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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REV DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	152	Press
~~B.P. No.~~		~~Mis.~~
Dated	26. 10.	1873 196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

N^o 469 Karnool Collector's Office
20th June 1871.

From J. A. N. Chase Esq.
Collector of Karnool

To
The Chief Engineer
Madras Irrigation & Canal Co.
Karnool.

Sir
I have the honor to state in
reply to your letter of the 2nd Instant
N^o 11, that I do not think it necessary
to provide any general rule regarding
the rate to be charged for supplying water
to Tanks.

2. Except in seasons of Extraor-
dinary drought when special measures
of state relief might become necessary,
it will seldom be the interest of Govt.
to apply for the Company's water to fill
in Government Tanks; for the ryots
cultivating lands under them are not
bound to accept the water except at
Rs 4, an acre and the Government therefore
will be far from being gainers by buying
it of the Company for Rs 6, an acre.

3. Even when the ryots may
assent to pay Rs 6, an acre, Government
will still be losers, for the Tanks have

all

all their own supply, and it will then
be a difficult matter to determine how
much water was supplied by the Company
and how much by the tanks, natural source
and thus it would be necessary to ascertain
the share of Government and the Company
in the Revenue Collected.

There is no doubt that as
far as the Company's revenue is concerned
the method proposed at the conclusion of
your letter, of charging by Volume would
afford a remedy for the difficulty I speak of,
but then I fear that the village officers
cannot understand this measurement
and it will therefore be particularly difficult
to work a rule of the kind.

5. It may also happen that tanks
may receive water from their own reser-
voirs after the Company's water is applied
for and obtained and then the fresh
water received will be unprofitable
to Government.

6. On the whole I am of
opinion that it will seldom be
necessary for the Government to ob-
tain water from the Company for their
tanks and that when such a con-
tingency arises, the charge by Volume
you propose would in practice be

difficult to adopt, and that then
it might be well to adhere to the
existing rate of Rs. 6, an acre.

I have &c
(Signed) J. Chase
Collector.
(True Copy)
(Signed) J. Chase
Collector.

Camp M.B.

h. 192

To

The Collector of Cuddapah.

Li

I have the honor to forward copy
N. 422.30th of a letter from the Agents & Managers
Enc. one Dr. J. & C. Co, stating that it has been
reported to him that a notice has been
issued by the Deputy Collector of Cuscuta
to the effect that Ryots whose lands
are now dependent upon Govt tanks
and who, owing to the failure of
local rains, are unable to obtain
a supply from the tanks, and are
desirous of availing themselves of the
Canal water, will have to pay the
Government tax as well as the water
cess to the Canal Company, and that,
in consequence, many of the Ryots
have allowed their fields to remain
uncultivated.

I observe that no notice, to the effect mentioned by the Agent, has been published in the Local Gazette -

Will you be good enough to inform me whether such a notice has been issued, and to favor me with your views on the point raised.

When the Canal is in thorough working order, and there is no doubt of its affording a permanent and constant supply to lands now dependent upon tanks which receive a precarious supply from local drainage, it appears to me it would be well for Govt. to remit the amount of the water cess and to allow it to be paid to the Canal Company who would supply the water, and that the beds of the tanks should be brought under cultivation. This would probably more than cover the loss sustained owing to remission of the amount to be paid to the Company.

Pending the thorough completion of the Canal and a practical assurance that the Canal will, at all times and seasons, be able to afford a full supply to the lands of the Cuddapah District, tanks cannot of course be abandoned, but it appears to me that it would be advisable that the

Ryots should be permitted to obtain such water as they may require from the Canal from time to time, paying a specific sum to be agreed upon hereafter for each flooding to the Canal Company, and that that sum should be remitted by Govt. The Govt. would then obtain some return from the lands in an unfavorable season instead of losing the whole of the Govt. tax and the Ryots would lose nothing.

Some regulations would have to be introduced relative to these floodings, the charges for which should not exceed Rs 6 in all, that sum being the rate now charged for water required to bring a rice crop to maturity on an acre of land. I am not aware what margin of profit would be left to Govt. were Rs 6 per acre remitted for land supplied by the Canal. This however would represent a maximum charge.

In favoring me with your views on the subject, will you be good enough to inform me what area, approximately is now dependent upon tanks and which is commanded by the Canal, and what

would be the probable area of the tanks which might be eventually abandoned, and the probable return from the cultivation of their beds either as Puzjak or Munjak - In some cases it might be necessary not to abandon the tanks altogether, but to preserve a portion of them for the storage of water during the dry season for drinking purposes and for cattle.

3/11/71

Copy of letter from the AG.
[unintelligible] for [unintelligible] 17 June
1903 & sent to the AG on 17 June
1903 & sent to the AG on 17 June 1903.

AG & C. AG & C. AG & C.
1852 AG & C.

Comp. [unintelligible]



N^o 193

Collector of Karnool.

Sir,

In forwarding copies of the letters noted in the margin I have the honor to request the favor of your

From Agent M. I. & C. Co.
N^o 422 dated 30 Oct.
To Col. of Cuddapah
N^o 192 dated 3rd Nov.
Encl: 2.

opinion on the question raised therein and that you will be good enough to furnish me with the information

called for in the last para of the letter to the Collector of Cuddapah relative to tanks in the Karnool District which may now receive a precarious supply from local rains and the lands which may be under the influence of the Canal.

Comp. [unintelligible]

No. 313. Read the following from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Kurnool, 30th May 1872, No. 492:—

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter, No. 193, dated 3rd November 1871, desiring my opinion regarding the proposition of water-rate to be charged when lands dependent upon Government source of supply are irrigated from the Company's Canal.

2. The question was mooted by Mr. Latham in 1871. He proposed charging by the volume; but I objected to it on the ground that the measure was unintelligible to the ryots and difficult work in practice. Copy of my reply dated 20th June 1871, No. 469, is herewith forwarded for your information.

3. The flooding charge recommended in paragraph 4 of your letter seems also open to objection, because it is disproportionately high compared with the full water-rate chargeable either on a first crop or a second.

4. The simplest plan appears to be for the Company to charge by the month, taking six months as the maximum period of a wet crop, and 6 Rupees as the water-rate per acre. Government, on the other hand, will limit its demand to the quantity of water it supplied and remit the remainder, so that the combined charges payable to the Company and Government may not exceed, at the outside, Rupees 6, the rate now levied under the canal.

5. In the case of Inams, however, which have been charged with a quit-rent calculated on the wet assessment, I do not see how any remission can be granted, as it has never been the practice hitherto to exempt payment of quit-rent even when the Inams had to be left waste, or the crops on them abandoned, from deficient supply of water. The only course therefore left is to impose the extra charge, in addition to the usual quit-rent paid to Government.

6. In this district there are some inferior kinds of paddy grown, which do not require irrigation for more than four or five months in the year; and I understand it is the intention of the Company's Officers to restrict the charge of 6 Rupees to a period of four months, and thus make 1½ Rupees as the charge for the month, and add this sum for every extra month that water is taken. This I consider to be incorrect in principle and opposed to all our Revenue systems under which six months is taken as the maximum period of a wet crop paddy.

7. Now as regards determining the quantity of water supplied in each case, this can be done without difficulty from the accounts kept by the curnam and from local inquiry. The Nirkatte, or water distributor, and the cultivating ryots easily understand how many 'days' water a tank has received, and the information is duly recorded in the accounts kept for the purpose. This can, with advantage, be checked by inquiry as to the date of sowing, the age and condition of the crops at the time canal water was applied for, the date of harvest, and so forth, and a tolerably correct estimate formed of the amount of supply received in each case, which would answer all practical purposes. If, however, greater accuracy were required, a careful survey may be made, once for all, of all the tanks commanded by the canal, and their capacities determined with reference to the

Order of 26 October 1872
No. 152. H. W.

Copy of letter from the Asst.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation & Joint
Secretary to Government, dated 30th May 1872, No. 492.
D. 3. 2. 1872. H. W.

average area irrigable under them depths at which each month's supply may be marked can then be ascertained and denoted on a wooden plank, which might be fixed near the west sluice to serve as a guide in apportioning the supply between the Government and the Company.

8. Adverting to paragraph 6 of our letter, I beg to submit a statement showing the names and ayacut of the tanks situated under the influence of the Company's Canal. They are thirteen in number, namely, ten in Nundial, two in Nandikotkur, and one in Sirwell, irrigating an aggregate area of acres 2,122.54. With the exception of the large and small tanks in Nundial and the tank at Tranala, the remaining (ten) tanks are dependent for their supply upon local drainage, which is often precarious. But I do not consider it necessary or expedient on that ground to abandon them to the Company in perpetuity. This would involve a needless sacrifice of revenue, which cannot be made good by any amount of cultivation in the beds, and I am not sure whether the ryots themselves would acquiesce in an arrangement which would lead to a permanent addition of 50 per cent. to the existing water-rate. I doubt too whether the measure can fairly be carried into effect, in the face of the pledge given to them, that the existing assessment will not be altered for a term of thirty years, from the date of introduction of the new settlement.

9. I wish to notice one other point which arose during the recent settlement of water-rate with the Irrigation Company. It is the case of natural streams whose supply has been improved by the surplus water flowing into it from the Company's Canal. In many instances this excess water is never intended to be utilized, but is allowed to run waste; and the question arises whether the Company is entitled to any and what share of the water-rate imposed on lands cultivated under the stream, either by flow or by lift. It must often be difficult, if not impossible, to determine to what extent the natural supply in the stream is benefited by the excess water from the canal; but I think it may be laid down as a general rule that all new cultivation made since the canal came into existence may be charged to the Company, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the increased cultivation was due to causes other than increased supply from the canal, such, for instance, as the stimulus given to a general extension of wet cultivation by the influence of the canal. The above rule should apply only to petty nallahs and streams, and not to such sources of supply as are perennial, to which the Company cannot have any right whatever, however much may be the amount of water let into them to suit their own convenience.

Statement showing the present Wet Cultivation under Tanks receiving precarious supply from local rains and the Lands which are under the influence of the Madras Irrigation and Company's Canal and the Approximate Return from the cultivation of the Tanks, Kurnool District, as per letter from Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, No. 193, dated 3rd November 1871.

WET CULTIVATION.																																				
Taluk.	Village.	No.	Name of the Tank.	GOVERNMENT.				INAM.				TOTAL.																								
				Extent.	Assessment inclusive of water-rate on 1st crop.	Water-rate on 2nd crop.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment inclusive of water-rate on 1st crop.	Water-rate on 2nd crop.	Total.	Quit-rent.	Extent.	Assessment inclusive of water-rate on 1st crop.																						
															Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15																						
Nandikotkur.	Nandial and Billalapuram.	1	Obinna Chervu ...	623	68	1,036	15	52,317	6	5	6,354	5	10	367	57	3,798	11	9,147	4	0	5,238	15	9,183	15	11	390	25	7,225	11	2						
				2	Pedda Chervu ...																															
		Santa Jatur ...	3	Chendanam Chervu	88	46	469	8	0	...	469	8	0	59	92	307	0	0	...	307	0	0	136	1	6	143	38	776	8	0						
					Bendlatankur ...	4	Chinna Chervu ...	86	18	487	14	0	...	487	14	0	61	83	257	0	0	...	357	0	0	98	5	0	148	1	844	14	0			
								5	Nagala Chervu ...	59	21	328	12	7	...	328	12	7	60	66	326	15	4	...	336	15	4	105	0	0	119	87	665	11	11	
	Nandikotkur.	Pedda Devulapuram	6	Chinna Chervu ...	57	51	313	3	0	...	313	3	0	68	55	372	8	0	...	372	8	0	104	0	0	125	6	635	11	0						
					7	Nagema Chervu ...	116	48	707	2	0	389	3	1	1,096	5	1	104	31	595	6	0	315	11	3	911	1	3	450	0	0	220	79	1,302	8	0
							8	Ura Chervu ...	70	59	395	14	0	...	295	14	0	85	48	493	0	3	...	498	0	3	160	4	0	156	7	893	13	3		
									9	Sattagopu Iyengar Chervu.	35	47	208	4	0	...	208	4	0	36	10	201	3	0	...	201	3	0	61	11	0	71	57	409	7	0
											10	Obinna Chervu ...	1,136	58	6,947	9	0	2,706	9	6	9,654	2	6	844	42	8,456	12	4	1,785	15	8,242	11	72,939	5	5	1,981
Nandikotkur.	Nagur	11	Nalla Chervu ...	75	72	555	1	10	...	555	1	10	37	50	230	13	8	...	230	13	8	...	...	113	22	775	15	6								
				12	Ura Chervu ...																															
Sirwell.	Pedda Chintakunta	13		19	39	123	0	0	...	123	0	0	8	93	53	6	0	...	53	6	0	24	11	0	28	32	176	6	0							
				Grand Total...	1,281	69	7,625	10	10	2,706	9	6	10,322	4	4	890	85	6,731	0	0	1,785	15	38,516	15	32,954	0	5	2,122	54	14,356	10	19				

KUBNOOL,
30th May 1872.

From the Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th October 1871, No. 422.

No. 314.

ORDER THEREON, 18th October 1872, No. 2,452.

IRRIGATION, No. 20.

No. 314. ORDER THEREON, 18th October 1901.

IRRIGATION, No. 20.

FROM the above letter it appears that, owing to the failure of local rain, some of the tanks in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts require water, that the tanks can be supplied by the canal, and that the ryots have applied to the Canal Officers to afford the supply required.

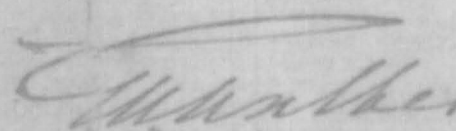
2. The Agent states that he at once, it being left to Government for the water by the ryots. The Government approve of the Agent's proceedings and will be prepared to sanction an arrangement which the Collectors may make relative to the amount to be paid for the water. This amount will have to be estimated relative to the area of land the crops on which are saved by the timely supply afforded by the canal and will practically be paid by Government, as no demand can be made on the ryots in excess of the amount at which the land has been assessed. The amount paid can therefore only be fixed after the crops have come to maturity and not exceed Rupees 6 per acre, that being the amount which, according to the arrangements entered into with the Company, the ryots are to pay for a full supply of water to bring a rice crop to maturity on an acre.

3. The Agent points out that, in the rules of October 1864, no provision was made for such a contingency as that which has arisen. The Government are of opinion that it is not desirable that the ryots, whose lands depend upon tanks which, as a rule, receive a sufficient supply from local drainage, etc., and which it was not contemplated should be supplied from the canal, should be encouraged to look for a supply from the canal free of cost to themselves, as such a course would probably lead to wastage, and, on the other hand, the Government deem it desirable that the supply the canal can afford should be taken advantage of when the crops under the tanks would otherwise fail.

4. The rate at which the Company supply water to bring a crop to maturity is Rupees 6 per acre, in cases in which water is required to fill tanks or to secure crops which have already been sown; the rate to be paid to the Company might be fixed relatively to the period for which a supply must be drawn from the canal, for instance, if water were required at the beginning of the third month of a four-month crop, a two months' supply would be obtained from the canal, and the sum to be paid to the Company would be Rupees 3 per acre, at the rate which now prevails.

5. When the canal is completed and can carry the full supply it is designed to carry, it may be possible to supply the lands dependent upon the Government tanks directly from the canal and to cultivate the beds of some of these tanks the supply in which has now failed, and, if so, the rule now laid down will have no very extensive application.

(True Extract.)


Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.
" Revenue Department.

No. 3436
Revenue Department
Govt. of 1872 Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER FOR

IRRIGATION.

&c., &c., &c.

Dated October 18th.

Recd. 25th Encl.

G. O., 18th October 1872, No. 2,452.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 313-314

Water-rate.—Passing orders on letter from the Collector of Kurnool stating his opinion as to the rate chargeable for water supplied from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal for irrigating lands.

152 Encl. to the B. of Rev. for the high office of the Govt. Kurnool