

(1) Number of pages 14
 (2) Date of repair 15-8-12
 (3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

GO. No.	<u>282</u>	Page	<u>15</u>
12-10			
Dated	<u>15-8-12</u>		

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
1st February 1864.*

No. 13. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department :—

Transferring Proceedings of the Board of Revenue making }
certain observations on the Nellore Collector's letter regard- } (Here enter 20th January 1864, No. 120.)
ing the results of the Pennair Amient works.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 1st February 1864, No. 333.

Ordered to be recorded, with reference to the previous Order in this Department under date the 9th January 1864, No. 82.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division.

„ Revenue Department.

„ Board of Revenue.

„ Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Recd. 2nd January

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 4th January 1864.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to Government, R. D., dated 7th December 1863, No. 31A.

I do myself the honor to submit direct the information called for in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 24th ultimo, received on the 5th instant; so that the information required on the results of the Pennair Anikut at Nellore for 1862-63 may be laid before Government at one and the same time; whilst a duplicate will be submitted in due course for the consideration and orders of the Board.

2. In paragraph 5 the Board require an Abstract Statement that should distinguish in the gross, the area occupied before and since the construction of the Anikut under tanks and channels connected with it, and the area, if any, directly irrigated from new channels; and this abstract if required I will hereafter endeavour to prepare; but now do myself the honor to submit approximately.

Gross approximate area occupied and irrigated before the Anikut was built.	Gross area occupied and irrigated since the Anikut was built.			Increase.
	Under Tanks and Channels connected with it.	Under new Channels.	Total.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
21,928	32,874	...	32,874	10,946

3. Taking the area occupied and irrigated last year as the required area "since the construction of the Anikut," I have calculated the area occupied and irrigated "before its construction" with reference to the average rate per acre as shown by last year's accounts, which we have in detail; and thus stated, approximately it will be observed, an increase is shown in the general gross area of 11,000 acres or 50 per cent; and the area irrigated from "New channels" is left blank.

4. The channels have been so much improved that all might be entered as "New." But strictly speaking we are dealing with an old system of irrigation; and as regards the classification required there is no area I could properly enter as "directly irrigated from new channels."

5. As regards the Nellore Tank I have the honor to state that this reservoir has been included not with reference to its present "Ayacut," or area of irrigation, but with reference to the part it is required to play in the Anikut scheme. As brought to the notice of Government,

Nos. 37 and 49, dated respectively the 17th November and 22nd December 1862.

in the letters noted marginally, our area of direct irrigation is very limited. In 1862-63 it was only 3,000 acres out of 32,000. With a

precarious river like the Pennair not an acre of this limited area would be safe were there not adjacent tanks to fall back upon. And what the lower reservoirs do for direct irrigation further off the Nellore tank must do for the direct irrigation in the upper portion of the Delta. I am now allowing land to be taken up for direct irrigation on the strength of having the Nellore tank to fall back upon when the river fails us. And situated as it is we could not well have a more valuable reservoir either for the purposes indicated, or the general strengthening of the Anikut scheme. The whole of the waste water is either received by the Sarvapalli Channel, or passed to other Anikut works. The whole of the used water is received either by the Jouru Koduru, Krishnapatnam, or Sarvapalli Channels. And thus closely connected if we had not direct irrigation from both sources mixed up in many villages I do not think any general results could be given for the Anikut with propriety that excluded from the calculations the Nellore tank and its expenditure.

Done by 2nd January

6. In paragraph 8 the Board observe that they find no information to show how far the increase apparent in the average revenue from 1856-57 to 1860-61 and in 1861-62 is due to the Anikut; and on this point I beg to state that there had been none given. As shown in the last page of Statement No. 3 whilst the revenue from direct irrigation from the channels in 1861-62 was Rupees 11,616; under the tanks it was Rupees 93,469; and of this amount, if any, how much was due to the obstructions caused in the river

	Rs.	
Anikut	3,18,860	in the course of constructing the Anikut and
Subsidiary works	1,41,205	how much to the repairs executed on the
Subsidiary reservoirs	2,09,155	reservoirs to the extent of Rupees 2,09,155
Total...	6,69,220	

I am unable to distinguish or submit for the information of the Board. I believe that the Anikut had an effect; but that it is not possible or worth our while to distinguish it.

7. In paragraph 6 the Board observe that they nowhere find I was ever called on to submit any Statements of expenditure or any such comparison as I have instituted. And in paragraph 9 the Board observe it is impossible to ascertain from my figures the expenditure on the Anikut and its subsidiary works, or how far the increase of revenue affords a fair return for that expenditure—apparently blaming me in this 2nd paragraph for not having been sufficiently explicit on a point they do not find I was required to touch upon. In Statement No. 1, however, in the column of Remarks, I have given the required figures and stated total cost on the Anikut to be Rupees 3,18,860 as shown by the accounts of this office. Including the subsidiary works and reservoirs I have similarly shown the total cost to be Rupees 6,69,220. And as the results of this expenditure I have shown in my letter of the Letter to Board 27th July 1863 No. 238 paragraph 10.

27th July last that the first year the Anikut came fairly into play on a revenue for some time rising there had been a sudden rise of 18 per cent and a return on the expenditure of 6½ per cent; and in my letter of the 29th August similarly I have shown* that for so much of the Delta as our works were sufficiently advanced in to allow of the comparison being fairly made on the expenditure the gross returns might be considered 10 per cent, which I observed could be further taken as a rough indication of the results to be expected in the current year when the Krishnapatnam and Sarvapalli Channels shall have come fairly into play—results which I trust the Government will consider satisfactory and a “fair return” on the capital expended.

8. The Board then proceed to observe that as my calculations are directly opposed to the District Engineer’s, “it is evident one Department or the other must be persistently maintaining a “wrong course.” What the Department Public Works may be doing it is not of course for me to answer. But whether as regards the Public Works or myself I beg the Government to decide whether, on the correspondence before them, the Board are justified in making such an accusation against either the Public Works Department or myself. It is no easy matter to show the returns on an Anikut that supplements a long established system of irrigation. Any accounts that can be drawn up so as to give the required information clearer than those now furnished I shall be glad

to adopt. And in drawing up “the elaborate “Statements which the Board presume are to be “accepted as the periodical return the Secretary of State desired to receive,” I beg to state I was actuated by no “persistent” intention to “maintain a wrong course,” but draw up Statements that going fully into details might enable me to realize on a large expenditure of public capital, and form at the same time a sound basis for the report submitted and the collection and record of data for future reports.

9. In paragraph 13 the Board observe I have not stated what I propose to make the Inamdars pay for the increased advantages derived by the Anikut. And on this point I beg to refer to my report to the Board of the 21st October, No. 362, showing 20,000 acres as the area

involved, and recommending that 4,000 acres, the average area irrigated during the ten years from 1850 to 1860, should be taken as the basis, and the Inamdars as a rule made to pay for all they irrigated in excess.

10. What the Inamdars should be charged that I proposed to make as far as possible a matter of agreement with reference to any proposals I might receive from the Inamdars after the Board’s Orders had been passed on the question of area. But for this purpose either the Godavery rate, or the Kurnool rate could be adopted as our standard, and if thought fit, without further reference to private arrangements. The Kurnool rate, I must add, being in my opinion none too much.

11. In prescribing for myself “a minimum assessment of Rupees 4, annas 8 per acre,” for the ordinary assessed lands as observed by the Board, I have been guided by what I found the mark-table value of water. No special minimum was fixed. But I found Rupees 6 an acre consolidated assessment was eagerly taken up; and keeping to the prescribed rates in each village I have endeavoured to give over the land applied for as much as possible at this rate of Rupees 6 an acre—the water rate in each case being the difference between this consolidated rate and what the land would be assessed at if assessed for “dry” cultivation.

12. Under Section 40, Regulation II of 1803 referred to by the Board, a Collector is prohibited from increasing the rate of “Waram” without the permission of the Board. But this is I presume where the “Waram” has been already fixed on the land. And to fix a “Waram,” or in this case, an assessment after an Anikut has been built with reference to what had been fixed on adjacent land before would be to build a palace by a hovel, and charge the same rent for both.

13. And having now submitted in detail such information as is in my power in respect to the points commented on by the Board, I beg to refer briefly to Colonel Anderson’s letter of the 25th October, No. 346, to the Board. Copies sent. the 8th October to which I deferred replying, as I informed the Board* in my letter of the 25th October, till he should have seen my reports.

14. Colonel Anderson it will be observed in reality agrees with me as to when the effects of the present Anikut must be looked for; and the points at issue are, first, should the expenditure on the tanks or subsidiary reservoirs be considered “a normal charge against revenue;” and secondly, can the effect of the two first Anikuts be readily ascertained. As regards the first point I am of opinion that it is not a question of whether the expenditure would have been the same, or nearly the same, whether the Anikut had been constructed or not; but whether the revenue under those reservoirs can be taken credit for for the Anikut and this expenditure ignored; and looking to the magnitude of the expenditure and the results that have followed similar expenditure elsewhere I am of opinion it cannot. Whilst as regards the second of these two points and the possibility of distinguishing Anikuts, here again, as I have already said with reference to the total expenditure all I can say is, if a distinction can be drawn between the results of the money spent on the Anikut and the money spent on the reservoirs I am at fault as to the mode to be pursued; but shall be ready to follow it if pointed out.

15. So far as I am aware the instructions forwarded by the Government of India through the Accountant General refer to *New works*; they do not take into their scope the case of new works blended with old and *depending* on the old works for their development.

16. The Nellore tank a further point raised by Colonel Anderson I have already explained has been incorporated with reference to its use as a reservoir to supplement Anikut irrigation, as one of the works on which Anikut irrigation from the Pennair must depend. And as regards the question asked by Colonel Anderson in the 4th paragraph of his letter, “how is it possible the first Anikut commenced in 1851-53 could have had any influence on irrigation works for the three previous years,” it is only necessary here to observe that this question was asked before Colonel Anderson had seen my reports, and from these reports he will have learnt that the accounts were

dated from 1851-52 as regards revenue to afford the means of comparison, as regards expenditure to show, so far as the accounts were available, what had been of late years spent on our subsidiary reservoirs. Whether this latter object was material, and whether we can properly ignore an expenditure of Rupees 2,09,155, or not, it is for the Government to decide.

Submitted for the consideration and orders of the Board with reference to paragraph 1.
(Signed) J. W. B. DYKES, Collector.

1. Ordered that the above paper be submitted to Government with the following remarks in continuation of the Board's Proceedings dated 24th November 1863, No. 7,426, and with reference to Government Orders dated 10th and 15th December 1863, Nos. 2,249 and 2,294, Revenue Department.

2. The Board will briefly notice Mr. Dykes's further remarks as to the mode which he has adopted for estimating the returns from the Anikut works.

3. He argues that as the Nellore tank from its level commands the area irrigated from tanks and channels supplied from the Anikut, and as its waste water and the surplus water from its area of irrigation flows into these latter tanks and channels, or on to the lands watered by them, therefore it is properly to be viewed as a supplementary source of supply to the Anikut, or as a subsidiary reservoir forming part of a large system of connected irrigation works.

4. He further argues that inasmuch as the extent of irrigated cultivation now watered from the Nellore tank and system of works directly connected with the Anikut is to a very considerable extent due to expenditure that was made irrespective of the actual cost of the Anikut (as the Board understand) therefore the whole expenditure should be compared with the whole revenue in order to obtain an accurate idea of the proportion of returns to cost.

5. Colonel Anderson, on the other hand as the Board understand him, argues that as the cultivation dependent directly or indirectly on the supply from the Nellore tank, so far as that source provided an adequate supply, has not been affected by the construction of the Anikut or in connection with those works, so the expenditure on that tank and the revenue that can be traced to it should be eliminated from the calculation of results due to the Anikut; and further that such expenditure on the works that existed before the construction of the Anikut with which they are now connected as it represents the cost of ordinary repairs to maintain former revenue ought to be similarly eliminated from the calculation, the former average of revenue being of course similarly excluded from the calculation of returns.

6. The Board presume that there can be no difficulty in separating the cost of the *improvement* of these works as part of the Anikut scheme from that of their ordinary repairs, and on this assumption the Board consider that Colonel Anderson's view of the course to be adopted is the correct one. The comparison should, in the Board's opinion, include the cost of the Anikut from the first commencement, and of the improvements of the works connected with it as the source of supply, which improvements formed a necessary part of the general system of irrigation works of which the Anikut is the key. On the other side should be shown the additional revenue derived from the extension of wet cultivation under these works since the Anikut was completed, the date of completion being probably the earliest date from which results can be confidently traced to this cause. If any further additional revenue can be clearly traced to the *improvement* of the connected tanks and channels (as part of a general scheme) before the completion of the Anikut, this also should be credited to the general system of works, the cost of those improvements being already so debited.

7. Mr. Dykes's calculations do not, the Board believe, supply the data for drawing up such a comparative Statement; and although there may not be any thing actually wrong in his Statement of expenditure and income it does not, in the Board's opinion, exhibit that which the Government desire to have placed before them.

8. As regards the question of the returns to be derived from Inam lands under these works, the Board have submitted their views to Government in separate Proceedings; and it need only be said here that they consider that the same principle should guide the decision as may be adopted by Government in connection with the "Mamul Nunjah" under the Godavery and Kistna works.

9. In regard to ordinary Government land, in which case the Board remarked that "If Mr. Dykes has assessed land converted from dry to wet at a higher rate than that prescribed by the local custom for the particular class of land, he has exceeded his powers in acting without the Board's sanction," Mr. Dykes explains that he "found Rupees 6 per acre as a consolidated assessment was eagerly taken up;" and keeping to the prescribed rates in each village he endeavoured to give over the land applied for at this rate of Rupees 6 per acre, "the water rate in each case being the difference between this consolidated rate and what the land would be assessed at if assessed for dry cultivation;" and Mr. Dykes proceeds to argue that the rule in Section 40, Regulation II of 1803, to which the Board referred as prohibiting a Collector from increasing the "rates of Waram" without the sanction of the Board, is inapplicable to the present case.

10. The Board do not admit the sufficiency of this explanation, or the inapplicability of the rule in question.

11. The effect of Mr. Dykes's unauthorized proceedings must have been to place a uniform Nunjah assessment (not a uniform water rate) on lands of varying qualities; and so that the poorer the land, and the less it were capable of benefiting from irrigation, the heavier would be the tax for the newly obtained supply of water.

12. Had he maintained the usual rule, which appears to the Board to be perfectly applicable to the case and suited to its requirements, each class or recognized quality of dry land would, on being brought under the influence of the Anikut works, have been assessed with the rate appropriate for the corresponding class of Nunjah land in the District, and thus the District "rates of Waram" would not have been altered without necessity, as evidently has been done by Mr. Dykes; for the Board see no reason whatever to suppose that the established Nunjah rates in Nellore for the classes of land in question would have afforded an insufficient return to Government.

13. Mr. Dykes states in his letter of 12th August 1863, already before Government, that he has refused to give for cultivation dry land newly brought under irrigation, at the rate appropriate to it as Nunjah, under the ordinary rule, when that rate was less than Rupees 4½ per acre.

14. This proceeding was clearly unauthorized; and the Board have nothing before them to show that it was expedient.

15. There may be exceptional rates of assessment in Nellore, which will not give a fair share to Government in the case of dry land converted into wet under the Anikut irrigation; but the Board do not suppose that they can be so numerous as to require such a general rule as Mr. Dykes has prescribed for himself; and in any case he should have referred the question for decision by the Board.

16. The revision of the assessment now in progress will, it may be hoped, remove these anomalies; and the Board have little doubt that it will show Mr. Dykes's present minimum to be far too high.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to J. W. B. Dykes, Esq., Collector of Nellore.

" to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division.

Exd. R. H. Lee.

Copy in a letter to England
 9/20: February 1864 to H.

7.11. 322/64

Making certain observations on the Nellore
 Collector's letter regarding the results of Pen-
 nair Anicut works.

No. 13.

Received

reputation

Dated 4th January 1864

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No.

1864.

Department.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
 20th January 1864.*

No. 231. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th January 1864:—

Read the following letter from Collector of Nellore, dated 7th December 1863, No. 31A.
 (In Cons. 16th December 1863, No. 8,118.)

1. Ordered that the above paper be submitted to Government with the following remarks in continuation of the Board's Proceedings dated 24th November 1863, No. 7,426, and with reference to G. O. dated 10th and 15th December 1863, Nos. 2,219 and 2,294, Revenue Department.

2. The Board will briefly notice Mr. Dykes's further remarks as to the mode which he has adopted for estimating the returns from the Anicut works.

3. He argues that as the Nellore tank from its level commands the area irrigated from tanks and channels supplied from the Anicut, and as its waste water, and the surplus water from its area of irrigation flows into these latter tanks and channels, or on to the lands watered by them, therefore it is properly to be viewed as a supplementary source of supply to the Anicut or as a subsidiary reservoir forming part of a large system of connected irrigation works.

4. He further argues that inasmuch as the extent of irrigated cultivation now watered from the Nellore tank and system of works directly connected with the Anicut is to a very considerable extent due to expenditure that was made irrespective of the actual cost of the Anicut (as the Board understand) therefore the whole expenditure should be compared with the whole revenue in order to obtain an accurate idea of the proportion of return to cost.

5. Colonel Anderson on the other hand, as the Board understand him, argues that as the cultivation dependent directly or indirectly on the supply from the Nellore tank, so far as that source provided an adequate supply, has not been affected by the construction of the Anicut or in connection with those works, so the expenditure on that tank and the revenue that can be traced to it, should be eliminated from the calculation of results due to the Anicut, and further that such expenditure on the works that existed before the construction of the Anicut with which they are now connected, as it represents the cost of ordinary repairs to maintain former revenue ought to be similarly eliminated from the calculation, the former average of revenue being of course similarly excluded from the calculation of returns.

6. The Board presume that there can be no difficulty in separating the cost of the *improvement* of these works as part of the Anicut scheme, from that of their ordinary repairs, and on this assumption the Board consider that Colonel Anderson's view of the course to be adopted is the correct one.

7. The comparison should, in the Board's opinion, include the cost of the Anicuts from the first commencement and of the improvements of the works connected with it as the source of supply, which improvements found a necessary part of the general system of irrigation works of which the Anicut is the key. On the other side should be shown the additional revenue derived from the extension of wet cultivation under these works since the Anicut was completed, the late of completion being probably the earliest date from which results can be confidently traced in this case. If any further additional revenue can be clearly traced to the *improvements* of the connected tanks and channels (as part of a general scheme) before the completion of the Anicut, this also should be credited to the general system of works, the cost of those improvements being already so debited.

8. Mr. Dykes's calculations do not, the Board believe, supply the data for drawing up such a comparative Statement, and although there may not be any thing actually wrong in his statement of expenditure and income, it does not, in the Board's opinion, exhibit that which the Government desire to have placed before them.

9. As regards the question of the returns to be derived from Inam lands under these works, the Board have submitted their views to Government in separate Proceedings, and it need only be said here that they consider that the same principle should guide the decision, as may be adopted by Government in connection with the "Mamul Nunjah" under the Godavery and Kistna works.

10. In regard to ordinary Government land in which case the Board remarked that, "if Mr. Dykes has assessed land converted from dry to wet at a higher rate than that prescribed by the local custom for the particular class of land, he has exceeded his powers in acting without the Board's sanction." Mr. Dykes explains that he "found Rupees 6 per Acre as a consolidated assessment was eagerly taken up," and keeping to the prescribed rates in each village he endeavoured to give over the land applied for at this rate of Rupees 6 per Acre, "the water rate in each case being the difference between this consolidated rate and what the land would be assessed at, if assessed for dry cultivation," and Mr. Dykes proceeds to argue that the rule in Section 40, Regulation 2 of 1803, to which the Board referred as prohibiting a Collector from increasing the "rates of Warum" without the sanction of the Board, is inapplicable to the present case.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
20th January 1864.*

11. The Board do not admit the sufficiency of this explanation or the inapplicability of the rule in question.

12. The effect of Mr. Dykes's unauthorized proceedings must have been to place a uniform Nunjah assessment (not a uniform water rate) on lands of varying qualities, and so that the poorer the land and the less it were capable of benefiting from irrigation, the heavier would be the tax for the newly obtained supply of water.

13. Had he maintained the usual rule, which appears to the Board to be perfectly applicable to the case and suited to its requirements, each class or recognized quality of dry land would on being brought under the influence of the Anicut works, have been assessed with the rate appropriate for the corresponding class of Nunjah land in the District, and thus the District "rates of Warum" would not have been altered without necessity as evidently has been done by Mr. Dykes, for the Board see no reason whatever to suppose that the established Nunjah rates in Nellore for the classes of land in question would have afforded an insufficient return to Government.

14. Mr. Dykes states in his letter of 12th August 1863, already before Government, that he has refused to give for cultivation dry land newly brought under irrigation at the rate appropriate to it as Nunjah under the ordinary rule where that rate was less than Rupees 4½ per Acre. This proceeding was clearly unauthorized, and the Board have nothing before them to show that it was expedient. There may be exceptional rates of assessment in Nellore which will not give a fair share to Government in the case of dry land converted into wet, under the Anicut irrigation, but the Board do not suppose that they can be so numerous as to require such a general rule as Mr. Dykes has prescribed for himself, and in any case he should have referred the question for decision by the Board.

15. The revision of the assessment now in progress will, it may be hoped, remove these anomalies, and the Board have little doubt that it will show Mr. Dykes's present minimum to be far too high.

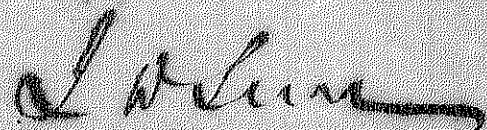
No. 232.

ORDER THEREON, 20th January 1864, No. 120.

1. Paragraphs 1 to 9 of the above Proceedings will be transferred to the Department Public Works.

2. Mr. Dykes is clearly wrong in supposing that he could act in the manner stated without the Board's sanction. The Board will call upon him to furnish the data on which his calculations of the value of water are based, and also to state whether the imposition of a separate water cess is practicable.

(True Extract.)



Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

„ Department Public Works.

with a Printed Copy of the Order

Pro-10 Dec/63 2249

Copy in a letter to England
Pro: February 1864 No. 4.

Pro-1864 Dep
Pro of Govt for July
No. 222

Pro of Govt on the
Revenue Dep

Dated 21
Received 22 } Jan 9

E. 1. No. 120

No. 13

Transferring Pro of
Board of Revenue making certain
observations on the Chellore
Collector's letter regarding the re-
sults of the Pennair Amian
works.

No. 333. Feb 2nd

No. 333 Public Works Department

Pro of the Madras Government
Under date the 1st January 1864

Read the following from
Pro of the Board of Govt in the Pro: Depart

of Rev: making certain observa-
tions on the Chellore Collector's
letter regarding the results of the
Pennair Amian works.

M. S. of 21st January 1864

Ordered to be recorded,
with reference to the
previous order in this
Department under date
the 9th January 1864,
U. 82.

W. 82

To The Supdt. Genl. & Secy. of
Revenue Department
Board of Revenue
Controller of Amian
Public Works
No. 333

Decr. 2nd February

