

[G
15]

Gobt. of 1896 Madras.
Final

To The Public Works
Dept.

17.2.88 R.V.D.

P. W. CURRENT No. 7107

Ans: 6. 8.

N^o 724 J. d/21 August

Order thereon

Communicated
to the Chief Eng for
signature.

Proceedings, No. 446 dated 31st July 1896

Subject.

Authorizing the Sd/-
to arrange for a
conditional sum of Rs 5,000
being placed at the
disposal of the P.W.D.
for minor Irrigation
works in 1896-97.

JH
10/8

16

10/8

From

Revenue

To the Chief Eng for
Sd/- J. W. D. ✓

ORDER:- No. 446, dated 31st July 1896.

The Accountant-General will be authorised accordingly.

(True Extract)



for Chief Secretary.

To

The Revenue Department.

,, Board of Revenue

,, Accountant-General

,, Public Works Department ✓

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following:-

not correct Endorsement of the Revenue Department, dated 22nd July 1896 No. 2901, transferring the following proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 14th July 1896, No. 3483.

Read the following letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 4th July 1896, No. 291 M:-

I have the honour to inform you that ^{the} ~~that~~ current year's grant of Rs. 30,000 for expenditure by Public Works Department officers on "Minor Works, Revenue Department" has been exhausted by the appropriation already sanctioned and to request that you will be so good as to arrange for a further sum of Rs. 5,000 being placed, at an early date, at the disposal of this department to meet future applications for funds.

Resolution.

Submitted to Government, with the request that the Accountant-General may be authorised to place at the disposal of the Public Works Department a sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the grant (Rs. 4,20,000) for Minor Irrigation Works, Revenue Department in addition to the sum of Rs. 30,000 transferred

[G.
15]

Govt. of 1896 Madras.

To

The Public Works Dept

Proceedings, dated 5th February 1896,
No. 80.

Subject.

Recording ^{the} ~~the~~ remarks Revenue
Dept Proceedings requesting that
the Accountant General may be
authorised to place Rs. 5000
at the disposal of Public Works
Dept and stating that the amount
has been included in the
allotment of Rs. 3895000
Sanctioned in G.O. No 1050

J. W. CURRENT No. 1296

14.1.96 No 32.9

Recd: 8.2.96

B

Order - dated 17th July 1896. No 1769.

Communicated to
The Chief Engineer for
Irrigation.

Recd
14/2

Issue

Recd

Jh
14/2

To The Chief Eng for Irrig
" Ex of P. W. Acts.

Financial Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following paper :—

From the Revenue Department, dated 29th January 1896, No. 411 His., recording with remarks Proceedings of the Board of Revenue distributing to districts, with remarks the Minor Irrigation grant for 1896-97 and requesting Government to authorize the Accountant General to place Rs 30,000 at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Order No. 50 dated 5th February 1896.

Recorded with ^{the} remark that the grant of Rs 30,000 for Minor Works in charge of Civil offices to be executed by the Public Works Department has been included in the allotment of Rs 38,95,000 sanctioned in G.O. No. 1050, Financial, dated 31st December 1895.

(True extract)

W. W. Phillips

Ag. Assistant Secretary,
for Chief Secretary.

To

The Revenue Department (with copy of G.O. 1050/31-12-95)

" Public Works Department. ✓

Accountant General.

Govt. of {1895} Madras
FINANCIAL.

W. CURRENT No. 58

23. 11. 84 No. 723-9
15. 2. 85. 388-5

105.C
Recd. 6.1.96

No. 32. I of 14 Jan. 1896

B/
Order thereon

Communicated
to the Chief Engineer for
Irrigation.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., No. 1050, 31st Dec. 1895.

DECEMBER.

Wt
7/1

Rued
8/1



To
No Chief Eng for Supg
all Supg Engineers ✓
No Examiner of Works ✓
one copy taken by S. S. S. ✓

Budget Estimate.

Accepting the — of Provincial Irrigation.

No. 1050, FINANCIAL, 31st DECEMBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 19th November 1895, No. 43-W.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting Budget estimate of Provincial Irrigation Works in charge of the Public Works Department for 1896-97.

ORDER—No. 1050, Financial, dated 31st December 1895.

The estimates are accepted as shown in the appendix to these proceedings.

(True Extract.)

Amichie
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).
„ Accountant-General.
Editors' table.

Public Works Department.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.
FINANCIAL.

9-1-95 No. 8. J
23-11-94 No. 923 J.
5-2-95 No. 283-84 W

10 S. C

Recd: 12.2.95

Le 388 W. d. 15 February 1895

Communicated to the
Officer Concerned.

Curies
12/2/95

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 4th February 1895, No. 111.

FEBRUARY.

Minor Irrigation Works.

Transferring from the Civil to the Public Works
Department the sum of Rs. 30,000 on account of
— provided for in the budget of 1895-96

RECEIVED
15 FEB 95

To
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation
Examiner P.W. Accts.

20/2/95

2

4TH FEBRUARY 1895, No. 111, FINANCIAL.

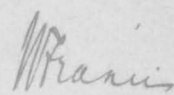
ORDER—dated 4th February 1895, No. 111, Financial.

The amount (Rs. 30,000) will be transferred to the Public Works Department, and the grants altered as follows:—

43. Minor Works and Navigation—

	LAKHS.					
Civil Officers	..	..	..	..	..	4.20
Public Works Department	..	..	..	..	..	33.52
Total	..	..	..	..	..	37.72

(True Extract.)



for Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General.
 „ Public Works Department. ✓
 „ Revenue Department.

4TH FEBRUARY 1895, No. 111, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., dated 5th November 1894, No. 954, Financial.

ABSTRACT.—Accepting budget estimate of minor irrigation works in charge of Civil officers for 1895-96.

G.O., dated 15th December 1894, No. 1110, Financial.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the budget estimate of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for 1895-96.

G.O., dated 12th January 1895, No. 26, Financial.

ABSTRACT.—Sanctioning certain additional grants in the Civil estimates for 1895-96.

READ—also the following papers :—

G.O., dated 22nd December 1894, Mis. No. 5047, Revenue.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 8th December 1894, No. 518.

ABSTRACT.—Distributing to districts, with remarks, the Minor Irrigation grant for 1895-96, and requesting Government to authorise the Accountant-General to place Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Order—dated 22nd December 1894, Mis. No. 5047, Revenue.

Recorded.

2. Orders will issue in the Financial Department, with reference to paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
,, Financial Department.

From T. W. RAWLINS, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 24th January 1895, No. 9—I.B.E.

With reference to your Assistant Secretary's memorandum, No. 22, dated the 9th January 1895, and enclosures, herewith returned, I have the honour to state that the outlay on works executed by the Public Works Department should be shown in the Civil Estimates under the first of the rules under Article 1204 of the Civil

Sanctioning certain additional grants in the

Govt. of {1895} Madras.
FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

283-84 Wd/5. February 1895.

G.O., 12th January 1895, No. 26.

Provincial Civil Works
Budget for 1895-96.

JANUARY.

Preliminary issue of the—

Civil Estimates.

Sanctioning certain additional grants in the

Department the sum
— provided for in the budget of 1895-96

12TH JANUARY 1895, No. 26, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—dated 12th January 1895, No. 26, Financial.

The following additional grants will be entered in the civil estimates for 1895-96:—

	LAKHS.
20. Police—District Executive force—	
Supplies and services—Purchase of tents	15
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—	
Superannuation and retired allowances	35
43. Minor Works and Navigation—	
Canal from the north side of the harbour to the basin in the Buckingham canal	2.00
45. Civil Works—Public Works Department	1.00
Total	3.50

(True Extract.)

E. GIBSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

- „ Public Works Department (General Branch).
- „ „ „ „ (Irrigation Branch).
- „ Local and „Municipal” Department.
- „ Accountant-General.
- „ Chairman, Harbour Trust Board.

Transferring from the Civil to the Public Works Department the sum of Rs. 30,000 on account of — provided for in the budget of 1895-96

P. W. CURRENT No. 9813

Govt. of {1894} Madras.
FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. 26.12.94 Encl.

G.O., 15th Dec. 1894, No. 1110.

DECEMBER.

DES. HED
10 JAN. 95

Budget Estimate

15TH DECEMBER 1894, No. 1110, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 26th November 1894, No. 56 W., forwarding Budget Estimate of Provincial Irrigation Works in charge of the Public Works Department for 1895-96.

Years.										First six months.	Last six months.	Total.	
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—Provincial.										RS.	RS.	RS.	
Abstract of Receipts.													
Actuals	..	..	..	..	{	1891-92	..	..	..	..	1,05,996	54,636	1,60,632
						1892-93	..	..	..	..	1,01,066	59,382	1,60,448
						1893-94	..	..	..	..	1,27,326	52,968	1,80,294
Budget	..	..	..	..		1894-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,60,000
Revised	..	..	..	..		1894-95	..	..	..	..	1,16,946	62,054	1,79,000
Budget	..	..	..	..		1895-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,79,000

ORDER—dated 15th December 1894, No. 1110, Financial.

The Provincial grant under 43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department, for 1895-96, will be fixed at 31.22 lakhs.

(True Extract.)

W. Francis
Jr Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).
 „ Accountant-General.
 Editors' Table.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.
FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5th Nov. 1894, No. 954.

NOVEMBER.

Budget Estimate

No. 923 I d, 23rd November/94

Communicated to
the chief Engineer for Irriga-
tion for information

(Sd) RREDB
J

C. E. for I
Exr. P.W.D.

5TH NOVEMBER 1894, No. 954, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

G.O., dated 1st November 1894, No. 759, Revenue.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 13th October 1894, No. 433:—

Budget Estimate of Minor Irrigation Works in charge of Civil officers for 1895-96.

Details.	Budget estimate, 1895-96.		Revised estimate, 1894-95.		Budget estimate, 1894-95.		Accounts, 1893-94.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
RECEIPTS.								
XXX.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.								
<i>Receipts on account of Minor Irrigation Works.</i>								
Details	7,000		7,000		7,000		5,898	
Total ..		7,000		7,000		7,000		5,898
EXPENDITURE.								
43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.								
<i>Maintenance and upkeep of Minor Irrigation Works.</i>								
Details	4,50,000		4,50,000		4,50,000		3,47,167	
Total ..		4,50,000		4,50,000		4,50,000		3,47,167

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The actuals of 1893-94 were less than the sanctioned estimate for the year by Rs. 52,833. The short expenditure was due to want of energy on the part of some of the Tahsildars and the existence of water till the close of the year in certain tanks proposed to be repaired. Steps have been taken to ensure the full utilization of the grant for the current year. Up to the end of August last, i.e., in 5 months, work to the value of 45 per cent. of the sum to be expended by the Revenue department has been executed.

The budget estimate for next year may be fixed at the same amount as for the current year, viz., Rs. 4,50,000.

Order—dated 1st November 1894, No. 759, Revenue.

The estimates are approved and will be transferred to the Financial Department for sanction.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department.

„ Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).
„ Accountant-General.

ORDER—dated 5th November 1894, No. 954, Financial.

The estimates are accepted.

(True Extract.)

Budget was

Transferring from the Civil to the
Department the sum of Rs. 30,000 on account of
— provided for in the budget of 1895-96

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 91, dated 7th May 1896:—

Read—the following letter from M.R. Ry. K. SUBBARAYUDU PANTULU Garu, Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture (through the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah), dated Kamthalapalli, 7th February 1896, No. 26:—

Referring to the latter part of paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 964, Revenue, dated 7th November 1893, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 16th February 1894, I have the honour to submit the following report for the half-year ending 31st December last.

2. *Movements of the Special Officer during the half-year.*—During the half-year under report I was for 20 days, from the 26th July, engaged in inspecting the lands of the several villages involved in the Velugode project and in collecting the information called for by the Public Works Department, touching the financial prospects of that old project, and the rest of the time was spent by me in frequent trips up and down the canal, visiting canal villages, and inspecting and checking canal irrigation, and in endeavouring to induce the Kurnool district canal ryots to try the cummin-seed and dry season indigo experiments. In all, 174 out of 184 days were spent by me out of head-quarters during the half-year under report.

3. *Irrigation in the current year.*—I beg to enclose a villagewar statement showing the extents actually canal-irrigated in fasli 1304 (1894-95) under the first and second crops, and those irrigated during the current fasli up to the end of December last; and it will be observed from this statement that the extents brought under canal irrigation in the current year up to the end of December last are as given in the subjoined abstract in the different canal taluks of both the districts, when compared with the actual extents of the last fasli:—

District.	Taluk.	Actual extents of fasli 1304.			Extent in fasli 1305 up to the end of December last.	Column 6 compared with column 3.	Column 6 compared with column 5.
		First crop.	Second crop.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kurnool	Ramallakot ..	ACS. 1,826-52	ACS. 752-01	ACS. 2,578-53	ACS. 1,577-72	ACS. — 248-80	ACS. — 1,000-81
	Nandikotkur ..	5,186-46	1,356-18	6,542-64	4,895-42	— 291-04	— 1,647-22
	Nandyal ..	3,155-33	682-48	3,837-81	3,143-72	— 11-61	— 694-09
	Sirvel ..	3,260-17	236-21	3,496-38	3,462-03	+ 201-86	— 34-35
	Koilkuntla ..	430-59	89-22	519-81	355-65	— 74-94	— 164-16
	District total ..	13,859-07	3,116-10	16,975-17	13,434-54	— 424-53	— 3,540-63
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu ..	172-73		172-73	156-43	— 16-30	— 16-30
	Proddatur ..	5,061-10	1,698-13	6,759-23	5,673-06	+ 511-96	— 1,186-17
	Cuddapah ..	7,237-83	2,371-14	9,608-97	7,019-85	— 217-98	— 2,589-12
	District total ..	12,471-66	4,069-27	16,540-93	12,749-34	+ 277-68	— 3,791-59
	Canal total ..	26,330-73	7,185-37	33,516-10	26,183-88	— 146-85	— 7,332-22

4. Compared with the first crop extent of fasli 1304 (1894-95), the extent irrigated in the Ramallakot taluk up to the end of December last shows a net decrease of acres 248.80, which may be said to be due partly to the prohibition of the cultivation of canal A and B class lands, and partly to canal water having been taken this year for a much smaller extent of dry crops in consequence of seasonable falls of rain. It may also be said to be due to some extent to the change introduced in the dharkast system from the commencement of the current fasli, permitting ryots to apply for canal water whenever they want it instead of within two fixed dates in the year as was the case in fasli 1304 (1894-95). The net decrease in the Nandikotkur taluk is acres 291.04, and this may be said to be due mainly to combination among the ryots of some of the canal villages of the taluk, and to such combined ryots having raised unirrigated dry crops on lands on which they have been usually raising paddy, labouring under an erroneous impression that their lands would be converted into permanent wet if cultivated with wet crops this year, and thinking that they would avert such conversion by raising dry crops on such lands. Of course, every endeavour, possible and reasonable, was made to disabuse their minds of all such false impressions and to break up the combinations formed, but some of the ryots were very stubborn and would not yield to advice. Part of the falling off in this taluk may also be said to be due to no necessity having been felt by the ryots for taking canal water this year for such large extents of indigo stumps, chillies and dry crops as in the last year, in consequence of the heavy and timely rains that fell in the beginning of September, in the latter part of October, and again towards the close of December. The net decrease in the case of the Nandyal taluk is small, being only acres 11.61; but, when we look at cropwar particulars, some decrease will be found under garden and dry crops and some increase under good paddy, the reason for decrease under the first mentioned two crops bring timely and heavy falls of rain as in the case of the Nandikotkur taluk. There would have been some further increase under good paddy in this taluk, but for combination among the ryots of a few canal villages where also certain ryots usually raising paddy on their lands, raised unirrigated dry crops this year on such lands, notwithstanding all the efforts made to induce them to raise paddy as usual. The Sirvel taluk shows a net increase of acres 201.86, and the whole of it is under dry crops. The lands of many of the canal villages of this taluk are generally of a hard gravelly soil, and several of the arika crops raised on such hard soils were obliged to take our canal water before the fall of heavy rains in the latter part of October last. There was some decrease here also under the Rs. 3 rate garden, or "Bagayet" crops, and that was because the chilly crop, which is rather extensive in this taluk on canal-commanded lands, was, in many places, affected by the excessive rains of October, and the ryots did not consequently think it worth their while to apply for canal water for such affected crops. The extents under good paddy and "Mundla," or coarse paddy, which are now almost stationary in this taluk, would have shown some further increase, had it not been for combination among the ryots of Rampalli, which it was found impossible to altogether break up. In the Koilkuntla taluk, which is an insignificant taluk in the Kurnool district so far as canal irrigation is concerned, there was a net decrease of acres 74.94, and it occurs mainly under the Rs. 3 rate, or "Bagayet," crops; and this decrease is due to the ryots having felt no necessity this year to take canal water for their rain-sown indigo stumps, the crop not having grown up well and matured in time, and it having consequently been left uncut and for seed for the most part. Last year there was some good extent of indigo stumps watered in this taluk.

So much for the Kurnool district. In the Cuddapah district, the Jammalamadugu taluk is an insignificant canal taluk with hardly any irrigation at all, and matters are almost stationary there. The Proddatur taluk shows a net increase of acres 511.96, which is under dry crops for the most part. When rains withheld for a time about the beginning of September last, several of the ryots in the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks had to take canal water for their korra crops; and the Proddatur taluk would have shown some more increase had two or three villages of the taluk not combined and ceased to take canal water this year for certain extents for which they were taking canal water down to last year. The Cuddapah taluk shows a net decrease of acres 217.98, which occurs mainly under paddy. This decrease, however, is partly nominal,

as certain extents irrigated through the canal-fed tanks of Pálampalli and Dugganapalli and included in the last year's figures are now rightly excluded from the current year's figures on the ground that revenue derived from such lands under canal-fed tanks should, according to the latest orders on the subject, be eventually shown in a lump sum as excess revenue derived over and beyond the normal revenue fixed for the tanks. Part of the decrease in this taluk is due also to the ryots of Khajepeta-Sunkesala having refused to take canal water this year during the first crop season, on the ground that they have not been given an independent channel by the Public Works Department, although they have been clamouring for it for some years past. They bitterly complain that the present channel intended for their village does not bring them enough water, that any water that it brings is often interfered with and diverted by Kistna Reddi into his private tank from the common portion of the channel, and that they are thus practically left at Kistna Reddi's mercy. If the first of the two minor projects, referred to in paragraph 19 of my report for the half-year ending 30th June last, No. 308, dated the 25th October 1895, is investigated at once and sanction obtained to carry it out, not only will the above long-standing and reasonable complaint of the Khajepeta-Sunkesala people die out a natural death, but the canal revenue will also be greatly added to, as this one village alone, which gave the canal a revenue of Rs. 1,778 last year, but which threatens us with a decrease of over Rs. 1,000 this year, would then surely give the canal a revenue of from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 year after year. In my humble opinion, it is very desirable in the interests of the canal revenue, that the Public Works Department should be asked to look into this matter as early as practicable.

5. Compared with the *total* extents for fasli 1304 (1894-95) shown under column 5 of the abstract given above in paragraph 4, it will be observed that irrigation in the current fasli up to the end of December last shows decrease in the case of all the eight canal taluks; and it may not be out of place to mention here that we have yet to take into account not only the extents expected to come under irrigation from the 1st of January last, but also the fact that the first crop "azamoish," or inspection of some of the canal villages here and there, was not yet finished by the Canal Revenue Inspectors by the time they prepared and submitted their statistics for this report. From the last column of the abstract referred to above, it will be observed that the Kurnool and the Cuddapah districts put together show a total decrease of acres 7,332.22 (acres 3,540.63 for Kurnool and acres 3,791.59 for Cuddapah) when compared with the total actual figures of fasli 1304 (1894-95); but, if only the canal can supply enough water this year for the approaching dry season indigo crops of the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, it may fairly be expected that that one crop in those two taluks alone would make up as much as nearly acres 5,000 of the said difference. I am, however, afraid that, in consequence (a) of combinations here and there in the Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel taluks and (b) of the fact that the ryots of a few villages of the Nandikotkur and Sirvel taluks seem to have felt disinclined this year to go in for large extents of second crop, because their second crops of last year suffered from want of water owing to sudden and early falling off of the canal, the Kurnool district may not be able to make up by itself the whole of the acres 3,540.63 it falls short by when compared with the actual figures for fasli 1304 (1894-95).

6. Now to turn to villagewar from talukwar particulars. It will be observed from the enclosed statement that, compared with the first crop figures of fasli 1304 (1894-95), three villages of the Ramallakot taluk show some increase, that two others of the same taluk, viz., Gopalasingavaram and Mamidálápád, show some large decrease, and that the differences in the case of the remaining six villages of the taluk are comparatively small. The decrease in Gopalasingavaram and Mamidálápád seems to be due partly to an order issued prohibiting the cultivation of canal A and B class lands and partly to ryots having, under the new rule, applied this year for water for exact extents as they required it, instead of for roughly guessed or estimated extents as they did last year when, according to the rule then in force, they had to apply in advance and within two prescribed dates in the year, one for each crop; and this latter cause may, at the same time, be said to be one of more or less general application this year in the case of all villages showing decrease in the other canal taluks also. In the

Nandikotkur taluk, thirteen villages show increase and twelve some heavy decrease; and the differences to be noticed in the remaining twenty villages are comparatively small and seem to call for no remarks. The twelve villages showing rather heavy decrease are (1) Rudravaram, (2) Maddigatla, (3) Satanikota, (4) Ganapavaram, (5) Tātipad, (6) Tarigoppula, (7) Virapuram, (8) Setlajutūr, (9) Vempenta, (10) Regadigudūr, (11) Korrapolūr and (12) Zillellapād of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The large decrease in the case of Rudravaram is due partly to no necessity having been felt this year by the ryots concerned to take canal water for their wet lands under the Bugga channel as was the case last year, and partly to the prohibitory order issued this year in the case of canal A and B class lands. It is also due to some extent to a falling off in paddy cultivation in the hamlet of Padidempād. The decrease in the case of Maddigatla, Tarigoppula, Setlajutūr, Vempenta, Regadigudūr and Korrapolūr seems to be due to combination among some ryots of the villages who seem to labour under an erroneous impression that their lands will be converted into permanent wet should paddy be raised on them again, and to a foolish belief they seem to have that their lands would escape such conversion if dry crops are raised on them hereafter, notwithstanding that the lands have been usual paddy lands hitherto. Of course, such ryots give us other excuses if questioned on the subject, but the real cause of the combinations seems to be what I have stated above. In the case of Korrapolūr, I suspect that the karnam of the village is secretly at the bottom of the combination. He is a brother of the karnam of Karimaddula of the Nandyal taluk, where also there is combination this year. The decrease in Satanikota and Virapuram seems to be due to no necessity having been felt in those villages to take canal water this year for as much extent of chilly as in the last year, and that in Ganapavaram to dry crops having been raised on some paddy lands with a view to give them an occasional change of crop, the lands being of rather an inferior soil. The decrease in Tātipad is mainly due to no necessity having been felt by its ryots to take water this year for their indigo stumps in consequence of seasonable falls of rain, and that in Zillellapād to some ryots of the village having given up paddy cultivation in consequence of an additional charge of 50 per cent. of our canal water-rate, which His Highness the Nizam's Government seems to have recently proposed to levy in the case of all canal-irrigated lands of the three villages belonging to His Highness, presumably on the ground that more remunerative crops are being now raised on the lands instead of mere dry crops as before. I am also given to understand that, in consequence of the above additional charge on behalf of His Highness the Nizam's Government, there will be no second crop paddy raised this year in Sultanpūr, and it is even feared that canal irrigation in these three canal villages of His Highness the Nizam will gradually fall off from the next year instead of showing a gradual increase as was once expected. The question, however, appears to me to be one in which it seems doubtful whether our Government can be asked to interfere or not. It may not be out of place to add here that, although Chellimilla and Mittukundala, two canal villages of the Nandikotkur taluk, do not show much difference between their first crop extents of last year and the extents irrigated in the current year up to the end of December last, several of their ryots have, to some extent, substituted irrigated dry crops for paddy this year, and that it is believed that that substitution is also due to combination in consequence of an erroneous impression. In the Nandyal taluk, only four villages show rather heavy decrease, whereas fifteen show increase, and the differences in the case of the remaining five villages are small and call for no remarks.

The four villages showing conspicuous decrease are (1) Bilakalagudūr, (2) Bujanur, (3) Paramatur, (4) Karimaddula; and of these, the first and the fourth are important canal villages. The decrease in the first, second and fourth villages is believed to be due to combination; and in the case of Karimaddula, my own suspicion is that the village officers themselves are secretly at the bottom of the combination. The canal-commanded lands of these three villages are generally of a hard red soil, and they are villages which carry a reputation for stealing canal water for their dry crops, &c., when rains temporarily withhold. They do not, therefore, naturally like any thing like close supervision, and it strikes me that the combination in these three villages may even be due to their entertaining a foolish hope that the provision made for special supervision would be withdrawn if ryots combine like this and bring about a

falling off in the canal revenue this year. In fact, the ryots of Bilakalagudūr and Karimaddula, originally combined and struck cultivation altogether, stubbornly refusing to apply for water, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the combinations formed were broken up at least partly. In the case of Paramatur, the decrease seems due mainly to no necessity having been felt by the ryots to take water for their indigo stumps as they did last year.

In the Sirvel taluk, seven villages show rather heavy decrease and thirteen increase and the differences in the case of the remaining seven villages are small and call for no explanation. The seven villages showing rather large decrease are (1) Nallagatla, (2) Gopalapuram, (3) Pathakundukūr, (4) Pedda Bodanam, (5) Rampalli, (6) Gotlūr and (7) Gospād. The decrease in Nallagatla and Gopalapuram is due to no necessity having been felt this year for taking water for indigo stumps, and that in Pathakundukūr to water having had to be taken therefor, a less extent of dry crops than in the last year. The decrease in Rampalli and Pedda Bodanam is due to combination. These two are villages of the same class and nature as Bilakalagudūr, Bujanur and Karimaddula of the Nandyal taluk referred to above; and there can be no doubt that they are also equally interested in the withdrawal of close supervision. It is the ryots of Rampalli that cultivate the canal-commanded lands of Pedda Bodanam, and Rampalli is, no doubt, a notorious village in the Sirvel taluk for surreptitious irrigation. The decrease in Gotlūr, which is rather an unimportant canal village, is due to its ryots having given up paddy cultivation this year in consequence of disease for cattle at the time they had to put down first-crop paddy, and Gospād, which shows only 6 acres decrease, is a very insignificant canal village.

In the Koilkuntla taluk, three villages, viz., (1) Donnipad, (2) Kondapuram and (3) Arjunapuram, show somewhat heavy decrease, whereas two villages show increase, and the differences in the case of the remaining three villages are small and call for no remarks. The decrease in the first-mentioned three villages is mainly due to their rain-sown indigo crops on canal-commanded lands having generally had to be left uncut and for seed, and to no necessity having thus been felt to take canal water for indigo stumps.

The Jammalamadugu taluk of the Cuddapah district is, as already stated above, a very insignificant taluk, and it calls for no comment whatever.

In the Proddatur taluk, only three villages, viz., (1) Machunapalli, (2) Kāmanur and (3) Bhadrupalli, show some conspicuous decrease, whereas sixteen villages show increase, and the differences in the case of the other eight villages are small and require no explanation. The first-mentioned three villages showing decrease are villages always notorious for their well-frauds; and, because all the well cases thereof were minutely and carefully examined last year by the Special Officer himself and such as were found to be real cases of fraud were actually booked, some of the ryots of Machunapalli and Kāmanur, apparently, out of a feeling of disappointment, have this year disconnected some of their lands from the canal channels altogether, and declined to take canal water for certain lands for which they were applying for canal water in previous years. It was through such applied-for lands that they were managing down to last year to steal canal water for some other lands alleged to be well lands on the score of taking canal water for the applied-for lands. In Bhadrupalli and Machunapalli, some surreptitiously irrigated cases have since been discovered by me even this year, and the Canal Revenue Inspector of the taluk has been ordered to regularly measure the lands so discovered and duly bring the extents to account. The above-mentioned three villages and Annappa Sastrulupalli and Somapuram shrotriems are the villages in this taluk which, in my opinion, require frequent and very close and careful supervision and check year after year; and, because some of the ryots have now disconnected some of their lands from our canal channels, such lands are not, of course, to be overlooked and left uninspected in future, inasmuch as I feel quite sure that the ryots thereof, who had so long been accustomed to steal our canal water, will not hesitate to re-open the connections and steal canal water again, the moment they see that there is no proper supervision and that matters are allowed to slide back into the old groove. I believe that it is, in fact, such a state of things that the ryots of all canal villages hitherto accustomed to steal canal water anxiously look out for.

The large increases to be found in this taluk against Sivapuram and Annalur are due to the Sivapuram tank having breached during the heavy rains of September last and to our canal water having consequently been taken for some of the lands dependent on that tank.

In the Cuddapah taluk, three villages, viz., Khajipeta-Sunkesala, Nazarbeggalli and Palampalli, show some conspicuous decrease, whereas ten villages show increase. The differences in the remaining fifteen villages are small and call for no explanation. The decrease in the case of Khajipeta-Sunkesala is, as already explained above in paragraph 4, due to the non-provision of an independent and useful channel for the village, and to the ryots of the village having, in the earlier months of the current fasli, flatly refused to take and use canal water if given through the present common channel which practically looks as if intended more for Kistna Reddy's private tank situated higher up than for the benefit of the ryots of Khajipeta-Sunkesala in the interests of the canal. The decrease in the case of Nazarbeggalli is not much after all, and is expected to be made up during the coming second-crop indigo season. The decrease that Palampalli shows is, as already stated above, mainly the result of certain extent irrigated through the canal-fed tank of the village and included in the last year's figures having been rightly excluded from the current year's figures, to be eventually exhibited in a lump sum as revenue derived from tank storage.

7. *Ratewar comparison of the current year's irrigation up to the end of December with the actual irrigation of fasli 1304 (1894-95).*—The subjoined statement compares the extent canal irrigated in the current fasli with the actual figures for fasli 1304 (1894-95) according to crops of different rates.

District.	Taluk.	First-class garden crops such as sugar-cane, &c., rate Rs. 6.								First-crop paddy and turmeric, rate Rs. 4.								“ Bagayot ” or second-class garden crops including second-crop paddy, rate Rs. 3.							
		Fasali 1304.				Fasali 1305 up to end of December.				Fasali 1304.				Fasali 1305 up to end of December.				Fasali 1304.				Fasali 1305 up to end of December.			
		On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.		On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.		On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.		On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.		On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.					
Kurnool .. {	Ramalakot ..	150-29	10-64	160-93	143-12	0-15	143-27	1,314-53	73-30	1,388-13	1,142-38	5-04	1,147-42	754-83	53-59	808-22	230-72	2-12	232-84						
	Nandikotkur ..	20-25	0-18	20-43	24-33	0-18	24-51	3,494-98	158-67	3,648-65	3,201-42	10-19	3,211-61	958-14	150-20	1,108-34	700-37	41-81	732-18						
	Nandyal ..	6-09	..	6-09	2-72	..	2-72	1,926-41	85-04	1,611-45	1,837-04	25-92	1,862-96	468-64	101-83	570-47	323-58	11-65	335-23						
	Sirvel ..	6-46	..	6-46	7-18	0-50	7-68	1,059-09	108-18	1,167-27	1,108-55	11-32	1,119-87	595-45	101-18	696-63	326-50	64-10	390-60						
	Koilkuntla ..	2-47	..	2-47	2-47	..	2-47	215-16	10-41	225-57	186-65	0-10	186-95	214-00	11-09	225-09	85-36	4-79	90-15						
	District total ..	185-56	10-82	196-38	179-82	0-83	180-65	7,610-47	430-60	8,041-07	7,476-04	52-57	7,528-81	2,990-56	418-19	3,408-75	1,606-53	124-47	1,791-00						
Onddappah .. {	Jammalamadugu ..	30-65	..	30-65	29-38	..	29-38	2,475-84	291-66	2,767-50	2,758-94	8-30	2,767-24	2,728-16	594-17	3,329-33	724-47	16-72	1,741-19						
	Proddatur ..	21-09	0-45	21-54	17-48	..	17-48	5,545-36	110-11	5,656-47	5,288-91	80-21	5,369-12	3,051-31	281-26	3,329-57	1,139-19	30-68	1,169-87						
	Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
	District total ..	51-64	0-45	52-09	46-86	..	46-86	8,022-20	401-77	8,423-97	8,047-85	88-51	8,136-36	5,782-47	875-43	6,654-90	2,863-66	47-40	2,911-06						
	Canal total ..	237-20	11-27	248-47	226-68	0-83	227-51	15,632-67	832-37	16,465-04	15,523-59	141-08	15,664-87	8,773-03	1,298-62	10,063-65	4,530-19	171-87	4,702-06						

District.	Taluk.	Mundla or failed coarse paddy, rate Rs. 2.										Dry crops, rate Re. 1.										Total.			
		Fasli 1304.					Fasli 1305 up to end of December.					Fasli 1304.					Fasli 1305 up to end of December.								
		On application.		Without applica- tion.		Total.	On application.		Without applica- tion.		Total.	On application.		Without applica- tion.		Total.	On application.		Without applica- tion.		Total.				
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	Total					
Kurnool	Ramallakot	237-65	51-67	289-32	190-61	5-37	195-98	162-57	58-68	221-25	52-17	2-02	54-19	2,382-02	196-51	2,578-53	1,568-39	9-33	1,577-72						
	Nandikotkur	563-65	336-47	900-02	583-90	14-46	598-36	1,029-19	446-41	1,476-90	485-75	235-39	721-14	5,740-51	802-13	6,542-64	4,602-48	292-94	4,895-42						
	Sirvel	676-11	314-27	990-38	882-92	124-71	1,007-63	362-50	612-20	749-78	263-02	81-43	344-45	2,702-27	1,135-54	3,837-81	3,010-26	133-46	3,143-72						
	Koilkuntla	17-30	5-61	22-91	12-42	1-00	13-42	23-71	22-75	46-46	34-42	28-44	62-86	2,699-61	796-77	3,496-38	2,898-33	563-70	3,462-03						
	District total	1,494-61	708-02	2,202-63	1,669-85	145-54	1,815-39	1,715-85	1,413-18	3,129-03	1,408-54	710-35	2,118-89	13,997-05	2,980-81	16,977-86	12,400-78	1,033-76	13,434-84						
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	5-15	26-65	52-90	17-74	2-00	6-40	164-58	107-91	164-58	147-86	2-17	150-03	172-73	..	172-73	159-36	4-17	156-43						
	Proddatur	26-25	..	0-58	6-49	..	17-74	478-04	99-85	585-95	908-32	109-19	1,017-51	5,738-84	1,020-39	6,759-23	5,438-85	134-21	5,573-06						
	Cuddapah	0-58	..	0-58	6-49	..	6-49	497-96	597-81	597-81	447-63	9-26	466-89	9,117-30	491-67	9,608-97	6,899-70	120-15	7,019-86						
	District total	31-98	26-65	58-63	28-63	2-00	30-63	1,140-58	207-76	1,318-34	1,503-81	120-62	1,624-43	15,028-87	1,512-06	16,540-93	12,490-81	258-53	12,749-34						
Canal total		1,526-59	734-67	2,261-26	1,698-48	147-54	1,846-02	2,856-43	1,620-94	4,477-37	2,912-35	836-97	3,743-32	29,022-38	4,493-72	33,518-79	24,891-59	1,292-29	26,183-88						

It will be seen from this statement that the main variations noticeable in canal irrigation in the current year as far as it has gone up to the end of December last are (a) decrease in both the districts under the "Bagayet" or the Rs. 3 rate garden crops, (b) decrease under both good and mundla paddy and dry crops in the Kurnool district and (c) a general decrease under unapplied-for irrigation when compared with applied-for irrigation. The Rs. 6 rate shows some small decrease, but some more topos in the Ramallakot taluk are expected to apply for water subsequent to December, and it is believed the difference will be made up before the end of the fasli. The decrease noticeable under good paddy in the Cuddapah district becomes immaterial when we take into consideration that the tirwajasti extents irrigated through the canal-fed tanks of Palampalli and Dugganapalli are not included in the current year's figures, whereas they were included in the last year's. The net decrease of about acres 500 to be found in the Kurnool district under the Rs. 4 rate crops is, as already explained above, the result mainly of combination among the ryots in some of the canal villages, and their intentionally raising dry crops this year on lands that have been under paddy down to the last year. This decrease under the Rs. 4 rate may also be said to be due, to some small extent, to less extent having been brought under turmeric this year in consequence of last year's low prices for that article. As regards the decrease noticeable under the Rs. 3 rate crops, it must be said that, although the heavy rains that fell in October and December have contributed to some conspicuous falling off in the chilly and indigo stump extents of the district, some good extent of second-crop paddy and some chilly and dry season indigo extents are yet to come on in that district, as also a very large extent of dry season indigo in the Cuddapah district. As already stated above, the Cuddapah district itself is expected to put in as much as nearly 5,000 acres of dry season indigo this year, if only the supply in the canal does not deceive and disappoint as it did last year. The net decrease under "Mundla" or the Rs. 2 rate coarse paddy in the Kurnool district is mainly the result of the combinations in Karimaddula, Bilakalagudur and Bujunur of the Nandyal taluk and in Rampalli and Peddabodanam of the Sirvel taluk. The decrease under dry or the Re. 1 rate crops in the Kurnool district may fairly be said to be the result of the timely and heavy rains that fell in the beginning of September and in the latter part of October last. While thus comparing the irrigation up to the end of December with the actual figures of the last fasli, it must, of course, also be remembered that, by the time the Canal Revenue Inspectors furnished their figures for the half-year under report, some of them did not altogether complete their "azamoish" of the first-crops, and that the subsequent completion of that "azamoish" may also be expected to result in the discovery of some more extents to be added to the present figures.

8. *Introduction of experimental crops into the Kurnool district.*—The cultivation of cummin-seed which was altogether unknown hitherto in the Kurnool district has been experimentally introduced into some of its canal villages during the half-year under report. This being, however, the first year, and the seed being a costly one selling at over Rs. 8 a maund, the quantity required for one acre, only a few ryots here and there have agreed to try it this year on rather small extents; and, in all, the experiment has been tried by eighteen persons in sixteen villages and on nearly an extent of 8 acres. Of the sixteen villages where the experiment has been tried, one appertains to the Sirvel taluk, eleven to Nandikotkur and four to Ramallakot. None in the Nandyal and Koilkuntla taluks have come forward to try the experiment this year, but they say they would wait to see the result of the experiments tried elsewhere this year, and go in for it next year if the experiments tried by others prove tolerably successful at least. Of the eighteen experiments made, only two are reported to have shown signs of failure, and the crop in all the other cases is good. In some cases, the condition of the crop is excellent. I am sorry that five other individuals who had originally promised to carry out the experiment and for whom even seed has been procured, failed to keep up to their promise. The only drawback in the case of the cummin-seed crop is that it is one liable to disease down to the last like wheat and linseed (yellagise) crops, but it is only a seventy days' crop after all, and one that promises as much as from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 an acre; and, if only the few experiments carried out this year ultimately prove successful in a sufficient number of

cases, and produce a good impression in the minds of the ryots and above the quarters where the experiments have been carried out, I feel sure that great results in the end may fairly be expected to flow from these small beginnings. Introduction of new crops and of new methods of cultivation is a thing which, I think, can be expected to develop not by leaps and bounds but only gradually. Care, however, must be taken and exertions persistently made year after year to have the experiments carried out here and there till the crop becomes a permanently-settled crop of the district. As regards the dry-season indigo which is another experimental crop for introduction into the Kurnool district, I am glad to say that the one case of 3 acres successful crop of last year of Yallur in the Sirvel taluk has had the effect of bringing in applications there this year to the extent of about 15 acres already, and that the neighbouring villages of Yerraguntla and Kotapad have also resolved to try the experiment this year, the former on about 10 acres and the latter on 5 acres. Zillélla, another village of the Sirvel taluk, not far from Yallur, is also expected to try the experiment on about 10 acres this year; and in Sambavaram, another village of the same taluk adjoining Kánala of the Nandyál taluk, where some cases proved successful last year, dry-season indigo has already been raised this year on about 12 acres. In Yallur and Sambavaram, the crops already sown have come up well, and are in a promising condition. I think that the dry-season indigo experiments will be carried on this year on about 50 acres in all in the Sirvel taluk where the crop on 5 acres alone was successful last year. In the Nandyál taluk also, the experiment is expected to be carried on this year on not less than 50 acres in all, and the villages of Chabole, Bandiatmakúr, Bayyapukodúr, Parnapalli, Ayalúr and Kottapalli hamlet of Nandyál, have resolved to carry out the experiments newly this year. In Nunepalli, where the crop on only 5 acres was successful last year, the experiment is expected to be repeated this year on 12 or 15 acres; and the extent would certainly have been some 60 or 70 acres in this one village alone if certain ryots of Mulasagaram and Nandyál, who have paddy lands there, have not put down second-crop paddy on their lands and thus made it impossible for the Nunepalli ryots holding lands in the vicinity to try the dry-season indigo experiment on their lands, as they originally intended to do, inasmuch as paddy in the middle necessarily renders the surrounding lands continuously moist, and indigo is a crop which will not grow on such moist lands. Last year there was some 40 acres of successful second-crop or dry-season indigo under the higher-up sluice of the Kavalala canal-fed tank; but, as some of the ryots holding lands under that sluice have put down second-crop paddy this year, even others who have had a great mind to raise dry-season indigo again this year under that sluice have, as in the case of Nunepalli, been reluctantly obliged to give up dry-season indigo and go in for second-crop paddy along with the others. It is not yet known how much dry-season indigo there will be this year in the Nandikótkur taluk, but the last year's experiments of that taluk having, as already stated in my report for the half-year ending 30th June last, proved almost altogether a failure in consequence of want of water, it does not seem likely that this taluk would go in for indigo experiments again this year to any conspicuous extent. The Ramallakot taluk, which had some successful cases last year, is expected to go in for over 50 acres at least this year; and, in fact, some people there have already taken tickets for nearly 30 acres of dry-season indigo. In the Koilkuntla taluk, where there were no dry-season indigo experiments at all last year, three or four ryots have expressed to me their desire to carry out the experiment this year, and the result can only be known hereafter.

It will thus be seen that the few successful experiments of last year have not been in vain, and that, on the other hand, they have gradually been spreading into surrounding villages; and, unless the last year's successful experiments have really convinced some at least that the dry-season indigo has really its own virtues and recommendations, there would certainly have been no inclination felt at all this year among the ryots of those or of other surrounding villages to try the experiments again, as they are now doing; and, although development in all matters like this must necessarily be only gradual, there appears no doubt whatever to my mind that, if only the officers concerned take continued and unabating interest in the matter of this and the cummin-seed experiments and exert and get the experiments carried out year after

year for some time, at least till the advantages attending upon the crops become generally and personally known to the canal ryots of the Kurnool district, a day will come when it will be proved that these two, viz., the cummin-seed and the dry-season indigo, are crops destined to become the source of no small additional income to the canal. When the Cuddapah district, with its 30,000 acres of canal-commanded area is paying us a revenue of nearly Rs. 15,000 a year from these two crops alone, it would not, I think, be too much to expect the Kurnool district, with its 95,000 acres of canal-commanded area to yield an additional annual revenue of at least Rs. 40,000 eventually, if only we persist in trying to create in the minds of its ryots a conviction as to the superior merits of the crops and their highly remunerative character about which there is no doubt whatever.

9. Including the acres 879-81 referred to in paragraph 12 of my report for the half-year ending June 1895, embodied in Board's Proceedings, * No. 400, dated 17th December last (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), the total extent granted to different applicants under the block rules from January 1895 to the end of December last is acres 1,331.52 as particularized in the margin; and, besides the above, six applications to the extent of acres 517.24 assessed at Rupees 778-10-0 received from certain persons from the districts of Tanjore, Tinnevely and Vizagapatam have been sent up to the Collector of Cuddapah for sanction, and his orders are awaited. In addition to the above again, there are some more block applications received to the extent

District.	Village.	—	Assessment.
		ACS.	RS. A. P.
Kurnool ..	Pudúr ..	10.20	6 11 0
	Pamulapad ..	209.20	94 0 0
	Madúr ..	570.91	690 15 0
Cuddapah ..	Mydukúr ..	107.90	124 9 0
	Bhadripalli ..	250.04	312 7 0
	Thudumaladinne ..	81.15	101 8 0
	Thavvaripalli ..	102.12	127 11 0
	Total ..	1,331.52	1,457 13 0

of acres 911.68, and these are all under correspondence with the Tahsildars of the taluks in which the lands applied for are situated or with other officers; and, when their replies are received, the requisite further action will be taken in these cases also. Of the seven blocks already granted and shown above in the margin, the applicant for the Pudúr block, which is a small one, is a resident of Pudúr itself, whereas the applicants in the other six cases are outsiders from different parts of the Presidency. In all these six cases, some families of persons have already come over and settled themselves near their respective blocks, and they have all partly cleared up their blocks and raised chiefly garden and dry crops this year on the portions so cleared; and, but for the fact that the grants themselves happened to be made rather late in the year, they might have been in a position to prepare and bring still larger extents under cultivation.

10. *Suggestions this time.*—(a) In some of the canal villages, especially of the Kurnool district, there is some good extent of canal A and B class lands which, as land not required by the Public Works Department for any *immediate* use, seems to have been allowed to be under "Sivoijama" or miscellaneous cultivation for some years past; but, from the current year, their cultivation has been strictly prohibited at the instance, I believe, of the Public Works Department, and the above prohibition means some heavy loss to the canal revenue. The amount derived last year by the canal from lands of the above nature in the shape of land assessment alone came up to Rs. 1,176-1-2; and, besides this, there must also have been some pretty good amount derived from them in the form of water-rate as many of the lands used to be cultivated with paddy or garden crops with the aid of canal water. To my humble mind, the cultivation under "Sivoijama" (and not, of course, on permanent patta) of lands of the above kind, more especially of the B class lands, seems quite unobjectionable, and I, therefore, venture to submit the point for kind consideration and orders. The lands now taken objection to by the Public Works Department have been under such "Sivoijama" or miscellaneous cultivation now for some years past, and no inconvenience whatever appears to have ever been practically caused, and it, therefore, seems to be rather unnecessary to prohibit their cultivation on what may after all be

mere technical or theoretic grounds. The fact, moreover, that no permanent pattas are asked for or are recommended for the lands, and that the cultivation allowed would be only "Sivoijama" or temporary miscellaneous cultivation which reserves to Government the right of taking away the lands back any fasli they like, when actually required for purposes connected with the canal, seems to me to speak against all necessity for any such prohibition in the case of their cultivation, and hence this suggestion.

(b) In the case of lands for which the "cowle" concession has been applied for, obtained and enjoyed by ryots, it is laid down in the latter part of rule 2 of the rules for the levy of water-rate on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal (please see appendix to Board's Standing Order No. 4) that "after ten years the lands will be liable to the full water-rate;" and, in its Resolution, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, passed on a reference made by the then Collector of Cuddapah, the Board, in the Land Revenue Branch, made the meaning of the above ruling clearer by deciding that "in any case, at the close of the ten years mentioned in the rule, the full wet assessment on the land will be collected and the Government interests will not have suffered." In the Cuddapah taluk especially, there are innumerable cases of "cowle" lands; and, acting on the strength of paragraph 2 of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal water-rate rules as further explained by the above-mentioned Board's Resolution, No. 350, dated the 15th July 1887, I duly charged full wet-rate, viz., Rs. 4 per acre on all time-expired "cowle" lands in conducting the water-rate settlement of the Cuddapah taluk in the last fasli 1304 (1894-95). Against the charge so made by me, certain ryots of Miduthur, a canal village of the Cuddapah taluk having presented an appeal, the Collector of Cuddapah, in deciding the appeal, upset the order passed at the water-rate settlement and cancelled the charge then made, remarking that "the order which directly bears on the point is G.O., No. 529, dated 28th July 1886, which lays down that the extent actually irrigated out of the block will be liable to full water-rate subject to a minimum of one rupee per acre on the entire extent of the block" and expressing an opinion that the mention in paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887 (Land Revenue Branch) of the last sentence which makes the charge of the full wet-rate compulsory "in any case" after ten years is only "casual." As the only orders that were ever passed in connection with the "cowle" concession are rule 2 of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal water-rate rules and the Board's Resolution, No. 350, of 15th July 1887, referred to above, and as G.O., No. 529, dated the 28th July 1886, on the authority of which the original order of charge was upset by the Collector is one that has reference to the "block" rules and not to the "cowle" rules at all, I felt it my duty to submit the case again to the Collector for his kind reconsideration, and consequently addressed him—letter No. 228, dated 21st August last—copy of which is herewith submitted for the Board's kind perusal; and it will be observed that, in this letter, I even requested that a copy of the letter might be forwarded to the Board for its perusal in case my view of the case was still considered erroneous, and a reference to the Board on the point was deemed necessary. From a copy of Board's Proceedings, No. 338, dated 25th October 1895 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), since received by me, I find that a reference was accordingly made to the Board by the Sub-Collector then in charge of Cuddapah; but, unfortunately, neither was a copy of my letter sent up to the Board along with the Collector's reference as requested by me, nor was Board's Resolution, No. 350, dated the 15th July 1887 (Land Revenue Branch), on which turned the whole question and on which especially my humble contention was based, made mention of anywhere in the Collector's letter of reference. In its Resolution, No. 338, dated 25th October 1895, passed on the above reference, the Board, while deciding that "no claim to any further reduction can arise" has been pleased to lay down that "there is, however, nothing to prevent the ryots from relinquishing the water in any year by giving written notice in the prescribed manner;" and it is this order permitting relinquishment of water in any year in the case of "cowle" lands, that I now respectfully venture to submit for the kind reconsideration of the Board. This rule enables a ryot who applies for the "cowle" concession and obtains it for a mere asking to quietly enjoy the concession during the first ten years and then relinquish the water, and thus absolve himself from all responsibility to pay

the wet rate, as soon as the 11th year comes; and the practical effect thereof will be that the concession will be unnecessarily—and I think I may add undeservedly—enjoyed by the ryot without any corresponding or return benefit to Government. A ryot of Korrapolur in the Nandikótkur taluk who has enjoyed his cowle concession already for ten years duly raising on the land paddy and not dry crops throughout, now relinquishes the water, and wants his "cowle" land which has duly stood the ten years test to be treated again as an ordinary dry land, without any restriction whatever as to the crops to be raised by him on the land hereafter; and I feel sure that the same course will invariably be followed hereafter by the holders of all "cowle" lands, as it absolves them from the liability to pay wet rate from the 11th year, and that "in any case," as has hitherto been meant by the "cowle" rules. If the tendering of the relinquishment is at least restricted to the first ten years which is the maximum experimental period allowed to the ryot to test the fitness or capability of the land for conversion into wet land, not only would the acceptance of the relinquishment be reasonable and justifiable, but the interests of the canal also would not then suffer so much. To permit the cowle holder to relinquish the water even after the expiry of the maximum test period of ten years allowed by the cowle rule would, I humbly submit, not only be unfair to the interests of the canal, but I am afraid it would also tend to defeat the very object with which the rule granting the cowle concession must originally have been framed. If the practical effect of the cowle rule is to be not any ultimate and material advantage or benefit to the canal, but only the grant of a gratuitous concession for the first ten years to a ryot choosing to have it, it seems to my humble mind that the interests of the canal would hardly require the "cowle" rules at all, and that they may as well be done away with altogether. The clause "and the Government interests will not have suffered" to be found in paragraph 1 of Board's Resolution (Land Revenue Branch), No. 350, dated the 15th July 1887 seems to clearly indicate that the compulsory charge of full wet-rate prescribed to be made from the 11th year was meant to be the return benefit to Government for all the concessions and privileges allowed to the "cowle" holder during the first ten years; and the present order which does not seem to contemplate any such return benefit at all goes, I think, to clash with the spirit of Resolution No. 350 of the Board in the Land Revenue Branch.

As it may be that the Board might not have passed at all the present order permitting the relinquishment of water even after the 10th year, had the case been fully and properly represented to it in all its bearings, and had the previous Resolution of the Board on the subject in the Land Revenue Branch which is directly on the point been duly brought to its notice, and as the question is one in which the pecuniary interests of the canal are very greatly involved, the number of "cowle" cases in the Cuddapah taluk alone being considerable, I beg to venture to submit the point for the kind reconsideration of the Board, and humbly suggest that the present order may, if possible, be kindly so amended as to secure the interests of the canal.

As I have ventured to make this suggestion in the interests of the canal and believing that the Board would not have passed the present order if the case had been properly and fully represented to it, I hope I will kindly be excused for the venture.

(c) Now that the two years term for which this special office has been sanctioned is drawing to a close and is to expire on the 16th of March next, I venture to submit, for kind and early consideration, another suggestion which strikes me as an excellent one so far as the future administration of canal affairs is concerned. In 1890, when I submitted my first report on this canal, I recommended the appointment of a Special Revenue Officer on it for at least five years; but, from experience gained in the last two years, and from the facts (a) that both the Kurnool and the Cuddapah districts have, unlike before, each a Head-quarter Deputy Collector now, with only one taluk charge, and (b) that surreptitious irrigation which was one of the three sources from which some good additional revenue was anticipated for the canal in the forecast then drawn up has since been nearly suppressed resulting, as it did, in an increase of nearly Rs. 30,000 in the canal revenue, and all that would be necessary in future in that direction is only to keep a watchful eye about the quarters where surreptitious irrigation once prevailed so that it might not revive, I strongly feel inclined to think that it would be both an advantageous and an economical arrangement to abolish the present special office together with its temporary establishment from the 16th of March

next, and to hand over charge of the entire Kurnool district portion of the canal to the Head-quarter Deputy Collector of that district, in addition to his own division charge, and similarly the canal charge of the Cuddapah district to the Cuddapah Head-quarter Deputy Collector. The Kurnool District, with its five canal taluks, has about 145 miles length of the canal within its limits, and nearly 75 miles of that length lies fortunately within the limits of the Nandikotkūr taluk, which is now the charge of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector. Nandikotkūr, moreover, is the most important of the canal taluks of the Kurnool district, and it is there that there is much scope for gradual extension of irrigation by way of the introduction of more remunerative crops, such as cummin seed, &c. As I have already shown in paragraph 10 of my report for the half-year ending 30th June last embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 400, dated 17th December last, over 51,000 acres or more than half the canal-commanded extent of the Kurnool district belongs to the Nandikotkūr taluk and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector must, I think, find it easy to hold only canal charge of the remaining four taluks of the district which have but 43,000 acres of canal-commanded area, in addition to his own one taluk charge. Similarly, it must be an easy matter for the Head-quarter Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, who has got charge of the Cuddapah taluk alone, to hold also the canal charge of the Proddatūr taluk and of the nominal canal taluk of Jammalamadugu; and here also the Cuddapah taluk comprising the Head-quarter Deputy's Division fortunately happens to be the most important of the three canal taluks of the Cuddapah district. The total area commanded by the existing distributaries of the canal seems to be only 30,500 acres in the Cuddapah district.

By making the above arrangement, not only will there be the saving to be effected by the abolition of the special office and its establishment, but the most important canal taluks being their own divisions, the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors in *ex-officio* charge of canal work will, of course, carry greater influence in their divisions at least, and I believe that all their exertions in the direction of bringing about an extension of irrigation by the cultivation of experimental crops, &c., will naturally be attended with far greater success than under any other arrangement. Another still more important and beneficial effect of the arrangement now suggested will be that, when the ryots of canal villages noted for stealing canal water see that the Government has made some permanent and long standing and not a temporary arrangement like the present one for the administration of canal affairs including check and supervision of irrigation, they will not, I believe, naturally think of combining as many of them have done this year. Of course, as I have always said, there will hardly be any need for giving instruction in the canal taluks of the Cuddapah district, and all that has to be attended to there will be (a) to keep an ever-watchful eye after the wells-fraud cases; and (b) to correspond with the Public Works Department and have fresh channels, &c., given whenever and wherever the ryots apply for such. The case, however, will be quite different with the Kurnool district, wherein mainly the canal, according to my humble opinion, has a bright future. As is now the case with the Special Revenue Officer, the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors in Canal Charge must be directed to submit half-yearly reports to Government through the Board as to the work done by them on the canal side and as to endeavours made by them towards extension of irrigation, as otherwise they may not work with continued zeal and interest in canal matters. The fact, moreover, that each Head-quarter Deputy Collector will submit a separate report to be eventually reviewed by Government may also be expected to create a healthy spirit of competition among them, and that spirit would, I think, naturally induce them to work with all the more zeal and interest. The present arrangement under which one Revenue Inspector in each important canal taluk is deputed to look after its canal work exclusively must, of course, continue under any circumstances; and I believe that, in case the above suggestion of mine in regard to the handing over canal charge to the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors is approved and sanctioned, it would be necessary to give each Head-quarter Deputy Collector an extra clerk on Rs. 25 a month for canal work, just as some small establishment is given to Divisional Officers on the Local Fund side for Local Fund work.

11. I conclude, I beg to submit that it seems to me that suggestions (b) and (c) require the favour of very early orders.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Statement.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYADU PANTULU Garu, Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated Sirvel, 21st August 1895, No. 228.

Referring to the last paragraph of your Proceedings, Disposal No. 3817-Ver., dated 17th instant, I most respectfully beg to submit for your kind reconsideration certain facts, as the decision therein come to on the second point seems to my humble mind to be one arrived at, most probably, under a mistaken impression, and applying orders passed in regard to what are termed the "block" rules to the "cowle" rules.

2. It is stated in the Proceedings under reference that "it was only a casual mention of the rate to be levied subsequent to the cowle period" that was made in the last sentence of paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, and that "the order which directly bears on the point is G.O., No. 529, dated 28th July 1886, which lays down that the extent actually irrigated out of the block will be liable to full water-rate, subject to a minimum of one rupee per acre on the entire extent of the block." So far as my knowledge goes, that contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, is the only order ever issued by the higher authorities touching the interpretation of the *cowle* rule in question; and it will be observed on a close perusal of the entire correspondence on which G.O., No. 529, dated 28th July 1886, was eventually passed, that the question therein raised and decided was one that had application exclusively to the "block" rules and not to the "cowle" rules at all. The above Government Order was passed on a reference made to the Board of Revenue by the Acting Head Assistant Collector then in charge of the Kurnool district in his letter No. 118, dated 10th May 1886; and it will be observed that, in this letter, the Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge referred only to "the liberal concessions acceded to persons who, having capital at command, are desirous of taking up blocks of 50 acres and upwards under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal," the concessions alluded to being "water free of charge for five years and at half rates for another five years, after which they will be charged full rates," and these are unquestionably the "block" rule provisions and not the "cowle" rule provisions. Now again, on referring to G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, on which the reference of the Head Assistant Collector in charge to the Board was based, it will be clearly observed that there are two different sets of concessions therein sanctioned—the first set or those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Government Order (known as the *cowle* rules) applying to lands which have not been wet-cultivated within the last ten years, and the second set or those referred to in paragraph 3 of the Government Order (known as the *block* rules) applying to unoccupied waste lands. These two sets of concessions differ from each other also in all their other conditions, and that as widely as day and night. Under the former, or what we may fairly term the *cowle* concession, a reduction of 50 per cent. of the water-rate will be made in the first five years and a reduction of 25 per cent. in the second five years, the lands being liable to the full water-rate after ten years. Under the latter, or what we may term the *block* concession, water is given free of charge during the first five years and at half-rates during the second five years, after which full rates will be charged on the extent actually irrigated subject to a minimum of As. 8 per acre for the second five years, and of Re. 1 per acre for subsequent years on the entire extent of the blocks. The *cowle* concession, moreover, can be availed of by an applicant for any extent of land; but, for the "block" concession, the minimum extent originally fixed was 50 acres and this was since reduced to 10 acres (please see G.O., No. 421 I., dated 7th August 1890). These concessions are also to be found laid down in the appendix to Board's Standing Order No. 4 as two distinct and separate concessions in Rules 2 and 3 of the rules laid down for the levy of water-rate on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The Head Assistant Collector in charge of the Kurnool district made no reference at all to the "cowle" rules in his letter to the Board. Nor was any reference made to these (cowle) rules by the Government in G.O., No. 529 I., dated 28th July 1886. If this Government Order had any reference to the "cowle" concession, the clause "subject to a minimum of Re. 1 per acre on the entire extent of the blocks" used in your Proceedings under reference and quoted from the Government Order would, of course, not have been in the Government Order at all, since it is only in the case of the "block" rules (please see paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, and G.O., No. 421 I., dated 7th August 1890, which subsequently sanctioned some alterations in the "block" rules) that the charge of any such minimum from the eleventh year is prescribed. It will be observed that there is no such minimum charge provision at all in the case of the "cowle" rules, where the only charge prescribed after the tenth year is the full water-rate. I respectfully beg to submit that I fail to see how, in the above circumstances, G.O., No. 529 I., dated 28th July 1886, could be referred to or cited as an authority in deciding a question raised in connection with the "cowle" rules.

3. Again, on referring to Collector Mr. Stokes' letter, No. 2637, dated 19th May 1887, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 350 (Land Revenue), dated 15th July 1887, it will be

observed that, unlike in the case of the other reference made by the Head Assistant Collector in charge of Kurnool, the reference made by Collector Mr. Stokes to the Board was distinctly on paragraph 2 (not paragraph 3) of G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, *anent* the *cowle* rules. In making this reference, Mr. Stokes made no reference at all to the block rules. He subdivided his reference about the cowle rule into two queries—(a) whether it is not necessary to bind the applicant not to relinquish the cowle land to Government or allow it to go out of cultivation for a period of ten years, and (b) whether it is not necessary that the applicant should pay water-rate on the entire extent of the cowle land applied for by him, whether cultivated or not, at the favourable rate, *i.e.*, during the term of the first ten years; and the Board, in reply, said that they were unable to concur with the Collector in his view of the matter. They said there could be no objection to the applicant relinquishing the land inasmuch as it is not probable that ryots taking up the land under the favourable terms offered will resign them unless they find their cultivation unprofitable; and the reason why, in the case of the second query, the Board differed from the Collector and decided that it should not be made binding on an applicant to pay water-rate on the full extent of the cowle land at the favourable rate or during the first ten years, was manifestly the provision that “at the close of the ten years mentioned in the rule, the full wet assessment on the land will be collected.” If this was not the case, there would have been no necessity for the Board to add “and the Government interests will not have suffered” at the end of the sentence. By accepting and sanctioning an application under the *cowle* rule, the Government grants to an applicant, for mere asking, concessions in the first ten years and loses revenue to the extent of the percentage reductions laid down in the rule, whereas, from other persons who take canal water without so applying, the full rates as per the scale are charged and levied. For enjoying the concessions the cowle applicant is not even placed under any restrictions as to the crops to be raised by him, &c., in the first ten years during which the favourable rates continue; and the question naturally arises, what is the return benefit or advantage to Government for having thus allowed favourable rates to a cowle applicant during the first ten years and for having offered to lose some revenue without imposing any kind of restriction whatever during that term? To this the Board say that the fact that, in any case (and this expression as used by the Board seems also very significant), the full *wet* assessment will be charged on such lands *from the 11th year* will be the return benefit for Government, and that the interests of the Government will not thus suffer in the long run. So that I humbly beg to submit for your kind reconsideration that the mention of the “rate to be levied subsequent to the cowle period” in the last sentence of paragraph 1 of Board’s Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, cannot be a “casual” mention. It seems to my humble mind to have been deliberately and logically mentioned there as a reason in justification of an order passed above. It seems also a point worth consideration that no “casual” mention can be expected to be thus made by the Board of a rule not intended or not required to be given effect to.

4. Paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 432, Revenue, dated 8th July 1895, is quoted in your Proceedings under reference as another authority for arriving at the decision come to on the second point. But I respectfully beg to submit that it is not clear how this Government Order either can be cited as an authority in deciding a “cowle” rule question, inasmuch as it will be observed on close reference that not only clause VI but all the six clauses of Rule 2 sanctioned in G.O., No. 421 I., dated the 7th August 1890, refer to the “block” rules and to the block rules alone, and not to the cowle rules at all. As already stated above, the cowle rule provisions are quite different altogether. It was only the block rules that have undergone any change since being first passed in 1882 (please see paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, and the correspondence ending with G.O., No. 421 I., dated 7th August 1890), and the cowle rules have never undergone any change, beyond their meaning being made clear in Board’s Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887.

5. It may not be out of place to add here that it seems that the “block” rules are so called in contradistinction to the other or cowle rules inasmuch as there was from the beginning a restriction laid down as to the extent to be taken up in the case of the “block” rules, whereas there is no such restriction whatever in the case of cowle lands. It will also be noticed that the above distinction was, for the first time, made in wording paragraphs 2 and 3 of the original G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, and was being generally observed also in all subsequent correspondence touching the two sets of rules. We do not find the word “block” used anywhere when speaking of cowle lands.

6. I humbly request that, in the above circumstances, the order passed in your Proceedings under reference on the second point or on the question of charging the full wet assessment on time-expired cowle lands, be kindly reconsidered and revised and the final decision communicated to me as early as practicable.

7. Should my view of the rule be still considered incorrect, I humbly solicit the favour of a very early reference to the Board on the subject, which I would not have ventured to apply for, but for the point being of vital importance and general application and one in which the pecuniary interests of the canal are involved and will be involved to no small extent year after year. In the case of making a reference to the Board, I request the favour of a copy of this letter being also placed before the Board for its perusal and consideration.

Endorsement by C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, dated 28th February 1896, Ref. on Pdl. No. 25-Ver.

Forwarded.

2. The report contains little of interest; it deals with—

- (1) the Special Deputy Collector’s tours;
- (2) the irrigation during the current year, *i.e.*, up to the end of December 1895, as compared with fasli 1304 and the causes of its decrease;
- (3) introduction of experimental crops into this district;
- (4) introduction of foreign enterprise and labour; and
- (5) suggestions for the future.

3. *The Special Deputy Collector’s tour.*—The Special Deputy Collector spent 174 days in camp out of 184.

4. *Irrigation during the current year up to the end of December 1895.*—There was a decrease of 425 acres of irrigated area below the first-crop extent of fasli 1304 which is attributed to—

- (1) prohibition of cultivation of canal A and B class lands;
- (2) seasonable fall of rain;
- (3) permission to apply for canal water whenever wanted, instead of within certain fixed dates as before;
- (4) combination alleged to be due to the facts—
 - (a) that a false impression has arisen in the minds of the ryots that their lands would be permanently classified as wet if now irrigated and cultivated with wet crops, and
 - (b) that the special staff and supervision would be withdrawn if they effect a falling off in the irrigation;
- (5) the Nizam’s Government’s proposal to levy an additional charge of 50 per cent. of the canal water-rate on lands irrigated in its villages.

5. With regard to His Highness the Nizam’s Government’s proposal to levy an additional charge on canal water, it is not known how the Special Deputy Collector got the information and how far it is authentic. If it is true that such a proposal is under contemplation, I think the charge is not justifiable, and reference to the Nizam’s Government seems to be called for.

6. *Introduction of experimental crops into this district.*—The experiments with cummin seed were a new feature in the half-year under report. Dry-season indigo was further cultivated owing to the success of some of the experiments conducted last year. The list of waste lands available for cultivation requires to be brought up to date, and this should be done by the Special Deputy Collector.

7. *Deputy Collector’s suggestions.*—These are—

- (1) withdrawal of the prohibition of cultivation of the canal A and B class lands;
- (2) the charging of full water-rates after the concessional period of ten years on lands held under the cowle rules; and
- (3) the abolition of the Special Deputy Collector and his establishment from 16th March 1896, and entrusting the whole of the canal charge of each district to its Head-quarter Deputy.

8. The Special Deputy Collector’s suggestion that A and B class lands should be allowed to be cultivated on *sivojama* cannot be adopted until the Public Works Department have decided what lands are required by them and what are not. The Executive Engineer has all along strongly objected to this cultivation which destroys distributaries and interferes with works; it appears inadvisable to act in opposition to his wishes.

9. With regard to the lands held under the cowle rules, the Special Deputy Collector contends on the authority of Board’s Proceedings, Land Revenue, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, that after the ten years’ period, full water-rates should be charged on the entire extents whether irrigated or not. Obviously this order was not

noticed by the Board when it passed its Resolution, No. 338, dated 25th October 1895, in which it is laid down that "there is, however, nothing to prevent the ryots from relinquishing the water in any year by giving written notice in the prescribed manner." The effect of this order is to exclude such lands from being rendered permanently liable to water-rate.

10. The Deputy Collector's last and most important suggestion is the abolition of the Special Office and entrusting canal work to the Head-quarter Deputies of the two districts.

If his work is to be confined to what he has done during the last six months, I agree in thinking an extension of time unnecessary; for so far back as May 1894, I remarked in my letter read in Board's Proceedings, No. 219, dated 1st June 1894, as follows:—"If the inquiry is to be restricted merely to this (check of irrigation and collections), I do not think more can be expected to result from the Special Officer now deputed than that which resulted from the deputation of Mr. Lister in 1878, viz., nothing." The present report shows that little or nothing has been done.

I am very strongly against the Deputy Collector's proposal to put all canal work on the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors for the following reasons:—The Head-quarter Deputy Collector, besides having charge of a taluk, has to act as a Personal Assistant to the Collector for Treasury and routine work. He has also magisterial jurisdiction, both original and appellate, in the Kurnool town. The present proposal would involve his being taken away to the southernmost corner of the Sirvel taluk, which is nearly 100 miles from the head-quarters which would cause the utmost inconvenience to parties, to the Collector and the whole office. Formerly, the canal administration of the five canal taluks was under three Divisional Officers and proved a failure; the chances of success with only a single Divisional Officer would not be great. Surreptitious irrigation still exists, though on a small scale, and if the special supervision be removed, it will soon resume its former dimensions. The experiments of cultivating dry-season indigo and cummin seed should be continued and transplanting paddy should be introduced; but apart from these considerations, there are others not alluded to by the Deputy Collector which render his retention for some time longer advisable.

11. To carry out the orders contained in G.O., No. 18, Revenue, dated 18th January 1896, on the resettlement of the four taluks of Kurnool proper, there is ample work for a Special Officer. The work to be done is—

- (1) resurvey of the district by the agency of the Village Karnams;
- (2) investigation regarding reclassification of soils and irrigation sources, grouping of villages, &c.;
- (3) mapping out the distributary channels and the extent irrigable under each;
- (4) ascertaining what fraction of the commanded area is securely irrigable in seasons of drought and locating that fraction;
- (5) levy of insurance rate;
- (6) transfer of lands to permanent wet.

12. In G.O., No. 839, Revenue, dated 30th December 1895, the resurvey of this district has been ordered to be done by the agency of the Village Karnams under professional supervision. The Superintendent says that a thorough renovation of demarcation and resurvey is desirable. All missing boundary stones should be replaced and all measurements verified and a complete new record of survey showing present occupation should be prepared. All this has to be done by the Karnams in addition to their present work under professional supervision in the same way as is now being done in Salem, Gódvári and Kistna. I am writing to the Collectors of these districts and to the Superintendent of Survey to ascertain what professional help will be given.

13. Although these Karnams have recently attended survey schools, in order to secure scientific accuracy, their work will have to be minutely supervised and, for this purpose, there must be a certain number of Field Surveyors, Deputy Surveyors, Head Surveyors and Sub-assistants. They will be required to secure accuracy, but as they will have no control over the Karnams, there will be great difficulty in getting the work done promptly if left in the ordinary course to Divisional Officers who have no time to personally supervise work and press it on.

My first proposal therefore is that the Special Deputy Collector be placed in charge of this Karnam resurvey for the four canal taluks. He will have the powers of a Divisional Officer over the Karnams and exercise discipline through Tahsildars.

Rudimentary survey can be very soon learnt; but his main duty would be to make arrangements and exact work from the Karnams, the accuracy of it being tested by professional men. Unless some such arrangement is made, there is sure to be delay (one year has already elapsed since the proposal of the Superintendent of Survey was made—vide his letter, dated 21st February 1895).

14. The question of reclassification will, as stated by Government, have to be decided after careful scrutiny by an experienced Settlement Officer; but there are many preliminary statistics which might be collected by the Special Deputy Collector. He is practically acquainted with all the details of canal affairs and would be in a position to give valuable information. It is better to utilize this special knowledge than to appoint an outsider just at the commencement of the resettlement operations.

15. The Special Canal Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Dennehy appointed under G.O., No. 3293-W., dated 22nd December 1894, reports that he has completed the mapping of all the distributary channels and the extents irrigable under each so far as this district is concerned; the points therefore remaining to be ascertained are what fraction of the whole commanded area is securely irrigable in seasons of drought, and where that fraction is to be located. He says generally that the area securely irrigable will be that actually irrigated in the great famine of 1876-78; but this is too indefinite for our purposes, and actual data are required.

On the 25th instant at Nandyal, I had the advantage of discussing this question with the Superintending Engineer in company with the Special Sub-Divisional Officer and the Special Deputy Collector, and we came to the conclusion that the services of the Special Deputy Collector are absolutely necessary for locating the irrigable area.

First of all, lands which are permanently irrigated and therefore to be classified as permanent wet must be deducted. After this is done from a revenue point of view, it would be most advantageous that the lands for which water is guaranteed should commence with the most valuable lands and gradually go down to the inferior qualities according to their classification. For example, it would be more profitable to guarantee water for the highly-assessed lands than the low-assessed ones; and therefore the location of these lands mainly depends upon their classification. For the purpose of locating these insured lands, the present classification might, I think, be adopted. Although no doubt there will be changes when the reclassification is undertaken, yet the present classification is sufficient to indicate where the specially valuable lands are situated. The main blocks of insured lands may be now selected, subject to such modifications as future information may necessitate.

The office plans prepared by Mr. Dennehy, showing the distributaries and their ayakats, must be sent to the Survey Office and reprinted, and when printed copies are received by the Deputy Collector, the best way would be to paint the different classes of land in different colours, and then the most profitable grouping could be seen at a glance. The Superintending Engineer wishes to have the Special Deputy Collector to work with the Special Sub-Divisional Officer for the next nine months, which period he considers necessary for the completion of this work. I agree and think that both these men who have special knowledge should work together and complete this inquiry.

16. In paragraph 5 of the Government Order on resettlement, Government rejects the Board's recommendation that the transfer of canal-irrigated lands to the permanent head of wet should not be made except in the case of blocks of not less than 10 acres. This order will throw much extra work on the Deputy Collector and therefore the sooner he begins the better. It is stated that it would be difficult to carry out the proposed change until the resurvey of the district is completed; but if, as is now proposed, the Deputy Collector is placed in charge of the resurvey work, and if he finds in any locality that his work of transferring to wet is hindered by want of survey stones or sub-divisions, he can at once take steps to make the Karnam complete his survey work. It will be seen that by combining his duties, work will be much facilitated, for he will not be able to throw the blame on any one else. All his work

whether survey, gathering statistics, locating insured areas or transferring to wet will be with Karnams and can be carried on simultaneously. It is further stated that it will be inexpedient to attempt it till it is definitely decided that no reclassification is called for, but the proposed reclassification depends on soils, grouping of villages, &c., whereas the contemplated transfers depend on whether the lands have been irrigated for three years. The two questions are independent of each other, for they are based on different data. The lands transferred to wet will be as much liable to reclassification as others. The Deputy Collector has, I believe, almost complete information on this matter which will be wasted if the question is indefinitely postponed.

17. *Second-crop cultivation.*—This subject is a very important factor in the administration of the canal, though in practice, little attention has been paid to it. The difficulty was felt during last fasli and I beg to invite the Board's attention to my remarks on the last half-yearly report by the Deputy Collector on the subject which ran as follows:—

“Further increase would have been shown but for the rapid fall of water in the Tungabadra. This scarcity of water from February onwards seriously interfered with the raising of the second-crop indigo, for which a special concession was made by the Board in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6232, dated 15th October 1894, Settlement Department.”

The difficulty will be experienced again this year and it is apprehended that there will be a large falling off in the second-crop cultivation as the Deputy Collector reports that several ryots are thinking of raising no second crop at all, for fear that the canal would be closed as early as last year. Nothing can, of course, be done to prevent the early fall of water in the Tungabadra, but there are two means by which, perhaps, a greater supply of water might be secured for second-crop cultivation.

Along the canal above Lockinsula, there are several big lakes capable of holding large volumes of water, for example, the Tangadancha tank in the Nandikotkur taluk. I would propose that these tanks be utilized as great reservoirs by closing the flood escapes and shutters immediately after the close of the monsoon and keeping the head sluices at Sunkesula open until water is stored in these tanks to the utmost of their capacity. I write very diffidently in this matter as it is purely an engineering question, but I would like to see the subject thoroughly worked out. Another matter on which I have no personal knowledge is the alleged wastage of water through the Tungabadra channels at Bellary.

Water for second-crop cultivation involves a large revenue, and consequently the subject deserves the careful attention of the Public Works Department.

18. The present is rather a critical period in the history of the canal and I would advise that one of the best Public Works Department Officers available be placed in charge of it and kept for some time and not changed as has recently been the case.

There are many interesting and difficult questions to be worked out, and the charge requires not only engineering skill but administrative ability.

19. *Navigation.*—On the 24th instant, I inspected the site of the wharf and basin at the junction of the Railway and Canal in company with the Superintending Engineer and he gave orders for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates. I also had a conversation with M.R.Ry. K. Narainsawmy Naidu who seemed anxious to have the wharf as he says he is going to start a ginning factory to supply the two cotton presses in Nandyal and said he proposed to build two boats on the Kistna pattern. The whole question of navigation deserves careful inquiry. The first point is whether the Public Works Department can guarantee water for eight months; if not, for how long. It ought to be easy enough to hold up water by means of the numerous existing locks. Expensive iron boats should be avoided—the Kistna patterns are probably the best. The canal should be of uniform depth and traffic should not be suddenly stopped by ill-constructed aqueducts, as is the case about three miles below Nandyal where there is a sudden rise above bed level. The best sites for wharves should be selected and where canal-feeders are necessary they should be pointed out.

The Deputy Collector should go fully into the whole question of developing the traffic.

20. The work indicated above is really more than one man can do properly, but it shows the inadvisability of dispensing with his services just now.

Resolution—No. 91, dated 7th May 1896.

With the endorsement read above, the Collector of Kurnool submits the report of the Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, for the half-year ending 31st December 1895. The remarks of the Collector of Cuddapah have not yet been received.

2. The tables appended to paragraphs 3 and 7 of the Deputy Collector's report and the enclosures submitted by him, show that the extent irrigated in fasli 1305 up to December last was less than the first-crop area recorded in the preceding year in all the canal taluks, except Prodattur in Cuddapah and Sirvel in the Kurnool districts, in which there were increases amounting to 512 acres and 202 acres, respectively. The decrease in the other taluks amounted to 860 acres, resulting in a net decrease of 424 acres in the Kurnool district and an increase of 278 acres in Cuddapah, or a decrease of 146 acres in the two districts taken together. The increase in the two taluks mentioned above occurs wholly under dry crops. The decrease in the Kurnool district, which appears chiefly against the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks, was due partly to timely rainfall which rendered it unnecessary for the ryots to take canal water for their dry crops, partly to cultivation of A and B class lands having been prohibited during the year under instructions from the Public Works Department Officers, and partly also to combination amongst the ryots of some villages not to take canal water, under an erroneous impression—of which no pains should be spared to disabuse them—that if they took water, their lands would be permanently assessed as wet at the ensuing resettlement. The decrease in the Cuddapah taluk, which appears under paddy, is partly nominal, the areas irrigated under certain canal-fed tanks included in the previous year's figures having been rightly excluded from the figures now furnished; and is partly due also to the refusal of the ryots of certain villages to take canal water until a separate channel was provided for them, so as to free them from the annoyance of an influential ryot who is said to divert their supply to his own private tank. The Collector of Cuddapah is requested to investigate the complaint and report the result. To meet the demand of the ryots, the Special Deputy Collector recommends the execution of certain projects previously suggested by him. The matter has already been referred to the Public Works Department (*vide* paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 155, dated 8th April 1896, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 66, dated 17th April 1896).

3. The Special Deputy Collector reports that there was a falling off in the irrigated area in the villages belonging to the Nizam's territory, owing to the attempt of that Government to levy an additional charge of 50 per cent. on the canal water-rate. The Collector is requested to make full enquiry and report if the statement is correct.

4. The figures of cultivation reported by the Special Deputy Collector are only approximate as the examination by Revenue Inspectors has not yet been completed in many villages. When this is finished, it is probable that the decrease will be found to be much smaller.

5. The cultivation of cummin-seed was experimentally introduced into sixteen villages in the Kurnool district. Eighteen persons cultivated some 8 acres, in small patches, and the crop is said to be in very fair condition. A special report should be submitted when the results of the harvest are known.

6. The successful results of the cultivation of dry season indigo introduced experimentally during last year, are expected to lead to a more extensive cultivation of this crop during the next season; but unless the local officers—the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in particular—take a personal interest and see that the experiments are steadily carried out, the ryots will be apt to grow indifferent, if not negligent, and give up the attempt.

7. Owing to the exertions of the Deputy Collector, a total area of 1,331.52 acres was granted under the block rules up to the end of 1895, and applications for a further area of 517.24 acres are pending the sanction of the Collector; while applications for 911.68 acres more have also been received and are under investigation by the Tahsildars concerned.

8. As regards the cultivation of A and B class lands, the Board is unable to see why any wholesale restriction should be placed on their temporary occupation as

Gobt. of {1896} Madras.

REVENUE.

No. 725 L. d. 21 August 96
Communicated to
the Suptg. Engineer
III Circle for
information.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

184/ R.R. 6. 12. 12

L.

G.O., No. 343, 21st July 1896.

JULY.

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings
submitting report of the Special Deputy Collec-
tor, —, for the half year-ending 31st December
1895.

Ch. E. for Sum

L. E. III Circle

No. 343, REVENUE, 21st JULY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture), No. 91, dated 7th May 1896 :—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYUDU PANTULU Garu,
Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, to the
Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and
Agriculture (through the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah), dated
Kambhalapalli, 7th February 1896, No. 26 :—

Referring to the latter part of paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 964, Revenue, dated 7th
November 1893, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 16th Febru-
ary 1894, I have the honour to submit the following report for the half-year ending
31st December last.

2. *Movements of the Special Officer during the half-year.*—During the half-year
under report I was for 20 days, from the 26th July, engaged in inspecting the lands
of the several villages involved in the Velugode project and in collecting the informa-
tion called for by the Public Works Department, touching the financial prospects of
that old project, and the rest of the time was spent by me in frequent trips up and
down the canal, visiting canal villages, and inspecting and checking canal irrigation,
and in endeavouring to induce the Kurnool district canal ryots to try the cummin-
seed and dry season indigo experiments. In all, 174 out of 184 days were spent by
me out of head-quarters during the half-year under report.

3. *Irrigation in the current year.*—I beg to enclose a villagewar statement showing
the extents actually canal-irrigated in fasli 1304 (1894-95) under the first and second
crops, and those irrigated during the current fasli up to the end of December last;
and it will be observed from this statement that the extents brought under canal
irrigation in the current year up to the end of December last are as given in the sub-
joined abstract in the different canal taluks of both the districts, when compared with
the actual extents of the last fasli :—

District.	Taluk.	Actual extents of fasli 1304.			Extent in fasli 1305 up to the end of December last.	Column 6 compared with column 3.	Column 6 compared with column 5.
		First crop.	Second crop.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kurnool	Ramallakot ..	ACS. 1,826-52	ACS. 752-01	ACS. 2,578-53	ACS. 1,577-72	ACS. - 248-80	ACS. - 1,000-81
	Nandikotkur ..	5,186-46	1,556-18	6,542-64	4,895-42	- 291-04	- 1,647-22
	Nandyal ..	3,155-33	682-48	3,837-81	3,143-72	- 11-61	- 694-09
	Sirvel ..	3,260-17	236-21	3,496-38	3,462-03	+ 201-86	- 34-35
	Koilkuntla ..	430-59	89-22	519-81	355-65	- 74-94	- 164-16
	District total ..	13,859-07	3,116-10	16,975-17	13,434-54	- 424-53	- 3,540-63
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu ..	172-73		172-73	156-43	- 16-30	- 16-30
	Proddatur ..	5,061-10	1,698-13	6,759-23	5,573-06	+ 511-96	- 1,186-17
	Cuddapah ..	7,237-83	2,371-14	9,608-97	7,019-85	- 217-98	- 2,589-12
	District total ..	12,471-66	4,069-27	16,540-93	12,749-34	+ 277-68	- 3,791-59
Canal total ..		26,330-73	7,185-37	33,516-10	26,183-88	- 146-85	- 7,332-22

4. Compared with the first crop extent of fasli 1304 (1894-95), the extent irrigated in the Ramallakot taluk up to the end of December last shows a net decrease of acres 248.80, which may be said to be due partly to the prohibition of the cultivation of canal A and B class lands, and partly to canal water having been taken this year for a much smaller extent of dry crops in consequence of seasonable falls of rain. It may also be said to be due to some extent to the change introduced in the dharkast system from the commencement of the current fasli, permitting ryots to apply for canal water whenever they want it instead of within two fixed dates in the year as was the case in fasli 1304 (1894-95). The net decrease in the Nandikotkur taluk is acres 291.04, and this may be said to be due mainly to combination among the ryots of some of the canal villages of the taluk, and to such combined ryots having raised unirrigated dry crops on lands on which they have been usually raising paddy, labouring under an erroneous impression that their lands would be converted into permanent wet if cultivated with wet crops this year, and thinking that they would avert such conversion by raising dry crops on such lands. Of course, every endeavour, possible and reasonable, was made to disabuse their minds of all such false impressions and to break up the combinations formed, but some of the ryots were very stubborn and would not yield to advice. Part of the falling off in this taluk may also be said to be due to no necessity having been felt by the ryots for taking canal water this year for such large extents of indigo stumps, chillies and dry crops as in the last year, in consequence of the heavy and timely rains that fell in the beginning of September, in the latter part of October, and again towards the close of December. The net decrease in the case of the Nandyal taluk is small, being only acres 11.61; but, when we look at cropwar particulars, some decrease will be found under garden and dry crops and some increase under good paddy, the reason for decrease under the first mentioned two crops bring timely and heavy falls of rain as in the case of the Nandikotkur taluk. There would have been some further increase under good paddy in this taluk, but for combination among the ryots of a few canal villages where also certain ryots usually raising paddy on their lands, raised unirrigated dry crops this year on such lands, notwithstanding all the efforts made to induce them to raise paddy as usual. The Sirvel taluk shows a net increase of acres 201.86, and the whole of it is under dry crops. The lands of many of the canal villages of this taluk are generally of a hard gravelly soil, and several of the arika crops raised on such hard soils were obliged to take our canal water before the fall of heavy rains in the latter part of October last. There was some decrease here also under the Rs. 3 rate garden, or "Bagayet" crops, and that was because the chilly crop, which is rather extensive in this taluk on canal-commanded lands, was, in many places, affected by the excessive rains of October, and the ryots did not consequently think it worth their while to apply for canal water for such affected crops. The extents under good paddy and "Mundla," or coarse paddy, which are now almost stationary in this taluk, would have shown some further increase, had it not been for combination among the ryots of Rampalli, which it was found impossible to altogether break up. In the Koilkuntla taluk, which is an insignificant taluk in the Kurnool district so far as canal irrigation is concerned, there was a net decrease of acres 74.94, and it occurs mainly under the Rs. 3 rate, or "Bagayet," crops; and this decrease is due to the ryots having felt no necessity this year to take canal water for their rain-sown indigo stumps, the crop not having grown up well and matured in time, and it having consequently been left uncut and for seed for the most part. Last year there was some good extent of indigo stumps watered in this taluk.

So much for the Kurnool district. In the Cuddapah district, the Jammalamadugu taluk is an insignificant canal taluk with hardly any irrigation at all, and matters are almost stationary there. The Proddatur taluk shows a net increase of acres 511.96, which is under dry crops for the most part. When rains withheld for a time about the beginning of September last, several of the ryots in the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks had to take canal water for their korra crops; and the Proddatur taluk would have shown some more increase had two or three villages of the taluk not combined and ceased to take canal water this year for certain extents for which they were taking canal water down to last year. The Cuddapah taluk shows a net decrease of acres 217.98, which occurs mainly under paddy. This decrease, however, is partly nominal,

as certain extents irrigated through the canal-fed tanks of Pálampalli and Dugganapalli and included in the last year's figures are now rightly excluded from the current year's figures on the ground that revenue derived from such lands under canal-fed tanks should, according to the latest orders on the subject, be eventually shown in a lump sum as excess revenue derived over and beyond the normal revenue fixed for the tanks. Part of the decrease in this taluk is due also to the ryots of Khajepeta-Sunkesala having refused to take canal water this year during the first crop season, on the ground that they have not been given an independent channel by the Public Works Department, although they have been clamouring for it for some years past. They bitterly complain that the present channel intended for their village does not bring them enough water, that any water that it brings is often interfered with and diverted by Kistna Reddi into his private tank from the common portion of the channel, and that they are thus practically left at Kistna Reddi's mercy. If the first of the two minor projects, referred to in paragraph 19 of my report for the half-year ending 30th June last, No. 308, dated the 25th October 1895, is investigated at once and sanction obtained to carry it out, not only will the above long-standing and reasonable complaint of the Khajepeta-Sunkesala people die out a natural death, but the canal revenue will also be greatly added to, as this one village alone, which gave the canal a revenue of Rs. 1,778 last year, but which threatens us with a decrease of over Rs. 1,000 this year, would then surely give the canal a revenue of from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 year after year. In my humble opinion, it is very desirable in the interests of the canal revenue that the Public Works Department should be asked to look into this matter as early as practicable.

5. Compared with the *total* extents for fasli 1304 (1894-95) shown under column 5 of the abstract given above in paragraph 4, it will be observed that irrigation in the current fasli up to the end of December last shows decrease in the case of all the eight canal taluks; and it may not be out of place to mention here that we have yet to take into account not only the extents expected to come under irrigation from the 1st of January last, but also the fact that the first crop "azamoish," or inspection of some of the canal villages here and there, was not yet finished by the Canal Revenue Inspectors by the time they prepared and submitted their statistics for this report. From the last column of the abstract referred to above, it will be observed that the Kurnool and the Cuddapah districts put together show a total decrease of acres 7,332.22 (acres 3,540.63 for Kurnool and acres 3,791.59 for Cuddapah) when compared with the total actual figures of fasli 1304 (1894-95); but, if only the canal can supply enough water this year for the approaching dry season indigo crops of the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, it may fairly be expected that that one crop in those two taluks alone would make up as much as nearly acres 5,000 of the said difference. I am, however, afraid that, in consequence (a) of combinations here and there in the Nandikotkur, Nandyal and Sirvel taluks and (b) of the fact that the ryots of a few villages of the Nandikotkur and Sirvel taluks seem to have felt disinclined this year to go in for large extents of second crop, because their second crops of last year suffered from want of water owing to sudden and early falling off of the canal, the Kurnool district may not be able to make up by itself the whole of the acres 3,540.63 it falls short by when compared with the actual figures for fasli 1304 (1894-95).

6. Now to turn to villagewar from talukwar particulars. It will be observed from the enclosed statement that, compared with the first crop figures of fasli 1304 (1894-95), three villages of the Ramallakot taluk show some increase, that two others of the same taluk, viz., Gopalasingavaram and Mamidálápád, show some large decrease, and that the differences in the case of the remaining six villages of the taluk are comparatively small. The decrease in Gopalasingavaram and Mamidálápád seems to be due partly to an order issued prohibiting the cultivation of canal A and B class lands and partly to ryots having, under the new rule, applied this year for water for exact extents as they required it, instead of for roughly guessed or estimated extents as they did last year when, according to the rule then in force, they had to apply in advance and within two prescribed dates in the year, one for each crop; and this latter cause may, at the same time, be said to be one of more or less general application this year in the case of all villages showing decrease in the other canal taluks also. In the

Nandikotkur taluk, thirteen villages show increase and twelve some heavy decrease; and the differences to be noticed in the remaining twenty villages are comparatively small and seem to call for no remarks. The twelve villages showing rather heavy decrease are (1) Rudravaram, (2) Maddigatla, (3) Satanikota, (4) Ganapavaram, (5) Tātipad, (6) Tarigoppula, (7) Virapuram, (8) Setlajutūr, (9) Vempenta, (10) Regadigudūr, (11) Korrapolūr and (12) Zillellapād of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The large decrease in the case of Rudravaram is due partly to no necessity having been felt this year by the ryots concerned to take canal water for their wet lands under the Bugga channel as was the case last year, and partly to the prohibitory order issued this year in the case of canal A and B class lands. It is also due to some extent to a falling off in paddy cultivation in the hamlet of Padidempād. The decrease in the case of Maddigatla, Tarigoppula, Setlajutūr, Vempenta, Regadigudūr and Korrapolūr seems to be due to combination among some ryots of the villages who seem to labour under an erroneous impression that their lands will be converted into permanent wet should paddy be raised on them again, and to a foolish belief they seem to have that their lands would escape such conversion if dry crops are raised on them hereafter, notwithstanding that the lands have been usual paddy lands hitherto. Of course, such ryots give us other excuses if questioned on the subject, but the real cause of the combinations seems to be what I have stated above. In the case of Korrapolūr, I suspect that the karnam of the village is secretly at the bottom of the combination. He is a brother of the karnam of Karimaddula of the Nandyal taluk, where also there is combination this year. The decrease in Satanikota and Virapuram seems to be due to no necessity having been felt in those villages to take canal water this year for as much extent of chilly as in the last year, and that in Ganapavaram to dry crops having been raised on some paddy lands with a view to give them an occasional change of crop, the lands being of rather an inferior soil. The decrease in Tātipad is mainly due to no necessity having been felt by its ryots to take water this year for their indigo stumps in consequence of seasonable falls of rain, and that in Zillellapād to some ryots of the village having given up paddy cultivation in consequence of an additional charge of 50 per cent. of our canal water-rate, which His Highness the Nizam's Government seems to have recently proposed to levy in the case of all canal-irrigated lands of the three villages belonging to His Highness, presumably on the ground that more remunerative crops are being now raised on the lands instead of mere dry crops as before. I am also given to understand that, in consequence of the above additional charge on behalf of His Highness the Nizam's Government, there will be no second crop paddy raised this year in Sultanpūr, and it is even feared that canal irrigation in these three canal villages of His Highness the Nizam will gradually fall off from the next year instead of showing a gradual increase as was once expected. The question, however, appears to me to be one in which it seems doubtful whether our Government can be asked to interfere or not. It may not be out of place to add here that, although Chellimilla and Mittukundala, two canal villages of the Nandikotkur taluk, do not show much difference between their first crop extents of last year and the extents irrigated in the current year up to the end of December last, several of their ryots have, to some extent, substituted irrigated dry crops for paddy this year, and that it is believed that that substitution is also due to combination in consequence of an erroneous impression. In the Nandyal taluk, only four villages show rather heavy decrease, whereas fifteen show increase, and the differences in the case of the remaining five villages are small and call for no remarks.

The four villages showing conspicuous decrease are (1) Bilakalagudūr, (2) Bujanur, (3) Paramatur, (4) Karimaddula; and of these, the first and the fourth are important canal villages. The decrease in the first, second and fourth villages is believed to be due to combination; and in the case of Karimaddula, my own suspicion is that the village officers themselves are secretly at the bottom of the combination. The canal-commanded lands of these three villages are generally of a hard red soil, and they are villages which carry a reputation for stealing canal water for their dry crops, &c., when rains temporarily withhold. They do not, therefore, naturally like any thing like close supervision, and it strikes me that the combination in these three villages may even be due to their entertaining a foolish hope that the provision made for special supervision would be withdrawn if ryots combine like this and bring about a

falling off in the canal revenue this year. In fact, the ryots of Bilakalagudūr and Karimaddula, originally combined and struck cultivation altogether, stubbornly refusing to apply for water, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the combinations formed were broken up at least partly. In the case of Paramatur, the decrease seems due mainly to no necessity having been felt by the ryots to take water for their indigo stumps as they did last year.

In the Sirvel taluk, seven villages show rather heavy decrease and thirteen increase and the differences in the case of the remaining seven villages are small and call for no explanation. The seven villages showing rather large decrease are (1) Nallagatla, (2) Gopalapuram, (3) Pathakundukūr, (4) Pedda Bodanam, (5) Rampalli, (6) Gotlūr and (7) Gospād. The decrease in Nallagatla and Gopalapuram is due to no necessity having been felt this year for taking water for indigo stumps, and that in Pathakundukūr to water having had to be taken therefor, a less extent of dry crops than in the last year. The decrease in Rampalli and Pedda Bodanam is due to combination. These two are villages of the same class and nature as Bilakalagudūr, Bujanur and Karimaddula of the Nandyal taluk referred to above; and there can be no doubt that they are also equally interested in the withdrawal of close supervision. It is the ryots of Rampalli that cultivate the canal-commanded lands of Pedda Bodanam, and Rampalli is, no doubt, a notorious village in the Sirvel taluk for surreptitious irrigation. The decrease in Gotlūr, which is rather an unimportant canal village, is due to its ryots having given up paddy cultivation this year in consequence of disease for cattle at the time they had to put down first-crop paddy, and Gospād, which shows only 6 acres decrease, is a very insignificant canal village.

In the Koilkuntla taluk, three villages, viz., (1) Donnipad, (2) Kondapuram and (3) Arjunapuram, show somewhat heavy decrease, whereas two villages show increase, and the differences in the case of the remaining three villages are small and call for no remarks. The decrease in the first-mentioned three villages is mainly due to their rain-sown indigo crops on canal-commanded lands having generally had to be left uncut and for seed, and to no necessity having thus been felt to take canal water for indigo stumps.

The Jammalamadugu taluk of the Cuddapah district is, as already stated above, a very insignificant taluk, and it calls for no comment whatever.

In the Proddatur taluk, only three villages, viz., (1) Machunapalli, (2) Kāmanur and (3) Bhadrupalli, show some conspicuous decrease, whereas sixteen villages show increase, and the differences in the case of the other eight villages are small and require no explanation. The first-mentioned three villages showing decrease are villages always notorious for their well-frauds; and, because all the well cases thereof were minutely and carefully examined last year by the Special Officer himself and such as were found to be real cases of fraud were actually booked, some of the ryots of Machunapalli and Kāmanur, apparently, out of a feeling of disappointment, have this year disconnected some of their lands from the canal channels altogether, and declined to take canal water for certain lands for which they were applying for canal water in previous years. It was through such applied-for lands that they were managing down to last year to steal canal water for some other lands alleged to be well lands on the score of taking canal water for the applied-for lands. In Bhadrupalli and Machunapalli, some surreptitiously irrigated cases have since been discovered by me even this year, and the Canal Revenue Inspector of the taluk has been ordered to regularly measure the lands so discovered and duly bring the extents to account. The above-mentioned three villages and Annappa Sastrulupalli and Somapuram shrotriems are the villages in this taluk which, in my opinion, require frequent and very close and careful supervision and check year after year; and, because some of the ryots have now disconnected some of their lands from our canal channels, such lands are not, of course, to be overlooked and left uninspected in future, inasmuch as I feel quite sure that the ryots thereof, who had so long been accustomed to steal our canal water, will not hesitate to re-open the connections and steal canal water again, the moment they see that there is no proper supervision and that matters are allowed to slide back into the old groove. I believe that it is, in fact, such a state of things that the ryots of all canal villages hitherto accustomed to steal canal water anxiously look out for.

The large increases to be found in this taluk against Sivapuram and Annalur are due to the Sivapuram tank having breached during the heavy rains of September last and to our canal water having consequently been taken for some of the lands dependent on that tank.

In the Cuddapah taluk, three villages, viz., Khajipeta-Sunkesala, Nazarbeggalli and Palampalli, show some conspicuous decrease, whereas ten villages show increase. The differences in the remaining fifteen villages are small and call for no explanation. The decrease in the case of Khajipeta-Sunkesala is, as already explained above in paragraph 4, due to the non-provision of an independent and useful channel for the village, and to the ryots of the village having, in the earlier months of the current fasli, flatly refused to take and use canal water if given through the present common channel which practically looks as if intended more for Kistna Reddy's private tank situated higher up than for the benefit of the ryots of Khajipeta-Sunkesala in the interests of the canal. The decrease in the case of Nazarbeggalli is not much after all, and is expected to be made up during the coming second-crop indigo season. The decrease that Palampalli shows is, as already stated above, mainly the result of certain extent irrigated through the canal-fed tank of the village and included in the last year's figures having been rightly excluded from the current year's figures, to be eventually exhibited in a lump sum as revenue derived from tank storage.

7. *Ratewar comparison of the current year's irrigation up to the end of December with the actual irrigation of fasli 1304 (1894-95).*—The subjoined statement compares the extent canal irrigated in the current fasli with the actual figures for fasli 1304 (1894-95) according to crops of different rates.

District.	Taluk.	First-class garden crops such as sugar-cane, &c., rate Rs. 6.					First-crop paddy and turmeric, rate Rs. 4.					" Bagayet " or second-class garden crops including second-crop paddy, rate Rs. 3.							
		Faali 1304.			Faali 1305 up to end of December.		Faali 1304.			Faali 1305 up to end of December.		Faali 1304.			Faali 1305 up to end of December.				
		On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.	On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.	On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.	On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.	On application.	Without applica- tion.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kurnool	Rumallakot	150-29	10-64	160-93	143-12	0-15	143-27	1-314-53	73-30	1-388-13	1-142-38	5-04	1-147-42	754-38	53-89	808-22	230-72	2-12	232-84
	Nandikotkur	20-25	0-18	20-43	24-33	0-18	24-51	3494-98	153-67	3,648-65	3,201-42	10-19	3,211-61	958-14	150-30	1,108-34	700-37	41-81	742-18
	Nandyal	6-09	..	6-09	2-72	..	2-72	1,526-41	85-04	1,611-45	1,837-04	25-92	1,862-96	468-64	101-83	570-47	323-58	11-65	335-23
	Sivrel	6-46	..	6-46	7-18	0-50	7-68	1,069-09	108-18	1,167-27	1,108-55	11-32	1,119-87	595-45	101-18	696-63	326-50	64-10	330-60
	Koilkuntla	2-47	..	2-47	2-47	..	2-47	215-16	10-41	225-57	186-65	0-10	186-95	214-00	11-09	225-09	55-36	47-9	90-15
	District total	185-56	10-82	196-38	179-82	0-83	180-65	7,610-47	430-60	8,041-07	7,476-04	59-57	7,528-81	2,990-56	418-19	3,408-75	1,666-53	124-47	1,791-00
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	30-55	..	30-55	29-38	..	29-38	2-475-84	291-66	2,767-50	2,758-94	8-30	2,767-24	2,728-16	594-17	3,322-33	1,724-47	16-72	1,741-19
	Proddatur	21-09	0-45	21-54	17-48	..	17-48	5,546-36	110-11	5,656-47	5,288-91	80-21	5,369-12	3,051-81	281-26	3,332-57	1,139-19	30-68	1,169-87
	District total	51-64	0-45	52-09	46-86	..	46-86	8,092-20	401-77	8,423-97	8,047-85	88-51	8,136-36	5,782-47	875-43	6,654-90	2,863-66	47-40	2,911-06
	Canal total	237-20	11-27	248-47	226-68	0-83	227-51	15,632-67	832-37	16,465-04	15,593-59	141-08	15,664-87	8,773-03	1,293-62	10,063-65	4,630-19	171-87	4,702-06

District.	Taluk.	Mundla or failed coarse paddy, rate Rs. 2.						Dry crops, rate Re. 1.						Total.					
		Fasli 1304.			Fasli 1305 up to end of December.			Fasli 1304.			Fasli 1305 up to end of December.			Fasli 1304.			Fasli 1305 up to end of December.		
		On application.		Total.	Without application.		Total.	On application.		Total.	Without application.		Total.	On application.		Total.	Without application.		Total.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Kurnool	Ramallakot	237-65	51-67	289-32	190-61	5-37	135-98	162-57	58-68	221-25	52-17	2-02	54-19	2,382-02	196-51	2,578-53	1,568-39	9-33	1,577-72
	Nandikotkur	563-55	336-47	900-02	583-90	14-46	698-36	1,029-19	446-41	1,475-90	485-75	235-39	721-14	5,740-51	802-13	6,542-64	4,602-48	292-94	4,895-42
	Sirvel	676-11	314-27	990-38	882-92	124-71	1,007-63	1,367-50	612-20	1,979-73	263-02	81-43	344-45	2,702-27	1,135-54	3,837-81	3,010-26	133-45	3,143-72
	Koilkuntla	17-30	5-61	22-91	12-42	1-00	13-42	23-71	27-75	46-46	34-42	28-44	62-86	472-64	49-36	522-00	321-32	34-33	355-65
	District total	1,494-61	708-02	2,202-63	1,669-85	145-54	1,815-39	1,715-85	1,413-18	3,129-03	1,408-54	710-55	2,118-89	13,997-05	2,380-31	16,377-86	12,400-78	1,033-76	13,434-84
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	5-15	..	5-15	4-40	2-00	6-40	164-58	107-91	585-95	147-86	2-17	150-03	172-73	..	172-73	152-36	4-17	156-43
	Proddatur	26-25	..	52-90	17-74	..	17-74	478-04	107-91	585-95	908-32	109-19	1,017-51	5,738-84	1,020-39	6,759-23	5,438-85	134-21	5,573-06
	Cuddapah	0-58	..	0-58	6-49	..	6-49	497-96	99-85	597-81	447-63	9-26	456-89	9,117-30	491-67	9,608-97	6,899-70	120-16	7,019-86
District total		31-98	26-65	58-63	28-63	2-00	30-63	1,140-58	207-76	1,348-34	1,503-81	120-62	1,624-43	15,028-87	1,513-06	16,540-93	12,490-81	258-53	12,749-34
Canal total		1,526-59	734-67	2,261-26	1,698-48	147-54	1,846-02	2,856-43	1,620-94	4,477-37	2,912-35	886-97	3,743-32	29,022-38	4,498-72	33,518-79	24,891-59	1,292-29	26,188-88

It will be seen from this statement that the main variations noticeable in canal irrigation in the current year as far as it has gone up to the end of December last are (a) decrease in both the districts under the "Bagayet" or the Rs. 3 rate garden crops, (b) decrease under both good and mundla paddy and dry crops in the Kurnool district and (c) a general decrease under unapplied-for irrigation when compared with applied-for irrigation. The Rs. 6 rate shows some small decrease, but some more topos in the Ramallakot taluk are expected to apply for water subsequent to December, and it is believed the difference will be made up before the end of the fasli. The decrease noticeable under good paddy in the Cuddapah district becomes immaterial when we take into consideration that the tirwajasti extents irrigated through the canal-fed tanks of Palampalli and Dugganapalli are not included in the current year's figures, whereas they were included in the last year's. The net decrease of about acres 500 to be found in the Kurnool district under the Rs. 4 rate crops is, as already explained above, the result mainly of combination among the ryots in some of the canal villages, and their intentionally raising dry crops this year on lands that have been under paddy down to the last year. This decrease under the Rs. 4 rate may also be said to be due, to some small extent, to less extent having been brought under turmeric this year in consequence of last year's low prices for that article. As regards the decrease noticeable under the Rs. 3 rate crops, it must be said that, although the heavy rains that fell in October and December have contributed to some conspicuous falling off in the chilly and indigo stump extents of the district, some good extent of second-crop paddy and some chilly and dry season indigo extents are yet to come on in that district, as also a very large extent of dry season indigo in the Cuddapah district. As already stated above, the Cuddapah district itself is expected to put in as much as nearly 5,000 acres of dry season indigo this year, if only the supply in the canal does not deceive and disappoint as it did last year. The net decrease under "Mundla" or the Rs. 2 rate coarse paddy in the Kurnool district is mainly the result of the combinations in Karimaddula, Bilakalagudur and Bujunur of the Nandyal taluk and in Rampalli and Peddabodanam of the Sirvel taluk. The decrease under dry or the Re. 1 rate crops in the Kurnool district may fairly be said to be the result of the timely and heavy rains that fell in the beginning of September and in the latter part of October last. While thus comparing the irrigation up to the end of December with the actual figures of the last fasli, it must, of course, also be remembered that, by the time the Canal Revenue Inspectors furnished their figures for the half-year under report, some of them did not altogether complete their "azamoish" of the first-crops, and that the subsequent completion of that "azamoish" may also be expected to result in the discovery of some more extents to be added to the present figures.

8. *Introduction of experimental crops into the Kurnool district.*—The cultivation of cummin-seed which was altogether unknown hitherto in the Kurnool district has been experimentally introduced into some of its canal villages during the half-year under report. This being, however, the first year, and the seed being a costly one selling at over Rs. 8 a maund, the quantity required for one acre, only a few ryots here and there have agreed to try it this year on rather small extents; and, in all, the experiment has been tried by eighteen persons in sixteen villages and on nearly an extent of 8 acres. Of the sixteen villages where the experiment has been tried, one appertains to the Sirvel taluk, eleven to Nandikotkur and four to Ramallakot. None in the Nandyal and Koilkuntla taluks have come forward to try the experiment this year, but they say they would wait to see the result of the experiments tried elsewhere this year, and go in for it next year if the experiments tried by others prove tolerably successful at least. Of the eighteen experiments made, only two are reported to have shown signs of failure, and the crop in all the other cases is good. In some cases, the condition of the crop is excellent. I am sorry that five other individuals who had originally promised to carry out the experiment and for whom even seed had been procured, failed to keep up to their promise. The only drawback in the case of the cummin-seed crop is that it is one liable to disease down to the last like wheat and linseed (yellagise) crops, but it is only a seventy days' crop after all, and one that promises as much as from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 an acre; and, if only the few experiments carried out this year ultimately prove successful in a sufficient number of

cases, and produce a good impression in the minds of the ryots and above the quarters where the experiments have been carried out, I feel sure that great results in the end may fairly be expected to flow from these small beginnings. Introduction of new crops and of new methods of cultivation is a thing which, I think, can be expected to develop not by leaps and bounds but only gradually. Care, however, must be taken and exertions persistently made year after year to have the experiments carried out here and there till the crop becomes a permanently-settled crop of the district. As regards the dry-season indigo which is another experimental crop for introduction into the Kurnool district, I am glad to say that the one case of 3 acres successful crop of last year of Yallur in the Sirvel taluk has had the effect of bringing in applications there this year to the extent of about 15 acres already, and that the neighbouring villages of Yerraguntla and Kotapad have also resolved to try the experiment this year, the former on about 10 acres and the latter on 5 acres. Zillélla, another village of the Sirvel taluk, not far from Yallur, is also expected to try the experiment on about 10 acres this year; and in Sambavaram, another village of the same taluk adjoining Kánala of the Nandyál taluk, where some cases proved successful last year, dry-season indigo has already been raised this year on about 12 acres. In Yallur and Sambavaram, the crops already sown have come up well, and are in a promising condition. I think that the dry-season indigo experiments will be carried on this year on about 50 acres in all in the Sirvel taluk where the crop on 5 acres alone was successful last year. In the Nandyál taluk also, the experiment is expected to be carried on this year on not less than 50 acres in all, and the villages of Chabole, Bandiatmakúr, Bayyapukodúr, Parnapalli, Ayalúr and Kottapalli hamlet of Nandyál, have resolved to carry out the experiments newly this year. In Nunepalli, where the crop on only 5 acres was successful last year, the experiment is expected to be repeated this year on 12 or 15 acres; and the extent would certainly have been some 60 or 70 acres in this one village alone if certain ryots of Mulasagaram and Nandyál, who have paddy lands there, have not put down second-crop paddy on their lands and thus made it impossible for the Nunepalli ryots holding lands in the vicinity to try the dry-season indigo experiment on their lands, as they originally intended to do, inasmuch as paddy in the middle necessarily renders the surrounding lands continuously moist, and indigo is a crop which will not grow on such moist lands. Last year there was some 40 acres of successful second-crop or dry-season indigo under the higher-up sluice of the Kavala canal-fed tank; but, as some of the ryots holding lands under that sluice have put down second-crop paddy this year, even others who have had a great mind to raise dry-season indigo again this year under that sluice have, as in the case of Nunepalli, been reluctantly obliged to give up dry-season indigo and go in for second-crop paddy along with the others. It is not yet known how much dry-season indigo there will be this year in the Nandikótkur taluk, but the last year's experiments of that taluk having, as already stated in my report for the half-year ending 30th June last, proved almost altogether a failure in consequence of want of water, it does not seem likely that this taluk would go in for indigo experiments again this year to any conspicuous extent. The Ramallakot taluk, which had some successful cases last year, is expected to go in for over 50 acres at least this year; and, in fact, some people there have already taken tickets for nearly 30 acres of dry-season indigo. In the Koilkuntla taluk, where there were no dry-season indigo experiments at all last year, three or four ryots have expressed to me their desire to carry out the experiment this year, and the result can only be known hereafter.

It will thus be seen that the few successful experiments of last year have not been in vain, and that, on the other hand, they have gradually been spreading into surrounding villages; and, unless the last year's successful experiments have really convinced some at least that the dry-season indigo has really its own virtues and recommendations, there would certainly have been no inclination felt at all this year among the ryots of those or of other surrounding villages to try the experiments again, as they are now doing; and, although development in all matters like this must necessarily be only gradual, there appears no doubt whatever to my mind that, if only the officers concerned take continued and unabating interest in the matter of this and the cummin-seed experiments and exert and get the experiments carried out year after

year for some time, at least till the advantages attending upon the crops become generally and personally known to the canal ryots of the Kurnool district, a day will come when it will be proved that these two, viz., the cummin-seed and the dry-season indigo, are crops destined to become the source of no small additional income to the canal. When the Cuddapah district, with its 30,000 acres of canal-commanded area is paying us a revenue of nearly Rs. 15,000 a year from these two crops alone, it would not, I think, be too much to expect the Kurnool district, with its 95,000 acres of canal-commanded area to yield an additional annual revenue of at least Rs. 40,000 eventually, if only we persist in trying to create in the minds of its ryots a conviction as to the superior merits of the crops and their highly remunerative character about which there is no doubt whatever.

9. Including the acres 879·81 referred to in paragraph 12 of my report for the half-year ending June 1895, embodied

* Introduction of foreign enterprise and labour, in Board's Proceedings, * No. 400, dated 17th December last (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), the total extent granted to different applicants under the block rules from January 1895 to the end of December last is acres 1,331·52 as particularized in the margin; and, besides the above, six applications to the extent of acres 517·24 assessed at Rupees 778-10-0 received from certain persons from the districts of Tanjore, Tinnevely and Vizagapatam have been sent up to the Collector of Cuddapah for sanction, and his orders are awaited. In addition to the above again, there are some more block applications received to the extent

District.	Village.	—	Assessment.
		ACS.	RS. A. P.
Kurnool ..	Pudúr ..	10·20	6 11 0
	Pamulapad ..	209·20	94 0 0
	Madúr ..	570 91	690 15 0
	Mydukúr ..	107·90	124 9 0
Cuddapah ..	Bhadrupalli ..	250·04	312 7 0
	Thudumaladinne ..	81·15	101 8 0
	Thavvaripalli ..	102·12	127 11 0
	Total ..	1,331·52	1,457 13 0

of acres 911·68, and these are all under correspondence with the Tahsildars of the taluks in which the lands applied for are situated or with other officers; and, when their replies are received, the requisite further action will be taken in these cases also. Of the seven blocks already granted and shown above in the margin, the applicant for the Pudúr block, which is a small one, is a resident of Pudúr itself, whereas the applicants in the other six cases are outsiders from different parts of the Presidency. In all these six cases, some families of persons have already come over and settled themselves near their respective blocks, and they have all partly cleared up their blocks and raised chiefly garden and dry crops this year on the portions so cleared; and, but for the fact that the grants themselves happened to be made rather late in the year, they might have been in a position to prepare and bring still larger extents under cultivation.

10. *Suggestions this time.*—(a) In some of the canal villages, especially of the Kurnool district, there is some good extent of canal A and B class lands which, as land not required by the Public Works Department for any immediate use, seems to have been allowed to be under "Sivoijama" or miscellaneous cultivation for some years past; but, from the current year, their cultivation has been strictly prohibited at the instance, I believe, of the Public Works Department, and the above prohibition means some heavy loss to the canal revenue. The amount derived last year by the canal from lands of the above nature in the shape of land assessment alone came up to Rs. 1,176-1-2; and, besides this, there must also have been some pretty good amount derived from them in the form of water-rate as many of the lands used to be cultivated with paddy or garden crops with the aid of canal water. To my humble mind, the cultivation under "Sivoijama" (and not, of course, on permanent patta) of lands of the above kind, more especially of the B class lands, seems quite unobjectionable, and I, therefore, venture to submit the point for kind consideration and orders. The lands now taken objection to by the Public Works Department have been under such "Sivoijama" or miscellaneous cultivation now for some years past, and no inconvenience whatever appears to have ever been practically caused, and it, therefore, seems to be rather unnecessary to prohibit their cultivation on what may after all be

mere technical or theoretic grounds. The fact, moreover, that no permanent pattas are asked for or are recommended for the lands, and that the cultivation allowed would be only "Sivoijama" or temporary miscellaneous cultivation which reserves to Government the right of taking away the lands back any fasli they like, when actually required for purposes connected with the canal, seems to me to speak against all necessity for any such prohibition in the case of their cultivation, and hence this suggestion.

(b) In the case of lands for which the "cowle" concession has been applied for, obtained and enjoyed by ryots, it is laid down in the latter part of rule 2 of the rules for the levy of water-rate on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal (please see appendix to Board's Standing Order No. 4) that "after ten years the lands will be liable to the full water-rate;" and, in its Resolution, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, passed on a reference made by the then Collector of Cuddapah, the Board, in the Land Revenue Branch, made the meaning of the above ruling clearer by deciding that "in any case, at the close of the ten years mentioned in the rule, the full wet assessment on the land will be collected and the Government interests will not have suffered." In the Cuddapah taluk especially, there are innumerable cases of "cowle" lands; and, acting on the strength of paragraph 2 of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal water-rate rules as further explained by the above-mentioned Board's Resolution, No. 350, dated the 15th July 1887, I duly charged full wet-rate, viz., Rs. 4 per acre on all time-expired "cowle" lands in conducting the water-rate settlement of the Cuddapah taluk in the last fasli 1304 (1894-95). Against the charge so made by me, certain ryots of Miduthur, a canal village of the Cuddapah taluk having presented an appeal, the Collector of Cuddapah, in deciding the appeal, upset the order passed at the water-rate settlement and cancelled the charge then made, remarking that "the order which directly bears on the point is G.O., No. 529, dated 28th July 1886, which lays down that the extent actually irrigated out of the block will be liable to full water-rate subject to a minimum of one rupee per acre on the entire extent of the block" and expressing an opinion that the mention in paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887 (Land Revenue Branch) of the last sentence which makes the charge of the full wet-rate compulsory "in any case" after ten years is only "casual." As the only orders that were ever passed in connection with the "cowle" concession are rule 2 of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal water-rate rules and the Board's Resolution, No. 350, of 15th July 1887, referred to above, and as G.O., No. 529, dated the 28th July 1886, on the authority of which the original order of charge was upset by the Collector is one that has reference to the "block" rules and not to the "cowle" rules at all, I felt it my duty to submit the case again to the Collector for his kind reconsideration, and consequently addressed him—letter No. 228, dated 21st August last—copy of which is herewith submitted for the Board's kind perusal; and it will be observed that, in this letter, I even requested that a copy of the letter might be forwarded to the Board for its perusal in case my view of the case was still considered erroneous, and a reference to the Board on the point was deemed necessary. From a copy of Board's Proceedings, No. 338, dated 25th October 1895 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), since received by me, I find that a reference was accordingly made to the Board by the Sub-Collector then in charge of Cuddapah; but, unfortunately, neither was a copy of my letter sent up to the Board along with the Collector's reference as requested by me, nor was Board's Resolution, No. 350, dated the 15th July 1887 (Land Revenue Branch), on which turned the whole question and on which especially my humble contention was based, made mention of anywhere in the Collector's letter of reference. In its Resolution, No. 338, dated 25th October 1895, passed on the above reference, the Board, while deciding that "no claim to any further reduction can arise" has been pleased to lay down that "there is, however, nothing to prevent the ryots from relinquishing the water in any year by giving written notice in the prescribed manner;" and it is this order permitting relinquishment of water in any year in the case of "cowle" lands, that I now respectfully venture to submit for the kind reconsideration of the Board. This rule enables a ryot who applies for the "cowle" concession and obtains it for a mere asking to quietly enjoy the concession during the first ten years and then relinquish the water, and thus absolve himself from all responsibility to pay

the wet rate, as soon as the 11th year comes; and the practical effect thereof will be that the concession will be unnecessarily—and I think I may add undeservedly—enjoyed by the ryot without any corresponding or return benefit to Government. A ryot of Korrapalur in the Nandikótkur taluk who has enjoyed his cowle concession already for ten years duly raising on the land paddy and not dry crops throughout, now relinquishes the water, and wants his "cowle" land which has duly stood the ten years test to be treated again as an ordinary dry land, without any restriction whatever as to the crops to be raised by him on the land hereafter; and I feel sure that the same course will invariably be followed hereafter by the holders of all "cowle" lands, as it absolves them from the liability to pay wet rate from the 11th year, and that "in any case," as has hitherto been meant by the "cowle" rules. If the tendering of the relinquishment is at least restricted to the first ten years which is the maximum experimental period allowed to the ryot to test the fitness or capability of the land for conversion into wet land, not only would the acceptance of the relinquishment be reasonable and justifiable, but the interests of the canal also would not then suffer so much. To permit the cowle holder to relinquish the water even after the expiry of the maximum test period of ten years allowed by the cowle rule would, I humbly submit, not only be unfair to the interests of the canal, but I am afraid it would also tend to defeat the very object with which the rule granting the cowle concession must originally have been framed. If the practical effect of the cowle rule is to be not any ultimate and material advantage or benefit to the canal, but only the grant of a gratuitous concession for the first ten years to a ryot choosing to have it, it seems to my humble mind that the interests of the canal would hardly require the "cowle" rules at all, and that they may as well be done away with altogether. The clause "and the Government interests will not have suffered" to be found in paragraph 1 of Board's Resolution (Land Revenue Branch), No. 350, dated the 15th July 1887 seems to clearly indicate that the compulsory charge of full wet-rate prescribed to be made from the 11th year was meant to be the return benefit to Government for all the concessions and privileges allowed to the "cowle" holder during the first ten years; and the present order which does not seem to contemplate any such return benefit at all goes, I think, to clash with the spirit of Resolution No. 350 of the Board in the Land Revenue Branch.

As it may be that the Board might not have passed at all the present order permitting the relinquishment of water even after the 10th year, had the case been fully and properly represented to it in all its bearings, and had the previous Resolution of the Board on the subject in the Land Revenue Branch which is directly on the point been duly brought to its notice, and as the question is one in which the pecuniary interests of the canal are very greatly involved, the number of "cowle" cases in the Cuddapah taluk alone being considerable, I beg to venture to submit the point for the kind reconsideration of the Board, and humbly suggest that the present order may, if possible, be kindly so amended as to secure the interests of the canal.

As I have ventured to make this suggestion in the interests of the canal and believing that the Board would not have passed the present order if the case had been properly and fully represented to it, I hope I will kindly be excused for the venture.

(c) Now that the two years term for which this special office has been sanctioned is drawing to a close and is to expire on the 16th of March next, I venture to submit, for kind and early consideration, another suggestion which strikes me as an excellent one so far as the future administration of canal affairs is concerned. In 1890, when I submitted my first report on this canal, I recommended the appointment of a Special Revenue Officer on it for at least five years; but, from experience gained in the last two years, and from the facts (a) that both the Kurnool and the Cuddapah districts have, unlike before, each a Head-quarter Deputy Collector now, with only one taluk charge, and (b) that surreptitious irrigation which was one of the three sources from which some good additional revenue was anticipated for the canal in the forecast then drawn up has since been nearly suppressed resulting, as it did, in an increase of nearly Rs. 30,000 in the canal revenue, and all that would be necessary in future in that direction is only to keep a watchful eye about the quarters where surreptitious irrigation once prevailed so that it might not revive, I strongly feel inclined to think that it would be both an advantageous and an economical arrangement to abolish the present special office together with its temporary establishment from the 16th of March

next, and to hand over charge of the entire Kurnool district portion of the canal to the Head-quarter Deputy Collector of that district, in addition to his own division charge, and similarly the canal charge of the Cuddapah district to the Cuddapah Head-quarter Deputy Collector. The Kurnool District, with its five canal taluks, has about 145 miles length of the canal within its limits, and nearly 75 miles of that length lies fortunately within the limits of the Nandikotkūr taluk, which is now the charge of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector. Nandikotkūr, moreover, is the most important of the canal taluks of the Kurnool district, and it is there that there is much scope for gradual extension of irrigation by way of the introduction of more remunerative crops, such as cummin seed, &c. As I have already shown in paragraph 10 of my report for the half-year ending 30th June last embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 400, dated 17th December last, over 51,000 acres or more than half the canal-commanded extent of the Kurnool district belongs to the Nandikotkūr taluk and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector must, I think, find it easy to hold only canal charge of the remaining four taluks of the district which have but 43,000 acres of canal-commanded area, in addition to his own one taluk charge. Similarly, it must be an easy matter for the Head-quarter Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, who has got charge of the nominal canal taluk of Jammalamadugu; and here also the Cuddapah taluk comprising the Head-quarter Deputy's Division fortunately happens to be the most important of the three canal taluks of the Cuddapah district. The total area commanded by the existing distributaries of the canal seems to be only 30,500 acres in the Cuddapah district.

By making the above arrangement, not only will there be the saving to be effected by the abolition of the special office and its establishment, but the most important canal taluks being their own divisions, the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors in *ex-officio* charge of canal work will, of course, carry greater influence in their divisions at least, and I believe that all their exertions in the direction of bringing about an extension of irrigation by the cultivation of experimental crops, &c., will naturally be attended with far greater success than under any other arrangement. Another still more important and beneficial effect of the arrangement now suggested will be that, when the ryots of canal villages noted for stealing canal water see that the Government has made some permanent and long standing and not a temporary arrangement like the present one for the administration of canal affairs including check and supervision of irrigation, they will not, I believe, naturally think of combining as many of them have done this year. Of course, as I have always said, there will hardly be any need for giving instruction in the canal taluks of the Cuddapah district, and all that has to be attended to there will be (a) to keep an ever-watchful eye after the wells-fraud cases; and (b) to correspond with the Public Works Department and have fresh channels, &c., given whenever and wherever the ryots apply for such. The case, however, will be quite different with the Kurnool district, wherein mainly the canal, according to my humble opinion, has a bright future. As is now the case with the Special Revenue Officer, the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors in Canal Charge must be directed to submit half-yearly reports to Government through the Board as to the work done by them on the canal side and as to endeavours made by them towards extension of irrigation, as otherwise they may not work with continued zeal and interest in canal matters. The fact, moreover, that each Head-quarter Deputy Collector will submit a separate report to be eventually reviewed by Government may also be expected to create a healthy spirit of competition among them, and that spirit would, I think, naturally induce them to work with all the more zeal and interest. The present arrangement under which one Revenue Inspector in each important canal taluk is deputed to look after its canal work exclusively must, of course, continue under any circumstances; and I believe that, in case the above suggestion of mine in regard to the handing over canal charge to the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors is approved and sanctioned, it would be necessary to give each Head-quarter Deputy Collector an extra clerk on Rs. 25 a month for canal work, just as some small establishment is given to Divisional Officers on the Local Fund side for Local Fund work.

11. I conclude, I beg to submit that it seems to me that suggestions (b) and (c) require the favour of very early orders.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Statement.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYADU PANTULU Garu, Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated Sirvel, 21st August 1895, No. 228.

Referring to the last paragraph of your Proceedings, Disposal No. 3817-Ver., dated 17th instant, I most respectfully beg to submit for your kind reconsideration certain facts, as the decision therein come to on the second point seems to my humble mind to be one arrived at, most probably, under a mistaken impression, and applying orders passed in regard to what are termed the "block" rules to the "cowle" rules.

2. It is stated in the Proceedings under reference that "it was only a casual mention of the rate to be levied subsequent to the cowle period" that was made in the last sentence of paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, and that "the order which directly bears on the point is G.O., No. 529, dated 28th July 1886, which lays down that the extent actually irrigated out of the block will be liable to full water-rate, subject to a minimum of one rupee per acre on the entire extent of the block." So far as my knowledge goes, that contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, is the only order ever issued by the higher authorities touching the interpretation of the *cowle* rule in question; and it will be observed on a close perusal of the entire correspondence on which G.O., No. 529, dated 28th July 1886, was eventually passed, that the question therein raised and decided was one that had application exclusively to the "block" rules and not to the "cowle" rules at all. The above Government Order was passed on a reference made to the Board of Revenue by the Acting Head Assistant Collector then in charge of the Kurnool district in his letter No. 118, dated 10th May 1886; and it will be observed that, in this letter, the Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge referred only to "the liberal concessions acceded to persons who, having capital at command, are desirous of taking up blocks of 50 acres and upwards under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal," the concessions alluded to being "water free of charge for five years and at half rates for another five years, after which they will be charged full rates," and these are unquestionably the "block" rule provisions and not the "cowle" rule provisions. Now again, on referring to G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, on which the reference of the Head Assistant Collector in charge to the Board was based, it will be clearly observed that there are two different sets of concessions therein sanctioned—the first set or those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Government Order (known as the *cowle* rules) applying to lands which have not been wet-cultivated within the last ten years, and the second set or those referred to in paragraph 3 of the Government Order (known as the *block* rules) applying to unoccupied waste lands. These two sets of concessions differ from each other also in all their other conditions, and that as widely as day and night. Under the former, or what we may fairly term the *cowle* concession, a reduction of 50 per cent. of the water-rate will be made in the first five years and a reduction of 25 per cent. in the second five years, the lands being liable to the full water-rate after ten years. Under the latter, or what we may term the *block* concession, water is given free of charge during the first five years and at half-rates during the second five years, after which full rates will be charged on the extent actually irrigated subject to a minimum of As. 8 per acre for the second five years, and of Re. 1 per acre for subsequent years on the entire extent of the blocks. The *cowle* concession, moreover, can be availed of by an applicant for any extent of land; but, for the "block" concession, the minimum extent originally fixed was 50 acres and this was since reduced to 10 acres (please see G.O., No. 421 I., dated 7th August 1890). These concessions are also to be found laid down in the appendix to Board's Standing Order No. 4 as two distinct and separate concessions in Rules 2 and 3 of the rules laid down for the levy of water-rate on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The Head Assistant Collector in charge of the Kurnool district made no reference at all to the "cowle" rules in his letter to the Board. Nor was any reference made to these (*cowle*) rules by the Government in G.O., No. 529 I., dated 28th July 1886. If this Government Order had any reference to the "cowle" concession, the clause "subject to a minimum of Re. 1 per acre on the entire extent of the blocks" used in your Proceedings under reference and quoted from the Government Order would, of course, not have been in the Government Order at all, since it is only in the case of the "block" rules (please see paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, and G.O., No. 421 I., dated 7th August 1890, which subsequently sanctioned some alterations in the "block" rules) that the charge of any such minimum provision at all in the case of the "cowle" rules, where the only charge prescribed after the tenth year is the full water-rate. I respectfully beg to submit that I fail to see how, in the above circumstances, G.O., No. 529 I., dated 28th July 1886, could be referred to or cited as an authority in deciding a question raised in connection with the "cowle" rules.

3. Again, on referring to Collector Mr. Stokes' letter, No. 2637, dated 19th May 1887, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 350 (Land Revenue), dated 15th July 1887, it will be

observed that, unlike in the case of the other reference made by the Head Assistant Collector in charge of Kurnool, the reference made by Collector Mr. Stokes to the Board was distinctly on paragraph 2 (not paragraph 3) of G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, *anent* the *cowle* rules. In making this reference, Mr. Stokes made no reference at all to the *block* rules. He subdivided his reference about the *cowle* rule into two queries—(a) whether it is not necessary to bind the applicant not to relinquish the *cowle* land to Government or allow it to go out of cultivation for a period of ten years, and (b) whether it is not necessary that the applicant should pay water-rate on the entire extent of the *cowle* land applied for by him, whether cultivated or not, at the favourable rate, *i.e.*, during the term of the first ten years; and the Board, in reply, said that they were unable to concur with the Collector in his view of the matter. They said there could be no objection to the applicant relinquishing the land inasmuch as it is not probable that ryots taking up the land under the favourable terms offered will resign them unless they find their cultivation unprofitable; and the reason why, in the case of the second query, the Board differed from the Collector and decided that it should not be made binding on an applicant to pay water-rate on the full extent of the *cowle* land at the favourable rate or during the first ten years, was manifestly the provision that “at the close of the ten years mentioned in the rule, the full wet assessment on the land will be collected.” If this was not the case, there would have been no necessity for the Board to add “and the Government interests will not have suffered” at the end of the sentence. By accepting and sanctioning an application under the *cowle* rule, the Government grants to an applicant, for mere asking, concessions in the first ten years and loses revenue to the extent of the percentage reductions laid down in the rule, whereas, from other persons who take canal water without so applying, the full rates as per the scale are charged and levied. For enjoying the concessions the *cowle* applicant is not even placed under any restrictions as to the crops to be raised by him, &c., in the first ten years during which the favourable rates continue; and the question naturally arises, what is the return benefit or advantage to Government for having thus allowed favourable rates to a *cowle* applicant during the first ten years and for having offered to lose some revenue without imposing any kind of restriction whatever during that term? To this the Board say that the fact that, in any case (and this expression as used by the Board seems also very significant), the full *wet* assessment will be charged on such lands *from the 11th year* will be the return benefit for Government, and that the interests of the Government will not thus suffer in the long run. So that I humbly beg to submit for your kind reconsideration that the mention of the “rate to be levied subsequent to the *cowle* period” in the last sentence of paragraph 1 of Board’s Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, cannot be a “casual” mention. It seems to my humble mind to have been deliberately and logically mentioned there as a reason in justification of an order passed above. It seems also a point worth consideration that no “casual” mention can be expected to be thus made by the Board of a rule not intended or not required to be given effect to.

4. Paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 432, Revenue, dated 8th July 1895, is quoted in your Proceedings under reference as another authority for arriving at the decision come to on the second point. But I respectfully beg to submit that it is not clear how this Government Order either can be cited as an authority in deciding a “*cowle*” rule question, inasmuch as it will be observed on close reference that not only clause VI but all the six clauses of Rule 2 sanctioned in G.O., No. 421 I., dated the 7th August 1890, refer to the “*block*” rules and to the *block* rules alone, and not to the *cowle* rules at all. As already stated above, the *cowle* rule provisions are quite different altogether. It was only the *block* rules that have undergone any change since being first passed in 1882 (please see paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, and the correspondence ending with G.O., No. 421 I., dated 7th August 1890), and the *cowle* rules have never undergone any change, beyond their meaning being made clear in Board’s Proceedings, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887.

5. It may not be out of place to add here that it seems that the “*block*” rules are so called in contradistinction to the other or *cowle* rules inasmuch as there was from the beginning a restriction laid down as to the extent to be taken up in the case of the “*block*” rules, whereas there is no such restriction whatever in the case of *cowle* lands. It will also be noticed that the above distinction was, for the first time, made in wording paragraphs 2 and 3 of the original G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, and was being generally observed also in all subsequent correspondence touching the two sets of rules. We do not find the word “*block*” used anywhere when speaking of *cowle* lands.

6. I humbly request that, in the above circumstances, the order passed in your Proceedings under reference on the second point or on the question of charging the full wet assessment on time-expired *cowle* lands, be kindly reconsidered and revised and the final decision communicated to me as early as practicable.

7. Should my view of the rule be still considered incorrect, I humbly solicit the favour of a very early reference to the Board on the subject, which I would not have ventured to apply for, but for the point being of vital importance and general application and one in which the pecuniary interests of the canal are involved and will be involved to no small extent year after year. In the case of making a reference to the Board, I request the favour of a copy of this letter being also placed before the Board for its perusal and consideration.

Endorsement by C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, dated 28th February 1896, Ref. on Pdl. No. 25-Ver.

Forwarded.

2. The report contains little of interest; it deals with—

- (1) the Special Deputy Collector’s tours;
- (2) the irrigation during the current year, *i.e.*, up to the end of December 1895, as compared with fasli 1304 and the causes of its decrease;
- (3) introduction of experimental crops into this district;
- (4) introduction of foreign enterprise and labour; and
- (5) suggestions for the future.

3. *The Special Deputy Collector’s tour.*—The Special Deputy Collector spent 174 days in camp out of 184.

4. *Irrigation during the current year up to the end of December 1895.*—There was a decrease of 425 acres of irrigated area below the first-crop extent of fasli 1304 which is attributed to—

- (1) prohibition of cultivation of canal A and B class lands;
- (2) seasonable fall of rain;
- (3) permission to apply for canal water whenever wanted, instead of within certain fixed dates as before;
- (4) combination alleged to be due to the facts—
 - (a) that a false impression has arisen in the minds of the ryots that their lands would be permanently classified as wet if now irrigated and cultivated with wet crops, and
 - (b) that the special staff and supervision would be withdrawn if they effect a falling off in the irrigation;
- (5) the Nizam’s Government’s proposal to levy an additional charge of 50 per cent. of the canal water-rate on lands irrigated in its villages.

5. With regard to His Highness the Nizam’s Government’s proposal to levy an additional charge on canal water, it is not known how the Special Deputy Collector got the information and how far it is authentic. If it is true that such a proposal is under contemplation, I think the charge is not justifiable, and reference to the Nizam’s Government seems to be called for.

6. *Introduction of experimental crops into this district.*—The experiments with cummin seed were a new feature in the half-year under report. Dry-season indigo was further cultivated owing to the success of some of the experiments conducted last year. The list of waste lands available for cultivation requires to be brought up to date, and this should be done by the Special Deputy Collector.

7. *Deputy Collector’s suggestions.*—These are—

- (1) withdrawal of the prohibition of cultivation of the canal A and B class lands;
- (2) the charging of full water-rates after the concessional period of ten years on lands held under the *cowle* rules; and
- (3) the abolition of the Special Deputy Collector and his establishment from 16th March 1896, and entrusting the whole of the canal charge of each district to its Head-quarter Deputy.

8. The Special Deputy Collector’s suggestion that A and B class lands should be allowed to be cultivated on *sivajama* cannot be adopted until the Public Works Department have decided what lands are required by them and what are not. The Executive Engineer has all along strongly objected to this cultivation which destroys distributaries and interferes with works; it appears inadvisable to act in opposition to his wishes.

9. With regard to the lands held under the *cowle* rules, the Special Deputy Collector contends on the authority of Board’s Proceedings, Land Revenue, No. 350, dated 15th July 1887, that after the ten years’ period, full water-rates should be charged on the entire extents whether irrigated or not. Obviously this order was not

noticed by the Board when it passed its Resolution, No. 338, dated 25th October 1895, in which it is laid down that "there is, however, nothing to prevent the ryots from relinquishing the water in any year by giving written notice in the prescribed manner." The effect of this order is to exclude such lands from being rendered permanently liable to water-rate.

10. The Deputy Collector's last and most important suggestion is the abolition of the Special Office and entrusting canal work to the Head-quarter Deputies of the two districts.

If his work is to be confined to what he has done during the last six months, I agree in thinking an extension of time unnecessary; for so far back as May 1894, I remarked in my letter read in Board's Proceedings, No. 219, dated 1st June 1894, as follows:—"If the inquiry is to be restricted merely to this (check of irrigation and collections), I do not think more can be expected to result from the Special Officer now deputed than that which resulted from the deputation of Mr. Lister in 1878, viz., nothing." The present report shows that little or nothing has been done.

I am very strongly against the Deputy Collector's proposal to put all canal work on the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors for the following reasons:—The Head-quarter Deputy Collector, besides having charge of a taluk, has to act as a Personal Assistant to the Collector for Treasury and routine work. He has also magisterial jurisdiction, both original and appellate, in the Kurnool town. The present proposal would involve his being taken away to the southernmost corner of the Sirvel taluk, which is nearly 100 miles from the head-quarters which would cause the utmost inconvenience to parties, to the Collector and the whole office. Formerly, the canal administration of the five canal taluks was under three Divisional Officers and proved a failure; the chances of success with only a single Divisional Officer would not be great. Surreptitious irrigation still exists, though on a small scale, and if the special supervision be removed, it will soon resume its former dimensions. The experiments of cultivating dry-season indigo and cummin seed should be continued and transplanting paddy should be introduced; but apart from these considerations, there are others not alluded to by the Deputy Collector which render his retention for some time longer advisable.

11. To carry out the orders contained in G.O., No. 18, Revenue, dated 18th January 1896, on the resettlement of the four taluks of Kurnool proper, there is ample work for a Special Officer. The work to be done is—

- (1) resurvey of the district by the agency of the Village Karnams;
- (2) investigation regarding reclassification of soils and irrigation sources, grouping of villages, &c.;
- (3) mapping out the distributary channels and the extent irrigable under each;
- (4) ascertaining what fraction of the commanded area is securely irrigable in seasons of drought and locating that fraction;
- (5) levy of insurance rate;
- (6) transfer of lands to permanent wet.

12. In G.O., No. 839, Revenue, dated 30th December 1895, the resurvey of this district has been ordered to be done by the agency of the Village Karnams under professional supervision. The Superintendent says that a thorough renovation of demarcation and resurvey is desirable. All missing boundary stones should be replaced and all measurements verified and a complete new record of survey showing present occupation should be prepared. All this has to be done by the Karnams in addition to their present work under professional supervision in the same way as is now being done in Salem, Gódvári and Kistna. I am writing to the Collectors of these districts and to the Superintendent of Survey to ascertain what professional help will be given.

13. Although these Karnams have recently attended survey schools, in order to secure scientific accuracy, their work will have to be minutely supervised and, for this purpose, there must be a certain number of Field Surveyors, Deputy Surveyors, Head Surveyors and Sub-assistants. They will be required to secure accuracy, but as they will have no control over the Karnams, there will be great difficulty in getting the work done promptly if left in the ordinary course to Divisional Officers who have no time to personally supervise work and press it on.

My first proposal therefore is that the Special Deputy Collector be placed in charge of this Karnam resurvey for the four canal taluks. He will have the powers of a Divisional Officer over the Karnams and exercise discipline through Tahsildars.

Rudimentary survey can be very soon learnt; but his main duty would be to make arrangements and exact work from the Karnams, the accuracy of it being tested by professional men. Unless some such arrangement is made, there is sure to be delay (one year has already elapsed since the proposal of the Superintendent of Survey was made—*vide* his letter, dated 21st February 1895).

14. The question of reclassification will, as stated by Government, have to be decided after careful scrutiny by an experienced Settlement Officer; but there are many preliminary statistics which might be collected by the Special Deputy Collector. He is practically acquainted with all the details of canal affairs and would be in a position to give valuable information. It is better to utilize this special knowledge than to appoint an outsider just at the commencement of the resettlement operations.

15. The Special Canal Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Dennehy appointed under G.O., No. 3293-W., dated 22nd December 1894, reports that he has completed the mapping of all the distributary channels and the extents irrigable under each so far as this district is concerned; the points therefore remaining to be ascertained are what fraction of the whole commanded area is securely irrigable in seasons of drought, and where that fraction is to be located. He says generally that the area securely irrigable will be that actually irrigated in the great famine of 1876-78; but this is too indefinite for our purposes, and actual data are required.

On the 25th instant at Nandyal, I had the advantage of discussing this question with the Superintending Engineer in company with the Special Sub-Divisional Officer and the Special Deputy Collector, and we came to the conclusion that the services of the Special Deputy Collector are absolutely necessary for locating the irrigable area.

First of all, lands which are permanently irrigated and therefore to be classified as permanent wet must be deducted. After this is done from a revenue point of view, it would be most advantageous that the lands for which water is guaranteed should commence with the most valuable lands and gradually go down to the inferior qualities according to their classification. For example, it would be more profitable to guarantee water for the highly-assessed lands than the low-assessed ones; and therefore the location of these lands mainly depends upon their classification. For the purpose of locating these insured lands, the present classification might, I think, be adopted. Although no doubt there will be changes when the reclassification is undertaken, yet the present classification is sufficient to indicate where the specially valuable lands are situated. The main blocks of insured lands may be now selected, subject to such modifications as future information may necessitate.

The office plans prepared by Mr. Dennehy, showing the distributaries and their ayakats, must be sent to the Survey Office and reprinted, and when printed copies are received by the Deputy Collector, the best way would be to paint the different classes of land in different colours, and then the most profitable grouping could be seen at a glance. The Superintending Engineer wishes to have the Special Deputy Collector to work with the Special Sub-Divisional Officer for the next nine months, which period he considers necessary for the completion of this work. I agree and think that both these men who have special knowledge should work together and complete this inquiry.

16. In paragraph 5 of the Government Order on resettlement, Government rejects the Board's recommendation that the transfer of canal-irrigated lands to the permanent head of wet should not be made except in the case of blocks of not less than 10 acres. This order will throw much extra work on the Deputy Collector and therefore the sooner he begins the better. It is stated that it would be difficult to carry out the proposed change until the resurvey of the district is completed; but if, as is now proposed, the Deputy Collector is placed in charge of the resurvey work, and if he finds in any locality that his work of transferring to wet is hindered by want of survey stones or sub-divisions, he can at once take steps to make the Karnam complete his survey work. It will be seen that by combining his duties, work will be much facilitated, for he will not be able to throw the blame on any one else. All his work

whether survey, gathering statistics, locating insured areas or transferring to wet will be with Karnams and can be carried on simultaneously. It is further stated that it will be inexpedient to attempt it till it is definitely decided that no reclassification is called for, but the proposed reclassification depends on soils, grouping of villages, &c., whereas the contemplated transfers depend on whether the lands have been irrigated for three years. The two questions are independent of each other, for they are based on different data. The lands transferred to wet will be as much liable to reclassification as others. The Deputy Collector has, I believe, almost complete information on this matter which will be wasted if the question is indefinitely postponed.

17. *Second-crop cultivation.*—This subject is a very important factor in the administration of the canal, though in practice, little attention has been paid to it. The difficulty was felt during last fasli and I beg to invite the Board's attention to my remarks on the last half-yearly report by the Deputy Collector on the subject which ran as follows:—

“Further increase would have been shown but for the rapid fall of water in the Tungabadra. This scarcity of water from February onwards seriously interfered with the raising of the second-crop indigo, for which a special concession was made by the Board in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 6232, dated 15th October 1894, Settlement Department.”

The difficulty will be experienced again this year and it is apprehended that there will be a large falling off in the second-crop cultivation as the Deputy Collector reports that several ryots are thinking of raising no second crop at all, for fear that the canal would be closed as early as last year. Nothing can, of course, be done to prevent the early fall of water in the Tungabadra, but there are two means by which, perhaps, a greater supply of water might be secured for second-crop cultivation.

Along the canal above Lockinsula, there are several big lakes capable of holding large volumes of water, for example, the Tangadancha tank in the Nandikotkur taluk. I would propose that these tanks be utilized as great reservoirs by closing the flood escapes and shutters immediately after the close of the monsoon and keeping the head sluices at Sunkesula open until water is stored in these tanks to the utmost of their capacity. I write very diffidently in this matter as it is purely an engineering question, but I would like to see the subject thoroughly worked out. Another matter on which I have no personal knowledge is the alleged wastage of water through the Tungabadra channels at Bellary.

Water for second-crop cultivation involves a large revenue, and consequently the subject deserves the careful attention of the Public Works Department.

18. The present is rather a critical period in the history of the canal and I would advise that one of the best Public Works Department Officers available be placed in charge of it and kept for some time and not changed as has recently been the case.

There are many interesting and difficult questions to be worked out, and the charge requires not only engineering skill but administrative ability.

19. *Navigation.*—On the 24th instant, I inspected the site of the wharf and basin at the junction of the Railway and Canal in company with the Superintending Engineer and he gave orders for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates. I also had a conversation with M.R.Ry. K. Narainsawmy Naidu who seemed anxious to have the wharf as he says he is going to start a ginning factory to supply the two cotton presses in Nandyal and said he proposed to build two boats on the Kistna pattern. The whole question of navigation deserves careful inquiry. The first point is whether the Public Works Department can guarantee water for eight months; if not, for how long. It ought to be easy enough to hold up water by means of the numerous existing locks. Expensive iron boats should be avoided—the Kistna patterns are probably the best. The canal should be of uniform depth and traffic should not be suddenly stopped by ill-constructed aqueducts, as is the case about three miles below Nandyal where there is a sudden rise above bed level. The best sites for wharves should be selected and where canal-feeders are necessary they should be pointed out.

The Deputy Collector should go fully into the whole question of developing the traffic.

20. The work indicated above is really more than one man can do properly, but it shows the inadvisability of dispensing with his services just now.

Resolution—No. 91, dated 7th May 1896.

With the endorsement read above, the Collector of Kurnool submits the report of the Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, for the half-year ending 31st December 1895. The remarks of the Collector of Cuddapah have not yet been received.

2. The tables appended to paragraphs 3 and 7 of the Deputy Collector's report and the enclosures submitted by him, show that the extent irrigated in fasli 1305 up to December last was less than the first-crop area recorded in the preceding year in all the canal taluks, except Prodattur in Cuddapah and Sirvel in the Kurnool districts, in which there were increases amounting to 512 acres and 202 acres, respectively. The decrease in the other taluks amounted to 860 acres, resulting in a net decrease of 424 acres in the Kurnool district and an increase of 278 acres in Cuddapah, or a decrease of 146 acres in the two districts taken together. The increase in the two taluks mentioned above occurs wholly under dry crops. The decrease in the Kurnool district, which appears chiefly against the Ramallakot and Nandikotkur taluks, was due partly to timely rainfall which rendered it unnecessary for the ryots to take canal water for their dry crops, partly to cultivation of A and B class lands having been prohibited during the year under instructions from the Public Works Department Officers, and partly also to combination amongst the ryots of some villages not to take canal water, under an erroneous impression—of which no pains should be spared to disabuse them—that if they took water, their lands would be permanently assessed as wet at the ensuing resettlement. The decrease in the Cuddapah taluk, which appears under paddy, is partly nominal, the areas irrigated under certain canal-fed tanks included in the previous year's figures having been rightly excluded from the figures now furnished; and is partly due also to the refusal of the ryots of certain villages to take canal water until a separate channel was provided for them, so as to free them from the annoyance of an influential ryot who is said to divert their supply to his own private tank. The Collector of Cuddapah is requested to investigate the complaint and report the result. To meet the demand of the ryots, the Special Deputy Collector recommends the execution of certain projects previously suggested by him. The matter has already been referred to the Public Works Department (*vide* paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 155, dated 8th April 1896, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 66, dated 17th April 1896).

3. The Special Deputy Collector reports that there was a falling off in the irrigated area in the villages belonging to the Nizam's territory, owing to the attempt of that Government to levy an additional charge of 50 per cent. on the canal water-rate. The Collector is requested to make full enquiry and report if the statement is correct.

4. The figures of cultivation reported by the Special Deputy Collector are only approximate as the examination by Revenue Inspectors has not yet been completed in many villages. When this is finished, it is probable that the decrease will be found to be much smaller.

5. The cultivation of cummin-seed was experimentally introduced into sixteen villages in the Kurnool district. Eighteen persons cultivated some 8 acres, in small patches, and the crop is said to be in very fair condition. A special report should be submitted when the results of the harvest are known.

6. The successful results of the cultivation of dry season indigo introduced experimentally during last year, are expected to lead to a more extensive cultivation of this crop during the next season; but unless the local officers—the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in particular—take a personal interest and see that the experiments are steadily carried out, the ryots will be apt to grow indifferent, if not negligent, and give up the attempt.

7. Owing to the exertions of the Deputy Collector, a total area of 1,331.52 acres was granted under the block rules up to the end of 1895, and applications for a further area of 517.24 acres are pending the sanction of the Collector; while applications for 911.68 acres more have also been received and are under investigation by the Tahsildars concerned.

8. As regards the cultivation of A and B class lands, the Board is unable to see why any wholesale restriction should be placed on their temporary occupation as

suggested by the Collector. Mr. Mullaly is requested to report clearly, after communication with the Public Works Officers, what their objections are to so much of these lands as do not interfere with the distributaries, or with other works, being annually leased out for cultivation. It should certainly be possible to mark out the portions which should not be interfered with by the cultivators.

9. In paragraph 10 (b), the Deputy Collector requests a reconsideration of the Board's order in its Proceedings, No. 338, dated 25th October 1895, in which it was held that "there is nothing to prevent a ryot from relinquishing water for any lands granted to him under the cowle rules." The Board does not agree with the Deputy Collector and the Collector that the order is opposed to the last sentence of paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, No. 350 L.R., dated 15th July 1887, or that it would encourage ryots to give up water after using it at favourable rates for ten years. The water-rate is so low that, if the ryot finds that it will pay him to continue wet cultivation, he will certainly not give it up after ten years' trial. But if he does relinquish the use of water, that must be a clear proof that wet cultivation does not pay him. The Government will not lose by such relinquishments. Its object is to encourage the use of canal water by offering it at reduced rates, and it should not hesitate to grant free option to the ryot to give up the use of water at any time he likes, whether before or after the ten-year period.

10. The retention of the Special Deputy Collector for another year has since been sanctioned, but his services will not be available for the resurvey and resettlement of the canal taluks forming what is known as Kurnool proper. This work will be attended to by the Survey and Settlement Departments. The duty of determining and locating the area which is "securely irrigable in seasons of drought" has been entrusted to the Public Works Department (*vide* paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 18, Rev., dated 18th January 1896), but there is no objection to the Special Deputy Collector giving that department such assistance as it may require, not only in this matter but also in mapping out the areas commanded by the canal, marking the distributaries, &c.

11. The Board doubts the utility of attempting transfers of land commanded by the canal permanently to wet before the resurvey is carried out (*vide* paragraph 5 of the Government Order quoted above).

12. With reference to paragraphs 17 to 19, the Collector is requested to consult the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer and submit definite proposals on the subject.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with one statement in original.
" Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah.
" Special Deputy Collector.

ORDER—No. 343, Revenue, dated 21st July 1896.

Irrigation No. 5.

Recorded.

2. The Government concurs in the Board's remarks.

(True Extract.)

[Signature]
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), with one enclosure.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Political Department, with copy of
G.O., No. 155, dated 8th April 1896.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

60 Copies.

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Exd. Shaik Karim.

60 Copies.

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REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 343, 21st July 1896.

JULY.

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings
submitting report of the Special Deputy Collec-
tor, —, for the half year-ending 31st December
1895.

INDEXED 31/7

No: 725-I d/21 August 1896

B/
Communicated to the Supg.
Engineer, Third circle for
information.

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To
The Chief Engineer, 11th 4/8
for Irrigation
"Sup Engineer Recd
Third Circle 11th 3/8/96

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Public Works (1896) Department. 1624