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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 313-314	2452		Press / ~~Mis.~~
Dated	18-	10-	18 72.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 18th October 1872.

No. 313. Read the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Kurnool, 30th May 1872, No. 492:—

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter, No. 193, dated 3rd November 1871, desiring my opinion regarding the proportion of water-rate to be charged when lands dependent upon Government sources of supply are irrigated from the Company's Canal.

2. The question was mooted by Mr. Latham in 1871. He proposed charging by the volume; but I objected to it on the ground that the measure was unintelligible to the ryots and difficult to work in practice. Copy of my reply dated 20th June 1871, No. 469, is herewith forwarded for your information.

3. The flooding charge recommended in paragraph 4 of your letter seems also open to objection, because it is disproportionately high compared with the full water-rate chargeable either on a first crop or a second.

4. The simplest plan appears to me for the Company to charge by the month, taking six months as the maximum period of a wet crop, and 6 Rupees as the water-rate per acre. Government, on the other hand, will limit its demand to the quantity of water it supplied and remit the remainder, so that the combined charges payable to the Company and Government may not exceed, at the outside, Rupees 6, the rate now levied under the canal.

5. In the case of Inams, however, which have been charged with a quit-rent calculated on the wet assessment, I do not see how any remission can be granted, as it has never been the practice hitherto to exempt payment of quit-rent even when the Inams had to be left waste, or the crops on them abandoned, from deficient supply of water. The only course therefore left is to impose the extra charge, in addition to the usual quit-rent paid to Government.

6. In this district there are some inferior kinds of paddy grown, which do not require irrigation for more than four or five months in the year; and I understand it is the intention of the Company's Officers to restrict the charge of 6 Rupees to a period of four months, and thus make 1½ Rupees as the charge for the month, and add this sum for every extra month that water is taken. This I consider to be incorrect in principle and opposed to all our Revenue systems under which six months is taken as the maximum period of a wet crop paddy.

7. Now as regards determining the quantity of water supplied in each case, this can be done without difficulty from the accounts kept by the curnam and from local inquiry. The Nirkattee, or water distributor, and the cultivating ryots easily understand how many days' water a tank has received, and the information is duly recorded in the accounts kept for the purpose. This can, with advantage, be checked by inquiry as to the date of sowing, the age and condition of the crops at the time canal water was applied for, the date of harvest, and so forth, and a tolerably correct estimate formed of the amount of supply received in each case, which would answer all practical purposes. If, however, greater accuracy were required, a careful survey may be made, once for all, of all the tanks commanded by the canal, and their capacities determined with reference to the

average area irrigable under them. The different depths at which each month's supply may be marked can then be easily ascertained and denoted on a wooden plank, which might be fixed near the lowest sluice to serve as a guide in apportioning the supply between the Government and the Company.

8. Adverting to paragraph 6 of your letter, I beg to submit a statement showing the names and ayacut of the tanks situated under the influence of the Company's Canal. They are thirteen in number, namely, ten in Nundial, two in Nandikotkur, and one in Sirwell, irrigating an aggregate area of acres 2,122·54. With the exception of the large and small tanks in Nundial and the tank at Tranala, the remaining (ten) tanks are dependent for their supply upon local drainage, which is often precarious. But I do not consider it necessary or expedient on that ground to abandon them to the Company in perpetuity. This would involve a needless sacrifice of revenue, which cannot be made good by any amount of cultivation in the beds, and I am not sure whether the ryots themselves would acquiesce in an arrangement which would lead to a permanent addition of 50 per cent. to the existing water-rate. I doubt too whether the measure can fairly be carried into effect, in the face of the pledge given to them, that the existing assessment will not be altered for a term of thirty years, from the date of introduction of the new settlement.

9. I wish to notice one other point which arose during the recent settlement of water-rate with the Irrigation Company. It is the case of natural streams whose supply has been improved by the surplus water flowing into it from the Company's Canal. In many instances this excess water is never intended to be utilized, but is allowed to run waste; and the question arises whether the Company is entitled to any and what share of the water-rate imposed on lands cultivated under the stream, either by flow or by lift. It must often be difficult, if not impossible, to determine to what extent the natural supply in the stream is benefited by the excess water from the canal; but I think it may be laid down as a general rule that all new cultivation made since the canal came into existence may be charged to the Company, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the increased cultivation was due to causes other than increased supply from the canal, such, for instance, as the stimulus given to a general extension of wet cultivation by the influence of the canal. The above rule should apply only to petty streams, and not to such sources of supply as are perennial, to which the Company cannot have any right whatever, however much may be the amount of water let into them to suit their own convenience.

Statement showing the present Wet Cultivation under Tanks receiving precarious supply from local rains and the Lands which are under the influence of the Madras Irrigation and Company's Canal and the Approximate Return from the cultivation of the Tank-beds, Kurnool District. as per letter from Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, No. 193, dated 3rd November 1871.

Taluq.	Village.	No.	Name of the Tank.	WET CULTIVATION.											
				Government.				Inam.					Total.		
				Extent.	Assessment inclusive of water-rate on 1st crop.	Water-rate on 2nd crop.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment inclusive of water-rate on 1st crop.	Water-rate on 2nd crop.	Total.	Quit-rent.	Extent.	Assessment inclusive of water-rate on 1st crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Nundial.	Nundial and Billalapuram.	1	Chinna Chervu ...	623 68	4,036 15 5	2,317 6 5	6,354 5 10	367 57	3,788 11 9	1,470 4 0	5,258 15 9	1,833 15 11	990 25	7,825 11 2
		2	Pedda Chervu ...											
	Santa Jutur ...	3	Chendanam Chervu	88 40	469 8 0	...	469 8 0	59 92	307 0 0	...	307 0 0	136 1 6	148 38	776 8 0
	Bandiatmakur ...	4	Chinna Chervu ...	86 18	487 14 0	...	487 14 0	61 83	357 0 0	...	357 0 0	98 5 0	148 1	844 14 0
	Bayapukodur ...	5	Nagala Chervu ...	59 21	328 12 7	...	328 12 7	60 66	336 15 4	...	336 15 4	105 0 0	119 87	665 11 11
	Iyawarikodur ...	6	Chinna Chervu ...	57 51	313 3 0	...	313 3 0	68 55	372 8 0	...	372 8 0	104 0 0	126 6	685 11 0
	Kanala ...	7	Nagamina Chervu.	116 48	707 2 0	389 3 1	1,096 5 1	104 31	595 6 0	315 11 3	911 1 3	450 0 0	220 79	1,302 8 0
	Pedda Devalapuram	8	Uru Chervu ...	70 59	395 14 0	...	395 14 0	85 48	498 0 3	...	498 0 3	150 4 0	156 7	893 14 3
	Ayalur ...	9	Settagopa Iyengari Chervu.	35 47	208 4 0	...	208 4 0	36 10	201 3 0	...	201 3 0	61 11 0	71 57	409 7 0
		10	Chinna Chervu ...											
	Total...	...	.....	1,136 58	6,947 9 0	2,706 9 6	9,654 2 6	844 42	6,456 12 4	1,785 15 3	8,242 11 7	2,939 5 5	1,981 0	13,404 5 4
Nandikotkur.	Nagtur ...	11	Nalla Chervu ...	75 72	555 1 10	...	555 1 10	37 50	220 13 8	...	220 13 8	...	113 22	775 15 6
		12	Ura Chervu ...											
Sirwell.	Pedda Chintakunta	13	.....	19 39	123 0 0	...	123 0 0	8 93	53 6 0	...	53 6 0	24 11 0	28 32	176 6 0
	Grand Total...	...	.....	1,231 69	7,625 10 10	2,706 9 6	10,332 4 4	890 85	6,731 0 0	1,785 15 3	8,516 15 3	2,964 0 5	2,122 54	14,356 10 10

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
18th October 1872.

Statement showing the present Wet Cultivation under Tanks receiving precarious supply from local rains, etc.—(Concluded.)

Taluq.	Village.	No.	Name of the Tank.	APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF LAND FIT FOR CULTIVATION IN TANK-BEDS.				WET CULTIVATION.				Remarks.
				For wet crop.		For dry crop.		Total.				
				Extent.	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment	Water rate on 2nd crop.	Total.	Quit-rent.		
				19	20	21	22	16	17	18		23
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Nandial	Nandial and Billakapuram.	1	Chinna Cheruvu ...	520	180 0 0	171 12	42 12 0	3,757 10 5	11,613 5 7	1,833 15 11		Used also for drinking purposes by men and cattle. Has two supplying channels called Poddacheruvu and the Paleru.
		2	Podda Cheruvu ...									
	Santa Jutur	3	Chendanam Cheruvu	30	30 0 0	30	7 30 12 0	...	776 8 0	136 1 6		Mahanandi Spring Channel and the Paleru. Not used for drinking purposes. Is at a distance of two miles from the village.
	Bandlatmakur ...	4	Chinna Cheruvu ...	83	131 0 0	50	75 0 0	...	641 14 0	98 5 0		Do. do. 2½ miles do.
	Bayapukodur ...	5	Nagula Cheruvu ...	30	60 0 0	80	160 0 0	...	695 11 11	105 0 0		Used for drinking purposes by men and cattle. During the rainy season the water of the canal, which is nearer the village, is used in preference to tank water.
	Iyavarikodur ...	6	Chinna Cheruvu ...	147	304 4 0	...	...	...	695 11 0	104 0 0		Used for drinking purposes by men and cattle.
	Kanala ...	7	Nagamma Cheruvu.	200	400 0 0	500	1,000 0 0	704 14 4	2,007 6 4	450 0 0		Do. do. Has (three) supplying channels.
	Podda Devalapuram	8	Uru Cheruvu ...	50	50 0 0	200	200 0 0	...	693 14 3	150 4 0		Do. do. by men and cattle.
	Ayalur ...	9	Settagopa Iyengari Cheruvu.	...	...	...	...	...	409 7 0	61 11 0		Do. do.
		10	Chinna Cheruvu ...									
	Total ...	...	.....	1,061	2,105 4 0	1,031	1,508 8 0	4,492 8 9	17,896 14 3	2,939 5 5		The area of the bed is not given here, as it could never be cultivated at any time. The canal runs through the lands under the tank, the band of which lies to the east of the canal, so that a very small block ¼th of the entire extent lies between the tank bund and the canal. The remaining or larger portion ¾th lying to the west of the canal is cultivated by its water. The canal cannot irrigate the ¼th above described. The canal will have to be maintained for its supply. Its bed cannot therefore be cultivated.
Nandikoskur.	Nagiar ...	11	Nalla Cheruvu ...	...	...	...	...	...	775 15 6	...		Used by cattle for drinking purposes.
		12	Ura Cheruvu ...									
		13	.....	60	120 0 0	28	58 0 0	...	176 6 0	24 11 0		
Sirvella	Podda Chintakunta	...	.....	1,121	2,225 4 0	1,059	1,564 8 0	4,492 8 9	18,849 3 3	2,964 0 5		
	Grand Total ...	...	.....									

(Signed) T. CHASE,
Collector.

KURNOOL,
30th May 1872.

From the Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th October 1871, No. 422.

IT is reported to me that a notice has been issued by the Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, Poodatoor, to the effect that ryots using the Company's water on wet lands will be charged the full amount of the Government tax, *in addition* to the water-rate payable to the Company, even when through failure of rain they would have been obliged to abandon the cultivation of their fields and *would, in consequence*, have been awarded *remission* of the Government tax.

2. The effect is that in the Pennair Division alone about 400 acres of paddy land under the Dooganapully tanks and three tanks near Chinnamasapully, which are also commanded by the Company's channels, have been left *uncultivated*, the ryots calculating that they cannot profitably cultivate their land if, in addition to payment for the water which they would take from the Company's channels, they have also to pay the tax for water which they cannot receive from the Government tanks, because the latter contain no water.

3. These tanks and nearly all the tanks near Cuddapah are, I am told, quite dry, and *some* of the ryots having waited till the time for sowing rice has passed have now, seeing no chance of obtaining water from the tanks, applied to the Company for water which they will receive from our channels. But the majority have, I believe, been deterred from cultivating by the Deputy Collector's notice, and will, if I understand the Government regulations correctly, be *relieved* of any payment of water tax, but at the same time their land will remain uncultivated.

4. This is a difficulty which appears to me to be worthy of consideration, and for which possibly a remedy may be found. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will do me the favour of bringing it under the notice of the Government.

5. I am informed that the Deputy Collector's notice applies also to lands at Chennoor which were formerly watered from a number of wells, but are now watered by the Company's channels.

From the same Officer, dated Madras, 14th December 1871, No. 457.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that having learned that owing to insufficient rainfall the tanks in the Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts are without water, and that the ryots are desirous that they should be filled from our channels, I have directed the Engineers in charge of our works to make immediate arrangements for that purpose, the Government, as I have learned by a private note from yourself, being prepared to acquiesce in this measure.

2. In the rules of October 1864, no provision was made for such a contingency, and perhaps the Government will deem it advisable that a new set of rules should be prepared and considered, among which such a provision will doubtless find a place; but in the meantime, with reference to the present emergency, I have directed the Engineers to place themselves in communication with the respective Collectors, and to report to me so that materials may be collected for arriving at a fair estimate of the amount of revenue that may be considered due to the Company under this head.

3. The primary object which, in my opinion, ought to be kept in view is that the water which has been brought down from the Toombuddra at such a cost of labour and money should not be wasted, but that the people should have the full benefit of it.

4. In connection with this subject permit me to draw your attention to my letter of the 30th October, No. 422.

No. 314. ORDER THEREON, 18th October 1872, No. 2,452.

IRRIGATION, No. 20.

FROM the above letter it appears that, owing to the failure of local rain, some of the tanks in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts require water, that the tanks can be supplied by the canal, and that the ryots have applied to the Canal Officers to afford the supply required.

2. The Agent states that he has directed the Engineers to supply the tanks at once, it being left to Government to decide hereafter what amount shall be paid for the water by the ryots. The Government approve of the Agent's proceedings and will be prepared to sanction any arrangement which the Collectors may make relative to the amount to be paid for the water. This amount will have to be estimated relative to the area of the land the crops on which are saved by the timely supply afforded by the canal, and will practically be paid by Government, as no demand can be made on the ryots in excess of the amount at which the land has been assessed. The amount to be paid can therefore only be fixed after the crops have come to maturity and cannot exceed Rupees 6 per acre, that being the amount which, according to the arrangements entered into with the Company, the ryots are to pay for a full supply of water to bring a rice crop to maturity on an acre.

3. The Agent points out that, in the rules of October 1864, no provision was made for such a contingency as that which has arisen. The Government are of opinion that it is not desirable that the ryots, whose lands depend upon tanks which, as a rule, receive a sufficient supply from local drainage, etc., and which it was not contemplated should be supplied from the canal, should be encouraged to look for a supply from the canal free of cost to themselves, as such a course would probably lead to wastage, and, on the other hand, the Government deem it desirable that the supply the canal can afford should be taken advantage of when the crops under the tanks would otherwise fail.

4. The rate at which the Company supply water to bring a crop to maturity is Rupees 6 per acre, in cases in which water is required to fill tanks or to secure crops which have already been sown; the rate to be paid to the Company might be fixed relatively to the period for which a supply must be drawn from the canal, for instance, if water were required at the beginning of the third month of a four-month crop, a two months' supply would be obtained from the canal, and the sum to be paid to the Company would be Rupees 3 per acre, at the rate which now prevails.

5. When the canal is completed and can carry the full supply it is designed to carry, it may be possible to supply the lands dependent upon the Government tanks directly from the canal and to cultivate the beds of some of these tanks the supply in which has now failed, and, if so, the rule now laid down will have no very extensive application.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

From the above letter

it appears that owing to
the failure of local rain-
some of the tanks in the
Kurnool and Cuddapah
Districts require water,
that the tanks can be
supplied by the Canal
and that the Ryots have
applied to the Canal
Officers to afford the supply
required

required. The Agent states that he has directed the Engineers to supply the Tanks at once, it being left to Government to decide hereafter what amount shall be paid for the water by the Ryots. The Government approve of the Agents proceedings and will be prepared to sanction any arrangement which the Collector may make relative to the amount to be paid for the water. This amount will have to be estimated with reference to the area of the lands, the Crops on which are saved by the timely supply afforded by

afforded by the Canal and will practically be paid by Government, as no demand can be made on the Ryots in excess of the amount at which the land has been assessed. The amount to be paid can therefore only be fixed after the Crops have come to maturity and cannot exceed Rupees 6 per acre that being the amount which according to the arrangements entered into with the Company the Ryots are to pay for a full supply of water to bring a nice crop

Crop to maturity on one acre.

The Agent points out that in the Rules of October 1864 no provision was made for such a contingency as that which has arisen. The Government are of opinion that it is not desirable that the Ryots whose lands depend upon tanks which as a rule receive sufficient supply from Local drainage fund which it was not contemplated should be supplied from the Canal, should be encouraged to look for a supply from the Canal free of cost to themselves as such a course would probably lead to wastage and, on the other hand, the Government deem it desirable that the supply by the Canal can afford should be taken advantage of when the Crops under the tanks would otherwise fail.

The rate at which the Company supply water to bring a Crop to maturity is Rupees 6 per acre in cases in which water is required to fill tanks or to secure Crops which have already been sown, the rate to be

paid

paid to the Company might be fixed relatively to the period for which a supply must be drawn from the Canal- for instance if water were required at the beginning of the 3d Month of a four months Crop a two months supply would be obtained from the Canal, and the sum to be paid to the Company would be Rupees 3 per acre at the rate which now prevails, but, in consideration of the fact that the supply from the Canal must be sufficient to bring the Crop to maturity to admit of the Company obtaining any returns for the water supplied and that the loss to the Ryots by the failure of their Crop would be very considerable and with a view to prevent wastage of water on the part of the Ryots the Government are of opinion that the Ryots should be called upon to contribute a small sum for the water supplied from the Canal in addition to the amount paid by them to Government, and that this sum should be paid to the Company in addition

additional to the amount
to be paid by Government
on account of the water
supplied and valued in
the manner indicated
above. Then in the case
supposed above the Govern-
-ment would pay Rs 3
per dove and the Ryots
might be called upon to
pay ⅓ of the amount
paid by Government hence
the Company would receive
Rupees 4 for a 2 months
supply or at the rate of
33 per Cent, for the quan-
-tity supplied, in excess of
the amount now paid
for water obtained from
the Canal to bring a Crop

to

to maturity on an dove
of land.

Before laying
down rules on the point
now mooted the Govern-
-ment would wish to
obtain the opinion of the
Collectors of Kurnool
and Cuddapah on the
subject after communi-
-cation with the Company's
Engineer.

When the Canal
is completed and can
carry the full supply it
is designed to carry it
may be possible to supply
the lands dependent
upon the Government

Tanks

(9)

Public Works Department

No 2452.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following

From The Collector of Kurnool, / M. C. No. 1492 of 30th May 1871

From the above letter it appears that owing to the failure of local rains some of the tanks in the Kurnool and Cudapah Districts require water, that the tanks can be supplied by the Canal and that the Ryots have applied to the Canal officers to afford the supply required

The Agent states that he has directed the Engineers to supply the Sanctions at once it being left to Govt. to decide hereafter what amount shall be paid for the water by the Ryots, the Govt. approve of the Agents proceedings and will be prepared to sanction any arrangement which the Collectors may make relative to the amount to be paid for the water. This amount will have to be estimated relative to the area of the land

23rd and 24th

the crops are which saved by the timely supply afforded by the Canal and will practically be paid by Govt. as no demand can be made on the Ryots in excess of the amount at which the land has been assessed. The amount to be paid can therefore only be fixed after the crops have come to maturity and cannot exceed Rs 6 per acre that being the amount which according to the arrangements entered into with the Company

the Ryots are to pay for a full supply of water to bring a rice crop to maturity on an acre.

The Agent points out that in the Rules of October 1864 no provision was made for such a contingency as that which has arisen. The Govt are of opinion that it is not desirable that the Ryots whose lands depend upon tanks which as a rule receive a sufficient supply from local drainage &c^a and which it was not contemplated should be

be supplied from the Canal should be encouraged to look for a supply from the Canal free of cost to themselves as such a course would probably lead to wastage and on the other hand the Govt deem it desirable that the supply the Canal can afford should be taken advantage of when the crops under the tanks would otherwise fail.

The rate at which

the Company supply water to bring a crop to maturity is Rs 6 per acre in cases in which water is required to fill tanks or to secure crops which have already been sown: the rate to be paid to the Company might be fixed relatively to the period for which a supply must be drawn from the Canal. for instance if water were required at the beginning of the 3rd month of a four month crop a two

I would suit able
then [ ]. it does
to any extent
that may be anticipated
the amount can
be calculated - hence
not to go beyond it.

months' supply would be obtained from the Canal and the sum to be paid to the Company would be Rs 3 per acre at the rate which now prevails [but in consideration of the fact that the supply from the Canal is must be sufficient to bring the crop to maturity to admit of the Company obtaining any return for the water supplied and that the loss to the Ryots by the failure of their

crop would be very considerable, and with a view to prevent wastage of water on the part of the Ryots, the Govt. are of opinion that the Ryots should be called upon to contribute a small sum for the water supplied from the Canal in addition to the amount paid by them to Govt., and that this sum should be paid to the Company in addition to the amount to be paid by Govt. on account of the

water supplied and valued in the manner indicated above. Thus in the case supposed above, the Government would pay Rs 3 per acre and the Ryots might be called upon to pay 1/3 of the amount paid by Govt. hence the Company would receive Rs 4 for a two months supply or at the rate of 33 per cent for the quantity supplied in excess of the amount now paid for water obtained from the

Rec'd 7 August '72
encl 21 Keynes

Performance

4/10/72

No. 4880

Govt. of {1872} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To The Actg Chief Engr for Irrigation

Dated

Recd. Encl. 63

G. O/8 "Octr." No. 2452.

Nos. 313 & 314

Water-rate. Passing orders on letters from the Member of Kurnool stating his opinion as to the rate charged for water supplies from the Madras Irrigation Canal for irrigating lands.