Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 325 I

DATED 20 April 1898.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Kurnool Cuddapah Canal : Rep : Revenue Dept recording Board's Rep. submitting the Report of the Special Div Collector — for the half year ending 30. June 1897 Comm^d to the Officers Concerned for information.

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BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

P. W. Current No: 3191

Government {1898} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. 7. 4. } 1898.
Regd. 7. 4.

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G.O., No. 175, 24th March 1898.

MARCH.

To be communicated to the Boards concerned for information

To
The Chief Engr for I.
Supdg Engr 14 S. with Engr's
Ex F 452. Dt 2 Feb

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Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting to Government report of the Special Deputy Collector, —, for the half-year ending 30th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 58, dated 5th February 1898 :—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYUDU Pantulu Garu, Rao Bahadur, Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture (through the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah), dated Camp Nandyal, 3rd December 1897, No. 261 :—

Referring to the latter part of paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 964, Revenue, dated the 7th November 1893, communicated with B.P., No. 87, dated the 16th February 1894, I have the honour to submit the following report for the half-year ending the 30th June last.

2. *Movements of the special officer during the half year.*—From the beginning of January till about the middle of February, I was engaged in the "Azmaish" or inspection of the canal irrigated areas of some important canal villages of the Nandikotkur and Sirvel taluks noted for surreptitious irrigation; and, from the middle of February till about the middle of June, I was engaged in conducting the canal water-rate settlement of six of the canal taluks for fasli 1306 (1896–97), viz., (1) Ramallakot, (2) Nandyal, (3) Nandikotkur, (4) Sirvel, (5) Koilkuntla and (6) Jammalamadugu. The canal water-rate of the remaining two canal taluks, viz., Proddatur and Cuddapah was settled by the Collector of Cuddapah who conducted the jamabandi of those taluks for the said fasli. (Please see B.P., Mis. No. 36, dated 9th January 1895). In all 166 out of 181 days were spent by me out of head-quarters during the half year under report. In ordinary years the canal water-rate settlement work used to take up about three months of my time, but it took up a month more in fasli 1306 (1896–97), the extent canal irrigated in the Kurnool district during the fasli being more than four times what it was in the preceding year owing to the adverse nature of the season, and to ryots having consequently taken in canal water for large extents of dry crops.

3. *Irrigation under the canal in fasli* 1306 (1896–97).—As in the previous years, I beg to submit herewith two statements A and B, the former containing villagewar particulars and comparing the irrigated area and canal revenue of fasli 1306 (1896–97) with similar figures for the preceding fasli, and the latter showing the extents irrigated in fasli 1306 (1896–97) under different rates of water-rate as also the amounts of water-rate derived. It will be observed from these statements that, taking the canal as a whole and including miscellaneous items, the year under report shows an increase of acres 54,448·1 in the extent irrigated and of Rs. 66,289–14–2 in the revenue derived, compared with the figures for the preceding fasli 1305 (1895–96). Taken districtwar, the Kurnool district shows an increase of acres 50,328·27 in extent and of Rs. 60,725–6–0 in revenue, whereas the Cuddapah district shows an increase of acres 4,119·74 in extent and of Rs. 5,564–8–2 in revenue. Besides the items mentioned in statements A and B, there is another item of Rs. 5,457–11–9 realized by

the Public Works Department and credited by them to the canal; and particulars of this item are stated to be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts from plantations	2,424	6	2
Receipts from other canal produce	891	15	10
Navigation receipts	1,597	10	11
Rent of buildings	480	11	4
Miscellaneous	72	15	6
Total ...	5,467	11	9

4. Now to turn to talukwar particulars. The subjoined abstract compares the figures of the different canal taluks for fasli 1306 (1896–97) with those of the preceding fasli, and it will be seen from it that under "extent" there is increase in all the eight canal taluks, that under "water-rate" there is increase in all the taluks excepting Cuddapah and that under "other items" the Nandyal and Cuddapah taluks show increase, whereas Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Sirvel and Koilkuntla show some decrease each. The Nandikotkur taluk, which has the largest canal-commanded area naturally shows the largest increase both under extent irrigated and water-rate, the increase in extent being acres 20,925·97 and that in water-rate Rs. 23,785–7–8; then comes the Sirvel taluk with acres 11,226·25 and Rs. 14,328–4–9 increase; the Nandyal taluk stands third with an increase of acres 10,901·3 in extent and of Rupees 13,899–2–5 in water-rate; the Koilkuntla taluk comes next with an increase of acres 5,940·95 and of Rs. 6,309–12–0, and the Proddatur taluk stands fifth with an increase of acres 3,142·37 and Rs. 4,963–0–5. Ramallakot taluk occupies the sixth place with an increased extent and water-rate of acres 1,334·7 and Rs. 2,513–3–9, respectively, leaving the next place to the Jammalamadugu taluk which shows an increase of acres 565·73 in extent and of Rs. 668–3–0 in water-rate. The Cuddapah taluk, which is the last under the canal and thus happens to be rather unfavourably situated in point of water-supply, especially in famine years, occupies the last place with an increase of acres 411·64 under extent and a decrease of Rs. 1,305–8–0 under water-rate. When we take the first crop alone into consideration, even the Cuddapah taluk shows increase both under extent and water-rate when compared with the first-crop figures of the preceding fasli; but, when the figures of both the first and second crops are taken together and considered, it shows the abovementioned net decrease of Rs. 1,305–8–0 under water-rate, because the ryots of many a village of this taluk have, in consequence of an early falling off of the canal and scarcity of water especially during the second-crop season, gone in for a smaller extent of second crops than usual, and the main reason why notwithstanding some good net decrease under water-rate, this taluk shows some small increase under extent when the figures of both the first and second crops are taken together is that, whereas the second crops generally raised in this taluk in the previous year were the "Bagayet" or three rupees rate crops such as dry season indigo, &c., the ryots in many cases went in for dry or the one-rupee rate crops such as cholam, &c., as their second crops in fasli 1306 (1896–97) in consequence of the adverse nature of the season and with a view to get grains for themselves and fodder for their cattle.

The decrease appearing against the Ramallakot, Nandikotkur, Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks under the head "other items" is mainly the result of fluctuation in the cultivation of canal A and B class lands and of hardly any water having been taken for indigo vats as in the previous year, owing to the adverse nature of the season and to neglect of indigo crop and indigo manufacture in consequence. The large increase appearing under "other items" against the Nandyal and Cuddapah taluks is due to increased cultivation under the canal-fed tanks of the taluks, and to more revenue having been derived from them as excess over the normal revenues fixed :—

Districts.	Taluks.	Fasli 1306.						Fasli 1305.						Increase or decrease.					
		Extent.		Water-rate.		Other items.		Extent.		Water-rate.		Other items.		Extent.		Water-rate.		Other items.	
1	2	6		7		8		3		4		5		9		10		11	
		Acs.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Acs.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Acs.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Kurnool	1. Ramallakot	3,453·63		10,187	14 11	3,558	0 5	2,119·56		7,624	11 2	3,699	15 11	+ 1,334·07		+ 2,513	3 9	— 141	15 6
	2. Nandikotkur	26,720·46		41,620	9 5	317	12 11	5,794·49		17,835	1 9	882	0 7	+ 20,925 97		+ 23,785	7 8	— 564	3 8
	3. Nandyal	14,832·37		24,486	14 4	4,557	7 8	3,431·34		10,587	11 11	3,851	14 1	+ 10,901·3		+ 13,899	2 5	+ 705	9 7
	4. Sirvel	14,766·77		23,760	9 4	372	7 7	3,540·62		9,432	4 7	477	11 5	+ 11,226·25		+ 14,328	4 9	— 105	3 10
	5. Koilkuntla	6,345·15		7,564	10 2	0	4 10	404·20		1,254	14 2	5	0 0	+ 5,940·95		+ 6,309	12 0	— 4	11 2
	District Total ..	65,618·38		1,07,670	10 2	8,806	1 5	15,290·11		46,734	11 7	8,916	10 0	+ 50,328·27		+ 60,836	14 7	— 110	8 7
Cuddapah	6. Jammalamadugu	738·4		789	15 0	..		172·31		121·12	0	..		+ 565·73		+ 668	3 0	..	
	7. Proddatur	10,084·90		26,805	13 0	..		6,942·53		21,842	12 7	..		+ 3,142·37		+ 4,963	0 5	..	
	8. Cuddapah	10,785·64		32,481	9 0	1,724	5 9	10,374·00		33,787	1 0	485	9 0	+ 411·64		— 1,305	8 0	+ 1,238	12 9
	District Total ..	21,608·58		60,077	5 0	1,724	5 9	17,488·84		55,751	9 7	485	9 0	+ 4,119·74		+ 4,325	11 5	+ 1,238	12 9
	Canal Total ..	87,226·96		1,67,647	15 2	10,530	7 2	32,778·95		1,02,486	5 2	9,402	3 0	+ 54,448·01		+ 65,161	10 0	+ 1,128	4 2

5. If the canal had not fallen off early as it did in its lower reaches, there would, I feel sure, have been a much larger extent under second crops, especially in the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks. The statement below shows the gauge readings of the Tungabhadra river at the head of the canal and the gauge readings of the canal itself at Rajoli where there is the anicut across the Kunder and at Audinimmayapalli where there is the anicut across the Pennér from January to April for the last five years; and it will be seen from this statement that, although so far as its gauge readings are concerned, the canal fared better in fasli 1306 in its higher reaches, it fell off rather early below the Rajoli anicut where the important second crop liking Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks of the Cuddapah district are situated :—

Years.	Tungabhadra at the canal head.								Canal guage at Rajoli.			
	January.		February.		March.		April.		January.		February.	
	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	7·5	7·4	6·0	5·2	5·1	7·7	4·5	2·7	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50
1894	7·3	6·0	6·1	5·2	4·4	3·4	2·5	1·5	4·0	4·0	4·50	4·30
1895	7·1	5·8	4·6	4·3	3·2	2·4	2·1	2·8	4·30	4·30	4·30	3·80
1896	7·2	6·5	4·9	4·0	3·0	2·7	2·2	0·5	4·30	4·30	4·50	3·90
1897	7·1	6·2	4·8	5·1	4·9	4·9	3·5	3·2	4·50	4·50	4·30	3·0

Years.	Canal guage at Rajoli —*cont.*				Canal guage at Audinimmayapalli.							
	March.		April.		January.		February.		March.		April.	
	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.	1st.	15th.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1893	3·20	4·0	..	..	6·0	6·0	6·0	6·10	6·40	6·10	6·20	5·70
1894	3·10	2·0	1·60	1·60	5·0	5·0	5·40	5·40	5·0	4·40	3·50	3·10
1895	3·50	2·30	1·20	0·80	5·0	5·10	6·0	6·10	5·0	4·0	4·20	3·70
1896	2·70	2·30	1·25	1·10	4·0	5·10	5·50	5·80	5·80	4·80	4·30	4·20
1897	1·90	1·50	0·70	..	5·0	4·90	4·80	4·20	2·80	1·80	2 20	1·60

6. Turning to villagewar particulars, it will be observed from statement A that, in the Ramallakot taluk, all the villages show increase under water-rate excepting Roza and Kurnool, the former of which shows a small decrease of about Rs. 40 owing to fluctuation under second-crop cultivation. The decrease appearing against Kurnool is very insignificant being only a rupee and odd. In the Nandikotkur taluk, all the villages show increase excepting Boyarevula, a nominal canal village which shows a decrease of but a rupee and odd. In the Nandyal taluk also, all the villages show increase in water-rate excepting Pulimaddi, an unimportant canal village showing a decrease of Rs. 55 and odd. The reason why this village shows decrease seems to be that, being situated at the very tail end of the important common channel of Thudicherla, it could not easily get water in abnormal years like fasli 1306 when the ryots of all the higher up important canal villages under the common channel stretch out their hands and struggle for water for their dry crops simultaneously. Of the 35 villages of the Sirvel taluk, only four show decrease and the decrease appearing against three of these four villages is small and calls for no explanation. The decrease appearing against the fourth village Rampalli, which is about Rs. 250, is chiefly due to its time-expired "cowle" lands having relinquished water under permission granted in B.P., No. 338, dated 25th October 1895 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture). All the eleven villages of the Koilkuntla taluk and all the seven of Jammalamadugu show increase. These are, however, unimportant canal taluks comparatively. Of

the twenty-nine villages of the Proddatur taluk, seven show decrease; but the decrease shown by six of these seven villages is small and nominal. The decrease appearing against Nerravada the seventh village is Rs. 211–4–0 and is due partly to the raising on some lands of crops bearing lower rates and partly to a smaller extent than in the previous year having been cultivated with second crops in consequence of the early falling off of the canal. Of the twenty-eight canal villages of the Cuddapah taluk, as many as eighteen happen to show decrease in water-rate; and the decrease appearing against six of these is small and calls for no remarks. The decrease appearing against the remaining twelve villages, viz., (1) Tudumuladinne, (2) Tavvaripalli, (3) Yetur, (4) Tripuravaram, (5) Kommalur, (6) Kotlur, (7) Sivalapalli, (8) Kokkarayapalli, (9) Gurrampad, (10) Rachinaipalli, (11) Palampalli and (12) Gúdúr is due partly to the raising of crops of lower rates requiring less water in consideration of the season and the situation of the villages at the tail end of the canal or of common important channels, and partly to ryots having gone in for smaller extents of second crop than in the preceding year considering the dry state of the season and the early falling off of the canal in its lower reaches.

7. *Irrigation of fasli* 1306 (1896–97), *compared with that of the preceding fasli according to different rates of water-rate.*—The subjoined statement compares the extent irrigated in the different canal taluks in fasli 1306 with the figures for the preceding fasli, according to different rates of water-rate, and it will be observed from it that, under the six rupees rate or first-class crops taking water for a longer period than paddy, there is a decrease of acres 45·57 only in the Ramallakot taluk; and this decrease is due to ryots having gone in in fasli 1306 for less of sugarcane in consequence of some of their sugarcane crops put down by them in the preceding year having suffered from want of water when the crops were young. Under the four rupees rate which represents paddy for the most part, Nandikotkur, Sirvel and Cuddapah taluks alone show decrease, the decrease in the case of the first-mentioned two taluks being small and within a hundred acres each. The decrease is over 800 acres and thus somewhat heavy in the Cuddapah taluk; and it is chiefly due to the ryots of some villages, especially those situated above the Pennar anicut having, in some cases, gone in for "Bagayet" or garden and dry crops, considering the nature of the season and the unfavourable situation of the villages for water-supply. Under second-crop paddy the first two taluks situated under the canal, viz., Ramallakot and Nandikotkur show increase, because of the high prices for paddy and the naturally favourable situation of the taluks in point of water-supply during the second-crop season, and the Nandyal, Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks show more or less decrease, because some of the ryots thereof who went in for second-crop paddy in the preceding year chose to go in for dry crops as second crop in fasli 1306 doubting whether there would be enough water or not throughout till the paddy crops come to maturity. There is increase in all the eight taluks under the paddy crops come to maturity. There is increase in all the eight taluks under the "Bagayet" or garden crops bearing the three-rupees rate; and under the two-rupees rate which means coarse "Mundla" or tailed paddy, the Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks show increase, whereas the three canal taluks of the Cuddapah district show decrease. The decrease appearing against Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah is small and trivial, and that appearing against Proddatur which is somewhat large seems due to good paddy having been raised on lands on which coarse or "Mundla" paddy was raised in the preceding year. Under the one rupee rate or dry crops watered, all the eight taluks show increase, the main reason being the necessity felt by ryots for irrigating them owing to scanty rainfall in the beginning and to the steady withholding of rains from about the beginning of October 1896; and, had it not been for those showers which fell for about a week in the latter part of November 1896, canal water would have been taken for at least another 15 to 20 thousands of acres more. After the falling of those showers, even those ryots who made and kept their temporary field-channels ready stopped short giving up the idea of taking canal-water for their dry crops which consisted chiefly of cholam :—

Acreage under different rates of water-rate in fasli 1306 (1896–97) including both the seasons as compared with fasli 1305 (1895–96).

District.	Taluk.	Rs. 6.			Rs. 4.			Rs. 3.			Bagayet crops.			Second-crop paddy.			Bagayet crops.		
		Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
Karnool ..	1. Ramallakot ..	172·40	126·83	− 45·57	1,218·33	1,444·67	+ 226·34	175·83	466·15	+ 290·32	444·83	457·82	+ 12·99						
	2. Nandikotkur ..	18·3	33·33	+ 15·30	3,655·89	3,569·11	− 87·78	157·29	429·61	+ 272·32	704·90	1,328·13	+ 623·23						
	3. Nandyal ..	3·20	8·73	+ 5·53	1,895·72	2,220·31	+ 324·59	306·78	74·59	− 232·19	159·47	764·8	+ 604·61						
	4. Sirvel ..	7·68	8·83	+ 1·15	1,157·34	1,008·49	− 68·85	35·95	8·75	− 27·20	436·38	1,310·98	+ 874·60						
	5. Koilkuntla ..	2·47	2·47	..	192·63	208·42	+ 15·79	32·85	11·76	− 21·09	67·66	114·94	+ 47·28						
	District Total ..	203·78	180·19	− 23·59	8,120·91	8,541·0	+ 420·9	708·70	990·86	+ 282·16	1,818·24	3,975·95	+ 2,162·71						
Cuddapah.	6. Jammalamadugu ..	29·38	81·62	+ 52·24	2,780·90	3,270·72	+ 489·82	2·66	7·65	.. 4·99	2,990·77	3,152·48	+ 22·42						
	7. Proddatur ..	16·18	59·72	+ 43·54	5,744·45	4,915·68	− 828·77	0·85	7·31	+ 6·46	3,912·82	4,094·58	+ 181·76						
	8. Cuddapah ..																		
	District Total ..	45·56	141·34	+ 95·78	8,525·35	8,186·40	− 338·95	3·51	14·96	+ 11·45	6,903·59	7,269·48	+ 365·89						
	Canal Total ..	249·34	321·53	+ 72·19	16,646·26	16,727·40	+ 81·14	712·21	1,005·82	+ 293·61	8,716·83	11,245·43	+ 2,528·60						
	Add compounded extract of Gúdúr of the Cuddapah taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Acreage under different rates of water-rate in fasli 1306 (1896–97) including both the seasons as compared with fasli 1305 (1895–96)—*cont.*

District.	Taluk.	Rs. 2. Fasli 1305.	Rs. 2. Fasli 1306.	Rs. 2. Increase or decrease.	Re. 1. Fasli 1305.	Re. 1. Fasli 1306.	Re. 1. Increase or decrease.	Total extent. Fasli 1305.	Total extent. Fasli 1306.	Total increase or decrease in fasli 1306 (1896–97).
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kurnool ..	1. Ramallakot ..	..	..	..	108·17	958·16	+ 849·99	2,119·56	3,453·63	+ 1,334·07
	2. Nandikotkur ..	193·87	275·67	+ 81·70	1,063·51	21,084·71	+ 20,021·20	5,794·49	26,720·46	+ 20,925·97
	3. Nandyal ..	590·66	834·83	+ 244·17	475·61	10,429·83	+ 9,954·32	3,431·34	14,332·37	+ 10,901·03
	4. Sirvel ..	964·38	1,929·79	+ 965·41	938·79	10,409·93	+ 9,471·14	3,540·62	14,766·77	+ 11,226·25
	5. Koilkuntla ..	15·22	33·21	+ 17·99	93·37	5,974·35	+ 5,880·98	404·20	6,345·15	+ 5,940·95
	District Total ..	1,764·13	3,073·40	+ 1,309·27	2,679·85	48,856·98	+ 46,177·63	15,290·11	65,618·38	+ 50,328·27
Cuddapah.	6. Jammalamadugu .	12·95	10·71	— 2·24	159·36	704·91	+ 545·55	172·31	738·4	+ 566·73
	7. Proddatur ..	90·37	..	— 90·37	1,048·45	3,572·43	+ 2,523·98	6,942·53	10,084·90	+ 3,142·37
	8. Cuddapah ..	7·69	..	— 7·69	692·1	1,658·85	+ 966·84	10,374·0	10,735·64	+ 361·64
	District Total ..	111·01	10·71	— 100·30	1,899·82	5,935·69	+ 4,035·87	17,488·84	21,558·58	+ 4,069·74
	Canal Total ..	1875·14	3084·11	+ 1,208·97	4,579·17	54,792·67	+ 50,213·50	32,778·95	87,176·96	+ 54,398·1
	Add compounded extract of Gúdúr of the Cuddapah taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	+ 50·0
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,778·95	87,226·96	+ 54,448·1

8. *Irrigation in fasli* 1306 (1896–97) *compared with the irrigation of fasli* 1286 (1876–77) *or the great famine year.*—In the margin are given the areas irrigated and the revenue derived by the canal year after year since the great famine of 1876–77 (fasli 1286); and it will be observed from them that, both in point of extent irrigated and revenue derived, fasli 1306 (1896–97) appears to stand second to the great famine year of 1876–77 which shows the highest figures yet on record. Compared with the said great famine year, fasli 1306 (1896–97) shows a decrease of acres 5,049 in extent irrigated, and of Rs. 74,268 in revenue derived; but, when we take into consideration the facts (*a*) that the crest of the Sunkesala anicut across the Tungabhadra seems to have been reduced by three feet some years back and subsequent to the great famine year of 1876–77; (*b*) that the canal supplied water to a much larger extent of wet and "Bagayet" (garden or three-rupees rate) crops in fasli 1306 than in the great famine year, the wet and "Bagayet" figures of the two years being acres 32,434 and acres 23,467, respectively; (*c*) that, unlike in the great famine year 1876–77 when there was not even a drop of rain again after the drought once began in about September, there were those showers about a week in the end of November in fasli 1306 (1896–97) which obviated the necessity of ryots taking water any longer for their cholam crops; and (*d*) that the Patha Cuddapah tank to which the canal supplied water for both the first and second crops in fasli 1306 (1896–97) and under which as much as acres 3,326·72 in all were irrigated in fasli 1306 was not connected with the canal at all in the great famine year 1876–77, the abovementioned deficiency of acres 5,049 in the extent irrigated may practically and fairly be said to have been more than made up by fasli 1306 (1896–97). In fact, the extent irrigated under the Patha Cuddapah tank alone reduces the deficiency to acres 1,722 which again dwindles into nothing when weighed against points (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) specified above. It is also a point for consideration in this connection that nearly the whole of the extent irrigated under the Patha Cuddapah tank contained wet and Bagayet crops. Even the difference of Rs. 74,268 in the revenue derived by the canal during the two years comes to nothing when it is remembered that the company's rate in 1876–77 was Rs. 12 for first-class crops like sugarcane, &c., Rs. 6 for paddy, Rs. 4 for "Bagayet" or garden crops such as ragi, &c., and Rs. 2 for dry crops, whereas Government rates for the above crops are now only Rs. 6, 4, 3 and 1, respectively; and, when all the above facts are taken into consideration and well weighed, it seems but fair to say that, practically speaking, the canal behaved more creditably in fasli 1306 than even in the great famine year 1876–77, thus entitling fasli 1306 to the first place in all comparisons.

Year.	Area irrigated.	Revenue derived.
	Acs.	Rs.
1876–77	92,276	2,52,446
1877–78	50,918	1,49,130
1878–79	18,361	81,326
1879–80	18,655	73,641
1880–81	18,001	58,057
1881–82	24,684	77,436
1882–83	17,834	59,255
1883–84	19,675	67,946
1884–85	25,651	81,315
1885–86	21,572	71,664
1886–87	20,956	68,240
1887–88	21,927	69,986
1888–89	34,990	90,552
1889–90	21,851	79,301
1890–91	24,848	88,738
1891–92	73,417	1,48,153
1892–93	30,767	99,527
1893–94	31,758	1,03,427
1894–95	33,516	1,08,315
1895–96	32,778	1,02,486
1896–97	87,227	1,78,178

9. *Canal irrigation in the Kurnool district for fasli* 1306 *compared with that in the Cuddapah district.*—Mutually comparing the canal irrigation of both the districts for the fasli 1306, it will be observed that this time the Kurnool district beat Cuddapah hollow both in area irrigated and in revenue, but this is only what can naturally be expected in abnormal years like fasli 1306. In ordinary years, Cuddapah district generally goes to the front in both respects because, though its canal-commanded area is comparatively much smaller, irrigation is more popular and steady there, its people knowing the value of water and cheerfully taking and using it for their paddy and garden crops generally; but, in years of drought or famine, the Kurnool district

which is more favourably situated being higher up the canal, and has more than three times the canal-commanded area of the Cuddapah district. (Please see the statement in the margin) goes in for water for large extents of dry crops chiefly and thus exceeds Cuddapah both in area and revenue. Of the total extent of acres 65,618·38 irrigated in the Kurnool district in fasli 1306, as much as acres 48,857 represents dry crops irrigated, whereas, of the acres 21,608·58 irrigated in the Cuddapah district, only acres 5,935·69 is the dry crops extent, and it is rather painful to think that the Cuddapah district which, in normal years, so cheerfully takes and uses canal water and so far contributes to the revenues of the canal naturally finds itself in a less favourable situation in point of water-supply in times of drought or famine in consequence of its long distance from the Tungabhadra anicut, more especially when the Kunder and Pennar fail to assist the canal and leave the Tungabhadra alone to supply its entire length. It may not be out of place to mention here that, in my humble opinion, no small amount of credit is due to the officers of the Public Works Department in charge the canal, but for whose timely action on representations made, and exertions and arrangements, a quantity of the Tungabhadra water adequate to save in time nearly all the standing but withering paddy crops especially of the Cuddapah taluk would not have gone on and reached that taluk when the canal suddenly fell off below Rajoli in October 1896, and even ran dry once below the Maidukur lock.

District.	Taluk.	Approximate extent commanded by existing distributaries.
		Acs.
Kurnool ..	1. Ramallakot	2,900
	2. Nandikotkur	51,500
	3. Nandyal	14,900
	4. Sirvel	18,900
	5. Koilkuntla	6,300
	District Total ..	94,500
Cuddapah.	6. Jammalamadugu ..	5,000
	7. Proddatur	13,700
	8. Cuddapah	11,800
	District Total ..	30,500
	Canal Total ..	125,000

10. *An estimate of the pecuniary value of crops rendered secure by the use of canal water in fasli* 1306.—Taken cropwar, the total area irrigated by the canal in fasli 1306 (1896–97) may be classed as follows according to the classification given in B.P., No. 40, dated the 19th January last (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture):—

Class of crops.	Kurnool district.			Cuddapah district.			Grand Total.
	Under canal direct.	Under canal-fed tanks.	Total.	Under canal direct.	Under canal-fed tanks.	Total.	
Paddy, wet	9,532	3,409	12,941	8,201	2,386	10,587	23,528
„ dry	3,073	8	3,081	11	..	11	3,092
Dry crops	48,857	213	49,070	5,936	345	6,281	55,351
Miscellaneous crops ..	4,156	378	4,534	7,411	1,385	8,796	13,330
Total ..	65,618	4,008	69,626	21,559	4,116	25,675	95,301

Considering the very high prices then ruling for the different kinds of grains, I think it would not be too much to estimate the "wet" paddy crop at Rs. 40 per acre, the "dry" paddy and dry crops irrigated at Rs. 25 an acre, and miscellaneous crops at Rs. 50; and, when this valuation is adopted, the aggregate value of the crops rendered secure by the use of canal water in fasli 1306 in both the districts comes to—

			Rs.
(*a*)	Paddy, wet	23,528 × 40 =	9,41,120
(*b*)	Paddy, dry	3,092 × 25 =	77,300
	Dry crops	55,351 × 25 =	13,83,775
(*c*)	Miscellaneous crops	13,330 × 50 =	6,66,500
	Total ...		30,68,695

In the B.P., No. 40, referred to above, the values per acre of the three classes of crops (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) have been estimated and put down at Rs. 35, Rs. 15, and Rs. 40, respectively; but, considering the very high prices prevailing at the time the crops were harvested as also the fact that all the canal-irrigated crops generally gave good outturns in fasli 1306, I respectfully beg to submit that, to my humble mind, the values estimated and put down in the Board's Proceedings appear rather too low. Even the rates of value adopted by me in my estimate are, I beg to submit, yet moderate for the high prices of fasli 1306. And although, like other big irrigation systems, this canal has unfortunately not proved remunerative, it is no doubt looked upon and felt as a regular boon by the ryots of all canal-commanded villages on occasions of drought or famine when it renders immense service to the country by saving lakhs upon lakhs of rupees worth of crops which mean food both for men and cattle.

11. *Experimental cultivation of dry season—indigo, cummin-seed, &c.*—Of nearly the 100 experiments tried in cummin-seed in different parts of the Kurnool district in fasli 1306 and referred to in paragraph 12 of my report No. 25 for the half-year ending 31st December 1896, those in about 60 cases yielded outturns ranging from 3 to 20 maunds per acre, the highest outturn of 20 maunds per acre being in Regadigudur of the Nandikotkur taluk, where the ryot sold his seed at Rs. 6 per maund which means Rs. 120 per acre. In Kottapalli, hamlet of Nandyal, a ryot realized about 15 maunds per acre which means an outturn of over Rs. 80, and the experiments of the other ryots of the hamlet fetched from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 an acre. The experiments carried out in Padidempad, Allur, Vellala, Virapuram, Moruvakonda, Tummalur, Pamulapad, Rudravaram, Tarigoppula and Velpunur of the Nandikotkur taluk were also attended with encouraging results, the outturns being either ten or more than ten maunds which means over Rs. 50 per acre. Unfortunately, none of the few experiments carried out in the Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks have come out successful. When, on my way down the canal in September last, I mentioned about failed cases of the Kurnool district to the ryots of some canal villages of the Proddatur taluk of the Cuddapah district where cummin-seed is generally extensively raised, they told me that cummin-seed is a crop which would not generally come up and yield well on all kinds of soils in famine years when, for want of deficiency of rains, it would not be sufficiently chilly in the months of December and January, the time during which the crop generally stands on the ground; and it is a fact that there were failures and poor outturns of this crop here and there also in the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks in fasli 1306. Even the extent on which the Cuddapah district ryots raised cummin-seed in fasli 1306 was far below the usual extent. In places where the experiments of fasli 1306 yielded above Rs. 50 per acre in the Kurnool district, the ryots have shown themselves cheerful and willing to try the crop again in the current fasli 1307. A ryot of Tarigoppula who tried on half an acre in fasli 1306 is going in for 4 acres this year, and the Regadi gudur man who had the highest yield in fasli 1306 is trying the crop again this year on six times his last year's extent, and so are doing many others who had encouragement last year. But the prices of food-grains being still high, if may fairly be said that the general tendency of ryots under the canal is even now in favour of food-grains and not in favour of the experimental cultivation of fresh crops; and there is, no doubt, whatever that good and normal years with ordinary prices for grains would, in every way, be more favourable for the trial of fresh crops.

12. As regards dry season indigo, the subjoined statement shows the extents on which the experiments were carried out in the Kurnool district in fasli 1306 (1896-97):—

Taluk.	Village.	Total extent on which the crop is tried.	Extent on which the crop succeeded.	Extent on which the crop failed.
		acs.	acs.	acs.
Ramallakot	Edurur	1·90	0·50	1·40
	Nidzur	1·93	0·75	1·18
	Mamidalapad	3·50	0·75	2·75
Nandyal	Kottapalli, hamlet of Nandyal ..	28·08	28 08	..
	Bayyapakodur	5·81	5·81	..
	Total ..	41·22	35 89	5·33

The first cuttings of the Kottapalli and Bayyapakodur indigo fetched from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per acre, and the ryots are pleased with the results. As the extents in the case of the other three villages of the Ramallakot taluk are small, the leaf seems to have been cut and used as manure for paddy lands.

Although, to speak the truth, fasli 1306 and even the current fasli are not seasons when ryots can naturally be expected to go in for indigo crops, I feel sure that the ryots of Kotapalli where the crop may be said to have become a settled crop of the place will try indigo again in the current fasli 1307 on some larger extent still. As already stated in paragraph 13 of my report No. 25 for the half-year ending 31st December 1896, even the rain-sown indigo of fasli 1306 was, when the season assumed an adverse and unfavourable aspect, deliberately spoiled by ryots in many a place to make room for cholam, a grain and fodder crop which is all that ryots generally care for in famine years; and, even in the current fasli 1307, I see that ryots of villages along the canal have greatly reduced their usual rain-sown indigo extent, giving preference to korra, cholam or other food and fodder grains. In the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks also, the extents brought under dry season or second-crop indigo in fasli 1306 with the aid of canal water fell off considerably, the total extent of fasli 1306 being acres 1,706·70 against acres 3,482·75 of the preceding fasli.

13. The ground nut crop experimentally raised in fasli 1306 by the holders of the blocks of Pamulapad and Bhanumukkula of the Nandikotkur taluk on small patches of their block lands came on well, though the crop was sparse, but, the lands being newly-prepared lands, which were waste down to the beginning of the fasli, the outturn, in the case of the Pamulapad experiment, was found to be rather poor being about four times the seed sown; but, when one considers (*a*) the newness of the land to cultivation, (*b*) the fact that it is also black and not red or sandy soil, and (*c*) that all the seed grown does not appear to have been carefully searched for and picked up, the soil, which was hard holding the imbedded seeds fast, the outturn may, I think, be said to be fair enough and all that can be expected under the circumstances of the case. The Bhanumukkula case was one parallel to the Pamulapad case in all respects; I have already stated in my last report that the crop experimentally raised on a small patch of the Madur block of the Proddatur taluk of the Cuddapah district was attacked with disease.

The reason why the few experiments of last year in ground-nut all happened to be carried on on block lands new to cultivation was that the idea of trying this crop struck rather late in the season by about the end of September when other ryots' lands usually under cultivation and of other soils were not available. In the current fasli 1307, however, sandy and soft red soils under tillage and cultivation for some years past have been selected here and there in the canal villages of the Kurnool district and nearly twenty experiments are being carried on on such selected lands; and the crop, especially in about half the number of cases, is in excellent condition. Altogether, there is ground-nut crop standing on about 8 acres now in the canal villages of the Kurnool district and there is no ground-nut crop this year on any of the block lands.

14. *Introduction of foreign enterprise.*—The subjoined statement shows the total extent of waste lands granted up to date to different people under the old and amended block rules since the creation of the special office:—

District.	Village.	Extent.	District.	Village.	Extent.
1	2	3	1	2	3
		acs.			acs.
Kurnool ..	1. Pudur	10·20	Cuddapah.	1. Madur	335·36
	2. Pamulapad	209·20		2 Maidukur	121·51
	3. Bhanumukkula	270·71		3. Bhadripalli	250·4
	4. Do.	17·56		4. Thudumuladinne	81·15
	5. Do.	17·63		5. Thanvaripalli	102·12
	6. Pesaravayi	71·35		6. Thudumuladinne	14·71
	7. Korrapolur	39·83		7. Yetur	41·72
	8. Bhanumukkula	12·31		8. Velavali	81·28
				9. Do.	30·11
				10. Do.	15·46
				11. Kanvaripalli	86·93
				12. Madur	40·33
				District Total ..	1,200·72
	District Total ..	648·79		Grand Total ..	1,849·51

It will be observed on comparing the above statement with that given in paragraph 16 of my report No. 25, submitted for the half-year ending 31st December 1896, (*a*) that, in the case of the Kurnool district, the last two cases Nos. 7 and 8 are fresh grants, (*b*) that in the case of Cuddapah district, the Yetur block extent is reduced from acres 106·27 to acres 41·72, and (*c*) that the last five cases Nos. 8 to 12 are fresh grants in the Cuddapah district. The reason why the Yetur block is partly reduced is that its grantee who originally applied for and was granted the full extent for the current fasli, subsequently said that he would take up only acres 41·72. An application under the amended block rules has, however, been received again for the remaining extent of acres 64·55 from a ryot of the Gódávari district, and the application has been submitted to the Collector for sanction from fasli 1308 as desired by the applicant. It may also be mentioned here that the Bhadripalli block of acres 250·4 and the Thudumuladinne block of acres 81·15 having been thrown up for the current fasli by their former holders owing to differences between themselves have immediately after been applied for and taken up by others. One of the new comers being the Nawab of Bunder who took up acres 158·19 of the Bhadripalli block and the whole of the Thumuladinne block. It is said that this Nawab who holds jaghires in the Banganapalle estate intends bringing down men from his villages there to cultivate the block lands taken up by him under this canal. Besides the extent of land already granted under the old and amended block rules, the undermentioned block applications received are pending disposal being under correspondence with Tahsildars and others:—

Applicant's name.	Where the land is situated.		Extent applied for.
	Taluk.	Village.	
			acs.
A. Tirumal Rao and others	Nandikotkur	Allur	10·55
Taliyari Virigadu	Do.	Do.	13·79
K. Gopalaswami Iyer	Proddatur	Chintagunta	36·50
Ramaswami Iyer	Do.	Chiyyapad	42·60
Narsimha Reddi	Nandikotkur	Mutsumarri	50·0
P. Venkayya	Proddatur	Dhoor	20·0
Ramireddi	Nandikotkur	Rudravaram	10·0
R. Seshacharlu and others	Proddatur	Alladupalli	137·81
Saraf Razullikhan	Nandikotkur	Mutsumarri	101·8
Do.	Do.	Satanikota	40·0
V. Umapati	Cuddapah	Yetur	64·35
Tiruvenkatachari	Do.	Tharvaripalli	12·76
		Total ..	539·44

15. As stated in paragraphs 16 and 17 of my report for the half-year ending 31st December 1896, six of the blocks under holding in fasli 1306 were in working order in that fasli; and particulars as to extents cleared and cultivated by each of the block-holders and the crops raised by them have already been given in paragraph 17 of that report. It is said that the aggregate rough money value of the outturns realized by the different block-holders was as given below:—

District.	Block.	Rough aggregate amount realized.
		Rs.
Kurnool	Podur	100
	Pamulapad	435
	Bhanumukkula	225
Cuddapah	Madura	1,620
	Maidukur	240
	Bhadripalli	365
	Total ...	2,985

but, how far this estimated money value given in some cases by the block-holders themselves and in others by village officers is correct, must naturally be open to question as long as the "Kaillu," or the threshing out and weighment or measurement of the produce was not made in the presence of any proper officials. The holders of the Pudur, Pamulapad, Maidukur and Madur blocks worked with their own pairs of bullocks, and the other block-holders seem to have hired bullocks whenever required.

16. *The total income of the canal for fasli* 1306 (1896–97) *compared with its expenditure in the year.*—The total income of the canal for fasli 1306 (1896–97) including all the sources comes to Rs. 1,83,646–2–1 as detailed below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigation revenue, direct as per statements A and B ...	1,67,947	15	2
Revenue derived from the storage of tanks	6,765	0	2
Do. from Kurnool town supply	3,500	0	0
Assessment on canal lands cultivated	256	11	0
Value of water supplied to indigo vats	8	12	0
Miscellaneous revenue collected by the Public Works Department	5,467	11	9
Total ...	1,83,646	2	1

and the total expenditure of the canal for the year, as furnished by the Executive Engineer, is Rs. 84,262–0–6 as particularized below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Extension and improvements	7,811	0	1
Annual repairs	37,354	1	3
Special repairs	15,435	15	2
Contribution by the canal for the share of establishment ...	23,661	0	0
Total ...	84,262	0	6

so that the saving in favour of the canal during the fasli 1306 was Rs. 99,384–1–7 against Rs. 20,951–1–0 in the preceding year.

17. *Preparation of lists of fields fit for charge of the famine insurance rate, &c., in connection with the next resettlement.*—In paragraph 19 of my report for the half-year

ending 31st December last, it was stated that lists of fields fit for (*a*) transfer to wet and (*b*) for imposition of the famine insurance rate under the canal required in connection with the next resettlement and asked for also by the Public Works Department had been prepared for 46 canal villages; and, including those 46 villages, the lists are now ready for 96 villages in all so that lists for another 50 canal villages have been prepared up to date since the submission of the December report. There are about 75 more Government canal villages of the Sirvel, Koilkuntla, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks for which similar lists have yet to be prepared, and these also I shall try my best to finish before the term of the special office comes to a close on the 15th of March next.

18. I very much regret the delay in the submission of this report, but it was unavoidable on my part, the returns required for the preparation of the enclosed A and B statements on which this report is based not having been received from the Nandyal taluk till the 29th ultimo, and those of the Sirvel and Nandikotkur taluks till the 17th and 19th ultimo, respectively; and many of the returns having also had to be often returned for explanation of discrepancies found out.

Endorsement by the Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated 17th December 1897, R. P. No. 176-Genl.

Forwarded.

2. So far as the Kurnool district is concerned, the canal statistics of fasli 1306 show an improvement over those of the previous year, as well as of fasli 1301, in which distress prevailed, the increase as compared with faslis 1305 and 1301 being respectively acres 50,328 and acres 8,677 in extent and Rs. 60,725 and Rs. 5,094 in revenue.

3. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 6 of B.P., No. 368, dated 14th May 1897, I am glad to state that the services of a passed student of the Agricultural College have been secured. He has been posted to the Ramallakot taluk as Canal Revenue Inspector with a few villages of the Nandikotkur taluk also in his charge.

Endorsement by the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 4th January 1898.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

Resolution—No. 58, dated 5th February 1898.

With the endorsements read above, the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah submit the report of the Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, for the half-year ending 30th June 1897. The report is dated 3rd December last and the Deputy Collector explains the cause of the delay in paragraph 18 of his report.

2. The Deputy Collector spent 166 days in camp out of a total of 181 days. For the first one-and-a-half months of the period, he was engaged in the inspection of the canal-irrigated areas of some important canal villages noted for surreptitious irrigation. The rest of the period was spent in the settlement of water-rate in six of the canal taluks; the remaining two canal taluks, namely, Proddatur and Cuddaph, having been settled by the Collector who conducted the jamabandi of those taluks for fasli 1306.

3. The following abstract statement shows the extent irrigated, and the water-rate charged, in fasli 1306 (1896–97), as compared with the preceding year :—

District.	Taluk.	Fasli 1305. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Net demand.	Fasli 1306. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Net demand.
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Kurnool ..	Ramallakot	1,688	432	2,120	11,325	2,682	772	3,454	13,696
	Nandikotkur	5,101	693	5,794	18,717	25,299	1,422	26,721	41,939
	Nandyal	2,669	762	3,431	14,439	12,998	1,334	14,332	29,045
	Sirvel	3,362	179	3,541	9,910	14,324	442	14,766	24,133
	Koilkuntla	333	71	404	1,260	6,205	140	6,345	7,564
	Total ..	13,153	2,137	15,290	55,651	61,508	4,110	65,618	1,16,377
Cuddapah ..	Jammalamadugu	172	..	172	122	738	..	738	790
	Proddatur	5,923	1,020	6,943	21,843	8,505	1,580	10,085	26,805
	Cuddapah	7,216	3,158	10,374	34,272	8,326	2,460	10,786	34,206
	Total ..	13,311	4,178	17,489	56,237	17,569	4,040	21,609	61,801
	Grand Total ..	26,464	6,315	32,779	1,11,888	79,077	8,150	87,227	1,78,178

The details for the several villages are given in the statements accompanying the Special Deputy Collector's letter.

In the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts there was an increase of acres 54,448 under first and second crop with a total increase of Rs. 66,790 in the net demand as compared with the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 65,162 represent revenue from water-rate and Rs. 1,128 other items of revenue. The causes of variations are fully explained in paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Deputy Collector's report. The extent irrigated by the canal was much larger during the year than in any previous year except the great famine year, 1876–77, and this large increase was due to the adverse character of the season in the year and to the ryots having consequently taken canal water for large extents of dry crops, especially in the Kurnool district.

4. The total revenue from the canal for fasli 1306, exclusive of the miscellaneous receipts collected by the Public Works Department (Rs. 5,468), amounted to Rs. 1,78,178 and exceeded the revenue realised in any previous year except the great famine year. The details of the revenue for the year under report are shown below in comparison with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
	RS.	RS.
Water-rate	1,02,486	1,67,648
Revenue derived from storage of tanks	4,651	6,765
Payment from Kurnool Municipality for water supplied to town	3,500	3,500
Assessment of canal A and B class lands	1,183	256
Water supplied to indigo vats	68	9
Total ...	1,11,888	1,78,178
Miscellaneous receipts collected by the Public Works Department	5,103	5,468
Grand Total ...	1,16,991	1,83,646
Expenditure as reported by the Executive Engineer ...	96,041	84,262
Balance in favour of the canal	20,950	99,384

The revenue due to irrigation was Rs. 1,67,648, or 95,648 more than the average of the eleven years ending fasli 1298 (1888–1889), Rs. 72,000. The increase was more by Rs. 65,648 than the amount (Rs. 30,000) estimated by the Special Deputy Collector in paragraph 68 of his report, printed in B.P., No. 204, dated 25th May

1893. Taking together all the items of revenue mentioned above and the collections made by the Public Works Department, it will be seen that the total receipts exceeded the expenditure, as reported by Executive Engineer, by Rs. 99,384 against Rs. 20,950 in the previous fasli. The Deputy Collector (paragraph 10) estimates the aggregate value of the crops rendered secure by the use of the canal water in fasli 1306 in both the districts, at Rs. 30·68 lakhs.

It is observed that the figures of "area irrigated" and "revenue derived" in 1876–77, shown in the statement in paragraph 8 of the Deputy Collector's report differ from those entered in the statement in paragraph 12 of the Collector's report printed in B.P., No. 362, dated 6th September 1894. The discrepancy should be explained.

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There was a large decrease in the area cultivated with dry season indigo and this is stated to be due to the ryots having preferred, owing to the state of the season, to grow korra, cholam or other food and fodder grains.

The results of experimental cultivation of ground-nut were also poor; and the Deputy Collector states that this was mainly due to the unsuitability of the lands on which the experiments were made.

He expects better results in fasli 1307 as some experiments are being carried on in selected areas and the crop in about half the number of cases is in excellent condition.

The Board stated in its review of the Deputy Collector's report for the half-year ending 31st December 1896 that in regard to the cultivation of ground-nuts he might obtain useful information from the Collector of South Arcot. Much valuable information on the subject is contained in Bulletin No. 28 of which, the Board presumes, the Deputy Collector has a copy.

6. The extent of waste lands granted under the block rules in both the districts during fasli 1306 was 397·87 acres; but as 235·55 acres, forming part of one of the blocks granted in fasli 1304, were relinquished during the fasli, the net increase in the area held under the rules was only 162 acres. The statement annexed to these Proceedings shows the areas taken up and relinquished during the three years ending with fasli 1306. As the new rules sanctioned in G.O., No. 418, Revenue, dated 24th August 1896, were introduced only during the latter part of fasli 1306, the Board considers it too early now to form an opinion as to the suitability of the rules. The Board trusts that proper measures are taken to give wide publicity to the rules, as suggested in paragraph 3 of its Procs. No. 139, dated 19th June 1896. The Deputy Collector's attention will, however, be drawn to the remarks of Government in paragraph 6 of its Order, No. 964, dated 7th November 1893, and he will be requested to discuss in his next progress report, the working of the revised rules and to make suggestions for improving them.

7. Under the sanction communicated in G.O., Mis. No. 2356, Revenue, dated 10th May 1897, the period of deputation of the Deputy Collector expires on the 15th March next. A separate application will be made for his retention on special duty for a further period of one year.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with A and B statements in original.

Copy to the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool.
" " Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.
" " Land Revenue Department.

3. The following abstract statement shows the extent irrigated, and the water-rate charged, in fasli 1306 (1896–97), as compared with the preceding year :—

District.	Taluk.	Fasli 1305. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Net demand.	Fasli 1306. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Net demand.
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.
Kurnool	Ramallakot	1,688	432	2,120	11,325	2,682	772	3,454	13,696
	Nandikotkur	5,101	693	5,794	18,717	25,299	1,422	26,721	41,939
	Nandyal	2,669	762	3,431	14,439	12,998	1,334	14,332	29,045
	Sirvel	3,362	179	3,541	9,910	14,324	442	14,766	24,133
	Koilkuntla	333	71	404	1,260	6,205	140	6,345	7,564
	Total	13,153	2,137	15,290	55,651	61,508	4,110	65,618	1,16,377
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	172	..	172	122	738	..	738	790
	Proddatur	5,923	1,020	6,943	21,843	8,505	1,580	10,085	26,806
	Cuddapah	7,216	3,158	10,374	34,272	8,326	2,460	10,786	34,206
	Total	13,311	4,178	17,489	56,237	17,569	4,040	21,609	61,801
	Grand Total	26,464	6,315	32,779	1,11,888	79,077	8,150	87,227	1,78,178

The details for the several villages are given in the statements accompanying the Special Deputy Collector's letter.

In the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts there was an increase of acres 54,448 under first and second crop with a total increase of Rs. 66,790 in the net demand as compared with the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 65,162 represent revenue from water-rate and Rs. 1,128 other items of revenue. The causes of variations are fully explained in paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Deputy Collector's report. The extent irrigated by the canal was much larger during the year than in any previous year except the great famine year, 1876–77, and this large increase was due to the adverse character of the season in the year and to the ryots having consequently taken canal water for large extents of dry crops, especially in the Kurnool district.

4. The total revenue from the canal for fasli 1306, exclusive of the miscellaneous receipts collected by the Public Works Department (Rs. 5,468), amounted to Rs. 1,78,178 and exceeded the revenue realised in any previous year except the great famine year. The details of the revenue for the year under report are shown below in comparison with those of the previous year :—

Items.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate	1,02,486	1,67,648
Revenue derived from storage of tanks	4,651	6,765
Payment from Kurnool Municipality for water supplied to town	3,500	3,500
Assessment of canal A and B class lands	1,183	256
Water supplied to indigo vats	68	9
Total ...	1,11,888	1,78,178
Miscellaneous receipts collected by the Public Works Department	5,103	5,468
Grand Total ...	1,16,991	1,83,646
Expenditure as reported by the Executive Engineer ...	96,041	84,262
Balance in favour of the canal	20,950	99,384

The revenue due to irrigation was Rs. 1,67,648, or 95,648 more than the average of the eleven years ending fasli 1298 (1888–1889), Rs. 72,000. The increase was more by Rs. 65,648 than the amount (Rs. 30,000) estimated by the Special Deputy Collector in paragraph 68 of his report, printed in B.P., No. 204, dated 25th May

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To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with A and B statements in original.

Copy to the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool.
" " Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.
" " Land Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the total extent of waste lands granted up to date under the old and amended block rules in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts since the appointment of the Special Deputy Collector.

	Villages.	Fasli 1304.			Fasli 1305.			Fasli 1306.		
		Land granted.	Relinquished.	Net.	Land granted.	Relinquished	Net.	Land granted.	Relinquished	Net.
Cuddapah.	1. Madur	570·91	..	570·91	..	..	570·91	..	235·55	335·36
	2. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·33	..	40·33
	3. Maidukur	107·90	..	107·90	13·61	..	121·51	..	..	121·51
	4. Bhadripalli	..	..	..	250·04	..	250·04	..	..	(a) 250·04
	5. Thudumuladinne	..	..	..	81·15	..	81·15	..	..	(a) 81·15
	6. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·71	..	14·71
	7. Thanvaripalli	..	..	..	102·12	..	102·12	..	..	102·12
	8. Yetur	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·72	..	41·72
	9. Velavali	..	..	..	..	..	..	81·28	..	81·28
	10. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·11	..	30·11
	11. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·46	..	15·46
	12. Kanvaripalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	86·93	..	86·93
	Total	678·81	..	678·81	446·92	..	1125·73	310·54	235·55	1,200·72
Kurnool.	1. Pudur	11·0	..	11·0	..	·80	10·20	..	..	10·20
	2. Pamulapad	190·0	..	190·0	19·20	..	209·20	..	..	209·20
	3. Bhanumukkula	..	..	..	270·71	..	270·71	..	..	270·71
	4. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·56	..	17·56
	5. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·63	..	17·63
	6. Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·31	..	12·31
	7. Pesarvay	..	..	..	71·35	..	71·35	..	..	71·35
	8. Korrapolur	..	..	..	..	..	..	39·83	..	39·83
	Total	201·0	..	201·0	361·26	·80	561·46	87·33	..	648·79
	Total of the two districts	879·81	..	879·81	808·18	·80	1,687·19	397·87	235·55	1,849·51

(a) Relinquished during fasli 1307 by their former holders and taken up by others.

ORDER—No. 175, Revenue, dated 24th March 1898.

Irrigation No. 3.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture) with statements.
„ the Public Works Department, (Irrigation).

Exd. D'Moss.

60 Copies.