

Public Works (1899) Department.

G.O., No. 490 J

DATED 14th June 99

15/6/99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Velgode Project, directing that the submission of the detailed plans & estimates for the same be expedited and calling on the Lt. Col. to report at an early date when the project is likely to be submitted for the sanction of Govt.

15/6

15/6

Directing that the submission of the detailed plans and estimates for the — be expedited, and calling on the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, to report at an early date when the project is likely to be submitted for the sanction of Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the

Read the following

Proc. of the 157 of Rev. Rev. Sec. L. R. 18428 of 24.10.93
Letter from the S. R. 3 (C. R. 1843. S. R. 12.5.99)

Note by the Chief Eng
for Irrigation

18
20/23/24.1.6.99

+ flag I

In para 13 of

its Proc. No 428, of
24 Oct 193, the Board
of Rev. Rev. Sec. L.
Land Records & Agri.
culture, suggested that
in order to avoid waste
of water all the tanks
which it is possible
to fill from the Kurnool.
Cuddapah Canal
should be regularly
filled as the ryots
were reported to have
manifested a great
preference for the
use of water stored

To
The Secretary to Govt,
Rev. Dept. for
of water in tanks

Issue

9.6.99 W/H

L

in tanks over that derived
from channels taken
off direct from the
canal.

In para 2 of G.O.
no. 136, of 15 Feb/94, ⁺ Flay I
the Supp. Engr. ⁺ Flay I
having been directed
to report on this sug-
gestion, reported, in
his letter, no. 3, 13th, of
13 March/94, that this
preference must be
due to the supply in
tanks being regardless
of expenses + suggested
that in view to increase
the canal revenue the
quantity of water supplied
to tanks should be
measured.

As the Supp. Engr's
report was not to the
point, he was asked.

⁺
Flay B

28

⁺
Flay C

in this office memo no.
5 K.C., of 28 March/94,
to submit a map show-
ing the tanks connected
& capable of being con-
nected with the Canal
with a report on the sub-
ject.

In his letter no. 1843, of
12 May/99, the Supp. Engr.
furnishes the information
asked for, & requests
permission to remove
this office memo above
referred to from his
Unanswered Reference
List on the ground that
there appears to be now
little use in submitting
the report called for in
1894, as several projects
since taken in hand
will add about 20,000
acres permanent irrigation.

under the canal, whereby
the waste of water referred
to by the Board of Rev.
would be much reduced.

It may be noted
that in Mr. deWinton's
note printed in page
6 of P. W. L. 1093 I, &
10 Dec 1907, it was recom-
mended that the tanks
commanded by the canal
should be connected with
it as soon as possible.
The statement forwarded
by the Subg. Engr. shows
that of the tanks not
already connected
with the canal, the bulk
are to be brought
under the Velgode Project.
There remain only two
tanks, one of which is
a private tank with
which it would be better

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

Read the following

not to interfere.

In the circumstances
reported no further
action need be taken
with regard to the
report called for
in 1894, but the Subg.
Engr should expedite
the submission of the
detailed plans &
estimates for the
Velgode Project
called for in this office
memo No. 4 K.C., &
16 April 1908.

No: 490 P. W. L. 14.6.9
Order thereon

The submission
of the detailed plans

It estimates for the Velgode
Project should be
expedited. The Supp^{ty}
Mr. Cook, will report
at an early date when
the project is likely
to be submitted for
the sanction of Govt.

H.H.
7.6.99

[Signature]
1/4/28
H.H.
1.6.99
[Signature]

To
The Chief Engr for I. ✓
Supp^{ty} Mr. ✓
25.5.99
Riv Dept
20/5/99

Public Works (1899) Department.

4901

CURRENT No. 4717

Order

From
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation

No. 1239

Dated 1st June '99
Received
Registered 13-6-99
Enclosures 3 (1st Jan)
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Velgode Project— Note
directing the Superintending
Engineer Mr. Cook to expedite
the submission of the
detailed plans and estimates
for the ———.

[Signature]

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.
15 Ke	28-3-94
R 9 Ke	13-3-94

No.	Date.

No. 1843 I
Superintending Engineer's Office,
3RD CIRCLE.
Bellary May 1899.

FROM

Lieut. Col. W. L. Baddely R.E.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
3RD CIRCLE,
BELLARY.



To

THE Chief Engineer
for Irrigation.
in and as

Sir,

1 statement.
2 Enclosures.
*
To be returned.

Crete & Co. 3 vide
memo of 22.9.99 - with
reference to 28's letter
No 3408 J. of 15.9.99

Not difference
in case of tanks
No 7.8 & 14 to 20

SE letter

This letter for the
SE was written
with reference to
para 2 of 1901.

No 136 J of 15/2/94 be measured, and paid for accordingly; thus
bring in an enormous revenue to the canal.

The SE letter
means that
we have not
understand
the letter

In reference to your No. 578C of 28th
March 1894, I have the honour to submit a map
and statement showing the tanks connected, and
capable of being connected, with the Kurnool-Cuddapah
canal.

2. There are some discrepancies between
the list and the revised list of Imperial and Minor
Irrigation works in the Kurnool District, but at
present it is not necessary to reconcile the two lists.

3. Your memo referred to above was
written in reference to a letter No. 3124 of 12 March
1894 from this Office. I am quite unable to
understand the object with which this last
letter was written. Apparently the idea was to
recommend that all water from the canal should
be measured, and paid for accordingly; thus
bringing in an enormous revenue to the canal.

a

From
The Superintending Engineer,
3rd Circle,
Bellary.

To

The

Dated

Received

189

Enclosures.

No.

Subject.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 24TH OCT. 1893, No. 428.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following letter from C. KOUGH, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Kurnool, 21st April 1891, No. 1762:—

The Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, suggests that the value of canal water supplemented to tanks which may be deficient in supply be credited to the canal for faslis 1298 and 1299 at the rate of one rupee for every 1,440 cubic yards in accordance with an old rule embodied in G.O., Revenue, No. 3359, dated 5th December 1877.

2. The Special Deputy Collector on canal duty supports the Executive Engineer on the ground that in column 4 of return C prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 338, dated 8th July 1889, the words "1,440 cubic yards per rupee" are retained.

3. The practice in the district is to credit the value, not according to the *volume* but according to the *extent* irrigated, in accordance with the second sentence of paragraph 4 of the rules sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, No. 2862, dated 21st September 1883.

4. I am of opinion that the present practice should stand as the old rule of 1,440 cubic yards seems to have been superseded by G.O., Public Works, No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, and Board's Proceedings quoted in last paragraph, the retention in the above return C of the words upon which the Special Deputy Collector relies being apparently a mistake, and even assuming that it has not been superseded, the old rule so far as it is in force is applicable to water taken for indigo vats, as will appear from the correspondence ending with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1968, dated 10th August 1887, the reason for charging by the volume in that case being that "indigo vat requires more water for its working than a crop of paddy."

5. Apart from these considerations, to carry out Mr. Johnston's suggestion would result in crediting to canal more than the whole revenue on the ayacut of tanks which are supplemented with canal water, while such ayacut depends upon the canal only for second crop. This will be seen in the accompanying statements.

6. As, however, the question is not free from doubt, I submit it for the orders of the Board.

7. Copies of the Executive Engineer's letter and enclosure and of the Deputy Collector's letter are herewith submitted for Board's reference.

READ—the following letter from F. D'A. O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Cuddapah, 5th July 1892, Ref. on No. 1473-Ver.:—

I have the honour to request that the following doubts entertained regarding the charge of canal water-rate may be cleared up.

2. There having been no rain last year, the marginally noted tanks in Cuddapah taluk were supplied with canal water.

1. Gudur. 4. Chinna Machupalli. The ayacut lands under them were in
2. Palampalli. 5. Dagganapalli. consequence grown with different crops
3. Patha Cuddapah. and they have to be charged water-rate.

Rule VI framed for levying water-rate on lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah

canal, printed at page 6 of Appendix to Board's Revised Standing Order, regulates the charge under these circumstances. This has been sanctioned in G.O., No. 448 I., dated 6th June 1882, when the irrigation canal was transferred to Government from the Company. The Government Order and the Committee's report referred to therein show that it makes no difference whether a tank is filled by natural supply or by canal water, both of them being Government water, but, as a matter of account, a portion of the revenue derivable under the tank should be credited to the head "Canal" and debited to "Land Revenue," no extra charge being made on the ayacut by reason of the water being canal water. The point now to be considered is how to calculate the amount to be so credited to canal. This can be done with no difficulty in case of ryotwari lands under tanks, for, when a tank is supplied by canal water and crops under the tank are grown by the aid of that water, canal water-rate is charged in village account No. 6 according to the kind of crops raised and credited to canal as if these lands were dry; and in virtue of rule VI quoted above, so much of wet assessment as is equal to canal water-rate charged in No. 6 is shown as remissions in account No. 5. By doing this, the value of canal water is virtually credited to "Canal" and debited to "Land Revenue." Thus there is no difficulty in working rule VI so far as ryotwari lands are concerned, save in a few exceptional cases where the ordinary wet assessment is less than the canal water-rate. In these latter cases, the full water-rate to be charged under the canal rules is levied, but only the ordinary wet assessment which is less than the water-rate and which is all that Government is entitled to is shown in account No. 5 and remitted.

Strictly speaking the latter process is a deviation from the sanctioned rules. Probably the Board and Government when framing rule VI were not aware of the existence of such exceptional cases as these. This deviation does not work any hardship on the ryots, for he pays less than what he would pay on a dry land of the same class and sort irrigated by the canal, however low the land assessment may be. I would suggest that an authoritative ruling may be passed sanctioning the procedure so that it may not be open to objection at any future date.

3. The next question is how to apply this rule with regard to inams irrigated with canal water. Under each of the tanks mentioned above the following classes of inams occur:—

- A. (1) Enfranchised personal inams.
- (2) Enfranchised service inams.
- B. (3) Village artizan inams paying jodi in some cases.
- (4) Dasabandam and religious inams paying jodi in some cases.

4. Inams under class A pay quit rent fixed on the wet assessment and are entitled to free irrigation from tanks for one or two crops according to their registry in the old accounts.

5. Inams under class B pay jodi in a few cases and none in others, but still they are also entitled to free irrigation from tanks.

6. How to calculate the value of water supplied to these inams under rule VI has now to be decided. The regular canal water-rate will certainly far exceed the amount of quit rent or jodi payable, not to speak of religious and other inams enjoyed free of any assessment, and looking to the liberal intentions characterising the recommendations of the Special Committee, I think, as already stated above, that no additional charge was contemplated on all wet lands. Hence the only amount that can be credited to canal from Land Revenue is the amount of quit rent or jodi payable on such inams, except in cases of service and other inams enjoyed free of any assessment. In the latter case I don't know what amount to credit to canal. The Board's orders are requested in the matter.

7. I would however recommend that rule VI, which was only a temporary one passed ten years ago, may be modified. In a season like that of last year when every bit of land on the ayacut would have been waste but for the canal, I think it only fair that inamdars at least should pay for the luxury supplied to them, for owing to the high prices in such a year ryots who do get a crop get enormous profits. It is high time therefore that the rule was abrogated.

8. In the jamabandi of Cuddapah taluk for fasli 1301 doubts were entertained regarding the charge of water-rate on such wet inam lands, and the matter has been postponed pending clear instructions on the subject from the Board. Hence the reference.

READ—letter from the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 2nd March 1893, Dis. No. 828-Ver.

ABSTRACT.—Reporting the names of tanks supplied by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, and how a portion of the assessment was credited to canal on that account.

READ—letter from the Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge, Kurnool, dated 5th April 1893, No. 1258.

ABSTRACT.—Reporting the names of the tanks supplied from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and that irrigation accounts for them have been prepared in form No. 8 and its enclosure, and the value of water supplied has been calculated on the area irrigated and not by volume.

RESOLUTION—dated 24th October 1893, No. 428.

In the foregoing papers the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah raise the question as to how the amount of revenue to be credited to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, on account of water supplied to Government tanks for irrigation, should be determined. The Collector of Cuddapah further enquires how the charge on inams irrigated by tanks thus supplied should be calculated.

2. The rules in force prior to the transfer of the canal to Government classified supplies to tanks under two heads—
G.O., dated 5th December 1877, No. 3359, recorded in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 16772, dated 10th December 1877.

(a) Supplies to tanks the supply and distribution of which was necessarily affected by the canal.

(b) Supplies to tanks not so affected made on requisition of Revenue officers not below the rank of a Tahsildar.

3. In the first case the canal was to get no revenue for water supplied to so much of the area as had been ordinarily cultivated under the tanks within the preceding five years. On additional cultivation, if such extension was within the Canal Company's scheme of irrigation, the difference between the dry and consolidated wet assessment, calculated at rates applicable to the ayacut wet lands of the tanks, was to be credited to the canal, and on lands irrigated beyond this limit the ordinary canal water-rates were to be charged and credited to the canal.

4. As regards supplies falling under the second class (b), the rule was that they should be charged for at one rupee for 1,440 cubic yards, the quantity being measured at the supplying sluice.

5. When the canal was transferred to Government in 1882, the rules were considerably simplified, and on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider the changes necessary in the canal administration, it was decided that, though the value of water supplied to Government works should be credited to the canal, no extra charge should be imposed, during the currency of the existing settlement, on the wet lands thus irrigated. Thus the amount to be credited to the canal has to be deducted from the revenue credited to the tank, and no additional charge is leviable on the ayacut lands for the improved supply afforded other than would be payable for the use of the tank water.

6. This rule of course treated supplies to all Government tanks alike, and abrogated the old distinction between tanks the supply or distribution of which was necessarily affected by the canal, and those which were not so affected, and with the

abolition of this distinction, the differential methods of calculating the amount to be credited to the canal prescribed in the old rules, involving in one case the calculation of the amount on the volume of water supplied at one rupee per 1,440 cubic yards, must be held to have been superseded.

7. But the question as to how the amount to be credited to the canal should be calculated, without exceeding the limit of the present assessments so far as the registered ayacuts of the tanks were concerned, still remained to be decided. Colonel Hasted, the then Chief Engineer, in paragraph 13 of his Note printed in G.O., No. 184 L, Public Works Department, dated 26th February 1883, recommended that a normal revenue should be fixed for each tank based on the figures for a series of years before canal water was supplied, rejecting from the calculations years of extraordinary drought or rainfall, and that all receipts above this standard should be credited to the canal. This lump calculation was not approved by the Director of Revenue Settlement, nor by the Board of Revenue (Board's Proceedings, dated 28th May 1883, No. 1458), and it was suggested that the sanctioned method adopted for other irrigation systems in the Presidency of classifying the revenue under the heads "usual wet," "dry into wet," and "waste brought in," and of crediting the last two items, together with the remissions saved under "usual wet" to the new work, should be followed. So far as the result of the calculation is concerned it is immaterial whether the method recommended by Colonel Hasted, or that proposed by the Director of Revenue Settlement, is adopted, for both give the same result, and the Commissioner is of opinion that Colonel Hasted's proposal to determine the normal revenue of all old irrigation sources fed by the canal and to credit the canal with all excess over this amount is decidedly the best course. In practice neither of the two courses has been followed.

8. In Board's Proceedings, dated 21st September 1883, No. 2862, certain rules for regulating the charges to be levied on lands irrigated by the canal were approved by the Board, and in the case of lands which may take canal water where their own sources of supply are deficient, it was laid down by No. 4 of these rules that so far as the ryot was concerned he should be charged only the ordinary wet assessment, but that the canal should be credited with *water-rate* on the area irrigated, a corresponding amount being deducted from the wet assessment under the tank as remission credited to the canal. This rule, which appears to have been passed in oversight of the procedure recommended in Board's Proceedings, dated 28th May 1883, No. 1458, referred to in the preceding paragraph, is stated by the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah, in their letters read above, to be now followed in their districts.

9. Whether the method recommended by Colonel Hasted, or that recommended by the Board in its Proceedings, dated 28th May 1883, No. 1458, or that approved in Board's Proceedings, dated 21st September 1883, No. 2862, is the correct one to follow, it is clear that the old rule of charging by volume in the case of some tanks was given up. Nevertheless, in one of the statements prescribed in the papers and irrigation under the canal, the marginally noted for showing the revenue and the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, states that the procedure recommended by Colonel Hasted is simpler, while the Deputy Collector apprehends that calculation by volume, unless supplies were restricted to quantities actually applied for, might lead to undue retrenchment of the revenue to be credited to the tanks. The retention, in the statement, of the heading for the calculation of value by volume was a mistake, which will now be rectified.

10. The course prescribed in No. 4 of the rules approved in Board's Proceedings, dated 21st September 1883, and now followed in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah is open to the objection that the *water-rate* on the irrigated area may exceed in some cases the ordinary wet assessment of the lands concerned. In such

cases the Collector of Cuddapah states that the full *water-rate* is nevertheless levied, though in the village account of remissions No. 5, only the ordinary wet assessment is shown as remitted under the tanks. If, however, any collections are made beyond the ordinary wet assessment, the practice is opposed to the orders of Government.

11. The difficulties experienced in adjusting the amount to be credited to the canal arise from the faulty method adopted at present in Cuddapah and Kurnool. The method proposed by Colonel Hasted should be followed in future. It will be necessary under this method to determine, once for all, in the case of tanks which may be commanded by the canal, the normal revenue due to them, this being deduced from the average wet area cultivated, the wet assessment thereof and the average amount of remissions, for a series of years before canal water was supplied to them. This can be easily done by the village karnams, who have in the village analysis registers the fullest information on the subject for a considerable series of years. Their work should be checked by the taluk establishments, and all excess over this normal revenue should be credited to the canal.

12. With the application of the method above referred to, to irrigation through tanks, the difficulties referred to by the Collector of Cuddapah in the case of inams also will disappear.

The inams should be dealt with as such lands irrigated by other systems of irrigation are. Inams registered and recognized as wet in the Inam Settlement cannot now be called upon to pay an additional charge. In the case of inams under *Hissa* tanks, which are repaired and improved by Government in their own interests, it has been decided that no additional charge or contribution can be demanded (*vide* G.O., No. 1537, dated 15th October 1881) and the same principle applies to wet inams irrigated under tanks supplied by the Kurnool canal (*vide* also Board's Proceedings, No. 613, dated 25th September 1891).

13. During the enquiry carried out by Deputy Collector under the orders of the Commissioner as to the possibility of extending irrigation under the Kurnool canal great preference was manifested by the ryots for the use of water stored in a tank over that derived from channels taken direct from the canal. The Board considers that this preference of the ryots should be taken advantage of whenever possible and that all tanks which it is possible to fill from the canal at any reasonable expenditure should be regularly filled from the canal and kept filled regardless of the question whether there is to be any increase of revenue in the first two or three years. The bulk of the canal water at present runs to waste owing to the small demand for it on the part of the ryots, and the loss of some of it in tanks if it should not be utilised there is of little consequence.

14. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 9 above, and the remarks in the other foregoing paragraphs, an amended form C to be substituted for the one prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 2862, dated 21st September 1889, is appended to these Proceedings.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" Collector of Cuddapah.
" " of Kurnool.

APPENDIX.
FORM C.

A BSTRCT statement showing revenue from supplies of canal water to tanks and to indigo vats.

Taluk.	Village.	Area irri- gated.		Receipts exclusive of remissions.										Revenue from supply to indigo vats.				18 Total revenue, columns 14 and 17.	19	Remarks.
		First crop.	Second crop.	Assessment on usual wet lands.	Dry converted into wet and dry crops watered.	Assessment on waste brought under irrigation.	8 Irrigated free of charge.	9 Irrigated and charged.	10 Second crop.	11 Miscellaneous.	12 Total irrigation revenue.	13 Deduct normal revenue due to old sources.	14 Increase of revenue due to the outlay incurred, column 13 minus column 13.	15 Number of vats supplied.	16 Total number of days for which water was supplied taking all the vats to- gether.	17 Revenue at 4 annas per diem (G.O., No. 713, dated 22nd July 1887, recorded in Board's Proceedings, M.S. No. 1968, dated 10th August 1887).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	NO.	DAYS.	RS.	RS.			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1893.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed November 11/93.

Proceedings, 24th October 1893, No. 428.

Passing orders on the question raised by the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah as to how the amount of revenue to be credited to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, on account of water supplied to Government tanks for irrigation, should be determined.

Revenue Department
Proceedings of the Madras Govt

Read the following
B.P. No 428 (R.S. L.R. 1st) of 24-10-93

Order thereon 23-1-94 No 57

The board's instructions in paras
11 and 12 of its proceedings read above are
approved.

2 The suggestion in para 13 of its pro-
ceedings will be considered in P.W.D.

3 The canal registers of supplies to tanks
referred to in para 4 (9) of G.O. No 964
of 7-11-93 are no longer required & need
not be maintained

(True Extract)

(Sd) C. Galton

Secy to Govt

To

The Bd of Rev (Rev Lth. Land Records &)
" Public Works Department (S.)
" Accountant General.

P.W. D.

Order thereon No 136 of 15-2-94

Communicated to the
Superintending Engineer III Circle in
Continuation of G.O. No 1059 of 4-12-93

2 The Superintending Engineer
will report on the suggestion of the
Board of Revenue in para 13 of its pro-
ceedings No 428 of 24-10-93 regarding
the supply of water to tanks from
the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

(Sd) H. V. A.

To

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation
" Superintending Engineer III Circle