M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2989 Press ~~Mis.~~

81.82

Dated 5 - 11 1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 81. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th August 1866, No. 5,886.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th July 1866, No. 163 :—

1. I have the honor, in continuation of my letter, dated 14th instant, No. 146, to submit the information called for in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Order of Government, dated 1st June 1866, No. 1,348.

2. The Statement appended shews the number, position, and area of the gardens at present irrigated from the canal. The majority of them are partially planted with fruit-trees, a portion of the ground being cultivated with the usual garden produce, chillies, onions, &c. The position of the gardens, with reference to the canal, is not, as supposed by the Consulting Engineer and Government, "distant and isolated." In some cases water flows to the gardens through lands cultivated with wet crops, and the greatest distance of any of these gardens from the canal is estimated at about thirty-five chains, whilst some are only five chains off. This ground for claiming a special rate for gardens being disposed of, I have only to add, that I entirely concur with Mr. Minchin's opinion, that this species of cultivation does *not* require anything like the quantity of water necessary for the cultivation of two crops of paddy. I doubt myself whether it requires as much water as one crop of paddy, when it is considered that the latter has to be continuously flooded from sowing till close upon harvest time, a mode of treatment which would be destructive of crops like onions, raggy, &c., which are only watered morning and evening, four days in the week.

3. It must be remembered also, that the canal water is only available for irrigation for six or seven months in the year, and for the remainder of the time these gardens have to be watered from wells with which each is provided. The owners, therefore, cannot dispense with their cattle which, if the supply from the canal was perennial, they would do, and being saved this expense, might be able to pay a high rate for irrigation. As the gardens are supplied with good wells, and as the owners are obliged to maintain their bullocks all through the year, I think it more than probable that the imposition of a special rate might lead them to dispense with the canal water altogether.

4. I trust it will not be considered out of place, if I venture to say a few words here, regarding the enhanced rate of Rupees 6, which it is proposed to impose on ordinary irrigation. I cannot but regard it as a most impolitic step on the part of the Company at present. The fact is, as I had occasion to point out to the Chief Engineer, the other day, when he proposed that the subsidiary channels should

be constructed by the Ryots themselves, instead of the Company delivering the water on the land to be irrigated, that in a District like Kurnool where wet cultivation is the exception to the general rule, the people do not set the same value on water, as the inhabitants of a rice-growing District would. Having had no experience of it, the system of cultivation under artificial irrigation is not understood by the majority, and even if they did understand it, with prices ranging as they do at present, it is a question whether it would be, as a general rule, remunerative to the Ryot to convert his cholum fields into rice fields. Cholum is now selling in the District at $6\frac{3}{4}$ measures the Rupee, and rice at $6\frac{1}{2}$, setting aside the cost of irrigation, the expenses of cultivating land with paddy are double, if not treble, the amount of cultivating dry grains, and the Ryot argues, "why should I incur "this heavy outlay when there is scarcely any difference between the market "prices of rice and cholum." An acre planted with rice may yield more than an acre planted with cholum; but it is a question whether this difference will make up the enhanced cost of cultivating the former, whilst, at the same time, it must be remembered that cholum is the food of nine-tenths of the people, that there is always a steady local demand for it, and that the stalks are far more nutritious as fodder for cattle than rice straw.

5. It is obviously the interest of the Company to get as much land as possible under irrigation. Up to the present time not one-third of the land irrigable from the canal has been brought under wet cultivation. This being the case when the price of water was comparatively low, are they likely to attain their object by enhancing their rates in the third year of these operations. I think not, and if the increased rate of six Rupees is imposed this Fusly on people who applied for the water under the impression they were to get it for four Rupees, it will be paid grumblingly, and applications for the future will be few and far between. I may be mistaken in my views, but from the circumstantial evidence before me, and from the information furnished to me by those who are well qualified to judge, this is the opinion at which I have arrived.

Garden cultivation under the influence of the Canal of the Irrigation and Canal Company.

Taluk.	Village.	Ordinary Bagayet lands.						Tope Gardens.						Remarks.
		Distance between the canal and the garden.	Number of gardens.	Area.	Assessment.	Water-rate.	Total of columns 12 and 13.	Distance between the canal and the garden.	Number of gardens.	Area.	Assessment.	Water-rate.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	
		9	10	11	12	13	14	3	4	5	6	7	8	15
		Chains. 12		A. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Chains.		A. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ramallacota.	Gopalsingavaram.		1	...	2 1 8	1 1 0	3 2 8	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
	Nidjoor ...		...	...	.....	.....	.....	30	1	2 51	.....	.....	.....	
	Munagalpaud ...	9	1	0 83	0 14 2	3 8 0	4 6 2	10	1	2 94	5 14 0	11 11 0	17 9 0	
	Do. ...	8	1	0 67	0 10 10	2 11 0	3 5 10	10	1	6 60	12 3 0	26 7 0	38 10 0	
	Do. ...	8	1	6 83	8 9 0	27 5 0	35 14 0	10	1	12 46	.....	62 5 0	62 5 0	
	Do. ...	10	1	4 48	2 3 0	17 15 0	20 2 0	5	1	21 22	14 0 0	53 2 0	67 2 0	
	Do. ...	10	1	3 41	6 13 0	13 10 0	20 7 0	5	1	1 46	0 12 0	5 13 0	6 9 0	
	Total ...	6	1	2 0	12 13 4	8 0 0	20 13 4	...	5	44 68	32 13 0	159 6 0	192 3 0	
	Mamedyalpaud ...	6	1	2 37	2 15 0	9 8 0	12 7 0	15	1	11 80	10 8 0	47 3 0	57 11 0	
	Kalloor ...	10	1	5 54	.....	22 3 0	22 3 0	40	1	2 44	3 1 0	9 12 0	12 13 0	
	Do. ...	10	1	14 62	.....	58 8 0	58 8 0	30	1	2 0	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	
	Do. ...							30	1	11 0	.....	44 0 0	44 0 0	
	Do. ...							...	1	1 12	.....	4 6 0	4 8 0	
	Do. ...							...	1	13 83	.....	13 14 0	13 14 0	
	Do. ...							...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
	Do. ...							...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
	Do. ...							...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
	Do. ...							...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	

Garden cultivation under the influence of the Canal, &c.—*(Concluded.)*

Taluk.	Village.	Ordinary Bagayet lands.						Tope Gardens.						Remarks.
		Distance between the canal and the garden.	Number of gardens.	Area.	Assessment.	Water-rate.	Total of columns 12 and 13.	Distance between the canal and the garden.	Number of gardens.	Area.	Assessment.	Water-rate.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	
1	2	3	4				14	9	10		6	7	8	15
		Chains.		A. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Chains.		A. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Hamallacota.—*(Concluded.)*	Kallocr ...	.....	...	...	.....	13 3 0	13 3 0	11	1	3 29	3 1 0	2 0 0	5 1 0	* The gardens in *Kurnool* are irrigated from the channels constructed by the Municipality, but pay ordinary irrigation rate to the Company for the present. The distances shewn in columns 3 and 9 are from the Municipal channels, and not from the canal.
	Do. ...	.....	...	...	.....	15 8 0	15 8 0	12	1	3 87	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	5	30 39	34 14 4	191 15 0	226 13 4	.....	11	47 96	3 1 0	1 6 0	4 7 0	
	Kurnool... ...	* 1½	1	0 35	0 15 0	1 13 0	2 12 0	5	*1	0 46	0 11 6	1 6 0	2 1 6	
	Do.	.....	...	...	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	2	1	0 26	.....	.....	.....	
	Do.	.....	...	...	.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	2	1	0 10	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	1	0 35	0 15 0	3 3 0	4 2 0	.....	3	0 82	0 11 6	1 6 0	2 1 6	
	Grand Total ...	.....	13	89 74	37 15 0	196 3 0	234 2 0	.....	15	49 83	37 15 0	1 6 2 0	345 3 6	
	Add Garden ordinary Bagayet...	.....	15	49 83	37 15 0	196 3 0	234 2 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
	Grand Total ...	.....	28	139 56	85 0 6	494 5 0	579 5 6	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
Acting Collector.

1. Submitted for the consideration of Government, with reference to paragraph 21 of Government Order, dated 1st June 1866, No. 1,348, Revenue Department.

2. Mr. Sullivan brings forward one fact which escaped the Board when passing their Proceedings, dated 16th May 1866, No. 3,415, disposed of in the above Government Order, viz., that under the restriction placed on the Company by the Order in the Public Works Department requiring the Company to close the head sluices to their canals after December, for the maintenance of the requisite supply for the Kistna delta works, the Company can, in fact, only supply water for some six or seven months in each year, and that consequently the argument on which the rate for sugar-cane is fixed, at double that for a single rice crop, viz., that the cane requires water throughout the year, is seriously weakened, inasmuch as the supply cannot be afforded for that period. The Board are of opinion that on this point the Government Order needs to be re-considered.

3. The Board deem Mr. Sullivan's further remarks as to the doubtful policy of the proposed enhancement of the rates, at least for the present, as deserving of consideration; but leave it for Government to decide whether they shall be referred to the Agent of the Company and the Consulting Engineer for their remarks before the enhancement be notified.

4. In this case it may be deemed advisable to direct the Acting Collector by Telegraph to suspend action on Government Order, dated 9th August 1866, No. 2,014, authorizing the Acting Collector to notify the enhanced rates in the District Gazette.

No. 82. Order thereon, 5th November 1866, No. 2,989.

Miscellaneous.

1. In their Order of the 1st June last, Government called for information regarding certain garden lands in Kurnool, for watering which the Irrigation Company's Officers and the Consulting Engineer wished to charge a special and heavy rate. This proposal appeared to be founded on the supposition that these "gardens" were isolated, and at such a distance from the Company's Canal, that the supply of water would be more expensive than that of ordinary wet cultivation.

2. Mr. Sullivan shews that this is a mistaken idea. The gardens are not at a distance from the Canal, and he doubts whether they will require more water than the same extent of paddy cultivation. It seems also that there are only twenty-eight "gardens" altogether, comprising an aggregate area of 140 acres.

3. Under these circumstances, Government cannot assent to any exceptional water-rate being levied on these "gardens."

4. The Board notice a circumstance mentioned by Mr. Sullivan, viz., that the Irrigation Company are not in a position to supply water for the whole year, and recommend re-consideration of the Order of Government fixing the rate for sugar-cane at 12 Rupees, or twice that for rice.

5. The Order, however, necessarily pre-supposed full irrigation for the crop. If the Company do not fulfil this condition, they cannot claim the double rate for sugar-cane any more than they can claim the single rate for rice, if they do not supply sufficient water to bring the crop to maturity.

6. Lastly, Mr. Sullivan deprecates the recent enhancement of the water-rate from 4 to 6 Rupees per acre, and the Board consider his remarks deserving of consideration. Mr. Sullivan doubts whether on such terms the cultivation of rice will be as profitable as that of cholum, both grains selling now at nearly the same prices. It does not, however, by any means follow, that because at this moment a measure of rice fetches no more than a measure of cholum, *therefore* an acre of land under rice cannot afford to pay 6 Rupees for its irrigation, or, charged with that tax, does not yield a larger return than an acre of cholum. The ryots are not obliged to take the water at all, nor, if they take it, are they obliged to grow rice only by its means.

7. The Government see no reason to modify their Order at present.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
the Public Works Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

1st June 1866 R/20-12.

June 1866. Department.
Pro of Govt for Nov.

No. 2717

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 20th August 1866.

Read 22
Rund 22

No. 5,886.

Col. 2989-5 November 7

Submitting with remarks letter from Collector of Kurnool furnishing information called for in regard to gardens irrigated by Irrigation and Canal Company's works.

Rejected as Belonging to the Public Works Department
Exd. T. Cartledge.

No 81

Cor-12 Oct/66

No. 2989.

Note. 5th June/68

In their order of the 1st June last I called for information of certain fordeen lands in Kincardt. for watering which the Irrigation Co. officers & the Commissioner Exp. his best & charge a special & heavy rate. This has lately appeared to be founded on the supposition that these "fordeen" were situated at such a distance from the Co. Canal that the supply of

Capt Mullens prs. fixed 15 Rs for the whole & 8 R for the half year per acre.
But Hunslow agreed with the provisio that if the ordinary rate were exceeded from 4 to 6 Rs then these fordeens should 15 to 22½ Rs!

water would be more
expensive than that
of ordinary wet Cul
tivation.

Mr. Sullivan's Chief
that there is a mis-
taken idea. The fields
are not at a distance
from the Canal & the
Soil & the other things
quite require more water
than the same Extent
of land by cultivation.
It seems also that
there are only 28" fur-
dees" all of the
Cultivating area of
Irrigable area of 140 Acres
Under these cir-
cumstances (Govt.
clude) for (Cane) the
assent of any Ex-
ceptional water Rate

No.

levy levied on these
"fardees".

The Bd. notices
a circumstance men
tioned by Mr Sullivan
viz that the Irr: Co
are not in a position to
supply water for the
whole year & recom-
mend reconsideration
of the order of fixing
the rate for Sugar Cane
at 12 Rs or twice that
for rice.

The order however
necessarily precluded
fixed for all irrigation
for the Crop - If the
Co. do not fulfil the
conditions they can-
not claim the Double
Rate for Sugar Cane
any more than they
can claim the high

rate for rice, if they do not supply sufficient water during the crop & maturity.

Lastly Mr Sullivan deprecates the recent enhancement of the water rate from 4 to 6 Rs per acre - & the Bd consider his views as to deferring consideration -

Mr Nicholson & Smith & the other members of the Board will be as pleased as that of Chittoor & the grains selling now at nearly the same prices. It does not however by any means follow that because at this moment a measure of Rice fetches

we propose to omit this paragraph from the Comptr Genl Govt.

The first two sentences at present read [illegible] are for the Board to take [illegible]

or is the point - If they do not think it worth while to expend Rs 6 by way of water rate & consider them but a small charge - but upon the other hand -

the nine Rs an measure of Chittoor therefore are more of land under Rice cannot afford to pay 6 Rs for its irrigation - or, charges be the that case a dear rate yield a larger return than an acre of Chittoor

The Board will be glad to take the water at all - if they do they will object to pay Rice only by the meant.

The settlement did they carefully investigated the yield of the land under the influence of the Pd Canal - &

These estimates were generally approved by the local officers where they are

Soils		Produce in Jonna M. measures	Produce in Paddy M. Measures
Regada	Superior	360	1000
	Ordinary	280	800
	Inferior	200	600
	Very Inf.	120	400
Masab	Superior	280	1100
	Ordinary	200	900
	Inferior	120	600
Sandy Dr.	Superior	200	800
	Ordinary	120	600
	Inferior	80.	400.

This will shew that even allowing for pasture & fences & tillage - a tree crop is the most remunerative - and it must not be for-

gotten that it is also the surest - a matter of vital consequence in a district where cultivators of little capital - & facing Wet Sullies and prices - the highest Gadday assessment (9½ Rupees per acre) is equivalent to 125 measures - [illegible] Jonna - the best land in the fine long table the Contractor charge for water & land will be only 7½ Rs - or less than 100 measures of Paddy ..... the Dry at 1000 leaving measures - equivalent to Rs. 77½ Rs clear for cultivator & profit - I do not therefore see that the Govt have much

regulation for their alarm.
The best practical
test however is the
relative coherence of
both cultivators - how
long would G.R. main-
tain the pair of bul-
locks & drivers that
must be kept for
the well - or if it be
worked by a bullock
the 2 men at least
required? & say
in thirty of the ex-
pense of the well -
the bucket &c -
The Commissioners de-
termined on trying
the hydraulic rate at
once - it seems clear
that it is not Expe-
ditant - and as to
policy We Sullivans
plan would be luring
the people to future ruin
by a present low price -
I do not think there
is that fact should re-
gulate their orders I do

I saw Head of Secretariat
recalled - referred to records by the
order on the ground taken in
the Council
13-10-66 WDL
JPS

Reported to England
D/11th Dec. No. 55 of 1866
Mis:

15 d[illegible]

Revenue 1866 Dep[t]
Pro of Govt for Nov.

No: 2989

Pro of the Madras
Government
D/ 5 November/66

Spent of Govern:
ment withheld to the water
rate proposed to be levied
by the Irrigation Company
on garden lands in
Kurnool

No: 81-82