M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-6-34

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	1470	Press Mis.
603-606 Dated	27—5—1868.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 27th May 1868.

No. 603. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th May 1868:—

Read Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 22nd July 1867, No. 1,665, requesting the Board to submit a Memorandum, furnishing certain information required by the Government of Ceylon, regarding the assessment of land tax and water-rate on irrigated land, &c.

Resolved that the Memorandum called for in the foregoing order be submitted to Government for transmission to the Government of Ceylon.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The ancient assessment on irrigated land in the Madras Presidency was in all cases a consolidated payment, which represented, in one sum, the assessment of the land and the charge for its irrigation.

2. The incidence of this assessment varies according to the nature of the soil *and the character and influence of the irrigation*, and ranges from 2 Rupees an acre to 8 and 9 Rupees.

3. The system of a consolidated tax is considered the most appropriate for lands irrigated under the vast number of small reservoirs or tanks scattered over the country, and which are maintained in an efficient state, at the public cost, with the proviso that repairs costing less than 20 Rupees shall be executed by the ryots at their own charge.

4. But since extensive systems of river and channel irrigation, commanding large tracts of country, have been undertaken both by the Government and by private Companies, a water-rate, distinct from the land-tax, is levied as the most convenient form of realizing the return on the money expended in constructing the extensive and costly works necessary to ensure and distribute the water-supply.

5. In the Deltas of the Godavery and Kistna rivers, the Madras Government levy a water-rate of 4 Rupees per acre on lands which pay a separate land-tax, varying according to their classification. In Kurnool the Irrigation Company charge 6 Rupees per acre for the water supplied for rice crops, the land-tax being still the revenue of Government. The rules under which the Government and the Company respectively levy these rates, as well as Act VII of 1865 (Madras), which has direct reference to the subject, are enclosed for reference. No demand is made by the State for an increased rate of assessment when irrigation is provided by ryots at their own cost, as in the case of wells, or where streams otherwise not utilized are diverted and availed of; but, in the latter case, the Government reserve to themselves their seigneurial right to deal with such streams hereafter, should it be thought desirable. Ryots repairing, at their own cost, tanks abandoned by the Government Engineers as profitless, are allowed to cultivate lands commanded by such tanks, without water charge, and they are at liberty to turn the water to account as they please.

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th May 1868.

No. 604.

No. 1,470.

To

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, COLOMBO.

SIR,

Miscellaneous.

Proceedings Board of Revenue, dated 15th May 1868, with enclosures.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter dated 29th June 1867, No. 23, I am directed to forward the accompanying Memorandum (with its enclosures) from the Madras Board of Revenue, containing the information required by the Government of Ceylon respecting the assessment of land tax and water-rate on irrigated land in this Presidency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Revenue & Land
Despatches 28

B

27th May/68

No. 1479

To

The Colonial Secretary
Colombo.

Sir,

With reference to
para 2 of your letter
dated 29th June 1867 No 23,
I am directed to for-
ward the accompanying
Memorandum (with its
enclosures) from the
Madras Board of Reve-
containing the infor-
mation required by the
Govt of Ceylon respecting
the assessment of
land tax and water-
rate on irrigated land
in this Presidency.

I have &c

No. 18 of Rec 15th May/68
with enclosures.

Revenue 68 (C)
Bro of Court of Requests

No 1470.

To The Colonial Secretary
at Colombo

Dated 27th May 1868

6 No 437½ 25
20/5/167

No 1604.

Reg. 603-604 1868

E.A. 1470 27-5-68

E.

~~1419/80/RH/~~

~~20/3/91 RH~~

3341/91

~~666/RH/90~~

3264/91

Read by Mr. 1645.

Tellore
Collectors Office
26th November 1867.

From

J. A. le Poixell Esquire
Acting Collector of Tellore

To

W. Huddleston Esquire
Secretary to Government of Revenue Department
For 6 Sanad George

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to Government Order dated 11th September 1867, No. 2140, and Government Order dated 7th October 1867, No. 2348.-

2. The Pennair Anicut is constructed with a sluice on both sides and affords no obstacle whatever to fish ascending from the sea when the river is in flood. Many fish thus ascend the river about 20 miles, & are caught in the pools of the river when the water subsides. The Pennair is not a river which flows continually all the year round. On an average the water rises to the crest of the Anicut Canal 61 days in the year. For the greater part of the year the bed is quite or nearly dry.

2. The Salala fish to which Government allude is apparently the Pollakin, Pollam, or Illam of the Teluguns. This fish ascends the river Pennair & are captured as I have described, but the capture & sale of this fish does not form a branch of trade of any importance - nor do they seem to be taken in any numbers - The fishermen are unanimous of what is the spawning season, & do not seem to make any particular use of the roe.

The fish can only ascend the river when it is in fresh. At other times there is not sufficient water for them, it is not that they are restricted by the Revenue.

3. I doubt if the fishing in the river is worth much attention, & would advise

to forbid fishing during the spawning season.

The fishermen in a few of the different spawning places in the river, from such information as the fishermen give -

Sea fish

1 Roya - 2 Suramina - 3 Roya - 4 Pandumina

5 Pullakar or Pullam 6 Kannanguler - 7 Kannia

River fish

1 Korramina - 2 Valaga - 3 Tamboji - 4 Kaluga -

5 Irutangi - 6 Ratibommadavi - 7 Bommadagi -

8. Kuntamuktu - 9 Illaka - 10 Narazalli - 11

Nallazalli - 12 Kharzalli - 13 Kottagudicha - 14

Valikatalla - 15 Chittrapallam - 16 Pulliritu -

17 Kalliritu - 18 Kattigundam - 19 Roya - 20 Kanan-

-gulu - 21 Illapa - 22 Pedicha - 23 Pakakan-

24 Polichatta - 25 Akrapatta - 26 Nidukodupa

27 Koraparatta - 28 Irukadontu - 29 Itrakaranu -

30. Ponka Ditrakaranu 31 Kanuga - 32 Gende -

5. When in the Vizagapatam District I made a collection for the Madras Museum of the different salt and fresh water fishes, attaching the Telugu names to each, so that if I were misled there names could probably be identified by the

1

Captain Taylor Comdg the Government Gunboat Pluvier

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer Negapatam Dist. with reference to the Pennair Anicut

I have &c &c

Sd/-

Govt Place Chief Engr

Sd/- [illegible]

Rec'd 11th Sept 67 No 194
Acctt — 138 139.

Reported to England
D/ 14th July No 39 of 1868 Mad

1468
275

Rec'd 596

Copy of Letters May 08 R 284

1868
Revenue Department
Nos of Cogt Consultn May
Vol 3251.

From The Ag. Collector of Nellore

To The Secretary to Government Fort St. George.

Dated 26th Nov. 1867.
Desp. 27th
Received 29th
No. 1545.

Enclosure One

Giving certain information regarding the fisheries at the Pennair Anicut Nellore with reference to Govt. Proceedings No. 2140 of 11th Sept. & No. 2348 of 7th October 1867.

Sd/- No. 1468. 27 May