Public Works (1899) Department.

G.O., No. 349 Irrs.

DATED 17 April 1899.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal

Proc. Rev. Dept. — Forwarding
Prs. of the Board of Rev: covering the proper report
of the Special Dy. Master, —, for the half year
ending 30th June 98, recorded —

[P. W. 2 — 9,000—99-8-99.]

Indexed. 5/5

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

G.W. Current No. 2857

Government {1899} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. 5. 4. } 1899.
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Enclosures -

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G.O., No. 195, 21st March 1899.

MARCH.

No. 349 dy 17-4-99

Recorded.

To the Chief Engr for I. with BSC. 8/4 Issue
I/28 Engr the Canal
EF V 52 Let 16 8/4/99 WH
16/4/99

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal

Recording Board's Proceedings reviewing the progress report of the Special Deputy Collector, —, for the half-year ending 30th June 1898.

Record to day
21/4/99

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 18, dated 20th January 1899 :—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYUDU PANTULU Garu, Rao Bahadur, Canal Deputy Collector, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture (through the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah), dated Camp, Maidukur, 30th September 1898, No. 252 :—

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.

Movements of the Special officer during the half year.

2. During January, I was engaged in inspecting the canal-irrigated tracts of certain villages of the Cuddapah taluk, which had scope and notoriety for surreptitious irrigation, and in selecting lands fit for transfer to permanent wet in the Government canal villages of the same taluk; and, during the first three weeks of February, I moved up the canal towards Kurnool checking the canal registers of all the important canal villages on the way, and with a view to take up the canal water-rate settlement of the Nandikotkur taluk which was commenced in the last week of February. Since then till almost the close of June last, I was busy with canal water-rate settlement work for fasli 1307 (1897–98), the taluks settled by me being Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Sirvel and Koilkuntla of the Kurnool district and Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah of the Cuddapah district. The water-rate of the remaining or the 8th canal taluk, Ramallakot, was settled by the Collector of Kurnool who conducted the jamabandi of the taluk for the fasli (please see B.P., Mis. No. 36, dated 9th January 1895). Out of the 181 days of the half year under report, I was for 177 days in all out of head-quarters against 161, the number of days spent by me out of head-quarters in the preceding half year.

Irrigation under the canal in fasli 1307 (1897–98).

3. I beg to submit herewith two statements A and B, the former showing villagewar particulars and comparing the area and canal water-rate of fasli 1307 (1897–98) with the figures of the preceding fasli 1306, and the latter showing the extents irrigated in fasli 1307 (1897–98) under different rates of water-rate, as also the amounts of water-rate derived. As the preceding fasli 1306 was a famine and thus an abnormal year, I have shown in statement A also the canal water-rate figures of the different villages for fasli 1305 (1895–96), the normal year immediately preceding the said famine year, and instituted a comparison with those figures also. It will be observed from these statements that, taking the canal as a whole and including miscellaneous items, the fasli or the agricultural year under report shows a net decrease of Rs. 36,114–11–7 when compared with the figures of famine year fasli 1306 (1896–97) and a net increase of Rs. 30,175–2–7 when compared with the normal figures of fasli 1305 (1895–96). Taking districts separately, the Kurnool district shows a net decrease of Rs. 38,284–10–7 when compared with the figures of the famine year and a net increase of Rs. 22,440–11–5 when compared with the normal figures of fasli 1305; and, in the comparison, the Cuddapah district shows a net increase of Rs. 2,169–15–0 over the famine year figures and a net increase of Rs. 7,734–7–2 over the figures of fasli 1305. Besides the items shown in statements

A and B, there is another item of Rs. 5,962–15–4 realized by the Public Works Department and credited to the canal, and particulars of the item are stated to be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts from plantations	617	3	0
Receipts from other canal produce	3,529	6	11
Navigation receipts	1,278	0	3
Rent of buildings	478	11	2
Miscellaneous	59	10	0
Total ...	5,962	15	4

4. Now to turn to talukwar details. The subjoined abstract (at the close of paragraph 5) compares the extent and water-rate of the fasli under report with the figures for the preceding two faslis 1305 and 1306; and it will be observed from it that, compared with the normal figures of fasli 1305 (1895–96), all the eight canal taluks show increase both under extent and water-rate, the order in which the taluks stand in point of increase in revenue being (1) Nandikotkur, (2) Sirvel, (3) Proddatur, (4) Nandyal, (5) Ramallakot, (6) Koilkuntla, (7) Jammalamadugu, and (8) Cuddapah. The reason why, in the above comparison, all the taluks show increase is mainly the fact that rains steadily withheld in fasli 1307 from about the beginning of October, thus necessitating the use of canal water for some dry crops and for garden crops, such as chilly, &c. It was also due partly to the influence of the immediately preceding famine of fasli 1306 on the ryots' minds, and partly to permanent extension of irrigation in some quarters under the canal. Under "Other items," the Ramallakot taluk shows a heavy decrease of Rs. 3,365, and it is mainly due to the change introduced in the method of calculation of value of water supplied to Kurnool town along with the pipe system recently introduced into the municipality. The municipality was, down to fasli 1306, paying to the canal a lump sum of Rs. 3,500 annually as value of water supplied to the town; but from the fasli under report, when the pipe system was introduced into the town, the canal is to get at Re. 1 for every 1,000 cubic yards of water supplied as per G.O., No. 946, dated 7th April 1894, and the amount realized according to this calculation for fasli 1307 (1897–98) is said to have come to Rupees 275–14–1. Under this head of "Other items" the Nandyal and Cuddapah taluks show an increase of Rs. 926–15–7 and Rs. 974–14–9, respectively; and, in both the cases, the increase is due to increased cultivation under the canal-fed tanks of the taluks in consequence of the nature of the season and to the canal having in consequence got larger amounts over the normal revenues fixed for the tanks. The decrease of Rs. 321–0–6 appearing against the Nandikotkur taluk occurs under assessment of canal A and B class lands cultivated, and is due to no prohibitory assessment having been charged in fasli 1307 as in fasli 1305. The variations against other taluks under the head "Other items" are small and call for no remarks.

5. Compared with the famine figures of fasli 1306 (1896–97), the Ramallakot, Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks alone show some increase in water-rate and the remaining five canal taluks show decrease. Under extent all the taluks excepting Cuddapah show decrease. The increase in revenue in the case of the Ramallakot taluk seems to be due partly to increased extent under first and second crop paddy, and partly to penal rate having had to be charged in a larger number of cases than in fasli 1306; and, in the case of the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, it is due to larger extents than in fasli 1306 having on the whole been brought under first-crop paddy and the "Bagayet" or Rs. 3 rate crops. The increase that the Cuddapah taluk shows under extent is small and calls for no remarks, and the decrease that the other seven canal taluks show under extent is due mainly to canal water having been taken in fasli 1307 for a far less extent of dry or the Re. 1 rate crops than in fasli 1306. Under "Other items," the reason why the Ramallakot taluk shows a heavy decrease of over Rs. 3,000 is the same as that given above in explaining the decrease noticed in comparing the fasli 1307 figure with the figure for fasli 1305, and the increase of Rs. 221–6–0 and Rs. 49–4–11 that appears under this head against Nandyal and Sirvel, respectively, occurs under value of water supplied to canal-fed

tanks. The increase of Rs. 243-3-2 figuring against the Nandikotkur taluk is due partly to increased cultivation under the canal-fed tank of Nagatur, and partly to increased cultivation of canal A and B class lands. The decrease of Rs. 263-14-0 appearing against the Cuddapah taluk occurs under value of water supplied to the canal-fed tanks of the taluk and is due to some decrease in the cultivation under those tanks :—

Districts.	Taluks.	Fasli 1305. Extent.	Water-rate.	Other items.	Fasli 1306. Extent.	Water-rate.	Other items.	Fasli 1307. Extent.	Water-rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
Kurnool.	1. Ramallakot ..	2,119·56	7,624 11 2	3,699 15 11	3,453·63	10,137 14 11	3,558 0 5	3,428·23	11,191 9 3
	2. Nandikotkur ..	5,794·49	17,835 1 9	882 0 7	26,720·46	41,620 9 5	317 12 11	9,505·16	26,776 5 11
	3. Nandyal	3,431·34	10,587 11 11	3,851 14 1	14,382·37	24,486 14 4	4,557 7 8	4,888·05	14,225 4 7
	4. Sirvel	3,540·52	9,432 4 7	477 11 5	14,766·77	23,760 9 4	372 7 7	7,650·78	17,541 5 9
	5. Koilkuntla ..	404·20	1,254 14 2	5 0 0	6,345·15	7,564 10 2	0 4 10	884·30	2,260 13 11
	District, Total ..	15,290·11	46,734 11 7	8,916 10 0	65,618·38	1,07,570 10 2	8,806 1 5	26,356·52	71,995 7 5
Cuddapah.	6. Jammalamadugu ..	172·31	121 12 0	..	738·04	789 15 0	..	287·51	537 7 0
	7. Proddatur ..	6,942·53	21,842 12 7	..	10,084·90	26,805 13 0	..	9,528·89	27,944 3 0
	8. Cuddapah	10,374·00	33,787 1 0	485 9 0	10,735·64	32,481 9 0	1,724 5 9	10,839·26	34,029 8 0
	District, Total ..	17,488·84	55,751 9 7	485 9 0	21,558·58	60,077 5 0	1,724 5 9	20,655.66	62,511 2 0
	Canal Total ..	32,778·95	1,02,486 5 2	9,402 3 0	87,176·96	1,67,647 15 2	10,530 7 2	47,012·18	1,34,506 9 5
		Compounded extent of Gudur of the Cuddapah Taluks			50·0				
				Total ..	87,226·96				

Districts.	Taluks.	Fasli 1307—*cont.* Other items.	Compared with fasli 1305—increase or decrease. Extent.	Water-rate.	Other items.	Compared with fasli 1306—increase or decrease. Extent.	Water-rate.	Other items.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kurnool.	1. Ramallakot ..	334 15 4	+ 1,308·67	+ 3,566 14 1	— 3,365 0 7	— 25·40	+ 1,053 10 4	— 3,223 1 1
	2. Nandikotkur ..	561 0 1	+ 3,710·67	+ 8,941 4 2	— 321 0 6	— 17,215·30	— 14,844 3 6	+ 243 3 2
	3. Nandyal	4,778 13 8	+ 1,456·71	+ 3,637 8 8	+ 926 15 7	— 9,444·32	— 10,261 9 9	+ 221 6 0
	4. Sirvel	421 12 6	+ 4,110·26	+ 8,109 1 2	— 55 14 11	— 7,115·99	— 6,219 3 7	+ 49 4 11
	5. Koilkuntla ..	..	+ 480·10	+ 1,005 15 9	— 5 0 0	— 5,460·85	— 5,303 12 3	— 0 4 10
	District, Total ..	6,096 9 7	+ 11,066·41	+ 25,260 11 10	— 2,820 0 5	— 39,261·86	— 35,575 2 9	— 2,709 7 10
Cuddapah.	6. Jammalamadugu ..	..	+ 115·20	+ 415 11 0	..	— 450·53	— 252 8 0	..
	7. Proddatur	..	+ 2,586·36	+ 6,101 6 5	..	— 556·10	+ 1,138 6 0	..
	8. Cuddapah	1,460 7 9	+ 465·26	+ 242 7 0	+ 974 14 9	+ 103·62	+ 1,547 15 0	— 263 14 0
	District, Total ..	1,460 7 9	+ 3,166·82	+ 6,759 8 5	+ 974 14 9	— 902·92	+ 2,433 13 0	— 263 14 0
	Canal Total ..	7,557 1 4	+ 14,233·23	+ 32,020 4 3	— 1,845 1 8	— 40,164·78	— 33,141 5 9	— 2,973 5 10
				Compounded extent of Gudúr of the Cuddapah taluk ..		50·0		
					Total ..	— 40,214·78		

6. The Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks of the Cuddapah district are taluks where the cultivation of paddy and "Bagayet" crops such as ragi, corriander and dry season indigo with the aid of canal water is generally popular and is freely resorted to provided there is adequate supply of water in the canal; and it may not be out of place to mention here that the reason why a larger extent than even in the famine year of fasli 1306 was brought in those taluks under canal irrigation in fasli 1307 is no other than that the supply in the *lower* reaches of the canal was better in fasli 1307 than in the preceding year as could be seen from the subjoined statement, which

shows the guage readings of the Tungabhadra river at the head of the canal, and the guage readings of the canal itself at Rajoli where there is an anicut across the Kunderu and at Audinimmayapalli where there is an anicut across the Pennair from January to April for the last six years :—

Years.	Tungabhadra at the canal head. January. 1st.	15th.	February. 1st.	15th.	March. 1st.	15th.	April. 1st.	15th.	Canal guage at Rajoli. January. 1st.	15th.	February. 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	4·5	4·5	4·5	4·50
1894	7·3	6·0	6·1	5·2	4·4	3·4	2·5	1·5	4·0	4·0	4·5	4·30
1895	7·1	5·8	4·6	4·3	3·2	2·4	2·1	2·8	4·3	4·3	4·3	3·80
1896	7·2	6·5	4·9	4·0	3·0	2·7	2·2	0·5	4·3	4·3	4·5	3·90
1897	7·1	6·2	4·8	5.1	4·9	4·9	3·5	3·2	4·5	4·5	4·3	3·0
1898	7·0	6·4	5·6	4·7	3 8	2·7	2·7	Canal closed.	4·6	4·5	4 5	4·5

Years.	Canal guage at Rajoli—*cont.* March. 1st.	15th.	April. 1st.	15th.	Canal guage at Audinimmayapalli. January. 1st.	15th.	February. 1st.	15th.	March. 1st.	15th.	April. 1st.	15th.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1893	3·2	4·0	..	..	6·0	6·00	6·0	6·1	6·4	6·1	6·2	5·7
1894	3·1	2·0	1·60	1·60	5·0	5·00	5·4	5·4	5·0	4·4	3·5	3·1
1895	3·5	2·3	1·20	0·80	5·0	5·10	6·0	6·1	5 0	4 0	4·2	3·7
1896	2·7	2·3	1·25	1 10	4·0	5·10	5·5	5·8	5·8	4·8	4·3	4·2
1897	1·9	1·5	0·70	..	5·0	4·90	4·8	4·2	2·8	1·8	2·2	1·6
1898	3·0	1·3	0·70	Canal closed.	5·2	5·33	6·1	6 8	4·8	3·9	3·8	Canal closed.

7. Turning to villagewar particulars, it will be observed from statement A that, of the eleven canal villages of the Ramallakot taluk, as many as ten show increase over the normal water-rate revenue of fasli 1305 (1895–96), the one village showing decrease being Kurnool town which, with the introduction of the pipe system into the municipality, ceased to be a canal village. Of the 45 villages of the Nandikotkur taluk which include three of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, only eight show some decrease, but the decrease is very small in six cases and within Rs. 75 in the remaining two; and in all the eight cases it is due to ordinary fluctuations and not to any special cause or causes. Of the thirty canal villages of the Nandyal taluk, only one Pulimaddi shows decrease, and the reason for the decrease seems to be the great difficulty felt by the village in the preceding year in getting water in consequence of its unfavourable situation at the very tail end of the Tudicherla channel, a common channel about 20 miles long. There are in all 37 canal villages in the Sirvel taluk, and of these only three show decrease, and the decrease seems due to water having been relinquished in the case of some time-expired "cowle" lands. Of the eleven canal villages of the Koilkuntla taluk, only one shows a small decrease of Rs. 16 which calls for no explanation. None of the seven canal villages of the Jammalamadugu taluk shows any decrease; and, of the 31 canal villages of the Proddatur taluk, only three show a small decrease which is due to ordinary fluctuations and not to any special reason. The Cuddapah taluk has also 31 canal villages, and, of these, nine show decrease, the decrease being within a hundred rupees in four cases and over a hundred in the remaining five, and in all the nine cases the decrease seems to be due mainly to ragi, a Rs. 3 rate Bagayet crop having been raised by some ryots of the villages instead of paddy in consideration of the difficulty felt by them in getting water in the preceding famine year fasli 1306.

8. Compared with the water-rate figures of fasli 1306 (1896–97), only two villages show decrease in the Ramallakot taluk. The reason for the decrease appearing against Kurnool town is the same as that given in the preceding paragraph in explaining the decrease noticed in comparing the fasli 1307 figure with the figure for fasli 1305; and the decrease in the second case is small, being within Rs. 10. Of the 45 canal villages of the Nandikotkur taluk, only five show some increase, and all the remaining 40 villages show decrease, the reason being no other than that canal water was taken in this taluk in fasli 1307 for a far less extent, chiefly of dry crops, than in the preceding famine year of fasli 1306. In this connection, it may not be out of place to mention that, instead of showing decrease, Rudravaram and Pasupula, villages Nos. 5 and 6 of the Nandikotkur taluk in statement A, should have shown each some increase had the Head-quarter Division Deputy Collector who conducted the ordinary jamabandi of the taluk for fasli 1307 not ordered a water-rate amount of Rs. 95–15–4 justly earned by the canal by supplying water to certain *wet* lands of the villages dependent on a Bugga channel, on tickets duly applied for and obtained by the ryots concerned in consequence of want of water in the Bugga channel, to be erroneously deducted from the canal water-rate demand of the villages for fasli 1307 as settled by the Canal Special Deputy Collector, and ordered the Tahsildar to credit the amount so deducted to ordinary land revenue. The Bugga channel which is the legitimate and proper irrigation source of the *wet* lands in question having failed to supply water, and the ryots concerned having, in consequence, been driven to the necessity of applying for and using canal water, the proper course to be adopted by the Head-quarter Deputy Collector would have been to allow the charge rightly made on the canal side to stand as it was and to remit the water-rate chargeable on the lands on the ordinary revenue side. It seems to my humble mind that the Head-quarter Deputy Collector had, in fact, no authority whatever to disturb any settlement of canal water-rate made by the Special Revenue officer in charge of the canal without obtaining orders from the Collector of the district, duly representing the circumstances calling for such disturbance, if any. Steps will, however, be taken to have the error committed by the Head-quarter Deputy Collector rectified by making a reference to the Collector on the subject. Of the thirty canal villages of the Nandyal taluk, all but three show decrease and the reason for the decrease is, as in the case of the Nandikotkur taluk, the taking of canal water for a far less extent of dry crops than in fasli 1306 which was a famine year. There are 37 canal villages in the Sirvel taluk; and, of these, only nine show some increase, and all the rest show decrease; and the reason for the decrease is the same as that given in the case of the Nandyal taluk. Of the nine villages showing increase, Kullur and Mallavémula are new additions for fasli 1307, and increase in revenue in the remaining seven cases seems attributable to the taking of water for chilly crops. All villages show decrease in the case of the Koilkuntla and Jammalamadugu taluks, and the reason is the same as in the case of the Nandyal taluk. In the Proddatur taluk which contains 31 canal villages, 19 show increase and the rest decrease; and, of the 19 showing increase, Vellala and Gopalli are new additions. The decrease appearing against six villages alone is somewhat large, and is due partly to reduction in the number of cases that had to be charged penal rate in fasli 1307, partly to the raising of ragi on some lands on which paddy was raised in the preceding fasli, and partly to decrease in extents of dry crops and dry season indigo irrigated. The decrease against Sivapuram was also due to some extent to the restoration of the tank of the village, all the lands under which took canal water in fasli 1306 in consequence of the tank then remaining breached. The increase appearing elsewhere is, as already stated above, due to better supply in the lower reaches of the canal in fasli 1307. Of the 31 canal villages of the Cuddapah taluk, only nine show decrease; and of these the decrease in the case of six is small and calls for no remarks. The decrease against Chennur is due partly to cholam crop not having been sown as second crop as in the preceding famine year, and partly to decrease under second crop or dry season indigo. The decrease figuring against Kommalur and Tripuravaram is due to ragi having been raised by certain ryots of the villages on lands on which they raised paddy in the previous year, in consideration of the difficulty experienced by them in the famine year in getting water.

Irrigation of fasli 1307 (1897–98) compared with that of the preceding two faslis according to different rates of water-rate.

9. The subjoined statement compares the extent irrigated in the different canal taluks in fasli 1307 (1897–98) under different rates of water-rate with the corresponding figures for the preceding two faslis 1306 (1896–97) and 1305 (1895–96); and it will be seen from it that, under the Re. 6 rate, all the taluks excepting Ramallakot show increase when compared with fasli 1305; and the decrease, which the Ramallakot taluk, an important taluk so far as this rate is concerned, shows, seems due partly to decrease in extent brought under sugarcane in consequence of difficulty experienced in getting water during the interval between the putting down of the crop and the re-opening of the canal for irrigation, and partly to decrease in the extent of topes watered. The large increase appearing under this rate against the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks is due mainly to the rate for turmeric, which used to be Rs. 4 per acre before, having been raised to Rs. 6 under recent orders. Taking the canal as a whole, however, there appears a net increase of 64 acres under this rate. The variations appearing under the Re. 6 rate when the fasli 1307 extents are compared with the figures of fasli 1306 are small; and, when we take the canal as a whole, there appears a net decrease of only 8·20 acres. Compared with the figures of fasli 1305, the extents under paddy or the Re. 4 rate show increase in all the canal taluks excepting Cuddapah which alone shows a decrease of nearly 700 acres owing to some paddy lands of fasli 1305 having been cultivated with ragi in the fasli under report. Compared with the fasli 1306 figures, all the eight taluks show increase under this rate, the total increase for the entire canal being 1,740 acres. Under second crop or the Re. 3 rate paddy, all the five canal taluks of the Kurnool district show increase over the figures of both faslis 1305 and 1306; and in the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks which have generally no second-crop paddy, the variations are trifling. The Jammalamadugu taluk has never had any second-crop paddy at all. Under the bagayet or the Re. 3 rate crops, all but the Ramallakot taluk show increase over the figures of fasli 1305, the main reason for the increase, so far as the Kurnool district is concerned, being that large extents of chilly came in for canal water in fasli 1307, and the reason in the case of the Cuddapah district increase being increased cultivation of ragi. Compared with the figures for fasli 1306, Nandikotkur, Sirvel, Koilkuntla, Proddatur and Cuddapah show increase, whereas the remaining three canal taluks show decrease. The decrease appearing against the Ramallakot and Jammalamadugu taluks is small; and the rather heavy decrease figuring against the Nandyal taluk seems due to hardly any indigo extent having come in for canal water in fasli 1307. Under the Re.-2 rate which represents the coarse and tailed paddy, the Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Sirvel, Koilkuntla and Jammalamadugu taluks show increase over the fasli 1305 figures, whereas the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks show some small decrease. There is no coarse paddy cultivation at all under the canal within the limits of the Ramallakot taluk; and it will be seen from the statement that the Sirvel and Nandyal taluks are chiefly the taluks where this crop is comparatively extensively grown. The cultivation of coarse paddy is generally very limited in the three canal taluks of the Cuddapah district. Compared with the figures for fasli 1306, Nandikotkur, Sirvel, Koilkuntla, Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah show some increase, whereas Nandyal alone shows decrease; but the variations are small in all the taluks excepting Sirvel, which is the most important taluk so far as this crop is concerned, and where the increase is due to a larger extent of coarse paddy put down having gone in for canal water in consequence of the failure of the north-east monsoon. Under the Re. 1 rate or dry crops irrigated, all the eight canal taluks show increase over the fasli 1305 figures, the total increase being 6,715 acres; and, when the comparison is instituted with the fasli 1306 figures, all the eight taluks naturally and necessarily show decrease, fasli 1306 being a regular famine year when canal water was generally very extensively taken for dry crops. The reason for the increase noticed over the fasli 1305 figures is no other than the steady withholding of rains in fasli 1307 from about the middle of October. Coming to total extent irrigated by the canal, the fasli under report shows an increase of 14,233 acres over the fasli 1305 figures, and a decrease of 40,214 acres below the famine year extent of fasli 1306.

District.	Taluk.	Acreage under different rates of water-rate in fasli 1307 (1897-98)							
		Rupees 6.					Rupees 4.		
					Compared with fasli				
		Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	1305, increase or decrease.	1306, increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kurnool.	1. Ramallakot	172·40	126·83	120·98	— 51·42	— 5·85	1,218·33	1,444·67	1,633·50
	2. Nandikotkur	18·3	33·33	29·33	+ 11·30	— 4·0	3,656·89	3,569·11	4,290·5
	3. Nandyal	3·20	8·73	9·58	+ 6 38	+ 0·85	1,895·72	2,220·31	2,320·42
	4. Sirvel	7·68	8 83	11·51	+ 3·83	+ 2·68	1,157·34	1,098 49	1,322·81
	5. Koilkuntla	2 47	2·47	3·52	+ 1·5	+ 1·5	192·63	208 42	241·92
	District, Total ..	203·78	180·19	174·92	— 28·86	— 5·27	8,120·91	8,541·0	9,808·70
Cuddapah.	6. Jammalamadugu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·91
	7. Proddatur	29·38	81·62	96·54	+ 67·16	+ 14·92	2,780·90	3,270·72	3,553·62
	8. Cuddapah	16·18	59·72	41·87	+ 25·69	— 17·85	5,744·45	4,915·68	5,048·7
	District, Total ..	45·56	141·34	138·41	+ 92·85	— 2·93	8,525·35	8,186·40	8,658·60
	Canal Total ..	249·34	321·53	313·33	+ 63 99	— 8·20	16,646 26	16,727·40	18,467·30

District.	Taluk.	Acreage under different rates of water-rate in fasli 1307 (1897-98) with fasli 1305 (1895-96) and						
		Rupees 3—*cont.*		Rupees 2.				
		Compared with fasli					Compared with fasli	
		1305, increase or decrease.	1306, increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	1305, increase or decrease.	1306, increase or decrease.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kurnool.	1. Ramallakot	— 20·91	— 33·90	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Nandikotkur	+ 653·47	+ 30·24	193·87	275·57	358·93	+ 165·6	+ 83·36
	3. Nandyal	+ 85·2	— 5 19·59	590·66	834·83	793·19	+ 202·53	— 41·64
	4. Sirvel	+ 1,170·23	+ 295·63	964·38	1,929·79	2,263·64	+ 1,299·26	+ 333·85
	5. Koilkuntla	+ 113·95	+ 66·67	15·22	33·21	135·28	+ 120·6	+ 102·07
	District, Total ..	+ 2,001·76	— 160·95	1,764·13	3,073·40	3,551·4	+ 1,786·91	+ 477·64
Cuddapah.	6. Jammalamadugu ..	+ 16·32	— 6·10	12·95	10·71	48·37	+ 30·42	+ 32·66
	7. Proddatur	+ 312·9	+ 150·38	90·37	..	..	— 90·37	..
	8. Cuddapah	+ 462·5	+ 280·29	7·69	..	5·42	— 2·27	+ 5·42
	District, Total ..	+ 790·46	+ 424·57	111·1	10·71	48·79	— 62·22	+ 38·08
	Canal Total ..	+ 2,792·22	+ 263·62	1,875·14	3,084·11	3,599·83	+ 1,724·69	+ 515·72

including both the seasons as compared with faslis 1305 (1895-96) and 1306 (1896-97).

	Rupees 3.						Rupees 3.		
	Second crop paddy.			Compared with fasli			Bagayet crops.		
Compared with fasli		Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	1305, increase or decrease.	1306, increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
1305, increase or decrease.	1306, increase or decrease.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
+ 415·17	+ 188·83	175·83	466·15	595·39	+ 419·56	+ 29·24	444·83	457·82	423·92
+ 633·16	+ 726·94	157·29	429·61	647·89	+ 490 30	+ 218·28	704·90	1,328·13	1,358·37
+ 424·70	+ 100·11	306·78	74·59	501·50	+ 194·72	+ 426·91	159·47	764·8	244·49
+ 165·47	+ 224·32	35·95	8·75	43·25	+ 7·30	+ 34·50	436·38	1,310·98	1,606·61
49·29	+ 33·50	32·85	11·76	35·69	+ 2·84	+ 23·93	67·66	114·94	181·61
+ 1,687·79	+ 1,267·70	708·70	990·86	1,823·72	+ 1,115·2	+ 832·86	1,813·24	3,975·95	3,815·00
+ 56·91	+ 56·91	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·42	16·32
+ 772·72	+ 282·90	2·66	7·65	1·73	— 0·93	— 5·92	2,990·77	3,152·48	3,302·86
— 696·38	+ 132·39	0·85	7·31	2·52	+ 1·67	— 4·79	3,912·82	4,094·58	4,374·87
+ 133·25	+ 472·20	3·51	14 96	4·25	+ 0·74	— 10·71	6,903·59	7,269·48	7,694·5
1,821·4	+ 1,739·90	712·21	1,005·82	1,827·97	+ 1,115·76	+ 822·15	8,716·83	11,245·43	11,509·5

including both the seasons as compared with fasli 1306 (1896-97).

Rupee 1.					Total extent.				
			Compared with fasli					Fasli 1307 compared with fasli	
Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	1305, increase or decrease.	1306, increase or decrease.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	1305, increase or decrease.	1306, increase or decrease.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
108·17	958·16	654·44	+ 546·27	— 303·72	2,119·56	3,453·63	3,428·23	+ 1,308·67	— 25·40
1,063 51	21,084·71	2,820·59	+ 1,757·8	—18,264·12	5,794·49	26,720·46	9,505·16	+ 3,710·67	—17,215·30
475·51	10 429·83	1,018·87	+ 543·36	— 9,410·96	3,431·34	14,332·37	4,888·05	+ 1,456·71	— 9,444·32
938·79	10,409·93	2,402·96	+ 1,464·17	— 8,006·97	3,540·52	14,766·77	7,650·78	+ 4,110·26	— 7,115·99
93·37	5,974·35	286·28	+ 192·91	— 5,688·7	404·20	6,345·15	884·30	+ 480·10	— 5,460·85
2,679·35	48,856·98	7,183·14	+ 4,503·79	—41,673·84	15,290·11	65,618·38	26,356·52	+11,066·41	—39,261 86
159·36	704·91	170·91	+ 11·55	— 534·00	172·31	738·4	287·51	+ 115·20	— 450·53
1,048·45	3,572·43	2,574·14	+ 1,525·69	— 998·29	6,942·53	10,084·90	9,528·89	+ 2,586·36	— 556·1
692·1	1,658·35	1,366·51	+ 674·50	— 291·84	10,374·00	10,735·64	10,839·26	+ 465·26	+ 103·62
1,899·82	5,935·69	4,111·56	+ 2,211·74	— 1,824·13	17,488·84	21,558·58	20,655·66	+ 3,166·82	— 902·92
4,579·17	54,792·67	11,294·70	+ 6,715·53	—43,497·97	32,778·95	87,176·96	47,012·18	+14,233·23	—40,164 78
Compound extent of Gudur of the Cuddapah taluk ..					..	50·00	..	..	50·00
Total ..					32,778·95	87,226·96	47,012·18	+14,233·23	—40,214·78

10. In preparing the comparative statements referred to in paragraphs 4 and 9 *supra*, the figures of both fasli 1305 and fasli 1306 are shown and comparison instituted with the figures of both the faslis because fasli 1306 was a regular famine and an altogether abnormal year, and it was consequently thought advisable to institute comparison also with the normal figures of fasli 1305 immediately preceding the famine year.

Canal irrigation in the Kurnool district for fasli 1307 (1897-98) compared with that in the Cuddapah district.

11. The subjoined abstract statement shows approximately the area commanded by existing distributaries of the canal in the different canal taluks of both the districts, as also the extent actually irrigated in fasli 1307, and percentage to the commanded extent of the irrigated extent excluding second crop paddy extent which is evidently a repetition.

Taluk.	Approximate extent commanded by existing distributaries.	Extent canal-irrigated in fasli 1307 (1897-98).							Percentage of irrigated extent to commanded extent excluding second-crop paddy extent.
		Rs. 6 rate.	Rs. 4 rate.	Rs. 3 rate second-crop paddy.	Rs. 3 rate bagayet crops.	Rs 2 rate coarse paddy.	Re. 1 rate dry crops.	Total extent.	
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	
1. Ramallakot ..	2,900·0	120·98	1,633·50	595·39	423·92	..	654·44	3,428·23	98
2. Nandikotkur ..	51,500·0	29·33	4,290·5	647·89	1,358·37	358·93	2,820·59	9,505·16	17
3. Nandyal	14,900·0	9·58	2,320·42	501·50	244·49	793·19	1,018 87	4,888·5	29
4. Sirvel	18,900·0	11·51	1,322·81	43·25	1,606·61	2,263·64	2,402·96	7,650·78	40
5. Koilkuntla ..	6,300·0	3·52	241 92	35·69	181·61	135·28	286·28	884·30	13
District Total	94,500·0	174·92	9 808 70	1,823·72	3,815·0	3,551·4	7,183·14	26,356·52	26
6. Jammalamadugu ..	5,000 0	..	56·91	..	16·32	43·37	170·91	287·51	6
7. Proddatur	13,700·0	96·54	3,553·62	1·73	3,302·86	..	2,574·14	9,528·89	70
8. Cuddapah	11,800.0	41·87	5,018·7	2·52	4,374·87	5·42	1,366·51	10,839·26	92
District Total	30,500·0	138·41	8,658·60	4·25	7.694·5	48·79	4,111·56	20,655·66	68
Canal Total	125,000·0	313·33	18,467·30	1,827·97	11,509·5	3,599·83	11,294 70	47,012·18	36

It will be seen from the above abstract that, next to the Ramallakot taluk, the commanded extent of which is very limited comprising as it does a narrow strip of land bounded on one side by the canal itself and on the other by the Tungabhadra river, the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks of the Cuddapah district put in the largest percentages notwithstanding their situation at the tail end of the canal; and that the Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks of the Kurnool district fall far behind their sister taluks of Proddatur and Cuddapah, notwithstanding (*a*) that their total commanded area is more than thrice that of the sister taluks and (*b*) that, being higher up the canal they are more favourably situated in point of water-supply; and, the *main* reasons for the above backwardness of the Kurnool district may be said to be (*a*) the sparseness of its population, (*b*) the comparative largeness of the holdings of its ryots who, compared to the ryots of the Cuddapah district, appear also to be less industrious and more ease-liking and (*c*) the fact that, provided a season is normal with timely and adequate rainfall, the holder of the rich and fertile regar lands which comprise the lion's share of the canal-commanded area of the district secures, and rests contented with the tolerably good outturn he gets from his dry crops which mean minimum labour both to him and to his cattle, and at the same time entail comparatively much less expenditure than wet crops. Cholam and arika generally furnish food to him and to his cattle, whereas cotton and indigo are generally his money crops. The canal-commanded tracts of the Jammalamadugu taluk are also of heavy regar soil, and the same reasons that operate in the case of the regar soils of the

Kurnool district canal taluks apply more or less to that taluk also, and hence its very low percentage. The circumstances of the canal-commanded tract in the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, however, are different, more especially in the Cuddapah taluk. The soil of the Cuddapah taluk canal villages mainly consists of "Thuvva" or sandy loam, whereas the canal villages of the Proddatur taluk contain "Thuvva" to some small extent, reddish soil for the most part and regar soil inferior to the regar under the Kurnool portion of the canal. Even in the direction of future and further extension of irrigation, the Proddatur and the Cuddapah taluks promise to help the canal far more materially than the canal taluks of the Kurnool district; and, it is there that people are looking out with real anxiety for what are known as the Chapad, Maidukur and Chinnachouku projects which are already under investigation by the Public Works Department and which, if sanctioned and accomplished, would, I am sure, fetch the canal an additional annual revenue of at least Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 even if water could be supplied for but one crop in the year. It may not be out of place to add here that, on the Chapad project, even some earth work was done in fasli 1306 (1896-97) by famine labour.

Cultivation of experimental crops in the Kurnool district.

12. In paragraph 13 of my report No. 63, dated the 10th March last, submitted for the half-year ending 31st December last, I have already reported on the results of the experiments carried on in the Kurnool district in cummin seed in fasli 1307. In consequence of dryness of seasons and absence or deficiency of chills, both fasli 1306 (1896-97) and fasli 1307 (1897-98) unfortunately proved unfavourable to the experiments conducted by ryots in cummin seed; and, as already stated in the paragraph referred to above, the best case did not yield an outturn of more than 10 maunds an acre in fasli 1307, whereas the maximum outturn in a bumper case in an ordinary season goes up even to 25 to 30 maunds; and, in several cases the experiments tried in fasli 1307 were attacked with disease. Even in the Cuddapah district where the crop is well known, the outturns were generally poor and low in fasli 1307.

13. As already anticipated and reported in paragraph 14 of my report No. 63 for the half-year ending the 31st December last, the ryots of the Kurnool district did not like to go in for any experiments in dry season indigo in fasli 1307 (1897-98), the reason being no other than that, considering the high prices ruling for paddy and the fact that rains steadily withheld from about the middle of October, they preferred going in for second-crop paddy and other grain and fodder crops instead of indigo which does not mean food either for themselves or for their cattle; and, it may be mentioned here that second crop paddy extent in the Kurnool district in fasli 1307 rose up to acres 1,823·72 against acres 990·80 of the preceding fasli. Only a few ryots chose to raise dry season indigo on acres 9·33 in the Ramallakot, Nandyal and Sirvel taluks against acres 41·22 in the preceding year; and, of the cases tried, two on acres 4·67 proved successful, and in these cases, the leaf seems to have been used as manure for the following paddy crop of the current fasli. In the other cases, the crop tried failed. In the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, the total extent on which dry season indigo was raised in fasli 1307 was acres 2,481·28 and, of this, the crop on acres 312·86 failed. Although for the reasons already stated, the Kurnool district ryots did not go in for this crop extensively in fasli 1307, those that tried it already quite appreciate and approve of it, and it may be hoped that they will gradually take to it in normal seasons. The reason why the Cuddapah district ryots do not give up this crop even in backward or bad seasons is that, whatever the price of indigo may be, they have long tried and realized the virtues of the plant and its refuse as manure both for wet and garden crops; and they raise it mainly for that purpose. In the Kurnool district, the ryots seem to have greatly reduced the cultivation of indigo in fasli 1307 even as a dry and rainfed crop, and, in addition to bad seasons, the fall in the price of indigo in consequence, it is alleged, of the discovery of an artificial indigo colour appears also to be a cause.

14. Of the 22 cases involving a total extent of about 7 acres in which experiments in the cultivation of ground-nut were tried as particularized in paragraph 12 of my report No. 63 for the half-year ending the 31st December last, those tried on the marginally-noted extents are reported to have proved successful; but, except in the last-mentioned case which is of no importance considering the very small extent, the individuals concerned neglected to make proper harvest, and so it is not possible to give the actual outturns. In almost all the other cases, the ultimate result was failure of the crop. In the case of the experiment tried on 20 cents of soft reddish soil by a ryot at Jupad of the Nandikotkur taluk, the Canal Revenue Inspector of that taluk reports that the crop came on well but yielded only a poor outturn from want of a flooding or two in the end. Writing about the result of the experiments tried by ryots in his firka or range, the Canal Revenue Inspector of the Ramallakot taluk says: "The experiments were all successful except at Kallur where the man neglected the crop from the very beginning and Munagalapad where the plants, just when in flowers, were grazed away by cattle. It is an unfortunate thing that in none of the successful cases was proper harvest made, and seed preserved. The individuals have, notwithstanding frequent instructions and advice given, not bestowed as much interest as the experiments deserved, the reason being, among others, that the crop was new to them; and even Chentsi Reddi who had promised to raise ground-nut on about six acres in the current fasli failed to make harvest and preserve the seed." The one conclusion that can be derived from the experiments in ground-nut cultivation so far as they are carried on is that the crop will grow successfully only on "Thuvva" or "Sandy loam" and on soft red soils and not on the regar or black and hard red soils of the district; and, as the extent of "Thuvva" and soft red soils to be found in the canal-commanded tracts of the Kurnool district is proportionately very very small (it does not appear to be even 4 per cent.), it is my humble opinion that the cultivation of ground-nut cannot be expected to extend and bring about any conspicuous change in the financial aspect of the canal so far as the Kurnool district is concerned.

Taluk.	Village.	Extent.
		Acs.
Ramallakot	Niduzur	0·40
Nandikotkur ..	Padidempad ..	1·29
	Allur	1·40
Nandyal	Santajutur ..	0·2
	Total ..	3·11

* Ground-nut should do well on the red and sandy soils in Cuddapah which are much like the ground-nut soils in South Arcot.

25-10-98. (Sd.) H. O. D. HARDING.

Introduction of foreign capital and enterprise.

15. The subjoined statement shows the extent of Government waste land granted to different individuals under the old and amended block rules since the creation of the special office, and it will be observed from it that for the most part the applicants are outsiders.

Where the waste land is situated.			Extent granted.	Particulars about the block applicants.	
District.	Taluk.	Village.		Name.	District to which he belongs.
			Acs.		
Kurnool :	Nandikotkur ..	1. Pudur	10·20	Subbayya	Kurnool
Do.	Do. ..	2 Pamulapad ..	209·20	Ramasubba Iyer	Tinnevelly.
Do.	Do. ..	3. Bhanumukkala ..	270·71	Narayana Iyer *alias* Nanu Sastri ..	Tanjore.
Do.	Do. ..	4. Do. ..	17·56	R. Narasimah Iyer	Tinnevelly.
Do.	Do. ..	5. Do. ..	17·63	Ramasubba Iyer	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	6. Do. ..	12·31	R. Narasimah Iyer	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	7. Allur	13 79	Virigadu	Kurnool.
Do.	Do. ..	8. Rudravaram ..	11·08	Rami Reddi	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	9. Korrapolur ..	39·83	Venkatraju and Sangaraju	Godávari.
Do.	Do. ..	10. Muchumarri ..	54·13	U. Kistnayya and four others	Kurnool.
Do.	Do. ..	11. Do. ..	31·71	Venkataseshayya and two others ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	12. Vellala ..	22:19	C. Kamayya	Nellore.
Do.	Do. ..	13. Pesaravayi ..	71·35	Srinivasa Row	Tinnevelly.
		District Total ..	781·69		

Where the waste land is situated.			Extent granted.	Particulars about the block applicants.	
District.	Total.	Village.		Name.	District to which he belongs.
			Acs.		
Cuddapah ..	Proddatur ..	14. Madur	335·36	Ganapathi Pillai & Co.	Vizagapatam and Tanjore.
Do.	D. ..	15. Do.	40·33	Natesa Iyer	Tanjore.
Do.	Do. ..	16. Maidukur ..	121·51	Audimulum Mudaliar	Kistna.
Do.	Do. ..	17. Badripalli ..	54·44	Lakshminarayana Sastri	Tinnevelly.
Do.	Do. ..	18. Do. ..	37·41	N. Subbiah	Cuddapah.
Do.	Do	19. Do. ..	158·19	Nawab Nizam-ud-dowlah, Rustumja Bahadur, Nawab of Bandur ..	Madras.
Do.	Do. ..	20. Velavali	81·28	P. Venkayya and others	Gódavari.
Do.	Do. ..	21. Do.	30·11	S. Chinnabbi and others	Cuddapah.
Do.	Do. ..	22. Do.	15·46	Subbadu and four others	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	23. Chiyyapad ..	42 60	Ramaswami Iyer	Tanjore.
Do.	Do. ..	24. Chintakunta ..	36·50	Gopalaswami Iyer	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	25. Alladupalli ..	279·50	Tsalla Nagayya and five others ..	Cuddapah.
Do.	Cuddapah ..	26. Tudumuladinne ..	81·15	Nawab Nizam-ud-dowlah .. .. Rustumja Bahadur, Nawab of Bandur ..	Madras.
Do.	Do. ..	27. Do.	102·12	Gopala Iyer and others	Tinnevelly.
Do.	Do. ..	28. Do.	14·71	Seshadrinatha Iyer	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	29. Yetur	41·72	Koorathalwar Iyengar	Madras.
Do.	Do. ..	30. Thavvaripalli ..	86·93	Appaswami Iyengar	Chingleput.
		District Total ..	1,559·32		
		Canal Total ..	2,341·01		

Of the above blocks, work went on during the fasli under report on blocks Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 27 and 29; and, as per enquiries made by Canal Revenue Inspectors, the actual extents cultivated, crops raised and thier estimated approximate money values are as follows:—

Number of block.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Money value of estimated approximate outturn.	Remarks.
	Acs.		Rs. A. P.	
1	4·80	Paddy	187 0 0	
..	22·0	Paddy	140 0 0	
..	5·0	Korra	35 0 0	
..	2·0	Tobacco	40 0 0	
..	6·0	Arike	55 0 0	
..	15·0	Cholam	27 0 0	
..	4·0	Bengal-gram	19 0 0	
..	0·25	Wheat	..	These are said to have failed altogether.
..	1·0	Cummin-seed	..	
..	23·50	Horse-gram and ulundu ..	..	
	78·75		316 0 0	
4 and 6	4·0	Paddy	49 0 0	
8	5·40	Paddy	45 4 0	
14	22·60	Paddy	230 0 0	
..	35·82	Arike	99 0 0	
..	167·28	Cholam	360 0 0	
..	42·02	Horse-gram	153 8 0	
..	14·32	Cotton	125 0 0	
..	15·0	Korra	30 0 0	
..	297·04		997 8 0	
15	8·03	Cotton	25 0 0	
..	32·30	Arike	75 0 0	
..	40·33		100 0 0	

Number of block.	Extent cultivated.	Crop.	Money value of estimated approximate outturn.	Remarks.
	Acs.		Rs. A. P.	
16	16·25	Cholam	20 0 0	
..	9·72	Korra	30 0 0	
..	0·30	Turmeric	2 8 0	
..	5·0	Paddy	..	Failed entirely,
..	8·09	Arike	41 8 0	
..	3·0	Corriander	6 0 0	
..	3·50	Ragi	..	Do.
..	4·75	Gingelly	..	
..	50·61		100 0 0	
17	25·67	Dry season indigo	..	Do.
..	2·0	Corriander	4 0 0	
..	27·67		4 0 0	
18	8·51	Dry-season indigo	..	Do.
20	9·09	Gingelly	..	Do.
21	24·55	Cotton	130 0 0	
22	11·38	Cholam	128 0 0	
..	1·48	Horse-gram	8 0 0	
..	2·60	Kusuma oil-seed	5 0 0	
..	15·46		141 0 0	
27	8·12	Horse-gram	20 0 0	
..	14·79	Kusuma oil-seed	23 0 0	
..	22·91		43 0 0	
29	1·42	Paddy	10 0 0	
..	14·15	Cholam	31 8 0	
..	11·75	Cotton	23 0 0	
..	12·85	Korra	8 0 0	
..	1·55	Castor	6 0 0	
..	41·72		78 8 0	
Grand total ..	630·84		2,191 4 0	

It is, however, a point for consideration that there is no guarantee that the outturns mentioned by the block-holders are accurate or nearly accurate in all the cases; and some of the block-holders even show a tendency to underrate their outturns for reasons known to themselves.

16. The holders of blocks Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 22 worked with their own bullocks, and others on whose blocks work went on in fasli 1307, hired bullocks. Work began in the current fasli on big blocks Nos. 3 and 25; and it is about 20 families of Sudra ryots that took up block No. 25; and, although the whole extent was some months back practically one compact jungle overgrown with stunted babul and other trees, the ryots referred to have worked very hard in the last dry season, cleared up nearly the whole of the extent and raised on it for the current fasli dry crops to begin with. They intend bringing it under wet and garden crops gradually from the next fasli. The Nawab of Bandur who took up blocks Nos. 19 and 26 and secured block No. 27 by transfer from its previous holders with a view to bring in some families of ryots from his jaghire villages in the Banaganapalli estate has not yet brought in any such families; and it is not known when he will find it possible to bring in men and arrange for the cultivation of his blocks. Work is expected to be commenced in the current fasli on blocks Nos. 5, 7, 10, 11 and 12. The holders of the remaining small blocks Nos. 9, 23, 24, 28 and 30 have, since taking up the blocks, not come and begun any work yet on the blocks; and these 5 blocks making a total of acres 220·57 may eventually be relinquished and come back under Government waste. Besides the cases enumerated in the statement given above, applications received for the undermentioned fresh blocks are pending

disposal being under correspondence with other offices, and will be disposed of in due course:—

Applicant's name.	Where the land is situated.		Extent applied for.
	Tank.	Village.	
			Acs.
A. Tirumala Row and others	Nandikotkur	Allur	10·55
Nur Ammad and two others	Proddatur	Dhoor	25·42
R. Séshachari and others	Do.	Alladupalli	137·81
Turuvenkatachari	Cuddapah	Tavvaripalli	12·76
		Total ..	186·54

17. Speaking of blocks and their cultivation, it may not be out of place to add that the clearance of waste lands overgrown with bushes, &c., eradication of roots, and the ploughing up and preparation of such lands for cultivation, generally involve some good capital and labour and that this, coupled with the fact that good and satisfactory outturns cannot naturally be expected for the first few years, calls for steadiness, patience and perseverance on the part of the block-holders till at least the new lands become settled down and adjusted and begin to give encouraging outturns. The crops raised by holders of blocks Nos. 2, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 29 on their block lands in the *current* fasli look for instance far better and more encouraging than in any of the previous years; and, when a block-holder once sees such a change for the better gradually coming on, he will naturally resolve to permanently stick up to his block and to work with increased energy and attention; and it is till then that a block-holder's case would now and then require "sympathetic encouragement on the part of local officers" as opined by the Board in paragraph 3 of its Proceedings, No. 139 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated the 19th June 1896. One chief and evident reason why a block-holder deserves such "sympathetic encouragement" is that he comes and, at his own expense, clears up and renders cultivable waste land covered with jungle or brushwood, which the local ryots have all along allowed to continue as Government waste; and, once the land is cleared up and rendered fit for cultivation, the local ryots would themselves be ready to take up and cultivate it even if the block-holder has not the patience and steadiness to continue on and permanently gives it up after a few years occupation and goes away. Thus a block-holder practically and in the long run generally benefits the Government whether he succeeds or fails; and as, for the time he keeps the block, the block-holder has to pay the dry assessment of the land, the block rules cannot, under any circumstances, be considered as entailing loss on Government. The dry assessment on the total extent of blocks granted since the creation of the special office and detailed in the statement given in paragraph 15 *supra* comes to about Rs. 2,000 annually.

The total income of the canal for fasli 1307 (1897–98) compared with its expenditure in the year.

18. The total income of the canal for fasli 1307 (1897–98) including all sources comes to Rs. 1,48,026–10–1 as detailed below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigation revenue direct	134,506	9	5
Revenue derived from the storage of tanks	6,854	8	9
Do. from Kurnool town supply	275	14	1
Assessment on canal A and B lands cultivated	426	10	6
Miscellaneous revenue collected by the Public Works Department	5,962	15	4
Total ...	148,026	10	1

and the total expenditure of the canal for the year as per information furnished by the Executive Engineer is Rs. 97,565–12–8 as particularized below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Extension and improvements	9,090	10	5
Annual repairs	39,704	5	0
Special repairs	21,075	13	3
Contribution by the canal for the share of establishment ...	27,695	0	0
Total ...	97,565	12	8

so that the saving in the year in favour of the canal is Rs. 1,48,026–10–1 *minus* Rupees 97,565–12–8 or Rs 50,460–13–5 against Rs. 99,384–1–7 of the preceding famine year fasli 1306 (1896–97), and against Rs 20,9··1–1–0 of fasli 1305 (1895–96), the normal year immediately preceding the said famine year.

19. Of the *direct* water-rate revenue of Rs. 1,34,506–9–5 derived in the fasli or agricultural year under report, my own humble opinion is that Rs. 1,12,000 (Rupees 51,000 for the Kurnool district and Rs. 61,000 for the Cuddapah district) may fairly be taken as the normal figure; and the rest alone ascribed to the almost continued absence of rains from about the middle of October last and to the consequent necessity felt by ryots for using canal water for chilly and some dry crops; and it will be observed that this normal figure Rs. 1,12,000 exceeds by Rs. 40,000, the average of the eleven years ending with fasli 1298 (1888–89) which was Rs. 72,000. The probable increase estimated by me in paragraph 68 of my report printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 204, dated 25th May 1893, was Rs. 30,000, but it will be seen that the *normal* direct revenue of the canal in the fasli year under report exceeds even the above estimated figure by Rs. 10,000.

Preparation of lists of fields fit for charge of the famine insurance rate.

20. In paragraph 22 of my report for the last half-year, No. 63, dated 10th March last, I have already stated that wet and famine insurance lists required by the Public Works Department were prepared for 121 villages; and since then the lists of 31 villages more have been prepared, thus making a total of 152 villages in all. Of these, the lists for 120 villages have already been sent to the Public Works Department for the fields or extents specified being duly coloured on village plans as required by the Superintending Engineer, and the lists of the remaining 32 villages will be forwarded to the Executive Engineer in a few days more. The total number of Government villages in which there is irrigation or commanded area and for which the famine insurance lists are required to be prepared is only 171 and not more. In the number 197 referred to by the Board in paragraph 7 of its resolution, No. 210 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 17th June 1898, canal commanded shrotriem villages for which lists are not required are included, and hence the difference.

21. As already stated in paragraph 21 of my report for the last half-year, No. 63, dated 10th March last, I beg to submit that canal water was taken in fasli 1307 for about 20 acres of the Bandur Nawab's block of Tudumuladinne, under the new channel given by the Public Works Department and referred to in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 880, dated 7th February last.

Endorsement by H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated 9th November 1898.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Endorsement by MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, dated 2nd November 1898.

Forwarded.

2. In paragraph 4 of the report, the Deputy Collector states that only Rupees 275–14–1 was realised for the whole of fasli 1307 on account of water supplied to the Kurnool town from the canal; but the pipe system was introduced into the town

only about September 1897 and the rate of Rs. 3,500 per annum should have been adopted in calculating the amount due from the Municipality for the period prior to it. Moreover, it is observed from G.O., Mis. No. 1404, dated 11th August 1898, reviewing the administration report of the Kurnool Municipal Council for 1897–98 that the water-rate payable by the Municipality during the time the pipe system is in force is Rs. 970 per annum. It is not therefore clear how the amount for the entire fasli came to only Rs. 275–14–1. Particulars have been called for with reference to B.P., Mis. No. 6065, dated 12th October 1898.

Note.—The Collector has since reported that under the revised arrangement the Municipality should pay one rupee for every thousand cubic feet of water supplied and that the sum of Rs. 275–14–1 referred to by the Special Deputy Collector represents the value, at the above rate, of water supplied from 1st January 1897 to 31st March 1898.

3. Orders will be passed in regard to the erroneous credit alluded to in paragraph 8 of the report on receipt of the promised reference from the Special Deputy Collector.

Resolution—No. 18, dated 20th January 1899.

With the endorsements read above, the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool forward the report submitted by the Special Deputy Collector, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, for the half-year ending 30th June 1898.

2. The Deputy Collector spent almost the whole of the half-year in camp. More than two-thirds of the period was taken up by the annual settlement of water-rates in the canal villages of seven out of the eight taluks in which there is irrigation from the canal. In the remaining taluk—Ramallakot—the settlement was made by the Collector of Kurnool.

3. The following abstract shows the extent irrigated and the revenue derived in fasli 1307, as compared with the preceding year. Particulars for each village are, as usual, given in appendix A :—

District.	Taluk.	Fasli	Area irrigated. First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Net demand. Water-rate.	Other items.	Total.
			Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kurnool district.	Ramallakot	1306	2,682	772	3,454	10,138	3,558	13,696
		1307	2,556	872	3,428	11,192	335	11,527
		Difference	— 126	+ 100	— 26	+ 1,054	— 3,223	— 2,169
	Nandikotkur	1306	25,299	1,422	26,721	41,621	318	41,939
		1307	8,187	1,318	9,505	26,776	56	27,337
		Difference	— 17,112	— 104	— 17,216	— 14,845	+ 243	— 14,602
	Nandiyal	1306	12,908	1,334	14,332	24,487	4,558	29,045
		1307	4,056	832	4,888	14,225	4,779	19,004
		Difference	— 8,942	— 502	— 9,444	— 10,262	+ 221	— 10,041
	Sirvel	1306	14,324	442	14,766	23,761	372	24,133
		1307	7,302	349	7,651	17,541	422	17,963
		Difference	— 7,022	— 93	— 7,115	— 6,220	+ 50	— 6,170
	Koilkuntla	1306	6,205	140	6,345	7,564	..	7,564
		1307	815	69	884	2,261	..	2,261
		Difference	— 5,390	— 71	— 5,461	— 5,303	..	— 5,303
	Total	1306	61,508	4,110	65,618	1,07,571	8,806	1,16,377
		1307	22,916	3,410	26,356	71,995	6,097	78,092
		Difference	— 38,592	— 670	— 39,262	— 35,576	— 2,709	— 38,285

District.	Taluk.	Fasli.	Area irrigated.			Net demand.		
			First crop.	Second crop.	Total.	Water-rate.	Other items.	Total.
			Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah district.	Jammalamadugu	1306	738	..	738	790	..	790
		1307	288	..	288	537	..	537
		Difference ..	— 450	..	— 450	— 253	..	— 253
	Proddatur ..	1306	8,505	1,580	10,085	26,805	..	26,805
		1307	7,817	1,712	9,529	27,944	..	27,944
		Difference ..	— 688	+ 132	— 556	+ 1,139	..	+ 1,139
	Cuddapah ..	1306	8,326	2,460	10,786	32,482	1,724	34,206
		1307	8,064	2,775	10,839	34,030	1,460	35,490
		Difference ..	— 262	+ 315	+ 53	+ 1,548	— 264	+ 1,284
	Total ..	1306	17,569	4,040	21,609	60,077	1,724	61,801
		1307	16,169	4,487	20,656	62,511	1,460	63,971
		Difference ..	— 1,400	+ 447	— 953	+ 2,434	— 264	+ 2,170
	Grand Total ..	1306	79,077	8,150	87,227	1,67,648	10,530	1,78,178
		1307	39,085	7,927	47,012	1,34,506	7,557	1,42,063
		Difference ..	— 39,992 — 50·6 per cent.	— 223	— 40,215	— 33,142	— 2,973	— 36,115

4. Compared with fasli 1306, the area irrigated by the canal in fasli 1307 showed a falling off of over 50 per cent., the decrease occurring mostly in the Kurnool district. The decrease was due to the fact that the irrigation in fasli 1306 was abnormal, owing to failure of rain in that year which induced ryots to avail themselves very largely of canal irrigation for dry crops. The Deputy Collector has therefore instituted a comparison with the irrigation in the preceding year (fasli 1305), in which the season was normal. As compared with that fasli, there was an increase in all the faluks aggregating 14,223 acres. To some extent, however, this increase appears to have been due to failure of rain during the north-east monsoon of fasli 1307.

Compared with fasli 1303 in which year the Special Deputy Collector was appointed, the irrigated area in fasli 1307 shows an advance of 15,254 acres or 48 per cent. as noted below :—

District.	First crop or second crop.	Area actually irrigated in fasli.					Percentage of increase in fasli 1307 over fasli 1303.
		1303.	1304.	1305.	1306.	1307.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1. Kurnool ..	1st crop ..	14,113	13,860	13,153	61,508	22,916	..
	2nd crop ..	1,468	3,115	2,137	4,110	3,440	..
	Total ..	15,581	16,975	15,290	65,618	26,356	68
2. Cuddapah ..	1st crop ..	11,811	12,472	13,311	17,569	16,169	..
	2nd crop ..	4,366	4,069	4,178	4,040	4,487	..
	Total ..	16,177	16,541	17,489	21,609	20,656	28
Total ..	1st crop ..	25,924	26,332	26,464	79,077	39,085	..
	2nd crop ..	5,834	7,184	6,315	8,150	7,927	..
	Total ..	31,758	33,516	32,779	87,227	47,012	48

The area now reached is, however, only 26 per cent. of the total area commanded by the canal in Kurnool and the Deputy Collector does not anticipate any considerable extension in that district in the near future. In the Cuddapah district, however, 68 per cent. of the area commanded by the canal was under irrigation in fasli 1307, and the Deputy Collector expects a large increase when certain projects now under investigation by the Public Works Department are carried out.

5. The total revenue from the canal for fasli 1307 excluding the miscellaneous receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,42,063 or Rs. 36,115 less than in the previous fasli but Rs. 30,175 more than in fasli 1305.

Including the miscellaneous revenue collected by the Public Works Department, the total income of the canal amounted to Rs. 1,48,026. Details are given below:—

Items.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Water-rate	1,67,648	1,34,506
2. Revenue derived from storage of tanks	6,765	6,854
3. Payment from Kurnool Municipality for water-supply to town	3,500	276
4. Assessment of canal A and B class lands	256	427
5. Water-supplied to indigo vats	9	...
Total ...	1,78,178	1,42,063
6. Miscellaneous receipts collected by the Public Works Department	5,468	5,963
Grand Total ...	1,83,646	1,48,026
Expenditure as reported by the Executive Engineer ...	84,262	97,566
Net income ...	99,384	50,460

The expenditure as reported by the Executive Engineer was Rs. 97,566, thus leaving a net income of Rs. 50,460 from the canal.

6. *Cultivation of Special crops*—(*a*) *Cummin seed.*—The Deputy Collector reports that, owing to the absence of rain since October 1897 and want of "chills," the season was unfavourable for cultivation of cummin seed, that there were therefore very few experiments in such cultivation in the Kurnool district, and that in all those cases the yield was very poor. In the Cuddapah district also the cultivation of the seed was carried on on a smaller area than in normal years and the yield was poor.

(*b*) *Dry Season Indigo.*—There was not much cultivation of dry season indigo in Kurnool as the ryots preferred to sow food and fodder crops owing to the prevailing high prices for paddy in consequence of the failure of the rain. In Cuddapah, however, the area cultivated with the crop was larger than in the previous year and the Deputy Collector states, in explanation, that the ryots in that district do not give up the cultivation of this crop even in a bad year, on account mainly of its value as manure.

	Acs.
Fasli 1306	1,706
„ 1307	2,481

(*c*) *Ground-nut.*—In ground nut, 22 experiments were made on an aggregate extent of about 7 acres; all in the Kurnool district. On nearly 4 acres, the crop failed. In the remaining cases in which the experiments succeeded, the Deputy Collector reports that the ryots neglected to make proper harvest and that, therefore, it is not possible to state what the actual outturn was. He remarks that the result of the experiments hitherto made is to show that the crop can grow on sandy loam and soft red soils and not on regar or black and hard red soils, and that as the former classes of soil are found only in very small proportions in the canal villages of Kurnool, the cultivation of the crop is not likely to be extensively resorted to by ryots in that district.

7. The extent of waste land granted under the "block rules" during the half-year ending 30th June 1898 was 108·03 acres. In the previous half-year 383·47 acres were granted, thus making a total of 491·50 acres for the year. The total area granted since the Deputy Collector was appointed is 2,341 acres, of which, however, only 631 acres have been yet brought under cultivation.

8. The lists of fields to be classed as wet or to be charged famine insurance rates at the resettlement were completed for 31 villages in the half-year, raising the total number completed to 152 villages. There were only 19 villages more for which the lists remained to be prepared.

9. The Special Deputy Collector's term of office expires on the 15th March next. Neither the Collector of Kurnool nor the Collector of Cuddapah has reported whether the Special office may be abolished and the canal work restored to the ordinary Divisional-officers. They will now be requested to consult one another and report on the point at a very early date.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department
(with statements A and B in original to be returned).
„ Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool.
„ the Special Deputy Collector.

Order—No. 195, Revenue, dated 21st March 1899.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. A. Ruugasawmy Aiyangar.

75 Copies.