional irrigation	438
Total ...	13,409

Precarious wet lands are those which lie at tail-ends of irrigation channels and which are liable to submersion. The Special Officers have proposed that these lands should be permitted cultivation without any time-limit. The other class of lands, viz., lands irrigated with conditional permission are reported to lie at the heads of channels and they cannot be irrigated except under F.S.L. conditions which it is difficult to maintain during the transplantation season where water-supply is required simultaneously all over the delta. It has therefore been proposed to permit their irrigation only after a prescribed date by which time the transplantation of the ayacut lands will be over. At present the time-limit for the irrigation of these lands is 31st July. But considering the improved supplies and the rate of the progress of transplantation in the delta, the Superintending Engineer proposes to fix the date as 22nd July. In order to safeguard better the interests of the regular ayacutdars, who pay a betterment fee of Rs. 25 (which the owners of these lands do not pay) I suggest that the date may be fixed as 25th July. The Superintending Engineer also proposes that the same time-limit may be fixed in respect of precarious wet lands also, as a strong ryot owning lands at the tail-end is likely to draw off all the available supply to the detriment of the ayacut lands in the higher reaches. I agree with the Superintending Engineer and recommend that the same time-limit may be fixed in respect of precarious wet lands also. The other conditions which it may be necessary to prescribe for these two classes of lands are given below :—

(i) Government do not guarantee supply to these lands. They should be irrigated with such surplus water as is available.

(ii) If they are cultivated before 25th July or irrigated by cutting breaches to the canals they will be heavily penalized.

All these lands lie in compact blocks apart from the registered ayacut lands. The question whether or not these lands are eligible for remission is under correspondence with the Board, and the existing condition that the owners of these lands should not claim remission will be retained if necessary on receipt of the Board's final orders.

6. According to paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929, all inclusions in the Kistna Eastern Delta are subject to payment of inclusion fees. But an exception has been made in the case of the proprietary lands forming the ayacut of the Vempad channel (please see G.O. No. 1719 I., dated 11th June 1929, and G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932). This exemption from payment of inclusion fees appears to have been given on the consideration that the proprietary lands would pay a water-rate of Rs. 6–4–0 per acre instead of consolidated wet assessment as in the case of Government lands, which is less than dry assessment plus water-rate. This argument holds good in respect of all other proprietary lands in the delta. It is therefore anomalous to exempt from payment of the inclusion fees the lands in the Vempad area. I therefore request that the Government may be moved to revise, if necessary, the orders passed in G.O. No. 1449, dated 7th July 1932.

7. I invite the Board's attention to paragraph 9 of the Special Officers' report dealing with the Collair zone lands. In the Collair zone, the Special Officers have selected for inclusion an extent of 5,391 acres (4,666·47 in the Kaikalur taluk and 724·18 acres in the Ellore taluk of the West Godavari district). Having regard to the poverty of the ryots and also of the soil of the lands in Collair zone and also in view of the fact these lands need very little canal water after the transplantation is over, the Special Officers suggest that the levy of inclusion fees may either be completely or at least partially waived. In the circumstances stated above I consider that the Special Officers' recommendation is reasonable and I suggest that the orders of the Government may be obtained in the matter.

8. The principles followed by the Special Officers in the selection of lands for inclusion in the ayacut are given in detail in paragraph 5 of their report. The Superintending Engineer and myself are in general agreement with them except in the matter of fixing a time-limit for precarious wet lands referred to above. Poramboke lands have been ordered to be listed out separately, so that the question of their utility for the common

use of the villagers may be examined in detail by the taluk Tahsildars. In regard to 'included dry' lands, a separate report will be submitted as directed in the Board's Reference No. H. 2164/33-1, dated 21st June 1933.

9. In paragraph 3 of their covering letter, the Special Officers recommend that time may be granted for five years to correct the levels of the lands, as according to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, inclusion fees are payable in five annual instalments. The new inclusion proposed by the Special Officers also contain lands which require lowering. It is therefore submitted that the time-limit suggested by the Special Officers to which the Superintending Engineer also has agreed may be approved. This will be incorporated as one of the conditions in the notification to be published. I submit herewith a draft of the notification received from the Superintending Engineer. The first instalment of the inclusion fee is payable within three months from the date of intimation to the ryot (please see paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1217, Revenue, dated 11th June 1932). As it is not possible to serve individual notices on the owners of these 48,960 acres, the period of three months may be reckoned from the date of publication of the lists in the District Gazette or from the date of their publication in the villages concerned. The latter can be done by affixing the lists in some conspicuous places in the villages and also the ryots informed of it by beat of tom-tom. It will therefore be added in paragraph 3 of the draft notification that the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of the publication of the lists. In paragraph 6 of the draft notification, the Superintending Engineer suggests that water-cess should be paid for the land from the fasli in which water application will be approved by the Executive Engineer. The ryot pays the first instalment of the inclusion fees and applies for water but does not choose to cultivate the land in that fasli for some other reasons. In such cases it does not appear to be equitable to charge water-cess. In the light of the orders issued in respect of bapat wet lands in B.P. No. 75, Press, dated 28th July 1928, it appears desirable to alter condition 6 of the notifications as follows:—

> "If the lands selected for inclusion are once brought under wet cultivation with an approved water application, water-cess should continue to be paid in the subsequent faslis whether or not the field is irrigated. In regard to ryotwari lands, wet assessment will be collected from the fasli in which the land is transferred to wet."

Paragraph 8 is unnecessary. Paragraph 9 will be adopted only for the precarious wet and conditional irrigation lands. The date will however be altered to 25th July, if the Board approves my proposal in paragraph 5 supra. Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the draft notification may remain as they are. The publication of the lists will be made in the form annexed (received from the Superintending Engineer) except that the "A" list of included dry lands will be published separately with the exclusion notification called for by the Board in its Reference No. H. 2164/33-1, dated 21st June 1933. Similarly, separate lists will be published for porambokes and precarious wet and conditional irrigation lands. Long and short crop areas will be published, simultaneously with the same notification, but in separate lists. The detailed lists are being prepared in the Executive Engineer's office, and I propose to publish them as soon as they are received, so that the first instalment of inclusion fees may be paid by January next. The kist season is most favourable for the ryots to pay the first instalment of inclusion fees. I therefore request the favour of the Board's early orders in the matter.

(iii)

Letter from V. N. KUDVA, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 9th September 1933, R.O.C. No. 10659/33 A-2.

[*Reference.*—This office R.O.C. No. 9423/30 A-2, dated 4th August 1933.]

I invite the Board's attention to paragraphs 5 (ii) and (iii) of the Special Officers' report submitted to the Board with the reference quoted above wherein the Special Officers have dealt with the lands placed in suspense and extension lists. Of the 3,934 acres placed in these two lists only an extent of 235 acres has not been selected for inclusion evidently because the ryots have not offered to lower the levels. Absence of applications for this extent may be chiefly due either to the ignorance of the ryot or to his non-residence in the village concerned. It is therefore likely that applications may pour in as soon as the inclusion lists are published in the District Gazette.

2. In this connexion I invite the Board's attention to paragraph 3 of its Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930, and to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. The Government ordered the final inclusion of these lands in the wet ayacut without further inquiries. As observed by the Board, hopes have been held out to the ryots by bringing the lands to these two lists. During the present enquiry

even ordinary dry lands have been selected for inclusion subject to lowering the levels. I recommend that similar treatment may be accorded to the 'suspense' and 'extension lists' lands also and the extent of 235 acres included in the ayacut subject to the condition of correcting the levels. This is a small extent which lies scattered all over the delta and it does not materially affect the ayacut. I am now calling for the list of lands comprising the above area from the Executive Engineer and I propose to publish it along with the other lists.

(iv)

Letter from V. N. KUDVA, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 9th October 1933, R.O.C. No. 10659/31 A-2.

[*Reference.*—This office R.O.C. No. 10659/31 A-2, dated 9th September 1933.]

The Executive Engineer has since furnished detailed lists of the above classes of lands not selected by the Special Officers for inclusion in the ayacut. The total extent has come to only 186 acres instead of 235 acres reported to the Board in my reference quoted above. The Executive Engineer explains this difference as due to certain omissions made by the Special Officers in arriving at the figure. The revised figure of 186 acres may kindly be adopted.

Reference—No. H. 4438/33-1, *dated* 31*st January* 1934.

Submitted to the Government.

2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer support the proposals of the Special Officers. The Board offers the following remarks on the Special Officers' proposals for the inclusion of the several categories of land referred to in paragraph 3 of their letter No. 341 E, dated the 23rd April 1933.

According to their proposals, an extent of 48,960 acres (both under long and short crop) will be included in the ayacut as shown below:—

	Long crop. ACS.	Short crop. ACS.	Total. ACS.
(1) Lands included by the ayacut party in 1921, but still retained as dry, inclusive of 526 acres in respect of which the ryots have not yet applied	6,218·62	262·51	6,481·13
(2) Lands in the suspense list	2,084·86	551·45	2,636·31
(3) Lands in the extension list	109·93	933·72	1,043·65
(4) Eksal wet lands—Lands irrigated on annual permits	833·23	403·54	1,236·77
(5) Precarious wet and lands irrigated with conditional permits ..	2,658·62	48,78·20	7,536·82
(6) Unauthorized irrigation, inclusive of 203·68 in Lankapalli village, Divi taluk	5,088·70	8,973·89	14,062·59
(7) Dry and assessed waste	3,875·66	11,056·82	14,932·48
(8) Porambokes	799·14	102·23	901·37
(9) Lands recovered in Jungeru village	129·25	..	129·25
Total ..	21,798·01	27,162·36	48,960·37

(i) *Included dry lands.*—In their Order Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated the 5th January 1932, the Government approved the Board's proposal for the final exclusion from the ayacut of 2,794·23 acres of the lands selected for inclusion in 1921 but the levels of which had not yet been lowered. In that connexion it was reported to the Government that the total extent of the lands selected for inclusion but which were still retained as dry was 8,027·02 acres. The Special Officers have, after inspection and verification, reported that the correct extent of such lands is 8,317·18 acres. In July 1932, the Collector reported that the Special Officers were examining the cases of the included dry lands also and recommended that the exclusion of the lands ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 24, Revenue, dated the 5th January 1932, might be deferred till the work of the special ayacut party was finished. The Board approved his proposal. The Special Officers have now recommended the inclusion of 6,481·13 acres in the ayacut, of which the level of an extent of 1,158·71 acres was not higher than one foot over that of the adjoining lands. The total extent that has finally to be excluded is 1,836·05 acres. In the course of their investigation the Special Officers have selected for inclusion all lands under the several categories which are fit for direct flow irrigation and other lands which are not higher in level than the adjoining wet lands by more than one foot, subject to their being lowered in level. The present localization has been made with reference to the actual irrigation of the lands concerned and with reference to their situation in the midst of wet fields. The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals to include 6,481 acres in the ayacut. It requests that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, may be modified

directing the exclusion of 1,836·05 acres only. The Collector has since submitted a notification for the exclusion of the lands. On receipt of the orders of the Government the Collector will be asked to publish the notification in the District Gazette.

(ii) *Lands included in the suspense and extension lists.*—In 1930, the Collector reported that the extents included under suspense and extension lists were 3,000 acres and 1,800 acres respectively. In their Order No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government have directed their inclusion in the ayacut. They have not yet been included in the ayacut. According to the Special Officers the total extent of these lands is 3,934·08 acres (2,811·29 acres in the suspense list and 1,122·79 acres in the extension list). They have recommended the inclusion of only 2,636·31 acres brought to the suspense list and 1,043·65 acres brought to the extension list and have recommended the exclusion of the remaining extents of 254·12 acres, as their levels are either too high to be easily commandable or too low to be easily drained off. In his letter R.O.C. No. 10659/33 A-2, dated the 9th September 1933, the Collector reports that the extent of lands under the two classes proposed to be excluded is scattered all over the delta. He points out that in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government directed the inclusion of these classes of lands in the ayacut without further enquiry, that hopes of inclusion were given to the ryots when the lands were brought into these lists and that as, in the present revision of the ayacut, even ordinary dry lands have been selected, it may not be equitable to exclude the remaining extent of the lands brought to the suspense and extension lists. He states that the inclusion of this extent will not materially affect the ayacut. According to the latest figures furnished by the Executive Engineer, the extent under these two classes that is proposed to be excluded is only 186 acres. The Board agrees with the Collector and recommends the inclusion of the total extent of 3,934·08 acres under these two classes, subject to the condition that the levels of high level lands should be lowered.

(iii) *Precarious wet lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—Before proceeding to offer its remarks on the Special Officers' proposals for the inclusion of the lands in these classes, the Board would invite the attention of the Government to paragraphs 5 and 6 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931. Lands outside the ayacut which were allowed to take water in certain circumstances were classed either as " precarious wet " or as " tail-end " lands. The Government directed the publication of lists of these classes of lands in the Kistna and Guntur District Gazettes. The Collector of Kistna has published in the *Kistna District Gazette* of May 1932, lists of lands under the head " lands irrigated with conditional permission," corresponding to the tail-end lands. He reported that there are no lands answering to the description of " precarious wet " referred to in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931. As regards the Kistna Western Delta, the Public Works Department felt a difficulty about differentiating the lands as " tail-end " and " precarious wet." In this connexion the Board submits a copy of the letter of the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, No. 1594-E., dated the 29th April 1933, in which he wanted to remove the distinction between the two classes of land altogether. On 17th August 1920 a resolution was moved in the Legislative Council recommending the inclusion in the ayacut of all lands in which it was not possible to grow any crop other than paddy owing to their position and the involuntary flow of canal water into them. In his speech on this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Howley observed, among other things, that it was not possible to include all such lands in the ayacut and that some of those low-lying lands fit for the cultivation of paddy alone with the involuntary flow from the delta channels, should remain outside the ayacut in view of the limited quantities of water-supply available. Some of these fields were at the tail-ends of channels and some were in the higher reaches. The resolution was withdrawn, on the assurance given by the Government that the question of levy of enhanced water-cess for the irrigation of low-lying lands not included in the ayacut would be separately considered. The Government accordingly examined the question and in their Order No. 988, Revenue, dated the 3rd May 1921, directed the levy of only single water-rate for the irrigation of all tail-end lands cultivated with paddy by means of drainage water in the delta taluks of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts provided the supply was not augmented during periods of drought by breaching the channel banks and that bunds were not put up around the fields. In 1922, the Government issued another Government Order classifying certain lands " precarious wet." Attention is invited to the Superintending Engineer's letter No. 1116 W., dated

the 26th January 1921, printed in G.O. No. 11 I., dated the 6th January 1922, and to paragraph 2 of Official Memorandum No. 82/21-A-1, dated the 22nd March 1921, and B.P. Mis. No. 1594, Settlement, dated the 4th August 1921, printed in the same Government Order. It would appear therefrom that lists of " non-guaranteed " wet lands which were termed as " precarious wet " in G.O. No. 11 I., dated the 6th January 1922, were prepared. All these orders referred to above necessitated the drawing up of a line of distinction between the lands already classified as " precarious wet " and other lands the irrigation of which under the conditions stated in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated the 3rd May 1921, should not be penalized. According to G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, lands will be classified as precarious wet, only if they are low lying, at tail-end of channels, and are also subject to involuntary flow. The only distinction between " precarious wet lands " and " tail-end lands " is that while the former are subject to involuntary flow, the latter are not. The Board would have agreed to the abolition of the distinction as suggested by the Superintending Engineer had not the investigation of the present ayacut party established the need for the continuance of this distinction in some form or other. From the report of the Special Officers, the Board observes that there are lands in the higher reaches of channels at a level not easily commandable and that there are large blocks at tail-ends of channels which lie outside the periphery of the ayacut and which form too large blocks to be included in the ayacut on account of submersion or other causes. If, on any future date, it is found that the supplies are more than adequate for the ayacut as now fixed, there may be no objection to include in the ayacut these lands at the tail end. Inclusion of the lands lying in the upper reaches which are not easily commandable will always have to be deprecated. The owners of these lands should be content with the supplies which may be made available after the 25th July every year. The Board considers that the distinction between " tail-end involuntary flow lands " and " lands in the higher reaches which cannot be irrigated except under F.S.L. conditions " should be continued. The use of expressions like " precarious wet," " non-guaranteed wet," etc., in connexion with those dry lands which may be permitted to use the canal water under certain circumstances, is likely, however, to create the impression that those lands can, as a matter of right, claim water-supply under certain conditions. The Board therefore submits that in order to avoid all ambiguities, the use of these terms may be dispensed with. It recommends that the lands subject to involuntary flow may be classed as " tail-end involuntary flow lands " and that the high level lands at the higher reaches not easily commandable may be classed as " lands irrigated with conditional permission." It therefore requests that, in supersession of all previous orders, the Government will be pleased to accept this classification of the lands outside the ayacut, which may be given a supply under certain conditions.

In his letter, dated the 29th April 1933, referred to above, the Superintending Engineer points out that the wording of the first sentence of the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 5 of the Board's Reference No. H. 1230/30–4, dated the 11th December 1930, disposed of in G.O. No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, is likely to give the impression that irrigation from regular drains is permissible. The Board submits that the use of the words " drainage sources " was unfortunate, that what was meant, as will be seen from the context, was " drainage water," i.e., water coming down as drainage from the regular delta and that there was no intention to permit the irrigation of these lands from the regular drains. The Board agrees with the Superintending Engineer that the irrigation from the regular drains should be prohibited altogether.

The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals in paragraph 5 (v) of their joint report to include 7,536·82 acres in the ayacut, to exclude 2,116·28 acres from water-supply altogether and to keep the remaining extent of 5,475·78 acres outside the ayacut and to allow their irrigation under certain conditions. This extent of 5,475·78 acres may be ordered to be classified under the two classes referred to above. The Superintending Engineer and the Collector recommend that the lands included under the two classes should not be allowed to use the canal water before the 25th July, i.e., until the demand for transplantation in the regular delta is satisfied. The Board agrees with them. The Board also supports the Collector's other proposal referred to in paragraph 5 of his letter R.O.C. No. A.-29423/30, dated the 4th August 1933, namely, that these lands can use only the surplus supplies whenever available. As regards the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of his letter, the Board has approved the proposal to grant remission of water-cess under Board's Standing Order No. 13 (3) for excess or deficiency of water-supply, provided the other conditions under which the irrigation is permitted were satisfied.

(iv) An extent of 129·25 acres in the Jinjeru village, Bandar taluk, is fit for inclusion in the ayacut. The inclusion of this extent necessitates a change in the turn system of distribution of water obtaining in this village. This turn system is based on a judgment of the High Court in a suit between the two proprietors of the village. The above extent is in the holding of one of them and the other does not agree to a change in the turn system. Until the two proprietors come to an agreement, it is not possible to include this extent in the ayacut. The Special Officers however state that room may be reserved in the ayacut if it is decided to include the extent at a future date. The Collector has not objected to this course. The Board supports the Special Officers' proposals to reserve 129 acres in the ayacut.

The proposals of the Special Officers for the inclusion of lands under other heads (eksal, unauthorized irrigation, dry and assessed waste, and porambokes, etc.) are sound and the Board supports them.

3. The above proposals include the lands commanded by the Vempad project, lands in the Collair zone and 1,767 acres under the Peddalanka channel. Besides the above the following extents are also proposed for inclusion in the ayacut :—

	ACS.
The East Bank canal scheme including direct flow supply to the Divi pumping system	84,000
The Peddalanka channel scheme	10,833

According to G.O. No. 230 I., dated the 27th January 1933, an extent of 13,561 acres is proposed to be commanded by the Peddalanka channel. The Special Officers have taken credit for 12,600 acres only. The Board recommends that the balance of 961 acres may also be included in the ayacut.

4. The ultimate ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta according to these proposals will be 579,007 acres as shown below :—

	Long crop.	Middling variety.	Short crop.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
(1) Present registered wet (settlement wet, mamul wet, lands irrigated with standing permission) ..	403,105·25	..	30,893·36	433,998·61
(2) Lands selected for inclusion in 1921 and still retained as dry	6,218·62	..	262·51	6,481·13
(3) Lands in the suspense and extension lists	2,448·91	..	1,485·17	3,934·08
(4) Tail-end and involuntary flow lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission	2,658·62	..	4,878·20	7,536·82
(5) Eksal lands	833·23	..	403·54	1,236·77
(6) Unauthorized irrigation	5,088·70	..	8,973·89	14,062·59
(7) Dry and assessed waste	3,875·66	..	11,056·82	14,932·48
(8) Poramboke	799·14	..	102·23	901·37
(9) Lands reserved in Jinjeru village	129·25	..	..	129·25
(10) East Bank canal	..	..	42,000	42,000·00
(11) Divi	..	42,000	..	42,000·00
(12) Peddalanka channel	..	..	11,794	11,794·00
Total ..	425,157·38	42,000	111,849·72	579,007·10

The existing ultimate ayacut of 445,300 acres will have to be raised to 579,007 acres or 580,000 in order to give effect to the above recommendations. As pointed out by the Collector, the improvements proposed to be carried out to the main canals will render the supplies available for an extent 600,000 acres. The Board considers that for the present the ultimate ayacut may be fixed as 580,000 acres. The question of increasing the ultimate ayacut still further may be taken up after a few years if the working of the present proposals establishes that there will be supplies available for further extensions.

5. In order to give effect to the Special Officers' proposals, the Executive Engineer considers that new channels will have to be dug after investigation. In his letter No. 155-S.E., dated the 12th May 1933, he has proposed the excavation of ten such channels. He has also proposed the excavation of three other channels with a view to bringing more lands under irrigation. For this purpose he has recommended the appointment of a special supervisor for one year. The Superintending Engineer and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation support his proposal. The Collector also agrees. The Board considers that it is enough if a supervisor is appointed for eight months to begin with in order to investigate the first ten channels alone referred to in paragraph 9 of his letter. It considers that the investigation of the three other new channels referred to by him may be taken up after two or three years if the successful working of the present localization establishes that there will be supplies for further extensions.

6. As, according to G.O. No. 2525, Revenue, dated the 17th December 1932, the inclusion fees will be collected in five equal annual instalments, the Special Officers and the Collector recommend that the time within which the high level lands should be lowered may be fixed at five years. The Board supports their recommendation.

7. In their proposal regarding the inclusion of the lands in the Collair zone the Special Officers have incidentally raised the question of the levy of inclusion fees on such lands. In his letter to the Collector No. 903 M., dated the 1st July 1933, the Superintending Engineer has also raised the question of the levy of inclusion fees on the proprietary areas commanded by the Vempad channel.

Having regard to the poverty of the ryots and also of the soil of the lands in the Collair zone and also having regard to the fact that these lands need very little canal water after the transplantation is over, the Special Officers and the Collector recommend the total or partial waiver of the fees. The Board recommends that the collection of the inclusion fees may be completely waived in the case of these lands liable to submersion under the Collair.

The collection of the fees from the proprietary lands under the Vempad channel was dispensed with in view of the fact that a higher water-rate of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre was prescribed and that this higher rate would cover the inclusion fee if capitalized. In view of the fact that the rate of water-cess has since been raised to Rs. 6–4–0 an acre for all lands in the delta, the Superintending Engineer considers that the proprietary lands under the Vempad channel do not require a different treatment from that of the other lands in the delta in the matter of the levy of inclusion fees and recommends a reconsideration of G.O. No. 1449 I., dated the 7th July 1932. Though it is true that the rate of water-cess has since been raised in this delta, it has to be remembered that the Vempad scheme was started on the basis that no inclusion fees would be collected from the proprietary lands. The scheme has now been completed. The Board considers that it is not now proper to go back up the original orders not to levy an inclusion fee when a higher water-rate was fixed at that time and that the fact that the water-rate has now been raised throughout the delta is not a sound argument justifying the revision of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated the 7th July 1932. It is therefore unable to support the Superintending Engineer.

8. In his letter R.O.C. No. A-2-9423/30, dated the 25th May 1933, the Collector informed the Superintending Engineer that for the irrigation of the lands not covered by the Special Officers' proposals, he would levy one extra rate as penalty. The Superintending Engineer recommends that all such irrigation should be rigorously stopped. The Special Officers have examined all cases and have included even lands which were lowered subsequent to the commencement of their special duty. All fields covered by the proposals have been inspected. The Superintending Engineer instances a specific case in which the land has deliberately been lowered subsequent to its inspection by the special localization staff. In their Order No. 954 I., dated the 8th April 1931, the Government have directed that all future cases of unauthorized irrigation should be sternly repressed. The Board therefore agrees with the Superintending Engineer and recommends that the irrigation of lands which have not been included in the ayacut in accordance with these proposals should be sternly put a stop to by the levy of enhanced water-cess in the progressive scale.

The Collector also proposes to levy Re. 1 per acre as penalty for the irrigation of the lands covered by the localization till the inclusion fee is paid. The inclusion fees will, according to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated the 17th December 1932, be collected in five annual instalments. The first instalment of the inclusion fee should be paid within three months from the date of notification. The failure to pay the first instalment or any other instalment on the due date, will result in the field being excluded from the ayacut and the forfeiture of the fees so far paid. The Board has prescribed a register to watch the collection of the instalments of the fees on the due dates. When once the field is excluded for failure to pay an instalment of the fee on the due date, its irrigation will be treated as irregular and enhanced water-cess may be levied for such irregular irrigation. There is therefore no need to levy an extra rate of Re. 1 till the inclusion fee is paid.

9. Detailed lists of lands covered by these proposals have been prepared. The Collector will be requested to publish them on receipt of the orders of the Government. A copy of the draft notification submitted by the Collector is enclosed. Paragraph 6 of the notification as proposed by the Executive Engineer and as amended by the Collector is not correct. The Board therefore would omit paragraph 6. It agrees with the Collector

to omit paragraph 8. The reference to precarious wet in paragraph 9 of the notification may be omitted and the classification recommended in paragraph 2 (iii) above may be approved. A revised draft notification prepared with reference to these remarks is enclosed.

M. K. Vellodi,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Government, Public Works and Labour Department, with the Chief Engineer's letter and its enclosures in original, the draft notification submitted by the Collector, with a copy of the revised draft notification and with a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter No. 1594-E., dated the 29th April 1933.

Copy to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with a copy of the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated the 29th April 1933, draft notification submitted by Collector and draft notification prepared in Board's office.

,, Irrigation Development Board with copies of the Chief Engineer's letter, and its enclosures, the draft notification submitted by Collector, revised draft notification prepared in Board's office and copy of Superintending Engineer's letter, dated the 29th April 1933.

Enclosures

(1)

Draft form of notification submitted by Collector.

The lands specified in the subjoined statement are to be included in the ultimate wet ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta subject to the following conditions.

2. The fields where high should be lowered, and where low should be raised to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands. so as to be commandable without resort to new cross bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years (viz., up to the 1st August 1938) will be allowed for such alterations in level. Should however the parties fail to alter the level before the date specified, the land will be transferred to dry without any further notice to the party, and the inclusion fee paid if any for the land will be forfeited to Government.

3. The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay into the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment, and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments.

4. They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division. Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition 2 is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. In the case of lands where inclusion fees proposed to be paid in instalments water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipt may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve of the application subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. In the latter case if one or more instalments are paid, and the party discontinues further payment, the land will be re-transferred to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to Government.

5. All owners of selected areas whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about alteration of level may cultivate their lands wet from the date of approval.

6. All owners of selected areas whose water applications have been approved either finally or subject to payment of part inclusion fee should pay water-cess from the fasli in which such applications have been accepted. In the case of ryotwari dry lands wet assessment will be recovered in lieu of dry assessment plus water-rate when the lands are classed as wet in the revenue accounts.

7. The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

8. Lands have been selected for inclusion from the following lists:—
(1) Included dry lands.
(2) Suspense list.
(3) Extension list.
(4) Eksal list.
(5) Conditional permission or non-guaranteed.
(6) Unauthorized irrigation.
(7) Dry and assessed waste.
(8) Poramboke.

9. In addition to the above certain lands are published as (*a*) as precarious wet lands and (*b*) lands with conditional permission. These may be cultivated after the 22nd July with such surplus water as is available. Government do not guarantee supply to such lands. Should they cultivate before the 22nd July or take water by cutting breaches to channels, banks they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized cultivation.

The present lists supersede all previous lists so far published under items (1), (2), (3) and (5).

10. In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

11. List of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta, and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit, but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

I. Ordinary crop.

1. Included dry lands—

B list—Lands to be transferred to wet—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. Acs.

C list—Lands to be transferred to wet as soon as they are brought under wet cultivation. (If these lands are not brought under cultivation before the 1st August 1938, they will be transferred to dry and the inclusion fee paid will be forfeited to Government.)

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. Acs.

D list—Lands in respect of which inclusion fees will be invited—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. Acs.

E list—Lands for which inclusion fees have been paid in full but which have been irrigated only in part—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent.* Acs.	Extent.† Acs.

* Extent already under cultivation to be transferred to wet.

† Extent to be brought under cultivation before 1st August 1938 failing which it will be classed as dry and the fee forfeited to Government.

A list—Lands proposed to be excluded from the included dry list and classed as dry for non-fulfilment of inclusion conditions—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. Acs.

2. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from suspense list—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

3. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from extension list—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

4. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from the list of eksal wet lands—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

5. Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut from the list of lands with conditional permission or non-guaranteed wet—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

6. Lands now under unauthorized irrigation which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

7. Lands now classed as dry and assessed waste which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

8. Lands now classed as poramboke, which are proposed to be included in the wet ayacut—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

9. List of (*a*) tail end involuntary flow lands and (*b*) lands irrigated with conditional permission which can be cultivated after the 22nd July with such surplus water as is available. Government do not guarantee supply to these lands. If they are cultivated before the 22nd July or by cutting breaches to channels they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized irrigation—

Taluk

Village

Resurvey number.	Subdivision.	Extent. ACS.

II. Short crop.

Lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut and classed as short crop, i.e., supply to which will be cut off by the 10th November.

1, 2, 3 to 9 as under I.

(2)

Revised draft notification prepared by the Board.

1. The lands specified in the subjoined statement are to be included in the ultimate ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta subject to the following conditions.

2. The fields where high should be lowered, and where low should be raised to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years will be allowed for such alterations in level. Should however the parties fail to alter the level before the period specified, the lands will be transferred to dry without any further notice to the party and the inclusion fee paid, if any, for the lands will be forfeited to the Government.

3. The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay into the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments. If the fees are paid in instalments, the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of publication of this notification. The remaining instalments should be paid along with the last kist of each fasli.

4. They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, before . . Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition 2 is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. In the case of lands where inclusion fees are proposed to be paid in instalments water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipts may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve of the applications subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. In the latter case if one or more instalments are paid and the party discontinues further payment the lands will be retransferred to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to the Government.

5. All owners of selected area whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about alteration of level may cultivate their lands wet from the date of approval.

6. The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

7. In addition to the above, certain lands are published as

(*a*) "Tail-end involuntary flow lands," and
(*b*) "lands irrigated with conditional permission."

These lands may be cultivated after the 25th July with such surplus water as is available. The Government do not guarantee supply to such lands. Should they cultivate before the 25th July or take water by cutting breaches in channel banks they will be heavily penalized as in the case of unauthorized cultivation.

The present lists supersede all previous lists so far published.

8. In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

9. Lists of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit, but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

(3)

Proceedings of the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, Bezwada, dated 29th April 1933, No. 1594 E.

[List of " tail-end " and " precarious wet " lands—Preparation and publication of. *Reference.*—His Nos. 932-S.E., dated 23rd December 1932, 1931-M, dated 6th December 1932, and No. 977/S.E., dated 17th January 1933.]

1. In G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, Government have ordered that lists of lands coming under the category of " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands should be published in the gazette. The Government have treated these two categories of lands as separate. Their classification is based upon the report made in the Revenue Board's Reference No. H. 1230/30-4, dated 11th December 1930. In paragraph 2 of this reference the Board has distributed the irrigated area in the Kistna Eastern delta under six classes of which items (iv) and (v) have been treated as " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands. The Board has made certain recommendations regarding these and the Government have followed the same classification in paragraph 2 of their order. It must be stated at the very outset that this differentiation between " precarious wet " and " tail-end " lands is a distinction without a difference. The Revenue Board's reference refers to the recommendations made by the Superintending Engineer in his letter No. 388 I., dated 3rd September 1930, but if this letter is carefully perused it will be seen that except in paragraph 2 of the letter where a reference is made to the " tail-end " lands all the further references are only to " precarious wet " or to lands under " conditional permission " as they were called in the Kistna Eastern delta. This aspect of the case has been overlooked by the Board and this has led to the present call for a separate list of " tail-end " lands as distinguished from " precarious wet " lands. Below are given the several references to the terms " tail-end " or " precarious wet " in the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 3rd September 1930, and in the Board's reference dated 11th December 1930.

2. *Superintending Engineer's letter.*—In paragraph 2, the Superintending Engineer started with a reference to G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, which was the earlier of the two Government Orders referred to in this paragraph and stated that it referred to irrigation of tail-end lands cultivated with paddy by means of drainage water in the delta taluks. In the second Government Order reference is made to " precarious wet " lands, i.e., low lands subject to involuntary flow and which were allowed to be cultivated wet at the risk of the owners. In the same paragraph, the Superintending Engineer has referred to the lands referred to in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, as the cultivation of wet lands beyond the zone of the recognized wet ayacut. Immediately afterwards he has also added that " If we examine any block of precarious wet lands we will find that practically every field has got a bund." The prohibition against the formation of a bund is mentioned in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921. This itself will show that so far as the Public Works Department are concerned, there was no distinction between " tail-end " and " precarious wet " lands. It may incidentally be mentioned that in G.O. No. 11 I., dated 6th January 1922, the previous G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, has been read and as such we may take it that the term " precarious wet " used in the Irrigation Government Order was intended to describe the same class of lands as had been dealt with in the Revenue Government Order.

3. In paragraph 9 of his letter, the Superintending Engineer has referred in addition to the regular ayacut and the suspense lists to " precarious wet " and " unauthorized." " Tail-end " lands have not been taken as a separate classification. In paragraph 12, the Superintending Engineer has stated, " Such extension lists as lie on the outskirts of the wet ayacut, I would not bring under the regular ayacut. They may take their chance as precarious wet lands." From the description given, these lands would be the same as tail-end lands, lands on the outskirts of the existing ayacut and even that the Superintending Engineer has treated only as " precarious wet." In paragraph 13, he has also referred only to unauthorized and precarious wet lands and has stated that " The lands classed as precarious wet are at least in the lower reaches of the delta and on the lower side of the authorized zones of irrigation." This would naturally mean that these are what are otherwise called as tail-end lands. In paragraph 15, he has given the area of " precarious wet " or " lands with conditional permission." Coming next to the note prepared by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division, appended to this letter of the Superintending Engineer, it will be observed that similarly except for a solitary reference in paragraph 2 of the note to the tail-end lands as mentioned in G.O. No. 988, Revenue, dated 3rd May 1921, there is no further reference to tail-end lands and all the further references are to precarious wet lands or low lands subject to involuntary flow. In paragraph 3, the Executive Engineer speaks of precarious wet or low lands subject to involuntary flow. In paragraph 4, he speaks of involuntary flow lands. In paragraph 6 (*a*), he states: " The wastage thus minimized flow involuntarily beyond the ayacut limit." This would mean that the precarious wet land is beyond the ayacut limit. In paragraph 9, he refers to 4,500 acres fit for being kept in the precarious wet list outside the ayacut limit. In paragraph 10, he classifies the total area irrigated with permission under " wet as per old list," " new inclusions under wet " and " precarious wet." In paragraph 11, he mentions that, in selecting the lands for inclusion under precarious wet, the criterion observed was that the lands adjoining sanctioned wet for which the supply is somewhat uncertain in years of subnormal rainfall or which are subject to submersion in years of abnormal rainfall but receive involuntary flow from the wet lands above and are, therefore, unfit for dry cultivation or somewhat remote from sources, were selected for inclusion in precarious wet list. These

would normally be irrigated by means of rain-water, drainage-water from the fields above or surplus water, if any. In paragraph 18, he states: " The balance of 3,100 acres represents the cultivation by involuntary flow and these lands are situated at the tail-ends of channels." In paragraph 19, he refers to excess supply water flowing over and beyond the wet ayacut as involuntary flow. In paragraph 20, he states: " Lands fit for wet cultivation and which lie at the tail-ends of channels and beyond the sanctioned wet ayacut may be cultivated with wet crop by a timely supply, the extent of such precarious wet depending upon the fringe of the wet ayacut." Here, too, it will be seen that he treats tail-end lands as equivalent to precarious wet. These quotations are enough, it is believed, to show that so far as the Public Works Department was concerned, there was no distinction between precarious wet or tail-end lands. In the normal course the precarious wet lands will be only tail-end lands.

4. In the Board's reference, dated 11th December 1930, however, it seems to have made a distinction between precarious wet and tail-end lands just because there were two separate Government Orders, one in the Revenue Department, dated 3rd May 1921, dealing with tail-end lands and the other in the Public Works Department, dated 6th January 1922, dealing with the precarious wet. In paragraph 2 of its reference, the Board states that " Lands in the midst of the ayacut and lower in level than the surrounding included fields which are irrigated only by involuntary flow and percolation are classed as precarious wet." It may be mentioned that with the principles of inclusion adopted in the localization of 1920–21 in the Kistna Eastern delta lands lower in level than the surrounding included fields would naturally have been brought under the regular ayacut as they wanted to proceed as far as possible on straight line boundaries except where the lands were unduly high. Having premised as above, the Board goes on to observe in paragraph 4 of its reference that " The inclusion of these precarious wet lands which lie within the wet ayacut or on the fringe of the ayacut was specially avoided in 1921, presumably because their inclusion in the regular ayacut would result in the ultimate ayacut being exceeded." If such lands were within the wet ayacut, the first right for inclusion would vest in them instead of in lands lying outside the then existing wet ayacut and which were treated as included lands by the localization party subject to payment of inclusion fees. Reference may also be made to another unfortunate introduction of new words which may lead to difficulties later on. In the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 5 of the Board's reference, it states " Tail-end lands have been allowed irrigation from drainage sources for nearly a decade whenever possible." The reference to " drainage sources " is an unfortunate one. All the previous correspondence would show only that the lands were irrigated by such drainage flow as may be available from the upper lands bordering these precarious wet lands but not to the fact that the lands were allowed irrigation from what we would call " drainage sources," that is, by taking water from regular drains. The Superintending Engineer would like this point to be clearly understood so that any chance of people asking for irrigation from regular drains may be minimized.

5. The distinction thus made by the Revenue Board between tail-end and precarious wet lands has been followed by Government in their Order No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. But even there, the wording adopted would show that there is not any real difference between these two. In paragraph 5 of the Government Order, Government refer to " precarious wet lands, i.e., how lands at tail-end of channels subject to involuntary flow from the delta." In paragraph 6, they refer to the category of " tail-end lands, i.e., lands lying at the end of irrigation channels." Thus it will be seen that there is practically no difference between the two as practically the same terms are adopted, " tail-end of channels " in one case and " end of irrigation channels " in the other. If this principle is understood, namely, that precarious wet and tail-end lands meant the same thing, we can follow easily the procedure adopted in Kistna Eastern division. The Kistna Eastern division has evidently published a list of " precarious wet lands as tail-end lands or as it was called in the Kistna Eastern delta " list of lands with conditional permission." This is what the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, referred to in his No. 1824-M., dated 13th December 1932, to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division. In defining these lands, however, he refers to them as liable to involuntary flow from drains or adjacent irrigated lands and, therefore, unfit for raising dry crops thereon. Precarious wet land is defined as " low lands subject to involuntary flow from the delta." Thus the two terms are practically the same and in fact the list of tail-end lands published is simply the list of conditional permission lands which lands were spoken of as " precarious wet " in the Kistna Western delta. The Board in its reference, dated 3rd November 1932, states that a list of tail-end lands in the Eastern delta was published in March last and states incidentally that there are no " precarious wet lands " in that delta. Of course, the term " precarious wet " was not used in that delta but the whole gist of the Superintending Engineer's letter, dated 3rd September 1930, printed in G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, refers to Kistna Eastern delta and therein he has mentioned the term " precarious wet " so very often and also pointed out at one place that what he called " precarious wet " was simply lands with conditional permission as was termed in the Kistna Eastern delta.

6. The above will show the Executive Engineer that after all there is no distinction between precarious wet and tail-end land. But as Government have ordered the publication of the two lists, we may see if any distinction can be defined between these two classes. The Executive Engineer has stated that after consultation with the late Superintending Engineer a certain classification was proposed, namely, the tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta should be classed as precarious wet and tail-end lands in the lower reaches of the delta should be classed as tail-end lands and that, for the latter class, neither irrigation nor drainage

facilities have to be provided as stated in paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931. Of course, the Superintending Engineer has, in a way, tried to follow the instructions given in paragraph 6 of the Government Order, but the Executive Engineer will find that his definition of precarious wet land, namely, tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta is again opposed to the instructions given by Government in paragraph 5 of the Government Order, where they state that the concession for precarious wet lands will not be extended to land in the higher reaches of the delta. It will thus be seen that the classification as suggested by Mr. Sankara Ayyar, though agreeing with paragraph 6, clashes with the instructions in paragraph 5 of the Government Order. All this difficulty is due to the fact that after all there is no real difference between tail-end and precarious wet lands. If at all, there is to be a distinction, the Superintending Engineer would put it the other way. The tail-end lands in the lower reaches or adjoining drains which are liable to submersion from swamps or overflow of drains, etc., may be treated as " precarious wet " while the tail-end lands in the higher reaches of the delta which are not liable to such involuntary submersion by overflow of drains but receive drainage or surplus water from the regular ayacut lands higher up may be treated as " tail-end lands."

7. The Executive Engineer may communicate a copy of this letter to the Collector and in consultation with him publish a single list of lands as precarious wet in addition to the lists of precarious wet lands which have been already published. This list will include the lands which have now been treated by him as tail-end lands.

II

Reference from the Irrigation Development Board, No. I.D.B. 60/34-1, dated 19th February 1934.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SOUTER, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
President.

Read—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.

Reference—*No. I.D.B. 60/34-1, dated 19th February* 1934.

At its meeting of the 14th February 1934, the Irrigation Development Board considered the report of the special officers on the localization of the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta and the proposals of the Board of Revenue thereon. It supports the recommendations of the Board of Revenue *in toto*.

M. K. VELLODI,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department.

III

Memorandum No. 3705-B/34-1, Revenue, dated 5th October 1934.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension of ayacut—Localization—Special officer's report. *Reference*.—From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.]

Under G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, lands proposed for inclusion in the ayacut of the Godavari and Kistna deltas should be transferred to wet provisionally on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee on the understanding that if the other instalments are not paid regularly the land will be retransferred to dry. The Board of Revenue is requested to report which revenue authority should be authorized to sanction the transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee and which revenue authority should be authorized to sanction the retransfer to dry for failure to continue the payment of further instalments of inclusion fees or for breach of any other condition such as failure to lower the level of the land within the prescribed period.

J. A. THORNE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

IV

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 15th November 1934, No. H. 4438/33-7.

C. F. BRACKENBURY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

Government Memorandum No. 3705-B/34-1, Revenue, dated the 5th October 1934.

(ii)

Letter from C. K. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Godavari, dated Ellore, the 3rd November 1934, No. L. Dis. 4786/34.

[Irrigation—Kistna and Godavari deltas—Included dry lands—Transfer to wet—Practice—Report submitted. *Reference*.—Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-5, dated 19th October 1934.]

According to the practice now obtaining in this district the Tahsildars submit proposals to the Collector in the prescribed form for the transfer of ryotwari dry lands to wet, on payment of the first instalment of inclusion fee, after consulting the Public Works Department, in regard to the source of irrigation to be assigned in each case. The Collector sanctions the transfer from dry to wet in these cases, and communicates a copy of his order to the Executive Engineer, and the Tahsildar concerned. The Tahsildar will then get the necessary changes effected in the village and taluk accounts under proper attestation quoting the Collector's order as authority.

In regard to inam and zamindari lands included in the ayacut on payment of inclusion fee, there is no question of transfer from dry to wet as the original classification in their case does not change. In the case of these lands, the Tahsildars will ascertain the source of irrigation from the Public Works Department and note it in the remarks column of the Resettlement Register. In the case of inam lands they also calculate the settlement wet assessment for the purpose of calculating cesses and note it in the remarks column of the Resettlement Register along with the source of irrigation.

2. Cases of retransfer from wet to dry for failure to pay the further instalments of inclusion fee have not yet arisen. In these cases also the sanction of the Collector will be obtained by the Tahsildars for their retransfer to dry.

3. According to the note under clause (7) of Board's Standing Order No. 1, paragraph 1, Collectors only are authorized to sanction during the term of a settlement, transfers of ryotwari lands from dry to wet and vice versa. The practice in this district is in accordance with this rule.

(iii)

Letter from I. M. FRASER, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 31st October 1934, No. D. Dis. 8128/34.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Extension ayacut—Localization—Payment of inclusion fees and transfer of lands—Procedure. *Reference*.—Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-5, dated 19th October 1934.]

Subsequent to G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 17th December 1932, inclusion fees have not been received in respect of any land in this district, and the fees will not also be received until the orders of the Government are received on the Special officer's report, and the inclusion lists are published.

2. Under note to paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 1, it is the Collector, who is competent to transfer a land from dry to wet and vice versa. The extent of land proposed for inclusion in the Kistna Eastern delta is nearly 50,000 acres, and it may be difficult for the Collector to cope with the work of transferring all these lands to wet as soon as the first instalment is paid, and again to retransfer them to dry in cases of default of payment of the remaining instalments. I, therefore, suggest that so far as these ayacut lands are concerned divisional officers may be empowered to transfer them from dry to wet and vice versa.

Reference—*No. H. 4438/33-7, dated 15th November* 1934.

The Board begs to offer its remarks on the questions raised in the Government memorandum read above. It has consulted the Collectors of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna in the matter with special reference to the practice now obtaining in their districts. The Collectors of West Godavari and Kistna have so far submitted their replies and copies of them are enclosed.

2. Both the Collectors of West Godavari and Kistna point out that under the note to paragraph (7) of Board's Standing Order No. 1, the Collector only is competent to sanction transfers of land from dry to wet and vice versa during the currency of a settlement. The Collector of Kistna, however, suggests that, so far as the lands proposed for inclusion in the Kistna Eastern delta is concerned, the Divisional Officers may be empowered to sanction the transfers as the extent proposed for inclusion is nearly 50,000 acres. These lands are selected for inclusion in the ayacut only after local inspection by the Special officers and the Board considers that the question of their transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fees is only a matter of routine. It agrees with the Collector of Kistna and recommends that so far as the lands selected for inclusion in the Kistna and Godavari deltas are concerned the Revenue Divisional Officers may be empowered to order the transfer to wet on payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fees. It however considers that the retransfer to dry for failure to pay the subsequent instalments of the inclusion fees or for breach of any of the other conditions should only be ordered by the Collector.

3. The Board, in this connexion, invites the attention of the Government to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 10th October 1934, under the heading "Kistna Eastern Delta" and the remarks of the Collector of Kistna thereon contained in his letter No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 23rd October 1934 (copy enclosed). It requests very early orders of the Government on the proposals submitted with the Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-1, dated 31st January 1934.

M. K. VELLODI,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Cutting from the "Hindu," dated 10th October 1934.

Kistna Eastern Delta.

Sir,—With a view to bring all the lands—waste lands as well as patches of wet lands that are lying in the midst of permanent wet lands which are being cultivated unauthorizedly by the ryots and paying penal assessment to the Government—within the ambit of the Kistna Eastern delta, the Ayacut officers inspected the lands of every village in the delta and made necessary enquiries from the owners thereof. At that time the officers explained to the owners of the land that the Government would collect at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre as an inclusion fee for including their lands in the wet ayacut.

The owners of the waste lands welcomed this proposal as they felt that the lands which have been lying waste for several years would be brought under cultivation without trouble. The owners of patch lands also expressed their readiness to abide by the proposal as they would thereafter be free from paying progressive penal assessment.

It is more than an year since the inspection of lands had been completed by the Ayacut officers and every month the owners of these lands have been anxiously waiting to see the publication of their lands in the district gazette, but up to now no such lists have been published.

Last year the Government have collected at the rate of Re. 1 per acre as inducement fee from the owners of lands which have been included and irrigated by the ryots. Had the lists been published before the closure of the last kist, the poor ryot would have been able to save this Re. 1 per acre in these hard days and this would have lessened his inclusion fee to that extent.

The collection season is again fast approaching and any delay in publication of the lists will mean that the poor ryot will have to bear the burden of one more rupee per acre. In view of these hardships the Government should come to the rescue of the ryots of the Kistna Eastern delta by taking very early steps to publish the lists of lands included in the wet ayacut in the *Kistna District Gazette*.

By the non-publication of these lists last year, the Government lost several thousands of rupees by way of water-tax from the owners of some of the waste lands in the aforesaid area who manured and prepared their lands for cultivation as their lands can be watered from the existing sources without difficulty, but could not do so for fear of penal assessment, etc.

In the light of the difficulties explained above, the ryots of the Kistna Eastern delta respectfully approach the Hon'ble Sir A. Y. G. Campbell, the Irrigation and Revenue Member to the Government of Madras, through whose benevolence only the important projects such as Kistna East Bank Canal extension, the Puligadda Aqueduct, the Campbell Canal (Pedalanka Channel), the inclusion of dry lands in the wet ayacut of the whole delta and some such projects in the Kistna Western delta have been sanctioned and are now under execution and it is hoped he will kindly take interest in expediting the publication of the lists and then relieve them from their anxiety and trouble at an early date.

A correspondent.

(2)

Letter from I. M. FRASER, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, dated 23rd October 1934, No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Unauthorized irrigation—Extension—Report—Orders requested. *Reference.*—This office No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 4th August 1933, and the Board's Reference No. H. 4438/33-4, dated 21st August 1934.]

I invite the Board's attention to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 10th October 1934, under the heading "Kistna Eastern Delta." It complains of the delay made in the publication of the lists of lands selected for inclusion by the Special officers, whose report was submitted to the Board for orders with this office No. R.O.C. A-2-9423/30, dated 4th August 1933. The subject is said to be pending with the Government, and I request the Board to remind the Government as the publication of the lists is anxiously awaited by the ryots concerned.

2. I offer my remarks on one or two points raised in the article. The correspondent refers to the levy of an additional rupee per acre. This nominal penalty of Re. 1 per acre is being levied in respect of all irrigation without permission as the Special officers' proposals have not been approved finally by Government. The irrigation of all lands, not forming the regular ayacut of the delta, is treated as unauthorized. As soon as the lists are published, the levy of this nominal penalty will be discontinued, and the irrigation of such lands as do not find place in the lists will be penalized in the progressive scale prescribed in Appendix N to Board's Standing Order No. 4 (2).

3. The non-publication of the lists of lands is said to have caused loss to Government to the extent of some thousands of rupees by way of water-tax in respect of waste lands, selected for inclusion, but not brought under irrigation. The statement that all these lands can be irrigated with the existing facilities of irrigation is not correct. The extent of waste and dry lands selected for inclusion is about 15,000 acres, and the levels of most of these lands will have to be corrected, and additional sources provided before they are successfully brought under irrigation.

Order—No. 2731 I., dated 13th December 1934.

In G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, the Government laid down the general policy in regard to the further extension of irrigation in the Kistna Eastern delta, as also the principles for the inclusion in the regular ayacut of areas already under irrigation in one form or another; and in G.Os. No. 202, Revenue, dated 27th January 1932, and No. 744 I., dated 24th March 1932, they appointed a Special Deputy Collector and a Special Public Works Department Subdivisional Officer to submit, after joint inspection, detailed proposals to localize the most suitable areas for inclusion and fix the ultimate ayacut. The Board of Revenue has submitted with its remarks and recommendations the report of the Special officers together with the views of the Chief Engineer and Collector thereon. The Irrigation Development Board supports the recommendations of the Board of Revenue in full. The Government have considered the report and the recommendations of the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation thereon, and are pleased to pass the following orders:—

(1) *Included dry lands.*—The Board recommends that an area of 6,481·13 acres, which was originally selected for inclusion in 1921, but which were retained as dry as their levels had not been lowered, should now be included owing to their situation in the midst of wet lands and to their being commandable by direct flow, and that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, should be modified so as finally to exclude only 1,836·05 acres (8,317·18 acres, the extent selected for inclusion in 1921, minus 6,481·13 acres, the area now proposed for inclusion). The Government accept the recommendation and direct that G.O. No. 24, Revenue, dated 5th January 1932, be modified accordingly.

(2) *Lands included in the suspense and extension lists.*—The Government accept the Board's recommendation to include the total extent of 3,934·08 acres under these two classes subject to the condition that the levels of high level lands are lowered.

(3) *Precarious wet lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission.*—Out of the total extent of 15,128·88 acres under this head, the Board of Revenue recommends the exclusion of 2,116·28 acres, which are uncommandable and the inclusion of 7,536·82 acres in the ayacut. It is proposed that the remaining extent of 5,475·78 acres should be kept as dry and outside the ayacut, and that its irrigation should be permitted when, after meeting the requirements of the ayacut, water is still available, i.e., after 25th July. The Chief Engineer is, however, against fixing any time-limit with regard to these two classes of lands as he considers that in practice, each source will get its due share of supply as the water passes along the channel, and the balance only will reach the tail-end where almost all the precarious wet lands lie. The Government accept the Board's recommendation as modified by the Chief Engineer, i.e., without the time-limit.

The Government also approve the suggestions of the Board of Revenue that the lands subject to involuntary flow at the tail-end should be classified as "tail-end involuntary flow lands," that the high level lands at the higher reaches not easily

commandable should be classified as "lands irrigated with conditional permission," and that the extent of 5,475·78 acres excluded from the ayacut should be allocated under these two classes.

The Government observe, in this connexion, that the first sentence in the sub-paragraph under paragraph 5 on page 18 of G.O. No. 954 I., dated 8th April 1931, gives the erroneous impression that irrigation from regular drains is being permitted in certain cases. This is not the case, and the Government desire to make it clear that irrigation from drains should be prohibited altogether.

(4) *Eksal lands.*—(Dry lands for which water applications are submitted year after year and accepted or rejected according to supply conditions.) The recommendation that out of the total extent of 2,833·50 acres in this category, 1,236·77 acres may be included in the regular ayacut, the remaining 1,596·73 acres being excluded as lying outside the periphery of the ayacut, is approved.

(5) *Unauthorized irrigation.*—An area of 14,062·59 acres is proposed for inclusion in the ayacut out of 18,895·07 acres. The actual exclusion is however only 641·34 acres, the remaining extent (4,191·14 acres) having been included in the 7,536·82 acres or 5,475·78 mentioned in item (3) above. The Government accept the proposal.

(6) *Dry and assessed wastes.*—The inclusion of an extent of 14,932·48 acres made up of 3,875·66 acres of long crop and 11,056·82 of short crop, in the ayacut is approved. It is presumed that assessed waste lands in ryotwari villages will be transferred to wet and sold, no separate inclusion fee being levied.

(7) *Porambokes.*—The Board of Revenue recommends the inclusion of 901·37 acres (799·14 acres of long crop and 102·23 of short crop) in the ayacut. This is approved. Such lands in ryotwari villages should be transferred to assessed waste and sold as wet, no separate inclusion fee being levied.

(8) *Lands in the proprietary village of Jinjeru, Bandar taluk.*—It is reported that an extent of 129·25 acres in this village is fit for inclusion in the ayacut, that the inclusion will necessitate a change in the turn system of distribution of water obtaining in the village, and that until the two proprietors concerned come to an agreement in the matter it is not possible to include this exent in the ayacut. The Special Officers suggest, and the Board of Revenue recommends, that 129 acres may be reserved for inclusion in the ayacut at a future date. The Government approve the proposal.

(9) *Collair lands.*—The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the levy of inclusion fees on the lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut (viz., 4,666·47 acres in the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district and 724·18 acres in the Ellore taluk of West Godavari district) should be waived in full as they are liable to submersion. They consider it unnecessary to adopt the Superintending Engineer's suggestion that there should be a grant-in-aid from the Labour department to the Irrigation department representing the value of this concession.

(10) *Ultimate ayacut.*—As a result of the inclusions and exclusions now sanctioned the irrigable ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta will, as proposed by the Board of Revenue, be fixed at 580,000 acres, in supersession of the orders in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1043 I., dated 27th March 1929. The question of raising it to 600,000 acres should be examined by the Irrigation Development Board in 1939–40 (or earlier if the Irrigation Development Board thinks fit) if the working of the present localization proposals establishes that supplies will be available for further extensions.

2. With reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Special Officer's report about mamul wet areas and the lands localized in Pullapadu village, the Government presume that the localization has been accepted by the persons concerned in each case. The Board of Revenue is requested to report if the presumption is correct.

3. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that it is sufficient if a Supervisor is appointed for eight months for the present for the investigation of the first ten channels referred to in paragraph 9 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 150-S.E., dated 12th May 1933, and that the other channels may be taken up for investigation after two or three years when experience has been gained of the working of the present localization proposals. They accordingly sanction the employment of a Supervisor and a peon, for eight months, for the investigation of the first ten channels only.

4. The Government accept the recommendation of the Special Officers, which is supported by the Board of Revenue that, the time within which ryots should lower their high level lands included in the ayacut to the level of the adjoining wet lands be fixed at five years.

5. The Collector and the Superintending Engineer suggest a reconsideration of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932, in regard to the levy of inclusion fees on the proprietary lands included in the Vempad Project in order to secure uniformity of treatment with the proprietary lands under the Kistna East Bank Canal scheme (G.O. No. 231 I., dated 27th January 1933). The Board however considers that there is no adequate justification for the revision of the orders in G.O. No. 1449 I., dated 7th July 1932. The Government agree with the Board.

6. The proposals of the Board of Revenue to levy enhanced water-cess in the progressive scale for unauthorized irrigation of lands not included in the localization and to waive the penalty of Re. 1 per acre for the irrigation of lands covered by localization till the inclusion fees are paid, are approved.

7. The draft notification submitted by the Board of Revenue for the irrigation of the lands included in the ayacut with reference to the foregoing proposals is approved as amended, and is annexed to this order. The Board is requested to instruct the Collector to publish it in the district gazette for general information.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

N. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).
,, Irrigation Development Board.
,, Accountant-General, through Finance Department.
,, Finance Department.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Public Department.

ANNEXURE.

Lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta under the localization proposals of 1933–34.

Six-feet shutters were installed at the Bezwada anicut across the Kistna in 1925 and their effect was watched between 1925 and 1928. It was found that owing to the increased supply received, it was possible to increase the ayacut considerably, that in fact, the ayacut had been increasing in an unregulated and haphazard manner, that if this state of things went unchecked, it would affect the programme of future extensions in the delta, and that in order to systematize the development of irrigation, the formulation of new schemes of irrigation and the localization and determination of the irrigable ayacut were necessary. Accordingly in 1929 a special Public Works division was constituted to work out new schemes of irrigation. The Vempad project which had been ready for execution even before the special division was constituted is now in operation. It has brought nearly 5,000 acres of short-crop area into the ayacut. The East Bank Canal scheme is likely to bring 42,000 acres into the ayacut besides taking over the Divi ayacut of 42,000 acres which is now irrigated by pumping. The Peddalanka channel scheme will bring a new extent of over 13,000 acres into the ayacut. Besides these areas an extent of 49,214 acres (including the Vempad area and a part of the Peddalanka channel area) has been localized by a special Public Works Department and Revenue staff for inclusion in the regular ayacut of the delta, the area having been under irrigation for a long time under one or other of the different categories such as 'irrigated dry,' 'extension list,' 'suspense list,' precarious wet,' 'conditional wet,' 'Ekasi,' 'unauthorized irrigation' or 'wastes at the disposal of Government' and 'porambokes' not required for communal purposes fit for inclusion on account of their commandability. By the inclusion of these areas it is possible to increase the irrigable ayacut of the delta from the present figure of 455,300 acres to 580,000 acres as shown below:

Description.	Long crop.	Middling variety.	Short crop.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1 Present registered wet	403,105·25	..	30,893·36	433,998·61
2 Lands selected for inclusion in 1921 but still kept as dry	6,218·62	..	262·51	6,481·13
3 Lands included in suspense and extension lists	2,448·91	..	1,485·17	3,934·08
4 Tail-end and involuntary flow lands and lands irrigated with conditional permission ..	2,658·62	..	4,878·20	7,536·82
5 Eksal lands	833·23	..	403·54	1,236·77
6 Lands hitherto under unauthorized irrigation.	5,088·70	..	8,979·89	14,062·59
7 Dry and assessed waste	3,875·66	..	11,056·82	14,932·48
8 Poramboke not required for communal purposes	799·14	..	102·23	901·37
9 Lands reserved in Jinjeru village	129·25	..	..	129·25
10 East Bank Canal area	..	..	42,000·00	42,000·00
11 Divi area	..	42,000·00	..	42,000·00
12 Pedalanka channel	..	..	11,794·00	11,794·00
				579,007·10 or roundly 580,000

Lists of lands thus selected for inclusion in the wet ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta under the categories (2) to (9) mentioned above are annexed and will be given canal water for irrigation subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The fields where high should be lowered to the level of the adjacent authorized wet lands so as to be commandable without resort to new cross-bunds across field channels, or other unauthorized means. A period of five years will be allowed for such lowering in level. Should, however, the parties fail to lower the level before the expiry of the period specified, the lands will be transferred to dry under the orders of the Collector without any further notice to the party, and the inclusion fee paid, if any, for the lands will be forfeited to the Government.

(2) The individuals in enjoyment of the respective fields should pay to the nearest sub-treasury the inclusion fee laid down on the basis of the areas in their enjoyment and should provide themselves with the receipts of the sub-treasury officers. Inclusion fees may be paid in full in one instalment or piecemeal in five equal annual instalments. If the fees are paid in instalments, the first instalment should be paid within three months from the date of publication of this notification. The remaining instalments should be paid in the next four faslis along with the last kist of each fasli.

(3) They should then submit water applications in duplicate for the fields in their enjoyment together with the treasury receipts to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, before *

Water applications supported by the treasury receipts for the full amount of inclusion fee will be approved if condition (1) above is satisfied and a definite irrigation source assigned to the land. The land will then be transferred to 'wet' under the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer. In the case of lands where inclusion fees are proposed to be paid in instalments, water applications in duplicate along with the treasury receipts may be sent. The Executive Engineer will approve the applications subject to the payment of the inclusion fee in full and assign a definite source. On payment of the first instalment of the inclusion fee, the land will be provisionally transferred to 'wet' under the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer. If one or more instalments are paid and the party discontinues further payment, the lands will be retransferred under the orders of the Collector to dry without any notice to the party and the fee already paid will be forfeited to the Government.

(4) All owners of selected lands whose water applications are approved finally and who have satisfied the condition about lowering of level may cultivate their lands as wet from the date of approval.

(5) The counterfoils of water applications accepted by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, will be forwarded to the Tahsildars concerned for bringing the village accounts, etc., up to date.

(6) In the case of assessed waste lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut, action will be taken by the Tahsildars concerned for assignment according to such rules as may have been prescribed.

(7) Lists of lands proposed to be included in the wet ayacut of the delta and classed as short crop area are published separately and these are subject to the same inclusion conditions as above. For these lands the initial supply will be given along with other lands on the reopening of the canals as far as levels will permit but supply towards the end will be cut off by the 10th November.

---

* To be filled in before publication in the District Gazette.