Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th May 1875.

No. 124. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 7th April 1875, No. 550 :—

ABSTRACT.—*Inam Lands classed as Nunjah under Sangam Project in Nellore District.*—Agreeing with the Board of Revenue that no additional charge should be imposed on — except the charge for second crop raised on land registered as "one crop," and authorizing them to dispose of the beds of tanks superseded as irrigation sources and themselves rendered capable of cultivation as nunjah as proposed, reserving one-fourth of the proceeds for expenditure on roads, &c.

No. 125. ORDER THEREON, 5th May 1875, No. 1,280.

IRRIGATION, No. 11.

COMMUNICATED to the officers concerned.

2. The Government of India will be addressed in continuation of letter, No. 2,493, of the 3rd September last, so soon as the information called for in paragraph 4 of G. O., No. 2,492, of the 3rd September 1874, has been received from the District Engineer, Nellore, and that officer will report at once why this information has not been as yet submitted, and when it will be ready.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" District Engineer, Nellore.
" Controller of Public Works Accounts,
" Revenue Department.

Exd. A. Grubert.
Spare Copies

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
7th April 1875.

No. 96. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th February 1875, No. 389 :—

Read the following letter from G. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 26th December 1874, No. 19 :—

ADVERTING to the Proceedings of the Board, dated 8th October last, Miscellaneous No. 7,052, and to their reminder of the 9th instant, I have the honor to state that I deferred reporting on the question raised in paragraph 8, G. O., Public Works Department, under date 3rd September last, No. 2,492, of assessing Inam lands under the Sangam Project until I should have had an opportunity of personally discussing it with Mr. Rundall. We have now done so, and the result of our discussion having been embodied by Mr. Rundall in a draft, which he showed me, of a letter addressed by him to the Director, by whom it will be laid before the Board, I will not now go over the same ground.

2. I will only observe that I cannot but think that the case was too strongly stated in paragraph 3, G. O., Revenue Department, dated 29th January 1873, No. 119. It seems to me that what was given was not irrigated land, which, if not fully irrigated at the time it was given, Government were bound to construct works fully to irrigate. I cannot see that there was any "promise," "failure" or "fault" on the part of the Government. What was given was, I should say, certain obviously precariously irrigated land, and the gift was unencumbered by any promise or obligation to improve the irrigation such as it then was.

3. While, therefore, I am of opinion that the Government have a perfect right to make the Inamdars contribute to the cost of the works necessary to improve the irrigation, I concur with Mr. Rundall in thinking that in the case in question it would, for the reasons stated by him in detail, be scarcely worthwhile from a financial point of view, and in other respects inexpedient to press that right.

4. I beg now to take this opportunity of calling attention to another point in connection with the Sangam Project, involving an important principle, which has apparently accidentally escaped the discussion which at one period it was the intention of the Government it should undergo. I refer to the contemplated sale by auction of the beds of some of the existing tanks.

5. In paragraph 15 of his note, printed in G. O., Public Works Department, 28th July 1870, No. 1,818, Colonel Mullins observed : "Government have recognized (G. O., Revenue Department, No. 1,545, dated 7th September 1860) the propriety of so disposing of tanks thus circumstanced, and in this case the course suggested would seem to be unobjectionable." In paragraph 5, Government referred the matter to the Revenue Department to ascertain "whether there is any objection to the sale of the right of occupation of the lands forming the beds of tanks proposed to be abandoned as storage works and brought under wet cultivation."

6. In paragraph 2, G. O., Revenue Department, 14th November 1870, No. 1,786, Government observe : "The Board of Revenue have not reported on the proposal regarding the sale of land forming the beds of abandoned tanks. They will be requested to supply the omission."

7. The Board's foot-note thereto, dated 5th December 1870, was: "The Collector of Nellore will be requested to report on the estimated assets on account of land in the bed of tanks, which will be made available for wet cultivation by the Sangam Irrigation Works (Note by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the Sangam Project, paragraph 15.")

8. Replying to this on 14th December, I expressed my inability to give any further information regarding the estimated assets.

9. The Board's Proceedings thereon, dated 21st December, consisted of the remark: "The Board anticipate no difficulty in selling the beds of tanks abandoned in consequence of the prosecution of the Sangam Irrigation Project."

10. The Government Order embodying the above was passed in the Public Works Department, under date 18th March 1871, No. 818. Paragraph 3 thereof runs: "The Board of Revenue anticipate no difficulty in selling the beds of the tanks which will be rendered unnecessary if the project be carried out, and the Government consider therefore that the estimated value of these lands which have been taken credit for in the estimates for the project may be allowed to stand, ..."

11. From the above extracts, the Board will perceive that the question whether these tank-bed lands should be not only sold but sold by auction has never yet been considered by the Government in the Revenue Department. Colonel Mullins' assumption that G. O., Revenue Department, No. 1,545, dated 7th September 1860, recognizes the propriety of so disposing of tanks circumstanced like those in question remains to be tested. Nor, even if that Government Order might be so read, does it follow that the present Government would concur in that policy. Where in paragraph 3 of that order it is observed: "In particular cases, however, a sale by auction is the proper method of disposing of waste, viz., where the land has been occupied by Government or for Government purposes....." I would presume that only land was referred to that has been *exclusively* occupied for Government purposes, which is certainly not the case in respect to the lands forming the beds of these tanks, over which from time immemorial the village communities have exercised, for the greater portion of each year, grazing rights as valuable as they are highly cherished.

12. The treatment of these lands should, in my opinion, be governed by the policy indicated in the following passage, quoted in Proceedings of Board, 27th July 1860, No. 3,467, from G. O., dated 27th May 1856, No. 1,601: "The waste land in this country in the villages of the plains at least is certainly not the property of the Government or the State in the absolute sense in which the unoccupied lands in the United States and some of the British Colonies is so. The village communities claim an interest in it, and that interest has been universally admitted, though it has never been accurately defined. To put up the waste to sale, entirely ignoring that prior right of the village communities, would be to introduce a totally new practice; and it would certainly be regarded by the common feeling of the country as an invasion of existing rights."

13. I venture to submit that these words are absolutely true of the lands in question, and that they are equally true of, and applicable to, the beds of certain tanks under the Survapally Irrigation Project, the similarly proposed sale by

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
7th April 1875.

auction of which was indefinitely postponed upon my representation recorded in Proceedings of Board, dated 19th August 1871, No. 3,548.

14. I sincerely trust that this proposal may be negatived, at all events in respect to its worst feature, viz., the mode of sale by *auction* to the highest bidder. If there must be a sale the village communities might at least be allowed the preferential right of taking up the land at a fixed rate per acre. To have to buy at all their common grazing ground would undoubtedly be considered hard measure by the village communities concerned, but to have to compete for them with strangers at public auction could not fail to be regarded as—in the words of the Board of 1860—"a stretch of power" on the part of the Government.

From R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chingleput, 14th January 1875, No. 48/2:—

As requested in Board's Proceedings No. 7,052, dated 8th October 1874, I have the honor to forward the Deputy Director's report* on the additional rates to be charged on such Inam lands as may be supplied by the Sangam Project, and to inform you that I quite agree with Mr. Rundall in thinking that no additional charge can be made on Inam lands already settled as irrigated by the Inam Commissioner, for these lands already draw their water-supply, such as it is, from the source now proposed to be improved; the Inamdars do not ask for improvement, neither is it as yet absolutely certain that there will be any improvement in the water-supply of these particular lands, and even if they are improved by the project the Government cannot determine what will be a fair charge for the improvement, as lands on varying levels or at varying distances from the sluices will hardly be affected to the same extent, and it will be practically impossible to investigate the circumstances of each particular field. Of course, when single crop-lands grow a second crop, or dry lands are irrigated, they will be chargeable with water-rate, and with this prospective advantage the Government must, I think, rest content and forego additional charge on all lands that have been settled by the Inam Commissioner as double crop or as single crop if no second crop is raised on the latter.

* Dated 21st December 1874, No. 1,114/264, (in original, to be returned.)

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From C. RUNDALL, Esq., Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Nellore and North Arcot, to the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras, dated Nellore, 21st December 1874, No. 1,114-264.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your No. 2,224-329, of 15th October, submitting Proceedings of Board of Revenue, No. 7,052, of 8th idem, requesting an expression of my views, whether holders of Inam land under the villages of the Sangam Project might not be reasonably required to pay for the undoubted advantages that will be conferred by the proposed extension of improved irrigation to their holdings.

2. The 8,854 acres of Inam land, referred to at paragraph 8 of G. O., No. 2,492 (Public Works Department), comprises, I find, 6,076 acres of ordinary Inam land confirmed under the Inam Settlement, and 2,778 acres of Service Inam that is about to be enfranchised at five-

3rd September 1874.

* Rupees 14,714 or Rupees 5-4-9 per acre.

eighths of the settlement assessment.* The whole area is distributed over a large tract of country, and appertains to no less than fifty-two villages. There can be no doubt that, as a rule, in most years, a very large proportion of this Inam area is fairly well irrigated; and so far as the Inamdars are concerned, they would be content to be left with their present supply. I refer to Inam land favorably situated and commanded under the existing sources of irrigation. The whole of the area cannot, therefore, be regarded as indifferently irrigated. Probably, about one-half is irregularly supplied, and the proposed works would in such cases immensely benefit such lands; for a sure and certain supply would be provided in place of what is often only occasional now, and cannot be relied on for the whole season. Nor can the area be looked upon as in part to be newly irrigated, for no doubt the proportion of the Inam area cultivated—rendered by Mr. Smith as 6,056 acres—varies each year according to the favorableness of the season or otherwise. The extent altogether unirrigable at present is not at all likely to approach the difference between the above 6,056 acres and the total Inam area, which I returned for the project, 8,854 acres. For the whole of the occupied wet area under the project, I calculated that the proportion left waste from want of water averaged 22 per cent. I cannot say what the average area irrigated of the 8,854 acres may be; but I notice that Mr. Smith,† in returning the Inam area at 8,028 acres, specified the cultivated or irrigated extent as 6,056 acres, which accords fairly with the percentage of the occupied wet area that I ascertained to be irrigated on the average. Allowing three-fourths to be irrigated on the average, therefore the extent of Inam land supplied in favorable seasons must be much more, and the wholly unirrigated area will be comparatively slight.

Vide memorandum printed with G. O., Public Works Department, No. 818 of 18th March 1871; and paragraph 170 of Deputy Director's Settlement Report for Principal Division Taluqs.

Ditto, Report, paragraph 169.

† Memorandum of 22nd April 1870, paragraph 66, printed with G. O., Public Works Department, No. 1818 of 28th July 1870.

3. At the outset of irrigation under the Pennair Anicut, the Collector, Mr. Dykes, in 1864 made a reference to the Board as to the adjustment of water-rate on Inam land, and proposed that water-rate should be charged for all wet cultivation in excess of the area irrigated on the average during the ten years preceding the completion of the anicut. On the matter being forwarded to Government, it was ruled—"that all Inam land which can be shown to have been granted as nunjah is entitled to the gratuitous supply of water for a single crop. All Inam not so granted, must pay for irrigation, whether it be mamool nunjah or not. The guiding principle is the nature of the grant, which Government must respect as fully in the case of water as of land." The benefit of this order has been enjoyed by Inamdars throughout the Southern Pennair Delta all these years, and it has been applied to the Godavery and Kistna Districts as well. Upon certain correspondence between the Inam Commissioner and the Board of Revenue being submitted to Government in the following year, the G. O. of 3rd February 1864, just referred to, was declared to have placed the question beyond doubt, and the opinion expressed therein was again reiterated. At the same time, it was announced that "the Government do not undertake to improve irrigation works for the benefit of Inamdars without any additional charge; but where the repair of works restores to the nunjah ayacut in whole or in part the original supply on which its classification as nunjah was based, it is simply just to allow the Inamdar to receive his fair share of the water free of charge." This latter Government Order was embodied and issued in Standing Circular Order No. 172, page 171.

G. O., No. 198-A., of 3rd February 1864.

G. O., No. 1,871, of 11th August 1865.

4. Under this Standing Circular Order, it is clear that immunity from any charge can only be claimed in respect to repairs that may restore to works their original supply of irrigation; and the proviso just referred to in full would doubtless justify Government in enforcing

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
7th April 1875.

he liability of Inamdars to a further charge for improved irrigation when supplied, as proposed nder the Sangam Scheme, at vast expense to the State.

5. The question now raised by Government is intended, I conclude, to have reference to namdars generally,—under all newly undertaken irrigation works,—that may be benefited by the arrying out of new projects, or extension of existing works, at the expense of the State; and ot specially to the particular Inam-holders of the 8,854 acres under the Sangam Project Villages, eferred to in the Government Order first noticed.

6. It would apply equally, I presume, to Inamdars in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas and sewhere; but, in the two districts named, the matter would probably prove of slight importnce, for the proportion of the existing irrigated area under the Godavery and Kistna Anicuts, hat might formerly have comprised Inam land registered as wet, would not reach anything like he same percentage that the Inam land now registered as wet in the area it is proposed to supply nder the Sangam Project is shown to comprise, viz., 9·41 cent. It is the same also in the ennair southern delta villages. Throughout both tracts, the cultivated area has all along been ostly wet; and, consequently, the Inam area formerly granted as wet, under the previously isting sources, is extensive.

7. It may, I must allow, be fairly contended that if the provision of the Standing Circular der already specified is applicable in any case at all, it might justly be enforced in the instance the Sangam Project Villages now under consideration. I have, however, strong misgivings as the propriety of any such step. A declaration of liability must necessarily be general to be r; and, considering that Government have, as it were, slept upon their rights all these years, respect to the Godavery and Kistna Districts, it would, I think, be impolitic to disturb the nds of Inamdars now that they have for so long been allowed to regard themselves as free from y liability at all. It would too be unfair to endeavour to enforce any liability in Nelloro, and oject the Inamdars to exceptional treatment. A considerable portion of the Inam area, to ich liability would extend in this district, has now, it should be borne in mind, enjoyed proved irrigation for ten years or more. I refer to the Pennair southern delta villages, empted from any liability by G. O., No. 198-A, of 3rd February 1864.

8. There are other reasons too which render it advisable that, in dealing with the matter mproved irrigation, the Inamdars should be leniently and liberally treated. Of late years payments of all have been considerably enhanced. The local cesses form a comparatively nt additional demand. As yet they have only to pay Road Fund, but the Village Service s will have effect from next year. These cesses affect all Inamdars alike. Another charge been made for survey excess area, at the full settlement rates of assessment, in all instances which the calculations undertaken showed excess area by survey to exist. Again, the Inams who will derive most benefit from the contemplated works are those who are at present worst n respect to irrigation, and who may have often had to pay the quit-rent on their Inam land, lst the land has been wholly, or in part, unprofitable to them for want of water.

9. The question seems to me to have acquired greater importance financially, as regards particular project under discussion, than it really deserves. The amount involved as regards Sangam Project could not certainly exceed an additional charge of 1 Rupee per acre, which, ,076 acres of ordinary Inam wet land, would be equal to Rupees 6,076. Probably the ge, if imposed, would be under 1 Rupee; for the fairest means of determining any liability d be to assess the Inam area with the amount that the Government lands of like quality will be liable to be raised by, when the Sangam Project irrigation may have effect. The difference* is equivalent, as regards the occupied and, to 12 Annas the acre on the average, the settlement assessment according to the at wet gradation or class of irrigation assigned to existing sources being Rupees 5-1-0 per and the average which it is arranged to raise it to, when the Sangam works come into play, Rupees 5-13-0. Taking the increase thus at 12 Annas the acre, the sum that could be realized

* paragraphs 166 and 167 of the Deputy Director's Settlement Report on Principal Division Taluqs,

from ordinary Inam land would only amount to Rupees 4,555. These figures refer merely to the Sangam Project Villages.

10. The amount involved is, therefore, of slight significance; and it would, I consider, be a wise and sound policy on the part of Government to waive any claim that they may rightly be entitled to; and relieve holders of Inam land registered as wet from all liability to any additional charge for improved irrigation, by re-affirming the principle recorded in G. O., No. 198-A, of 3rd February 1864, which specially had reference to Inam land in this district.

11. As regards the 2,778 acres of Service Inam land referred to at paragraph 2, I see no grounds why the full assessment, or 1st-class wet rates, should not be held to apply to such land. At present the area has been assessed for purposes of enfranchisement at the ordinary settlement rates charged on like Government land; and the assessment thus calculated amounts to Rupees 14,714, or Rupees 5-4-9 per acre on the average. The modification to the 1st-class wet rates would probably raise the average by 12 Annas or to Rupees 6 per acre. The enfranchisement might be carried out on the basis of the 1st-class wet rates; and the difference between the result thus attained, and the ordinary settlement rates, might be allowed each year as a temporary remission, until the improved irrigation comes into force. The difference that would thus require to be temporarily remitted, would, as marginally calculated, amount to Rupees 1,221, which might be claimed for the Imperial Revenue; and the Rupees 9,196 alone considered as creditable to the Village Service Cess Fund. In the calculation, I have omitted to deduct the former quit-rent before apportioning the five-eighths, as the amount on the Inam area is not to hand, but it would reduce the amount but slightly I expect.

2,778 acres × Rupees 6 = 16,668.
⅝ths = Rupees 10,417 — (14,714 ÷ ⅛ths =) Rupees 9,196 = Rupees 1,221.

12. So small a sum as Rupees 4,555 + 1,221 or Rupees 5,776 in all, even if levied, would occasion no appreciable difference as regards the return the project is estimated to yield. From paragraph 7 of G. O., No. 2,492 (Public Works Department) of 3rd September last, the net revenue is calculated as Rupees 1,87,745, or to return 6·3 per cent. on an outlay of Rupees 29,82,830. An increase to the net revenue of Rupees 5,776 would only raise the amount to Rupees 1,93,521, and the expected return to 6·49 per cent.

13. Whilst referring to the financial results estimated for the project, I had better explain, with reference to the remarks of the Board at paragraph 6 of their Proceedings, No. 1,889, of 21st July last, that the modifications effected to the 1st-class wet rates for the district by G. O., No. 1,333, of 16th October last, will not in any way affect the present calculations; for the Rupees 2,38,000, taken as the probable increase to the revenue to be derived from the works, was reckoned on the basis of the 1st-class wet rates that I proposed in the first instance, and which have now been ordered to be put in force—*vide*, G. O., No. 818 (P. W. D.), of 18th March 1871. I observe that the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,889, just alluded to, is recorded in G. O., No. 1,562, of the 15th instant, without comment as to the unpopularity of the Sangam Irrigation Scheme amongst the more important land-holders in most villages.

In G. O., Public Works Department, dated 3rd September 1874, paragraph 8, the question of the exemption of holders of Inam lands classed as wet from further charge for irrigation under the Sangam Project was remitted to the Revenue Department for reconsideration. The papers above recorded contain the views of the Collector and of the Officiating Director and the Deputy Director of the Settlement Department on the subject referred to them.

2. The Order of Government in the Revenue Department to be reconsidered is that dated 29th January 1873, No. 119, which reaffirmed in the clearest terms the principles laid down in the previous orders noted in the margin, viz., that all Inam land which can be shown to have been granted as wet is entitled to the gratuitous supply of water according to the nature of the grant, which must be respected as fully in the case of water as of land. The first order was passed on a case precisely similar to the present, viz., Inams in the southern delta of the Pennair; and negatived a proposal that such lands should be charged in full for the difference between the average extent irrigated during the ten years previous to the improvement of the supply, and the extent thereby rendered permanently irrigable.

G. O., dated 9th February 1864, No. 198-A.
11th August 1865, No. 1871.
1st September 1870, No. 1,375.

3. In the letters recorded above, it is argued that when Government convert a precarious into a permanent supply they are entitled to charge for this improvement, and that they have recognized this principle in the order of 1865, which lays down that though the existing supply without further charge is guaranteed to Inamdars, Government will not undertake to improve irrigation works for their benefit. It is considered, however, that any charge in the present case would be most impolitic; because the argument would equally apply in the Southern Delta, in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas, and elsewhere, and a declaration which must be general, of liability to additional charge for improved irrigation would unsettle the minds of Inamdars everywhere. It is further shown that the assessment of the charge in the present case would be very difficult; that about half the land will probably not benefit by the change of supply; that the improvement cannot be tested by the returns of extent irrigated in a single year, inasmuch as not only the total extent, but also the individual lands irrigated, change from year to year; that it would be impossible to apportion the charge on individual fields, which would be variously affected by the change; and further, that the utmost additional charge which could be imposed on account of the project, even including the difference in the quit-rent on Service Inams to be enfranchised and amounting to 2,778 acres, would be only Rupees 5,776; or such as to make a difference of only one-fifth per cent. on the return for the whole scheme.

4. On the general principle, the Board observe, that though it may be right in the abstract that Government should be entitled to additional charge for the conversion of a precarious or insufficient, into a permanent or copious supply, yet the principle could only in very rare cases indeed, be applied in practice; inasmuch as whatever be the character of the supply at the present time, it would be impossible to say what it was at the time of the grant, and land registered as wet, must be assumed to have been adequately supplied for the cultivation of wet crops. The description given in paragraph 3 of G. O., dated 29th January 1873, No. 119, will be found true in the vast majority of cases.

5. The Board are therefore of opinion that the general rule which has been laid down should be strictly maintained; and, on all grounds, that in the case now under discussion, no additional charge should be imposed on wet Inam lands, except of course charge for second crop on land registered as one crop land.

6. The Collector of Nellore raises a further question as regards the disposal of the beds of tanks superseded as irrigation sources, and themselves rendered capable of cultivation as wet. It was proposed to sell the right of occupancy of these lands, subject to assessment, but Mr. VansAgnew is of opinion that this course is unjust to the villagers who have exercised over them for long years grazing

rights which they consider very valuable. He refers to G. O., dated 27th May 1856, No. 1,601, in which it was held that Government were not at liberty to put up to sale waste lands in the plains; and he states that the propriety of selling the tank beds affected by the Sangam Project has not been considered in the Revenue Department.

7. In the Order of 7th September 1860, No. 1,545, however, the effect of the order of 1856 was discussed, and it was pointed out that though ordinary Government waste land could not, without injustice to the preferential rights of the villagers, be put up to sale (the proposal discussed in the order), yet in particular cases of land in Government occupation, it could, with propriety, be sold by auction. This rule strictly applies to the present case, and has been applied in the Kistna District and other cases since; and the Board consider that it should be upheld. It would probably be found impossible to maintain the land waste, in deference to the indefinite grazing privileges which have been allowed, and it would not be for the general interest to attempt this. If the right of bringing the land under cultivation has a value, it is right that this value should be realized for the State, instead of given *gratis* to individuals; and the system of sale by auction does not deprive the villagers of any preference which they can justly claim, but concedes to capital and enterprise what is merely their due. In auction, villagers have advantage, inasmuch as their position will probably enable them to bid higher than outsiders.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 97.

ORDER THEREON, 7th April 1875, No. 550.

Irrigation, No. 2.

THE Governor in Council agrees that no additional charge should be imposed on Inam lands classed as nunjah under the Sungum project, except the charge for second crop raised on land registered as "one crop."

2. The beds of tanks superseded as irrigation sources and themselves rendered capable of cultivation as nunjah may be disposed of as proposed by the Board; one-fourth of the proceeds realised in each village being retained by the Collector for expenditure on Village Roads, &c., within the limits of the particular village.

(True Extract,)

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Director of Revenue Settlement.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. W. H. French.

O.M. 1875 Revt
(7) No. 2210.

G.O. 3rd Sept/74 No 537 &
" 18th March/71 No 465 &
" 27th Sept/70 " 460 & 462
" 28th July/70 " 441 & 442
Rev Despatch 11th Aug/65
do do 7th Sept/60 No 187 & 574
G.O. 19th June/72 Rev 308 & 310
" 4 Jany/73 No 133 & 134
" 3rd Sept/74 No 537
G.O. Rev Dept 24 Jany/73 No 119.

Gobt. of [1875] Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

&c., &c., &c.,

Dated April 7th.

Read 9th Rect.

G. O., 7th April 1875, No. 550.

APRIL.

Nos. 96-97.

Inam Lands classed as Nunjah under Sangam Project in Nellore District.—Agreeing with the Board of Revenue that no additional charge shall be imposed on — except the charge for second crop raised on land registered as "one crop", and authorizing them to dispose of the beds of tanks superseded as irrigation sources and themselves rendered capable of cultivation as nunjah as proposed, reserving one-fourth of the proceeds for expenditure on roads, &c.

Rev. No. 1280. 5-5-75.

No 124

29-4-75

O.M.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read the following:-

Pro: of the Madras Govt. in the Rev. Deptt. (N.E. Dis. 550 of 7th April/75)
G.O. No: 1280 of 5th May/75

Communicated to the officers concerned.

2. The Government of India will be addressed in continuation of letter Dis. 2693 of the 3rd September last, so soon as the information called for in para 4 of G.O. Dis. 2693 of the 3rd September 1874 has been received from the District Engineer Bellary and that officer will report at once why the information has not been got submitted and when it will be ready.

To
Chief Engr for Irrigation
Dt Engr Bellary
Controller & Accts
Rev. Department
2 attd Sts

Desp 13/5/75.

GWV.

No. A 2340

Govt. of [1875] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

The Chief Engr
for Irrigation

Dated

No. 1 Dept.

G. O. 5 May 1875, No. 1280

2/6/5

Nos. 124-125

Inam Lands classed as Nunjah under Sangam Project in Nellore District. Proceedings of the Revenue Department on the subject of the ——— communicated to Officers concerned. The District Engineer Nellore directed to report why the information called for has not yet been submitted and to state when it will be ready, as the Government of India are to be*

* addressed on the financial position of the