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(1) Number of pages 20

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 112 Press Mis.

213-14

Dated 10. 1 1870.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No 213. Read the following Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Irrigation,) dated Simla, 23rd October 1869, 401—410-I —

Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, Punjab, for 1867-68

Read—

Letter No 090 A—I, dated 4th September 1869, from the Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

OBSERVATIONS —This report is very full and complete, more so than any of the former reports submitted by the Punjab Government. It is, indeed, perhaps too voluminous, and, though it is not desirable to omit any returns which may be useful for reference, some of the matter might no doubt be condensed. The distribution of Establishment charges, which is given in some detail in the Chief Engineer's report, might be relegated in future to the Appendix, and the Superintending Engineers might leave it to the Chief Engineer to compare income, areas of crops watered, etc , with the figures of former years

2. The Chief Engineer's report is very comprehensive, and, in addition to the usual canal statistics, some useful tables have been supplied, giving the area and population of the different districts under the influence of the canals. These tables should be continued annually, and similar tables should be added to the Revenue Reports of the other Governments

3 The review by the Punjab Government of the Revenue Report contains a summary of the results obtained from the different canals, and the figures there given need not be recapitulated From this review it appears that there was a considerable falling off in the area irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal, which is attributed partly to a favourable rainfall and partly to the introduction of increased water-rates from the commencement of the rubbee season of 1866-67. The expenditure during 1867-68 also was higher than in the previous year, which is due to the alteration of the Official year and also to the facilities which a good year of rainfall gave for effecting all necessary repairs.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

4. The areas irrigated during the last four years were as follows—

	Acres
1864-65	4,34,964
1865-66	3,97,963
1866-67	4,47,171
1867-68	3,31,037

showing a falling off of upwards of 100,000 acres in the year under review , the reduction on wheat being 49,295 acres or nearly one half, in rice 22,616 acres, and in cotton 5,996 acres , while, on the other hand, there was an increase of 7,436 acres of sugar-cane, the latter being attributed to the comparative lightness of the increased water-rate for this valuable crop The Superintending Engineer of the Eastern Circle considers it probable that the Government is not such a loser as is supposed in seasons when the rains are favourable, as in such seasons the more

valuable crops are grown, and, though the area may be limited, he thinks the enhanced rate for the better class of crops grown will compensate for the lower rates levied on inferior crops in dry seasons

5. The net direct income derived from this canal during 1867-68 was Rupees 5,42,973, as compared with Rupees 5,10,451 in 1866-67.

6 The capital expenditure was very trifling, only Rupees 19,474.

7. The maintenance charges were higher than in the preceding year, as explained above The Chief Engineer has classified the outlay under different heads, and if this is continued it will admit of a useful comparison being made of the cost of maintaining each class of works in different years

8 The following is a statement of the maintenance charges on the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, per acre irrigated, for the years

—	Eastern Jumna Canal, per acre	Western Jumna Canal, per acre.
	Annas	Annas.
1865-66 .. .	12 24	10 05
1866-67	8·13	9 38
1867-68	12 39	15 66
Average ..	10 77	11 42

The high charges incurred on the Western Jumna Canal in 1867-68 swell the average; but, on the whole, it appears that the cost per acre on these long-established canals agrees pretty closely, and, this being the case, the figures may, the Governor-General in Council thinks, be safely assumed as a standard in calculations of ultimate net returns from new projects

9 The proportion of "lift" and "flow" (Dal and Tor) irrigation to the total area on the two canals may also be usefully compared for the year 1867-68.—

	Khureef		Rubbee		Whole year.	
	Dal	Tor	Dal	Tor	Dal	Tor
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Eastern Jumna Canal	8	92	19	81	15	85
Western do .	5	95	10	90	7	93
Both canals	6	94	14	86	11	90

which also gives the standard proportion to which well-regulated canals in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab should work The Ganges Canal is at present rather backward in this respect, and, what is rather remarkable, it loses by comparison with the Baree Dooab Canal, though the latter has not been so long in operation The figures for both these canals are given below, and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council observes that one of the principal improvements

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
10th January 1870.

of which the Ganges Canal is capable, is the reduction of the large area commanded by it, which is now irrigated by manual labour or machinery —

	Khureef		Rubbee		Whole year.	
	Dal	Tor	Dal	Tor	Dal	Tor
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Ganges Canal	18	82	39	61	32	68
Baree Dooab Canal ..	2	98	6	94	5	95

10. The Chief Engineer has compared the duty of the water entering the heads of the Eastern Jumna and Ganges Canals in 1866-67, and the Western Jumna and Baree Dooab Canals in 1867-68. The following table gives the results for the latter year —

—	Eastern Jumna Canal	Ganges Canal	Baree Dooab Canal	Western Jumna Canal
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres
Khureef, area per cubic foot	84 52	42 66	56 9	96 2
Rubbee, do	111 75	98 11	122 0	79 7
For the year, do .	196 27	135 4	166 0	176 5
Discharge {Khureef . ..	930	4,343	1,880	1,940
Discharge {Rubbee	930	3,540	1,279	1,811
For the year	930	3,940	1,579	1,875

The above comparison shows favourably for the Baree Dooab Canal, but it affords no indication of the full irrigating power of the supply of any of the canals, as the demand for water on all was much below the average owing to the unusually favourable rains which fell during the year.

11. The estimated amount of increase of land revenue due to irrigation under the Western Jumna Canal is given as Rupees 3,72,563. This is the difference between the land revenue of the villages influenced by the canal and the amount which it is estimated the assessment would have been without the canal. The same amount is brought forward without change year by year.

12. The following is a statement of the rainfall during 1866-67 and 1867-68 —

Stations	1866 67.	1867-68.
Dadoopoor	35 06	53 56
Kurnool	16 3	27 7
Delhi	29 5	32 6
Rohtuck	10 5	21 4
Hissar	7 1	19 5

It should be mentioned by whom the registers of rainfall at the different stations are kept up It is concluded that observations are made by the Canal Officers at the head-quarter stations of the divisions

13. The areas of sugar-cane, rice, cotton, indigo, and wheat irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal for the last four years are given below —

Crops	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Sugar-cane	29,786	34,028	19,773	27,209
Rice ..	57,157	51,517	62,071	39,455
Cotton ...	77,738	62,684	1,04,796	98,800
Indigo . .	1,131	1,477	1,805	1,315
Wheat	1,63,159	1,26,293	1,50,233	1,00,937

The tendency of the area under cotton to increase, notwithstanding the fall in the market price and the enhancement of water-rates, is very satisfactory The great falling off in wheat is to be mainly attributed, as before remarked, to the favourable rains.

Baree Dooab Canal

14 The area irrigated during the last four years is as follows —

	Acres
1864-65 .	1,92,683
1865-66	1,75,979
1866-67	2,28,427
1867-68	2,62,455

15 . The net direct income for the year was Rupees 2,69,116, against Rupees 2,67,646 in 1866 67 The charges for the year have been unusually heavy, partly to make up for the insufficient repairs of the previous year, and partly on account of damage to the head-works by floods in the river Ravee. The repairs of rajbuhas were also excessively heavy, namely, Rupees 117 per mile, or nearly twice the rate on the Ganges Canal, but the comparison of mileage rates is not of much use, and it will be better to compare the acreage charge on the two canals The following statement gives the figures for the last three years —

	Maintenance charge per acre			
	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	Average
	Annas	Annas	Annas	Annas
Ganges Canal ..	20 96	19 25	24 58	21 45
Baree Dooab Canal ...	29 48	22 21	25 5	25 52

16 The Baree Dooab Canal was opened six years later than the Ganges Canal, and the charges for maintenance ought, therefore, to be heavier on the former canal.

It is to be hoped that a gradual reduction will be effected on both canals, for at present the charge per acre is fully twice as much as it is on the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals. It is well known that the unsatisfactory condition of the bed and some of the masonry works of both canals is the cause of the present heavy outlay. When this is rectified, the net income of both ought to be largely increased.

17. Receipts from land revenue irrigated are brought forward for the first time as direct income in the account of the Baree Dooab Canal for the year under review. The amount is only Rupees 10,686, which has been levied from the villages irrigated by the old Hush Canal. The net income for the year is 2 31 per cent. on the capital, but if the estimated amount of land revenue due to the canal be taken into account, the profit will be 4 56 per cent.

18. The area of sugar-cane, rice, cotton, and wheat irrigated during the last four years is given below. Indigo is not cultivated under this canal.—

Crops	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Sugar-cane	9,878	9,181	9,156	10,600
Rice	29,212	53,564	57,615	63,961
Cotton	3,881	5,236	12,511	21,101
Wheat	97,722	59,827	1,08,707	1,22,720

showing a satisfactory increase under all heads.

19. The rainfall at Alwal and Mujjoopoora in Statement No. 9, page 66 of report, does not appear to be correctly given.

20. The low duty of the water expended in the 1st Division, described in paragraphs 109 and 129 of the Superintending Engineer's report, and in paragraph 66 of the Chief Engineer's report, seems to call for inquiry. If the discharge has been correctly computed, this indicates either great waste of water or loss by absorption, and the high rate of consumption is the more objectionable and unreasonable from the fact of this division being much better off as regards rainfall, both during the rubbee and khureef seasons, than either the 2nd or 4th Divisions From the remarks of the Superintending Engineer it is gathered that sufficient control is not exercised over the distribution of the water.

Upper Sutlej Canals.

21. The area irrigated during the year was 78,248 acres, or 26,573 in excess of that of the previous year, which is very satisfactory.

22. The expenditure on maintenance was Rupees 53,174, or 10 9 annas per acre, which, considering the temporary character of the heads of these canals, is not excessive.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 10th January 1870.

No 214. ORDER THEREON, 10th January 1870, No. 112.

IRRIGATION, No 7.

COMMUNICATED to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, Revenue Department

Exd A S Rodgers

No 401-410 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, Punjab, for 1867-68.

Read:—

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OBSERVATIONS.—This Report is very full and complete, more so than any of the former reports submitted by the Punjab Government. It is, indeed, perhaps too voluminous, and though it is not desirable to omit any returns which may be useful for reference, some of the matter might no doubt be condensed. The distribution of Establishment charges, which is given in some detail in the Chief Engineer's Report, might be relegated in future to the Appendix, and the Superintending Engineers might leave it to the Chief Engineer to compare income, areas of crops watered, &c, with the figures of former years.

2. The Chief Engineer's Report is very comprehensive, and in addition to the usual canal statistics, some useful tables have been supplied, giving the area and population of the different districts under the influence of the canals. These tables should be continued annually, and similar tables should be added to the Revenue Reports of the other Governments.

3. The review by the Punjab Government of the Revenue Report contains a summary of the results obtained from the different canals, and the figures there given need not be recapitulated From this review it appears that there was a considerable falling off in the area irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal, which is attributed partly to a favorable rain-fall, and partly to the introduction of increased water-rates from the commencement of the rubbee season of 1866-67. The expenditure during 1867-68 also was higher than in the previous year, which is due to the alteration of the official year, and also to the facilities which a good year of rain-fall gave for effecting all necessary repairs.

Western Jumna Canal.

4 The areas irrigated during the last four years were as follows —

	Acres
1864-65	434,964
1865-66	397,963
1866-67	447,171
1867-68	331,037

showing a falling off of upwards of 100,000 acres in the year under review; the reduction on wheat being 49,295 acres, or nearly one-half; in rice, 22,616 acres, and in cotton 5,996 acres, while, on the other hand, there was an increase of 7,436 acres of sugar-cane, the latter being attributed to the comparative lightness of the increased water-rate for this valuable crop. The Superintending Engineer of the Eastern Circle considers it probable that the Government is not such a loser as is supposed in seasons when the rains are favourable, as in such seasons the more valuable crops are grown, and though the area may be limited, he thinks the enchanced rate for the better class of crops grown will compensate for the lower rates levied on inferior crops in dry seasons

5. The net direct income derived from this canal during 1867-68 was Rs. 5,42,973, as compared with Rs. 5,10,451 in 1866-67.

6. The capital expenditure was very trifling, only Rs. 19,474.

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9. The proportion of "lift" and "flow" (Dal and Tor) irrigation to the total area on the two Canals, may also be usefully compared for the year 1867-68 :—

	Khureef		Rubbee		Whole year	
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the canals, as the demand for water on all was much below the average owing to the unusually favourable rains which fell during the year.

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12. The following is a Statement of the rain-fall during 1866-67 and 1867-68 —

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It should be mentioned by whom the registers of rain-fall at the different stations are kept up. It is concluded that observations are made by the Canal Officers at the head-quarter stations of the Divisions.

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	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
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Rice . .	57,157	51,517	62,071	39,455
Cotton	77,738	62,684	104,796	98,800
Indigo	1,131	1,477	1,805	1,315
Wheat	163,159	126,293	150,233	100,937

The tendency of the area under cotton to increase, notwithstanding the fall in the market price, and the enhancement of water-rates, is very satisfactory. The great falling off in wheat is to be mainly attributed, as before remarked, to the favorable rains.

13/

Baree Doab Canal.

14. The area irrigated during the last four years is as follows —

	Acres
1864-65	192,683
1865-66	175,979
1866-67	228,427
1867-68 . .	262,455

15 The net direct income for the year was Rs. 2,69,116, against Rs. 2,67,646 in 1866-67. The charges for the year have been unusually heavy, partly to make up for the insufficient repairs of the previous year, and partly on account of damage to the head-works by floods in the River Ravee. The repairs of rajbuhas were also excessively heavy, *viz.*, Rs. 117 per mile, or nearly twice the rate on the Ganges Canal; but the comparison of mileage rates is not of much use, and it will be better to compare the acreage charge on the two canals The following Statement gives the figures for the last three years —

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Baree Doab Canal .	29 48	22 21	25 5	25 52

16. The Baree Doab Canal was opened six years later than the Ganges Canal, and the charges for maintenance ought therefore to be heavier on the former canal. It is to be hoped that a gradual reduction will be effected on both canals, for at present the charge per acre is fully twice as much as it is on the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals. It is well known that the unsatisfactory condition of the bed, and some of the masonry works of both canals, is the cause of the present heavy outlay. When this is rectified, the net income of both ought to be largely increased.

17. Receipts from land revenue irrigated are brought forward for the first time as direct income in the account of the Baree Doab Canal for the year under review. The amount is only Rs. 10,686, which has been levied from the villages irrigated by the old Husli Canal. The net income for the year is 2·31 per cent on the capital, but if the estimated amount of land revenue due to the canal, be taken into account, the profit will be 4 56 per cent.

18. The area of sugar-cane, rice, cotton and wheat irrigated during the last four years is given below. Indigo is not cultivated under this canal.—

Crops	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
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Cotton	3,881	5,236	12,511	21,101
Wheat	97,722	59,827	108,707	122,720

showing a satisfactory increase under all heads

19. The rain-fall at Aliwal and Mujjoopoora in Statement No 9, page 66 of Report, does not appear to be correctly given.

20. The low duty of the water expended in the 1st Division, described in paras 109 and 129 of the Superintending Engineer's Report, and in para. 66 of the Chief Engineer's Report, seems to call for enquiry If the discharge has been correctly computed, this indicates either great waste of water or loss by absorption, and the high rate of consumption is the more objectionable and unreasonable from the fact of this Division being much better off as regards rain-fall, both during the rubbee and khureef seasons, than either the 2nd or 4th Divisions. From the remarks of the Superintending Engineer it is gathered that sufficient control is not exercised over the distribution of the water.

Upper Sutlej Canals

21 The area irrigated during the year was 78,248 acres, or 26,573 in excess of that of the previous year, which is very satisfactory.

22 The expenditure on maintenance was Rs 53,174, or 10·9 annas per acre, which, considering the temporary character of the heads of these canals, is not excessive

23. The irrigation is also carried on under tolerably favorable conditions, the proportion of "lift" to "flow" being 8 to 92 in the khureef, and 11 to 89 in the rubbee.

24 The value of these canals will be greatly increased if the project, now under investigation, for connecting them with a permanent masonry head on the Sutlej is carried out

Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals

25 The area irrigated during the year was 165,820 acres, or 45,923 acres in excess of that of the previous year, a large portion of the increase being due to the 25,059 acres of wheat assisted by canal irrigation which has been introduced into the account for the first time.

26 The charges for the year, including the value of statute labor contributed by the cultivators, amounted to Rs. 1,40,489, or 13·55 annas per acre

irrigated, but the Chief Engineer shows in para. 99 of his Report that the value of the statute labor has been under-stated in the Revenue Account, and that the real amount contributed by the people for the annual repairs may be estimated at Rs. 1½ per acre. This is excessively high; and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made for connecting the most important of these canals with a permanent head on the Sutlej.

27. The Chief Engineer is of opinion that the statute labourers should be paid by Government for all the days they may be employed in excess of three months, this being the period for which, according to the existing rules, they are liable to be called out. They appear to have been employed for an average period of 127 days during the year under review No decision is called for at present on this point, as it is said that the question will be separately considered by the Punjab Government.

28. The total number of men called out was 5,302, which gives a rate of one man for every 31 acres irrigated; and allowing 6 annas per man per diem, for 127 days, the charge amounts to Rs. 1·53 per acre.

29. The areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last three years have been as follows:—

	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Indigo	30,521	37,320	37,631
Cotton	27,782	24,980	20,172
Sugar-cane	4,018	3,207	3,422
Jowar	22,731	37,307	43,993
Rice	3,928	4,839	6,464

30. The proportion of "lift" to "flow" irrigation was 24 to 76 for the khureef, and 14 to 86 for the rubbee, and for the whole year 22 to 78. It is understood that the largest extent of the "lift" irrigation is on the Sutlej Canals.

Indus Canals

31. The area irrigated during the year was 171,981 acres as compared with 144,652 in the previous year The expenditure was Rs. 1,22,257, or 11 4 annas per acre, which is not high.

32. The areas of cotton, indigo and rice irrigated during 1866-67 and 1867-68 were—

	1866-67	1867-68
	Acres	Acres
Cotton	22,555	28,124
Indigo	12,105	16,902
Rice	5,533	11,108

33. The whole of the irrigated area is shown as "flow", which must be a mistake. If the correct amounts cannot be ascertained, the columns for "lift" and "flow" should be left blank.

GENERAL REMARKS.

34 The only remark under this head which it occurs to the Governor General in Council to make is, that the arrears of water-rates shown in Appendix E seem rather heavier than is proper. On the Baree Doab Canal the old arrears are Rs. 16,700, and of the khureef crop, which is ripened in *October*, on 1st April over 2 lakhs out of 2½ lakhs were still unpaid, that is, five months after the crop came in. The date of the demand is not stated The arrears on the Western Jumna Canal are not so high—old accounts Rs 5,800, and khureef only Rs. 95,000 out of 5 lakhs

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information. Special attention is requested to paras. 1, 2, 7, 12, 20, 26, 33 and 34

Also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and copies forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North Western Provinces, to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Mysore and Coorg; and to the Home and Financial Departments, for information The attention of the Government of the North Western Provinces is directed to the remarks contained in paras. 8 and 16.

And further, that copies of the Revenue Report, and of this Resolution, be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

H. Waterfield, C. E., *Asstt. Secy.*,
Offg. for Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

A 402 I

To The Government of Fort St George,
Public Works Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION

To

No 1401-410 I.

Dated SIMLA, *October* 23, 1869

Received Nov 18.

Forwarding Resolution reviewing the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, Punjab for 1867-68

P W D Press—6 11-69—115

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Govt. of {1869} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To The Chief Engineer for Irrigation

Dated

Read

G O 10 January 1870 No 112

Nos. 213 - 214

Punjab Irrigation Revenue Report. Order by the Government of India receiving the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department Punjab for 1867-68 communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation -

e 24th March 1869 R - 17th Dec