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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public works **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 3339	Press Mis.
597-18	
Dated 28 10 1867.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
23th October 1867.*

No. 597. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Revenue Department:—

Approving of the arrangement proposed for the
maintenance and extension of irrigation chan- } (Here enter 23rd October 1867, No. 2,492.)
nels in and through the Gudur estate in the
Kistna District.

No. 598. ORDER THEREON, 28th October 1867, No. 3,339.

IRRIGATION, No. 21.

Communicated to the Superintending
Engineer of the 2nd Division.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division.
,, Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Augustin,

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd October 1867.*

No. 450. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th July 1867, No. 4,887 :—

Read the following letter from the Collector of the Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 13th May 1867, No. 139.

1. With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1865, No. 2,410, embodying the Order of Government, relating to the Peishcush to be permanently fixed on the Gudur Purgunnah and the channels to be kept in repair by the Zemindar himself and by the Government, respectively, I have the honor to submit the following report.

2. In fixing a temporary rate of Peishcush on the restoration of the estate to the Zemindar in 1863, the actual cultivated area in Fusly 1268 was assumed as the basis; to this was to be added the full water-rate of 3 Rupees on all the lands then irrigated, and one-fourth was then deducted as the Zemindar's share, as shewn in the following table, column 3 :—

Items.	Temporary arrangement sanctioned by Government in their Order of the 23rd April 1863, No 703.	Dry assessment calculated at the rates sanctioned by Government on the cultivation, plus a water-rate of Rs. 3 per acre on the irrigated portion.	Dry assessment calculated at the rates sanctioned by Government on the cultivation, plus a water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre on the irrigated portion.	Difference of Columns 2 and 3.	Difference of Columns 2 and 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.
Total assessment on the cultivated portion dry and wet	42,695 14 0	47,551 10 0	56,368 10 0	4,857	13,673
Deduct one-fourth as the Zemindar's share.	10,673 0 0	11,888 0 0	14,092 2 6	1,215	3,418
Peishcush ..	32,022 0 0	35,663 0 0	42,276 0 0	3,641	10,255

3. This was, however, considered too high, and was reduced to the amount shewn in column 2, by adopting a lower scale of dry assessment, as proposed by Mr. Master. The temporary Peishcush was then fixed at Rupees 32,022, and it was ordered to remain at that rate until some appreciable increase in the irrigated area should render a revision necessary.

4. The Zemindar has submitted two petitions, herewith forwarded with translations, praying for a reduction of Peishcush on the following grounds :—

1st.—That water-cess on the usual wet lands should be remitted, as is the case in other Zemindaries.

2nd.—That the lands in the Gudur Purgunnah having been inundated by the sea during the cyclone of 1st November 1864, have deteriorated in fertility.

3rd.—That the lands have not been properly classified under the new Settlement; that the rates of assessment are very high; and that the present Peishcush itself is unduly heavy, when compared with the collections of the former Fuslies during the Government management.

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5. As regards the first ground, it may be stated that this point was considered by Government at the time of restoring the Zemindary, and it was decided that no exemption should be made on account of old wet lands.

6. As regards the second ground, it cannot be denied that all the villages of the Gudur Purgunnah were more or less inundated by the sea on the night of the 1st November 1864; some have, perhaps, benefited by the deposit of soil upon them, while others have been injured. Time will no doubt restore the latter, and no consideration need be given to this plea for permanent reduction.

7. With regard to the third point, the revised rates of assessment are undoubtedly very high, compared with the rates which prevailed under Government joint-rents. The average annual collections of the estate during the years of the Government management *after* the anicut water was supplied, never exceeded Rs. 30,057, as shewn below; whereas the dry assessment calculated at the rates sanctioned by Government on the cultivation, *plus* the water-rate of Rupees 4 per acre on the irrigated portion, amounted to Rupees 56,368-10-0:—

Fuslies.	Land Revenue.	Land Revenue, other items.
1265	Rs. 25,131	Rs. 26,988
1266	25,259	27,339
1267	25,972	27,732
1268	29,325	31,174
1269	27,887	29,598
1270	30,058	31,634
Total ..	1,63,632	1,74,465
Average ..	27,272	29,077

8. This results partly from an increase in the survey area of the fields, and is partly owing to an increase in the Settlement rates. The complaint against the Settlement rates is not confined to Gudur, but there is a general feeling that they are unequal throughout the district. With the present rate of prices, however, there is nothing at all prohibitory in the Settlement rates, and I see no reason for rejecting them in Gudur, more than elsewhere.

9. The Board and Government have both expressed a wish that a permanent Peishcush may be fixed on the Gudur estate. It was decided that this permanent Peishcush should include, not only the dry assessment, but the water-rate to be levied on the whole estate.

10. In my letter, dated 24th August 1861, I had the honor to report that with the Kistna works still imperfect, and with a very large area of land still uncultivated, it was impossible to fix any sum which could fairly be levied from the Zemindar at the time, and which would fairly represent the dues of Government a few years hence. The same remark is equally applicable now, as then. The Kistna works are far from complete, and there is every reason to suppose that irrigation will spread year by year in the Gudur estate.

11. The temporary Peishcush was fixed with reference to the area cultivated, wet and dry, as ascertained by survey in Fusly 1268, and with reference to the new Settlement rates as modified by Mr. Master. The areas, as per survey, differed

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widely from the old areas taken from the village accounts, as shewn below, the former being about one-third in excess of the latter:—

FUSLY 1268.					
Cultivation.					
				New Survey.	Old areas.
				Acres.	Acres.
Dry	...	...	...	6,938	4,537
Wet	...	...	...	8,817	6,672
				15,755	11,209

12. The marginal statement will shew the fluctuation in the wet cultivation of the last five years; these are given on the old areas, no regular survey of newly taken up lands having been made; it will be seen that a considerable advance in wet cultivation was made up to Fusly 1274; that in 1275, the year

after the cyclone, there was a heavy falling off, which has been partially replaced in the past season.

13. Applications for new channels have been made, and there is but little doubt that the extent watered in 1268, when the survey was made, will soon be again under cultivation. There is also every reason to suppose that irrigation will extend year by year throughout the estate, as there are 11,000 acres of waste land, almost all of which are commanded by the Kistna works, and most of which will, probably ten years hence, be cultivated with wet crops.

14. The only approach, therefore, that can now be made towards fixing a permanent Peishcush will be to take the extent of land occupied in 1268, when the survey was made, as the basis, to take the dry assessment on that, to add water-rate to the portion then classed as wet, and after deducting the Zemindar's share, to fix the Peishcush accordingly, leaving all future extension of irrigation to be dealt with as in the other Zemindaries.

15. With his letter, dated 8th June 1865, published with Board's Proceedings, No. 3,606, dated 29th June 1865, the Director of Settlement forwards two

No. 559-22. tabular statements shewing the demand upon the Zemindary lands at the rates finally fixed in the adjoining Government talooks; these rates are calculated both with a water-rate at 4 Rupees, and with a water-rate at 3 Rupees an acre, Mr. Master being doubtful which rate the Government will determine upon.

16. Three Rupees was mentioned as the water-rate in the earlier Government Proceedings; but that was only, I imagine, because 3 Rupees was the water-rate then prevailing throughout the district. I do not see any reason for not taking from the Gudur ryots the same rate as is paid in the adjoining Government villages. On all future extensions of course 4 Rupees an acre will be charged; and to charge

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some lands with 3 Rupees and others with 4 will introduce an unnecessary element of confusion. I assume, therefore, that 4 Rupees is to be the water-rate for the whole estate; the Zemindar will be entitled to collect that rate from the ryots, and the Government will exact it from the Zemindar.

17. With a 4-Rupees water-rate, the demand on the estate will amount to Rupees 56,368, as shewn below:—

	Acres.	Dry assessment. RS.
Dry	6,938	8,991
Wet	8,817	12,109
Water-rate	Total Land Assessment ..	21,100
		35,268
Deduct one-fourth	Total...	56,368
		14,092
	Remainder ..	42,276

The Peishcush then would amount to Rupees 42,276, or 10,000 more than is now paid, and which the Zemindar complains of as excessive.

18. Supposing the new Settlement and a 4-Rupees water-rate to have been introduced and accepted by the ryots *without the relinquishment of any land*, it would be perfectly just to fix the Peishcush as above. But we know that, in the adjoining Government talooks, on the introduction of the Settlement rates, very large relinquishments took place.

19. The Zemindar has not hitherto attempted to introduce a money settlement; he has in some instances continued the joint rents, and in others he still follows the sharing system. Many of the villages were much destroyed by the cyclone and almost depopulated, and he has followed the course which he has deemed best for their restoration.

20. It is desirable, however, that, in future, a system of money payments should prevail, and that the ryots of his villages should be on the same footing as regards independence as in Government villages; but to enable the Zemindar to introduce a new Settlement, he must be enabled to give his ryots the option of relinquishing their lands at will, and a larger deduction than one-fourth of the demand must, I think, be allowed him.

21. The arrangement I would propose, therefore, is as follows:—

Accept Mr. Master's rates as given above, with a water-rate at 4 Rupees on the cultivated area of Fusly 1268, as the basis of the demand, and allow the Zemindar a reduction of one-third instead of one-fourth; this will give him a revenue of... .. Rupees 56,368.

Deduct one-third
Peishcush Rupees 18,789

To this should be added a water-rate of 4 Rupees an acre, less ten per cent. for expenses of collection for every acre irrigated beyond the 8,817 classed as irrigated

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by the Survey. As, however, the new rates could not be immediately introduced, I would allow the existing Peishcush to hold good for one year more.

22. The deduction of one-third on all dry rates, as well as the water-rate of 8,817 acres, will leave the Zemindar a very large margin of profit to cover relinquishment of land and expenses of restoration.

23. To avoid the annoyance of an annual survey, I would call upon the Zemindar to furnish, yearly, an account of all land newly irrigated, and this should be carefully checked by triennial survey by Government Officers.

24. The Zemindar should be called on to furnish his Curnums with copies of the Survey Maps, which should be held as the standard in all disputes as to extended irrigation.

25. The above proposition, should it meet the approval of the Board, will, I think, provide for a fair and equitable demand now, and will give room for the expansion of irrigation with profit both to the Government and the Zemindar hereafter.

26. He will get the full benefit of the dry rates on all future extension, and the Government will get water-rate on lands which, under other circumstances, would have paid them nothing.

27. With regard to the repairing of channels, I have been in communication with both the Superintending Engineer and the Zemindar. Colonel Winscom advocates that, "whilst all main channels and main branches should be made and cleared by Government, village channels should only be dug and then handed over to the ryots, supervision being kept up by the Irrigation authorities in order that they may not be unduly enlarged, and that all field channels should both be made and repaired by the ryots."

28. The Zemindar is willing to agree to this arrangement, and it is, I think, fair and equitable for both sides. It is rather more than has been asked by other Zemindars who get larger profits from their estates, and is less than is now done for Government ryots. With regard to the latter, I think the time has now come for a similar rule to be applied to them; the rapid extension of the works will soon render it quite impossible for the Government Officers either to obtain the labor, or to supervise the work of repairing all village channels.

29. A list of channels accompanies this; those now to be classed as main channels and main branches are indicated.

30. I do not, however, by any means look upon this as a finally closed list. It is certain that many more main branches will have to be dug, or village channels will have to be enlarged into main branches, and it is not impossible that some now used as main branches may be in time abandoned and superseded by new ones.

31. I think it very necessary that the Government should retain the power of modifying this list from year to year if necessary. It should rest with the Superintending Engineer and the Collector to make the alterations when requisite, communicating the same to the Zemindar.

32. The impossibility of fixing a permanent Peishcush inclusive of water-rate will, I think, be apparent from the above. In further proof of it, I beg to enclose copy of a letter from the Superintending Engineer lately received; he shews that

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the attempt to fix a permanent demand for water would check the progress of works, not only in the Zemindary, but also in Government lands adjoining.

33. Ten years hence I have very little doubt the area under wet cultivation in this Zemindary will have doubled, and then it may be possible to fix a permanent Peishcush fair, alike to Zemindar and Government.

Translation of an Arzi submitted to T. A. N. Chase, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna District, by Rajah Bommadavara Naganna Naidu Bahadur, Zemindar of Vullur, dated 24th January 1866.

1. The Government, in consideration of the meritorious services rendered to them from the time of my grandfather, were graciously pleased to restore me the Purgunnah of Gudur, instead of a Jaghir being conferred on me. In restoring it to me, they ought to have charged the dry lands converted into wet with water-rate; but far from doing so, they increased the water cess on all the wet lands indiscriminately. The Officers of the Settlement Department, too, instead of making a regular classification of the cultivated lands, classed, as of superior quality, all lands whether impregnated with saline matter or otherwise; this caused an increase of Peishcush on the aforesaid items. This circumstance came to the notice of Government, who then fixed Rupees 32,022 as Peishcush as a temporary measure, in anticipation of a future modification.
2. The villages of this Purgunnah are situated on the sea coast. The lands thereof are, therefore, saline and panday.
3. They are not of superior quality. It is, therefore, necessary that the lands which have been under cultivation, as well as other arable lands, should be fully examined, classified, and assessed.
4. When the usual wet lands are exempted from the water-rate, it would be unjust to impose it on those lands in this Purgunnah. I, therefore, request your honor will be pleased to exempt them from the water-cess, to have the lands regularly classed, and to fix a fair amount of Peishcush, so that no disputes of any kind may in future arise.

Please to consider this.

28th January 1866.

(Signed) RAJAH NAGANNA NAIDU BAHADUR,
Zemindar.

(True Translation)

(Signed) G. THORNHILL,
Collector.

Translation of an Arzi submitted to G. Thornhill, Esq., Collector, Kistna District, by Rajah Bommadavara Naganna Naidu Bahadur, Zemindar of Germudu Samut Vullur, Mootah Vasantavada, &c., dated 28th August 1866.

1. My prayers to Government were to the effect that they would be graciously pleased to confer on me a suitable Jaghir in consideration of the meritorious services rendered to them since the time of my grandfather on the occasions of wars in the countries conquered by Government, and to restore me the Purgunnah of Gudur which was unjustly taken from me.
- With respect to these prayers, the Purgunnah of Gudur belonging to me was restored, instead of a Jaghir being granted.
- The Peishcush formerly fixed on this estate was Rupees 26,600, of which Rupees 2,600-9-0, being the Peishcush on the villages subsequently transferred (from the estate) being deducted, the remainder was Rupees 23,991, which ought to have been fixed as Peishcush; but it was not done so. The officials of the Settlement Department in surveying the lands fit for cultivation measured the

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saline soils, poramboke lands, &c., and fixed increased rates of classification by which the shists were augmented. The Government hearing of this circumstance, fixed the Peishcush at Rupees 32,022 as a temporary measure, in anticipation of modifying it in future.

2. The villages of this Purgunnah are situated close to the Bander town. Even the lands which have been cultivated are composed of sea-coast sand, but not rich ones. Therefore the lands which have been cultivated, as well as those fit for tillage, should be examined by the authorities, duly classified and assessed according to fair rates.

It would be unfair to impose the shist with reference to the cultivation return of a single year, Fusly 1268, when the cultivation appears to have been increased.

3. The Government exempted the usual wet lands from the water-cess. If dry lands are brought under wet cultivation, it would be just to receive water-tax agreeably to the orders of Government. To fix the Peishcush adding to it the water-rate on account of the usual wet lands also, is of course unjust.

4. When the Zemindary estates of Nedadavole and Muckteal Vuntoo were under Government, the Settlement Department surveyed the lands and fixed shists thereon; yet the Government granted those estates to the Zemindars (without reference to those shists), fixing thereon the former Peishcush, and refunding to them the money held in deposit on account of the produce for the past years.

5. Your honor will perceive that it would be just to fix in the same manner the former Peishcush on the Gudur Purgunnah in question, and that it would be illegal to determine the Peishcush on that estate with reference to the shists imposed by the Settlement Department.

6. I understand that the people of certain talooks have refused to take up certain lands for cultivation on the shists fixed by the Settlement Department, and so have relinquished them; but as your honor is at liberty to reduce the shists gradually on those lands, and to grant them to the people, you can of course do so.

The confirmation of a fair amount of Peishcush (on this estate) is at present necessary to protect me from any future annoyance in regard to the imposition of shists.

Moreover, the sea water of the cyclone, which occurred in Fusly 1274, stagnated in the cultivated lands of the villages of the Purgunnah, which are situated close to the Bander town. The lands have, therefore, become unfit for cultivation, being impregnated with saline matter. If your honor, who is the local authority, will be pleased to inspect personally those lands which have become saline, you will understand their quality.

7. The Peishcush of Rupees 32,022 was fixed solely on the Seri lands of the Gudu Purgunnah, besides the shists on the Mokhasas and Agraharams. During the twelve years' management of your honor, from Fusly 1261 up to Fusly 1272, the annual average collections for ten years up to Fusly 1270 amounted to Rupees 26,821-1-8, including the shists on the Mokhasas and Agraharams.

In the years in which the estate had been under the management of Government, the shists had thus been derived. This fact will be proved by the records of your Office.

8. I understand that the people are relinquishing the lands without agreeing to the shists imposed by the Settlement Department.

The Settlement Department surveyed the poramboke lands, soils impregnated with saline matter, &c., and increased the rates of classification. The usual wet lands, which were subsequently exempted from water-rate, were also charged with that cess. The shists were augmented with reference to the extent of the increased cultivation of Fusly 1268, in which it appears to have been increased. Your honor will perceive that these acts are unjust.

9. What I have now particularly to state is, that the Government was graciously pleased to grant me in lieu of a Jaghir the Purgunnah in question, in consideration of the meritorious services

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rendered by me on their own purposes ; consequently it would be just to confirm on this estate (with-
out reference to the accounts of the Settlement Department) a Peishcush of Rupees 23,991, being
the amount remaining after deducting (from the Peishcush Rupees 26,600, originally fixed on this
Purgunnah) Rupees 2,609, which was the Peishcush of the villages subsequently transferred, and
to grant the estate to me, together with the Mokhasas and Agraharams, as was done in the case of
other Zemindars. Further, the Government was pleased to exempt the usual wet lands from water-
rate. I shall pay it agreeably to the orders of Government, as the other Zemindars did on dry
lands converted into wet.

10. If your honor will see any objection to comply with this request, I pray your honor,
who is the local authority, will personally inspect the lands impregnated with saline matter after
the cyclone, and then determine the Peishcush with due regard to their quality. I pray your honor
will, out of favor, take the points of my proposition into your candid consideration, and submit
this Arzi with your report to the Board, supported by your favorable recommendation.
Please to consider this.

28th August 1866.

(Signed) RAJAH B. NAGANNA NAIDU BAHADUR,
Zemindar.

(True Translation)

(Signed) D. PURUSHOTTAMAYA,
Acting Deputy Collector.

From the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division, to the Collector of the Kistna District, dated
Masulipatam, 9th April 1866, No 243.

1. I have been unavoidably delayed in replying to your letter, No. 42, dated 26th May 1865,
owing to want of precise information concerning the channels which water the Gudur Zemindary ;
but I now have the honor of reporting to you on the subject.

2. The main ducts and their branches which supply the Gudur estate are these—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Bunder Canal .. | ... | 1. Malabhar Codoo. |
| Butler Codoo .. | ... | 1. Mamilla Codoo. |
| | ... | 2. Nissemkaroya Codoo |
| | ... | 3. Yadla Codoo and its branch Sairallunka Codoo. |
| | ... | 4. Vamavaram and Matangy Codoos. |
| Poollairoo .. | ... | 1. Vamoola Codoo. |
| | ... | 2. Sapata Codoo. |
| | ... | 3. Kunchadum Codoo. |
| | ... | 4. Punta Codoo. |

Drainage Channels.

1. Saradeyepett.
2. Pedana drainage channel.
3. Lauzza bunda drainage channel.
4. Chillairoo.

3. The main ducts should, I conceive, be entirely repaired by Government.

4. The Vamoola Codoo and the Punta Codoo branches are entirely for the benefit of the
Zemindar, and it is a matter for consideration whether they should be kept in repair by him. I
think it would be but just that Government should repair them, as they do similar channels for
their ryots.

5. The other branches and drainages are partly for the benefit of Government, and partly
for that of the Zemindar. From Government Order, No. 669, dated 27th March 1865, I under-
stand that the present Peishcush does not provide for payment for repairs for main channels, and I,
therefore, conceive there is no doubt that all repairs on them should be executed by the Public
Works Department, so long as the system of making such repairs for the ryots generally
continues.

6. The main channels for villages in the Zemindary are shewn in the enclosed list, and the
retention of them in good condition may, I conceive, well be left for the Zemindar's people, though

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there is no definite usage in the district. That a rule should be laid down as soon as possible
is very desirable, for the clearances now are far greater than can be effected by this department.
I would, therefore, advocate that whilst all main channels and branches should be made and cleared
by Government, village channels should only be dug, and then handed over to the ryots, super-
vision being kept up by the Irrigation authorities, in order that they may not be unduly enlarged.
All field channels should both be made and repaired by the ryots. Should the Government approve
of this rule, the various Department of Public Works, and the village channels in the delta might
be decided on, tabulated, and duly recorded in the various Offices concerned.

7. I would take the liberty of bringing to your notice that I believe the Devaracottah Zemin-
dar would undertake to make even main branches if he were permitted to do so, and if the amount
he expends be deducted from the revenue paid by him. I am unaware whether this would meet
your approval or otherwise; but as the funds at the disposal of this department are very limited,
and the Zemindar is fully alive to the advantages of irrigation, and would immediately take up
land for cultivation and pay water-rate for the same on obtaining a proper supply of water, I would
strongly urge that we should avail ourselves of such private enterprise as is available.

List of Irrigation Channels-appertaining to the Gudur Purgunnah.

Name of main channels.	Name of branch channels from main channel.	Name of village.	Names of Irrigation channels, &c., existing of each village.
1	2	3	4
Butler.		Vadlamunnadoo.	<i>Vadlamunnadoo Mootah.</i> 1 Branch channel from Vadoo Chervoo. 1 Channel running to Garuvu or sandy place from Ayaparaz Chervoo. 1 Codoo flowing towards the fields in the west of Vadoo Chervoo. 1 Annadody Calva. 1 Bheemoody goonta Calva. 1 Kotta Codoo. 1 Calva running to Sairazlunka. 1 Toommatalunka Codoo. 1 Kuttara Garuvu Codoo. 1 Naloogotalahpurru Codoo. 1 Bahoossainvareya Codoo. 3 Drainage channels. 1 Gopiah Codoo. 1 Sumgarapooben Codoo. 1 Mundoo Codoo. 1 Kalama running to Vadoo.
		Lingiah Codoo from Nissenkaroy.	15 Chervoo fields. Vaddoo Chervoo Codoo. Kakerla Copa Codoo. 1 Raloo Calva. 1 Nundigama Calva. 1 Malapulli do. 1 Koopalabora Codoo. 1 Naidudodu do. 1 Chintanamatum Codoo. 1 Codoo from Vadoo Chervoo. 1 Moorgu Codoo.
		Gurivindagunta Kavipuram Kodooru.	8 Total.
	Mantungi Codoo from Yedla Codoo and Nicesenkaroy Codo.		

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List of Irrigation Channels appertaining to the Gudur Purgunnah.

Name of main channels.	Name of branch channels from main channel.	Name of villages.	Names of Irrigation channels, &c., existing of each village.
1	2	3	4
Masulipatam Canal.	Mantungi Codoo from Yedla do and Nicessenkaroy Codoo.	Konkapoody ...	1 Garuvu Calva. 1 Vaddoo Chervoo do. 1 Voochala Garuvu do. 1 Punta Calva or Irrigation Channel. 1 Sakalanane Codoo. 1 Gallavenane do. 1 Moorgu do. 7 Total.
	Mantungi Calva from Yedla do to Nicessenkaroy Calva.	Nadoopoody ...	1 Sunga Chervoo Calva. 1 Bomedayadodu do. 2 Total.
	Malabary Codoo.	Kulpatum ...	<i>Gudur Mootah</i> 1 Edula Codoo. 1 Moorgu do. 2 Total.
		Penga Gudur Lunka Tummalapalem.	<i>Maraka Codoo.</i> 1 Vadoo Chervoo Codoo. 1 Kullalah do. 2 Total.
		Chity Gudur Gudur	<i>Sanarum Codoo.</i> 1 Mundavaroydoo Codoo. 1 Vadoo Chervoo do. 1 Pullagoonta do. 1 Gollagoonta do. 1 Maniem do. 5 Total.
		Saradayapetta ...	<i>Gadingoonta Kalva.</i> 1 Kokeroy Codoo. 1 Gudu Moorgu Codoo. 1 Saradayapetta Moorgu Codoo. 3 Total.
		Jakumcherla Mookoloo ...	Bora Codoo.
		Moonepully ...	Nagaganum Calva.
		Gurajapilly ...	Pallapoo Codoo.
		Gumdrum ...	Lunka Codoo.
Butler Codoo.	Mamilla Codoo.	Kunkata ...	Koottadody Codoo. 1 Vamarumdodu Codoo. 1 Suntaputta do. 1 Kallapullivary do. 1 Esuka do. 1 Anloomala Chervoo. 1 Vuddoo Chervoo Codoo. 6 Total.
		Do. ...	1 Mondu Codoo. 7 Grand Total.
		Vadlamunnaddoo	Narayanapah Codoo.
			28 Total of all Mootah channels.

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List of Irrigation Channels appertaining to the Gudur Purgunnah.

Name of main channels.	Name of branch channels from main channel.	Name of villages.	Names of Irrigation channels, &c., existing of each village.
1	2	3	4
Butler Codoo.	Nicessenkaroy Codoo.	Mookolloo ...	<i>Mookolloo Mootah.</i> 1 Tokadodu Codoo. 1 Kumpatidodu Codoo. 1 Juggaroydodu kotto Codoo. 1 Karalamoo do. do. 1 Mahumkalla Garuvu do. 1 Mungaladodu do. 6 Total.
		Moompulli ...	1 Kanekesetty Codoo. 1 Small Irrigation channel near Gundrum Malapulli. 2 Total.
		Gundrum ...	1 Papiah Codoo. 1 Demdoo Banta Codoo. 1 Polemara Codoo. 1 Moorgoo do. 1 Hajee Sahaib do. 5 Total.
		Vulavalapoody ...	1 Baitulagoonta Codoo. 1 Kuroovanugunta do. 2 Total.
		Vurtallapully ...	1 Ambatoolah Dibbapunta Calva. 1 Chervoo punta do. 1 Toorpu Laga Punta do. 3 Total.
		Lalah Garuvu ...	1 Punta Codoo near Gollanamgunta. 1 Polemara Codoo. 1 Punta Chervoo Punta Codoo. 3 Total.
		Gadapoody ...	1 Irrigation channel from Lingiah Codoo. 1 Do. do. running towards the Arlugunta fields. 2 Total.
		Mootcherla ...	23 Grand Total. <i>Chodavarum Mootah.</i> Gundrum Codoo. Panta do. Mala do. Golla Punta do. Do. do. Punta do. Panta do. Lunka do. Punta do. Vaddoo tank. Cheelair. Punta Codoo. 3 Do. Codoos.
		Vennala Codoo.	Cappullay ...
		Kunchadam Codoo.	Burrapadoo ...
Poolair ...	Sapata Codoo ...	Moonjooloor ...	

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List of Irrigation channels appertaining to the Gudur Purgunnah.

Names of main channels.	Names of branch channels from main channel.	Name of village.	Names of Irrigation channels, &c., existing of each village.
1	2	3	4
	Tapata Codoo...	Nalacondapully ...	Cheelair. Punta Codoo.
	Vennala Codoo.		Do. do. Do. do.
	Punta Codoo ...	Mootchelaconda ...	Varada do. Stumbum Codoo.
	Kunchadum Codoo.	Kunchadum... ..	Do. tank. Punta Codoo.
			Esoogamooloogu Codoo. Savarumdody do. Commay do. Satoolor Punta do. Nagodavary do. Punta Codoo. Varada do. Urtamoor Punta do. Burrpadoo do. Nadim Purra do. Cheelair Punta do.
	Sapata Codoo...	Chodavarum... ..	Do. Do. Do. Nalacondapully. Moorgu Codoo. Punta do. Baloosoola do. Moocherla do. Vemula do. Goovumu do. Bora do. Punta do. Baloosoola do. Mootcherla do. Vennala do
	Sapata Codoo...	Davarapully... ..	

MASULIPATAM,
6th April 1866.

(Signed) J. N. HUNTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer in charge, 7th or
Masulipatam Range.

From the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division, to the Collector of the Kistna District, dated Masulipatam, 9th April 1867, No. 10.

1. I have the honor to ask your attention to the unsatisfactory position of the Zemindar of Gudoor, with reference to water supplied to him for irrigation. At present, as you are aware, he pays a fixed amount of Rupees 10,600 per annum as water-cess, irrespective of the number of acres actually cultivated by him.

2. It seems to me that the system of levying a compounded cess for irrigation is unsuitable in a district like this, where the means of irrigation are so rapidly increasing; when the channels have all been dug, and the water supply made permanent, it may then well be adopted; but at present, it is in my opinion not desirable, for it is introducing a stationary element, where all is progress, and the result is, it is unsatisfactory to this department, who have no record to shew what acreage they are watering, and know that no extension of channels in the Gudoor Purgunnah

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will improve the Irrigation returns; whilst the Zemindar is apt to be dissatisfied by finding his interests neglected, and no new irrigation ducts made within his property. The Zemindar lately expressed to me his willingness to be taxed for water in the same way as all ryots are, viz., at the rate of 4 Rupees per acre.

3. I am now anxious to propose a branch channel in continuation of the Ramarazpollem channel to run for six or seven miles from Gudoor towards Gokarum. By it the Zemindar will benefit considerably, but, in the interests of Government, I should scarcely be justified in supplying him with the large quantity of water he will need, and (as the channel would run through his estate) would have a right to take so long as the present system of payment of the water-tax continues.

1. In Government Order, 18th June 1861, Revenue Department, No. 1,214, Government resolved to restore the Gudur estate to Naganna Naidu as an act of grace, not of right, in recognition of his acknowledged services to Government "on such a Peishcush as may be adapted to its present improved condition."

2. In Government Order, 19th June 1862, they fixed the Peishcush at Rs. 38,781, or three-fourths of Mr. Newill's valuation of the assets, and decided that on any future extension of irrigation beyond the area (8,817 acres) then irrigated, the Zemindar should pay the *then* water-cess of 3 Rupees per acre, until he was prepared to compound for a reasonable lump assessment. The Peishcush, as settled, was, however, to stand until a perceptible increase should be observed in the wet cultivation, such as would make it advisable to revise it. The Zemindar was to be informed that "his settlement with the ryots must be according to Mr. Newill's rates both for land and water," and that there were to be "no extra demands or exactions."

3. Subsequently on it being reported that Mr. Master, who had succeeded Mr. Newill, proposed considerably to reduce Mr. Newill's rates, Government G. O. No. 703, 23rd April 1863.

reduced the Peishcush temporarily to Rupees 32,022, pending their decision (since passed) on the revised assessment of the district.

4. The estates comprise 27,178 acres of culturable land, of which, when Government fixed the Peishcush, 6,933 acres of dry land, assessed at Rupees 6,970, and 8,817 acres of wet, assessed for land (Rupees 9,274) and water (Rupees 26,451 at 3 Rupees per acre) combined at Rupees 35,725, were under cultivation, or in all Rupees 15,755 acres, assessed at Rupees 42,695.

5. In addition to this, the culturable waste comprised 5,378 acres of dry land, assessed at Rupees 3,800, and 6,045 acres of wet, assessed (for land alone) at Rupees 5,722.

6. The Zemindar's Peishcush being Rupees 32,022, his receipts at the time would be Rupees 10,674, with an eventual maximum addition of Rupees 9,522.

7. On this arrangement being reported to the Home Government, the Secretary of State took exception to the proposed consolidation of the water-cess and land assessment, and in 1865, consequent on representations from the Superintending Engineer regarding difficulties connected with the repair of irrigation channels, Government directed the Board to report fully on the Peishcush to be permanently fixed with reference to this Despatch,

and remarked that the allowance of twenty-five per cent. to the Zemindar was not intended to provide for repairs to main channels.

8. The Collector's present report is in reference to this question. His opinion is that the present Peishcush of Rupees 32,022 leaves the Zemindar too small a margin, but nothing like proof of this is afforded. He shews, indeed, that the new Settlement rates are very high compared with the rates which prevailed under joint-rents, and that collections from Fusly 1265 to Fusly 1270 averaged only Rupees 29,077 per annum, although irrigation was then supplied from the anicut. Under the joint-rent system, however, the Collector was very much at the mercy of the ryots, and as the area actually cultivated, the proceeds of which alone paid the assessment, is unknown, no comparison can be instituted between the joint settlement rates *per acre* and those of the new settlement. The best refutation of the Collector's opinion is, however, furnished by his own proposal to retain the new Settlement rates and to make the ryots pay (for land and water) Rupees 56,368 instead of, as at present, Rupees 47,552.

9. In paragraph 12 of his letter, Mr. Thornhill gives, as confirmatory of his views, a statement of the wet cultivation since the estate was made over, or from Fusly 1272 to Fusly 1276. The average of these five years (including the year of the cyclone when the cultivation largely fell off, and for which the liberal remission of Rupees 21,365 was granted) is 6,737 acres; but as these are the "*old areas*," which are about one-third less than the true areas, it follows that the average wet cultivation has been $(6,737 + 2,246 =) 8,983$ acres, or about 166 acres more than the area on which the present Peishcush is fixed. If the cyclone year be omitted, the average would be 9,608 acres, or about 790 acres in excess of that area. Mr. Thornhill adds that applications for new channels are being made, and that there is every reason to expect that the irrigated area will yearly increase. These are not the usual indications of over-assessment.

10. The Board see no reason for considering Mr. Master's rates, which have been approved for the district generally, to be too high for adoption in this estate. Nor do they see any reason for giving the Zemindar a higher per-centage of the assets than that which the Government have deliberately fixed, viz., one-fourth. It must be remembered that the new Settlement rates provide for all ordinary contingencies of season.

11. The arrangement, however, was solely between Government and the Zemindar, and the Board see no reason why the ryots of this estate alone should pay 3 Rupees for their water, when all other ryots pay 4. They would, therefore, apply the new water-rate to this estate, by which an addition of Rupees 2,204 would be made to the Zemindar's income, the Peishcush being at the same time raised from Rupees 32,022 to Rupees 38,660.

12. As regards the irrigable area of 6,045, in excess of that included in the assets, nothing can be done in the present condition of the property and its irrigation capabilities. As, however, six years have elapsed since the estate was made over, an examination of the area now irrigated should, the Board think, be undertaken.

13. With reference to the Despatch already quoted, the objection of the Secretary of State seems based on a misapprehension. There has been no consolidation of rates as regards the *ryots*, but the Zemindar has been assessed on the aggregate

gate of the land and water tax. If, however, it be desired to keep the distinction intact, it might be done by giving the Zemindar a higher proportion of the land assessment and a higher per-centage of the water-cess than is at present allowed to compounding proprietors. If the Zemindar were allowed one-third of the land assessment and twenty instead of ten per cent. of the water-cess at 4 Rupees per acre, his receipts would amount to Rupees 12,466; and if the same rate were allowed on the irrigable area, he would ultimately gain from 600 to 1,000 Rupees per annum, according as irrigation extended.

Land Assessment.	
16,244	
3	= 5,414
Water Cess.	
35,268	
5	= 7,052
	12,466

14. The Board do not, however, see much in this plan to recommend it, and the allowance of twenty per cent. might raise embarrassing claims from other proprietors compounding for the

water-cess. The Gudur estate has been surveyed and mapped, and the present arrangement causes no difficulty.

15. The Board are not aware to what order the Collector alludes in paragraph 9; but no settlement of the water-cess in perpetuity is practicable without depriving Government of the power of hereafter enhancing it, as they have already done. The rate in the Northern Circars is only 4 Rupees per acre, while in Kurnool it is 6 Rupees.

16. As regards the Zemindar's requests, the only one needing notice is the first. The exemption of "*Mamool Nunjah*" in the Kistna and Godavery District has raised so many difficulties and been so unsatisfactory in its working, that its introduction in this estate is most inadvisable. The second request is clearly one that should be met, as it has been, by a special remission. The third request has already been noticed.

17. The arrangements proposed in respect to the irrigation channels seem to the Board to be very fair. The Zemindar will be relieved of all expenses for the main channels and branches, and the village channels will be dug at the expense of Government, but kept in repair by the villagers. The Zemindar assents to this arrangement.

18. In dealing with this question, the Board have been guided by the consideration that the object of Government in restoring the estate was simply the recognition of the Zemindar's services. Whether the allowance made, which may be roughly estimated to yield him 5,000 or 6,000 Rupees per annum clear, be a sufficient recompense or not, is for the Government to decide.

19. The Board propose, therefore, to fix the Peishcush at 38,660 Rupees, which would leave the Zemindar Rupees 12,878 per annum, the water-cess being raised to Rupees 4 per acre: and to have the estate examined to see what its present condition is as to irrigation, the Zemindar compounding, if willing, for the area irrigated in excess of the settlement.

20. In conclusion, they beg to draw the attention of Government to the fact that the Zemindar is not carrying out the conditions of the grant, and is still levying grain assessments and continuing joint rents.

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No. 451. ORDER THEREON, 23rd October 1867, No. 2,492.

Land Revenue.

1. The Board appear to have misapprehended two points in this matter, on which their recommendation may be said to turn.
2. The first is that the present temporary Peishkush of Rupees 32,022, which they propose to raise to Rupees 38,660, (apparently by adding the Government three-fourths share of the difference between 3 Rupees and 4 Rupees water-rate per acre on the area, Acres 8,817, irrigated at the Survey in Fusly 1268,) is not based, as they seem to assume, on the rates of assessment approved by Government for the district generally, but on some rates proposed by Mr. Master which were enhanced for the Settlement.
3. The second point is that the ascertained difference between the old or "Curnums" areas and the Survey areas in the Gudur Purgunnah was not one-third, as the Board assume, but only one-fifth (Mr. Newill says twenty-one per cent.), and that the increase in the average wet cultivation on which they rely does not exist, there being on the contrary a decrease, as compared with the Survey area in Fusly 1268, the average in the five years since the estate was made over being Acres 6,737 + 1,347 = 8,084, while the Survey area was Acres 8,817, or nearly 800 acres larger.
4. The different rates of Peishkush that have been proposed for this estate since 1861 are as follow:—

	For the Zemindar.	For Govt Peishkush.
	RS.	RS.
On Mr. Newill's rates	12,927	38,783
On Mr. Master's rates, and now in force	10,673	32,022
On rates approved for district with 3 Rupees water-rate	11,888	35,663
Do. with 4 Rupees do.	14,092	42,276
Board's present proposal raising water-rate to 4 Rupees	12,878	38,660

5. The foregoing are all based on the Survey areas of cultivation in Fusly 1268, and on the proportion of one-fourth to the Zemindar and three-fourths to Government. The Board, however, remark that it is for the Government to consider whether, after allowing for costs of collection, &c., this arrangement affords a sufficient remuneration for the public services in recognition of which the estate was restored, and it is observed that when adopting the proportion of one-fourth for the Zemindar and three-fourths for Government, which is *not* the usual basis for permanent Zemindary Settlements, allusion was made to a remark of the Board's to the effect that one-third of the water-rate might be an unnecessarily large proportion to relinquish to the Zemindar, which remark was not intended to apply to the land assessment, to which however it was made applicable by the Government decision.

6. The estate suffered seriously by the cyclone of November 1864, and the Zemindar complains that the present Peishkush is excessive. The Collector and Board are, however, of opinion that no reason exists for not applying in detail to the lands of the estate the money rates of assessment per acre which have been approved for the rest of the district with a 4-Rupees water-rate, and the Government see no reason to differ from them, but the necessary consequence must be a

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considerable enhancement of the Peishkush, and under these circumstances the Government have thought proper to re-consider the terms on which they originally decided to restore the estate.

7. The Collector suggests that the Zemindar's proportion of the revenues from the survey area of cultivation shall be raised to one-third, which is the most usual basis for permanent settlements of the kind, charging for Government full water-rate on any extension of irrigation beyond the 8,817 acres irrigated in Fusly 1268, but allowing the Zemindar ten per cent. of the amount for costs of collection.

8. The assets of the estate are as follow:—

Culturable area	Acres	Dry assessment
	27,178	RS.
	6,938	8,991
Of which cultivated in Fusly 1268.	8,817	12,109
	15,755	21,100
	5,378	4,504
Uncultivated in do.	6,045	7,413
	11,423	11,917
	27,178	33,017

Adding the 4 Rupees water-rate, the revenue from the area cultivated in Fusly 1268 will be—

From land assessment	RS.
water-rate on 8,817 Acres, at 4 Rupees per acre	21,100
	35,268
	56,368

If the Collector's suggestion be adopted, the result will be
Rupees 56,368 ÷ 3 = 18,789 for Zemindar.

37,578 Peishkush.

being within about 1,000 Rupees of the maximum rate originally adopted on Mr. Newill's rates and of the rate now proposed by the Board.

9. Considering the object had in view when the restoration of the estate was sanctioned; the former connection of the Zemindar's family with the estate and the fact that it suffered heavy damage during the cyclone of November 1864 and needs care and encouragement to restore it, the Government resolve to adopt the proportion of two-thirds of the revenue from the survey area of cultivation in Fusly 1268 at the approved rates of field assessment for the district generally, with a water-rate of 4 Rupees as the Government share of the assets, and to fix the Peishkush at Rupees 37,578, yearly to which will have to be added a water-rate of 4 Rupees per acre on any extension of irrigation beyond 8,817 Acres, less ten per cent. of the amount, which will be allowed to the Zemindar for costs of collection, unless he shall agree to the terms of composition sanctioned in paragraph 6, G. O., 5th March 1861, No. 500, "for a whole tract," or "according to quantity supplied,"

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as contemplated in paragraph 3 of G. O. 7th December 1859, No. 1,656. The Zemindar's demands on the ryots for land and water will be limited by the rates of assessment on which this settlement is based, except when improvements are effected at his cost.

10. The margin left for the improvement of his income is ample, being 11,423 acres of culturable waste, assessed at dry rates with Rupees 11,917, and of him an additional income from the per-centage on the additional water-rate, which for the whole irrigable area of Acres 6,045 would at 4 Rupees amount to Rupees 24,180, and yield Rs. 2,418 to the Zemindar; so that the ultimate result may be—

For the Zemindar.

One-third of revenue from survey cultivation in Fusly 1268	RS. 18,789
Dry assessment on culturable waste in do.	11,917
10 per cent. of water-rate on additional irrigable area	2,418
	33,124

For Government.

Peishkush or two-thirds of revenue in Fusly 1268	37,578
90 per cent. of water-rate on additional irrigable area	21,762
	59,340
	92,464

11. The Collector should explain to the Zemindar that his claim to an allowance for "Mamul Nunjah" is utterly inadmissible. In the estates in which this allowance was made, the old area of Nunjah cultivation had been valued as irrigated in originally fixing the Peishkush, and therefore was equitably entitled to an exemption from any further charge for water-rate. But in the Gudur estate all the land has been valued as unirrigated, and therefore Government have a perfect right to charge a water-rate on the irrigated portion.

12. The arrangement proposed by the Collector and Superintending Engineer and agreed to by the Zemindar, for the maintenance and extension of irrigation channels in and through the estate, is approved and sanctioned.

Under it—

Government will make and maintain all main channels and main branches.
Government will make, and the Ryots will maintain all village channels, the repairs being supervised by the Department Public Works.
The Ryots will make and maintain all field channels.

(True Extract.)

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Accountant General
,, the Department Public Works.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Secretary to Government.

3330
No. 3339
Comm. d. to the
Supy Engineer of the
2. Dec.

W. H. St George
28th Oct 1867

La SE 20 Dec ✓
W. H. St George

Recd 29/10/67

27 1867 Dep
Pro of Govt for Utah
No 4074

Pro: of the Navajo Port
Revenue Dept

Oct 23 } Oct 7/67
Oct 24 }

No 2492

Approving of the
arrangement proposed
for the maintenance and
extension of irrigation
channels in and through
the Indian lands in the
Hindoo St.

Ch. 597-598

ex. 3339-28, Oct 7/67