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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	830	Press
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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
3rd July, 1874.*

o. 22. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3th May 1874, No. 1,050:—

Read again G. O., dated 2nd July 1873, No. 7, Revenue Department, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 31st July 1873, Miscellaneous No. 4,792.

Read also the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 17th March 1874, No. 354, Revenue Department:—

ABSTRACT.—*Revised Rules for the distribution of Water from Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.*—Refers to Revenue Board, for early report, papers regarding —.

Most of the subjects referred to the Board for report in the first of these orders are settled in the rules which are dealt with in the second, but there is one point on which they think it right to express their views fully.

In paragraph 6 of the Memorandum by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, recorded with G. O., dated 18th June 1873, No. 1,595, Public Works Department, he suggests that inducements should be offered to the ryots holding land commanded by the canal to convert that land into paddy fields; that water should be given for a limited time free of charge or at a reduced rate both to land already irrigated and to land where irrigation is commenced; and that a few labourers might be brought from one of the neighbouring districts or from irrigated parts of Kurnool and Cuddapah to show the people how to prepare their land for wet cultivation.

2. The water-rate at first was settled at Rupees 4, but it was raised in 1866 to Rupees 6, and certain crops (such as sugarcane) are charged Rupees 12, though it is admitted that water cannot be supplied to them (except under tanks) for double the time that it is supplied to paddy, or for a whole year.

3. The Board are decidedly of opinion that though these rates may not be too high for established cultivation, they are so high as to discourage ryots from trying the somewhat risky experiment of turning their cholum land into paddy land, etc., and that it would be advantageous not only to Government and the people, but also to the financial interests of the Company, if the Rupees 6 rate were reduced to Rupees 4, and the other rates in proportion. If this is done, the Board consider that there will be a fairer prospect of success like that of the Godavery and Krishna canals. Of course, the reduction cannot take place unless the Company makes alterations in the rates which are all in the right direction, but which seem to the Board to be insufficient.

4. The Board do not think that anything would be gained by sending farmers of wet land to instruct the ryots of the canal villages.

5. The rules will be noticed in order.
Rule I. Agent to inform the Collectors before the 1st April, what villages and parts of villages he is prepared to irrigate, etc.—This rule is new, but good.
Rule II. Water not to be taken without written application made by the ryot through the canal officers to the Curnam.—The corresponding rules hitherto in force

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G. O., dated 5th October 1864, No. 1,830.
G. O., dated 8th April 1869, No. 959.

provide that ryot shall tell the Collector what they want, and that the Collector shall ask the Company for the water. Subsequently, on the ground that this system was too slow and complicated, it was proposed by the Company's Agent that the ryot should tell the Curnam what he wanted, and that the Curnam should give him a filled-in form of application to take to the canal officers. Government remarked "the cardinal objection to the scheme is that it tends to make the application for water a transaction between the Company and the ryot instead of between the Company and Government." *** "The objection above adverted to would alone be sufficient to condemn the proposal." This principle was strongly approved by the Secretary of State, but it is contravened by the proposed Rule II. It is true that the rule is worded so as to make the application an application to the Curnam, but the ryot is to give it to the canal officer, and it will, therefore, be practically an application to the canal officer.

It must accordingly be considered whether the principle laid down so decidedly in 1869 should now be abandoned. The Board are of opinion that it should. From the first there have been complaints of the great carelessness of Curnams in recording and transmitting applications for water. As the Chief Engineer for Irrigation remarks "the Curnams are clearly not to be relied upon to record applications or to facilitate the preliminaries which must precede the supply of water to the lands *** consequently for the future it is proposed that all applications for water shall be made through the canal officers who will then know what water is wanted, and besides this there will be evidence of the number and date of applications forwarded to the Curnams for disposal." It seems to the Board that an unnecessary degree of importance has been attached to contact between the ryot and the Company at the time water is applied for. There must be contact of the same sort when the field channel is made, and the sluices are opened. All that is necessary is, that in the matter of payment for water supplied for irrigation, the Company shall have nothing whatever to do with the ryots.

Assuming that the term "canal officers" is sufficiently definite and that they are dispersed so that no ryot will have to take his application to any great distance, the Board approve of this rule.

Rule III. Applications to be for whole fields or for not less than 2 acre portions of 4 acre fields.—It is necessary to define the word "fields" more clearly. From the first there has been a difference of opinion as to whether the "fields" recognized by the Company should be survey fields or revenue fields. The Board have more than once expressed an opinion that the fields should be revenue fields as representing actual facts, and allowing greater freedom of action to individual ryots with regard to taking water.

It is possible that the word "fields" in the rule may mean revenue fields or, as it may otherwise be expressed, recorded sub-number of survey fields, but it should be altered so as to make this clear.

With regard to the extent of sub-division which may be allowed, the Board think the rule too stringent. No field of less than four acres may be sub-divided, and no sub-division of less than two acres is to be supplied with water. In other words, a ryot who happens to hold a one-acre field situated in a larger number is to be prohibited from trying the experiment of irrigation, and no ryot can turn his cholum land into paddy land without paying Rupees 12 in cash, besides incurring the risk of failure. In Government villages the water-rate rules which have been recently sanctioned, make the limit half an acre, or the field if the field is less than half an acre. Under the canal, the Board think that the sub-division of two-acre fields should be allowed, that the minimum extent of an irrigated sub-division should be one acre, and that it should be distinctly understood that if a field less than an acre in extent is irrigated, the charge shall be not on a whole acre but on the recorded extent of the field.

G. O., dated 25th March 1874, No. 334.
G. O., dated 16th May 1873, No. 492.

The rule provides that the sub-divisions shall be defined by stones, but the Board think this is unnecessary and undesirable as tending to produce the impression that if water is taken for a sub-division one year, it must be taken for the same extent in succeeding years.

Rule IV. Penalty for taking water without applying for it.—Without reviewing the correspondence as to the penalty imposed by the rules now in force, the Board will simply observe that this rule seems to be a great improvement. There must be a penalty to induce ryots to apply for water before they take it, but the penalty is incurred so often, simply because ryots are in the habit of postponing their decision to take water till the last possible moment, that if the penalty is heavy it will discourage irrigation.

Rule V. The Company guarantee water in the canal till the 31st December, and in their tanks till the end of the season. After the 31st December, water from the canal will be supplied monthly at Rupee 1 a month.—This rule seems to be unobjectionable.

Rule VI. Water-rates.

Clause 1. Crops requiring a continuous supply, Rupees 6; double crops, Rupees 12.

Clause 2. Second crops of the same sort under tanks, Rupees 6 and Rupees 12.

NOTE.—A reduction allowed in the case of fields laid out in beds.

The Board have already said that they believe these rates to be high enough to discourage irrigation very effectually, but they can only be reduced by the Company. The note is scarcely clear enough. The expression "fields laid out in beds" suggests a different idea to the Board from the explanation given by Colonel Mullins, viz., fields "levelled and bunded." It will be better if these words are used.

Clause 3. Crops requiring frequent floodings, Rupees 4.—This is a decided improvement.

Clause 4. Dry crops requiring occasional floodings, Rupees 2.—This also is a decided improvement.

Clause 5. Crops requiring irrigation for more than six months to pay double rates, unless charged under Rule V. for water supplied after the 31st December.—This seems to the Board not to be sufficiently clear. Under Clause 1 any of the crops styled double crops are to be liable to the double rate if they have a sufficient supply, and Government have decided that the period of supply is a matter of no importance. This clause taken together with Clause 1, would seem to imply that the double rate is to be charged in every case if the crop is under a canal tank, or if it is not so situated and irrigation commences before the 31st December, and that the rate of Rupee 1 a month is to be charged if the crop is not supplied by a canal tank and irrigation commences after the 31st December.—If so, it seems to the Board to be too stringent, and at all events it should be expressed more clearly.

G. O., 14th June 1867, No. 1,313. Clause 6. For a series of crops not including rice raised up to the 31st December, Rupees 6.—This is a great improvement.

Clause 7. For a similar series raised after the 31st December, Rupee 1 a month.—This is redundant, for Rule V. contains the same provision. Moreover, if it is necessary to repeat Rule V. with regard to a series of crops, it is necessary also to repeat it with regard to single crops.

Clause 8. Crops supplied at first from the canal and afterwards from other sources. If crops of Clauses 1 and 2, Rupees 1½ a month; if of Clause 3, Rupee 1; and if of Clause 4, Rupee 1.—This is a case which is discussed in the papers recorded with G. O., dated 6th June 1873, No. 1,503. The only remark the Board have to make is, that the clause is intended to apply to crops supplied from the canal after other sources have failed, as well as from other sources after canal irrigation has ceased, and it should be altered accordingly.

Clause 9. Water supplied to Government tanks, Rupee 1 per 1,000 cubic yards.—This is in accordance with G. O., dated 13th September 1873, No. 984, Revenue Department. In their Proceedings recorded with that order, the Board advised a condition that the total charge should not exceed the total revenue under the tank. This is not noticed in the order of Government, but in the Memorandum already mentioned. Messrs. Hope and Latham remark that the Company must be paid the price of the water they supply irrespective of any such condition, and that the Collector has the option of not applying for more water than can be paid for out of the revenue on land under the tank if he pleases. The Board concur.

Clause 10. A reduction of one-third to be made for baling.—This is liberal.

Clause 11. Irrigation from channels carrying leakage water to be charged the same as irrigation direct from the canal.—This is fair, if the supply is sufficient.

Clause 12. When the canal necessarily increases the supply of tanks, the Company are to charge for irrigation in excess of the maximum cultivated within five years at the ayacut rates for land in the ayacut, and at canal rates for land outside the ayacut.—The Board presume that dry land irrigated and paying water-rate is to be taken into consideration in calculating the five years' average, and that, by the "ayacut rates," the Company is to charge, the difference between the consolidated wet assessment and the dry assessment of similar lands is meant. If so, the rule is fair.

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Clause 13. When surplus canal-water passes into a water-course from which Government land has been irrigated, and irrigation is increased, the excess shall be liable to the canal water-rates "if regularly and intentionally supplied by the Company."—Mr. Latham (though he has signed the rules) objects strongly to this last sentence; and the Board think it may be safely omitted. In a marginal note to the rule, he suggests that "or spring" should be added after water-course, but this seems to the Board to be inadmissible. If the influence of the canal on springs is taken into account, disputes will be endless. The rule is not very clear and might be recast with advantage.

Rule VII. Remissions may be granted by the Settling officers if a ryot, after applying for water, is unavoidably prevented from using it in whole or part.—This is fair, but ryots should be permitted to withdraw their applications for water subject to subsequent approval by the settling officers.

Rule VIII. Remissions for failure of crops.—This is fair.

Rule IX. Remissions for land unfit for wet cultivation.—This is fair.

Rule X. Remission for exceptional causes.—This is fair.

Rule XI. Claims to remission must be notified to the village or taluq authorities in time for the spot to be examined before the crop is removed, and the Curnam must inform the canal officer of the claim.—The claim should always be notified to the taluq authorities as well as to the village authorities.

Rules XII. to XV. Registration of applications by Curnams, despatch of registers to the taluq with a note of water taken without being applied for, despatch of abstracts from the Tahsildar to the Collector, register of measurements.—These rules seem to be unobjectionable.

Rule XVI. Curnams' Registers to be open to inspection of the Company's officers and vice versa. Disputes to be reported to the Revenue Inspector.—Disputes should be reported to the Tahsildar so that the Revenue Inspector may be ordered to make an inquiry if necessary.

Rule XVII. Register of Irrigation to be made after personal inspection by the Curnam and Revenue Officer. Damage to be reported to the nearest Company's Officer or Engineer and the Revenue Inspector of the range who should examine the spot together, etc.—The Board think the damage should be reported to the Tahsildar, and the Tahsildar should order the Revenue Inspector to make the inquiry. Revenue Inspectors are a most important link in the chain of Revenue Administration, and this link which is weak already will be made weaker still if Revenue Inspectors, instead of looking solely to the Tahsildar for instructions, are placed at the beck and call of Curnams and Canal Overseers.

Rule XVIII. Curnam's annual water-rate account.—The Board think this account should enumerate the pieces of irrigated land said to be unfit for wet cultivation, which form the subject of Rule IX.

Rule XIX. The Collector and the Manager of the Canal, or Deputies from each, to act together as Settling officers. Disputes may be referred to arbitrators who will choose an umpire.—This rule is very similar to the Rule VI. now in force.

Rule XX. Notice of the settlement to be given to the villagers.—This is good.

Rule XXI. The Company to pay the Curnam 6 Pies in the Rupee of the adjusted gross demand.—The grant of remuneration is very desirable, but the Board agree with

Mr. Latham that the settling officers should have discretion, and think they should be allowed either to reduce the amount or to give it in whole or part to any one who may have been a substitute for the Curnam during a part of the year or to the Reddy.

Rule XXII. Part of the rules to be published in every village.—This is a good rule.

No. 23.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd July 1874, No. 830.

Miscellaneous.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council proceeds to notice the rules submitted with the foregoing Proceedings in their order. The rules themselves, as finally sanctioned, are printed below, the alterations made in them by Government being distinguished by italics.

2. RULE I.—An addition is made to this rule which, by saving time and advertising the ryots, will enable them to make their arrangements early.

3. RULE II.—The Government are not prepared to abandon the principle that the Company sell to *them* and not to individual ryots. This was laid down by the Secretary of State, and should be strictly adhered to. The propriety of awarding a percentage on the revenue to the village-officer having been conceded, there is sufficient reason to anticipate proper and interested attention being paid by the Curnums to this duty. Canal officers can know nothing of the occupation, boundaries, *etc.*, of the land, and complications and misrepresentations will arise if their interposition is permitted. The rule will, therefore, provide that the application should be made, in the first instance, to the village Curnum, who will forward copies to the Canal officer and Tahsildar. This will not prevent Irrigation officers, under special circumstances, receiving and transmitting the application to the Curnum.

4. Form A in which the application is to be recorded should be, as provided, a book with entries in triplicate. All the headings should be printed in diglott (Telugu and English). The Curnum should retain the counterfoil and transmit the second portion to the Canal officer and the third to the Tahsildar.

5. The Board will be good enough to revise the Form. In the specimen sent, the centre portion does not accurately correspond with the others, nor does it sufficiently show the *kind* of irrigation which is wanted. In Form B, which the Curnum has to keep under Rule XII., there is a column containing this information; but as this has to be filled up with reference to Form A, some addition to the latter seems necessary.

6. RULE III.—The Government approve of the definition of fields proposed by the Board. It must be clearly understood that irrigation for an entire holding or registered number, however small, must be supplied at a ratable charge. Sub-divisions should be made by Revenue-officers. There does not seem any necessity to incur the expense of setting up stones to mark such sub-divisions, which will be tentative subject to extension.

7. RULE IV.—Is approved. It does not appear what arrangement is to be made for recording instances of breach of Rule III. The Board will report on this point.

8. RULE V.—Is unobjectionable.

9. RULE VI.—The Governor in Council fully agrees with the Board that the charges are generally too high. The Board's observations as to their reduction will be brought under the consideration of the Company.

10. The classification of products for purposes of taxation to (1) canal and (2) canal-tank revenue must have the deliberate sanction of Government, and the term "etcetera" must, therefore, be struck out of clauses 2, 3, and 4.

11. Sugar-cane, betel-leaves, cocoanuts, and plantains, may be classed as proposed and tentatively charged accordingly, provided that fractions of acres are admitted.

12. The cowle-system is an improvement. The words "fields levelled and bunded" will be substituted as proposed by the Board for "fields laid out in beds".

13. The five products mentioned in clause 3 are unobjectionable, but none others can be added without the orders of Government.

14. Raggy may be added to cholam in clause 4. The Board will report whether any other species may be entered. In regard to clauses (1), (3), and (4), it should be understood that in cases requiring the orders of Government the Collector and Manager may classify unclassified crops provisionally.

15. The addition suggested by the Board has been made in clause 8.

16. Clause 9 is sanctioned as a tentative measure. The charge seems a heavy one, and may often prove prohibitive, because the loss by evaporation, leakage, *etc.*, will fall on the State. Government would wish this clause re-considered by the different officers concerned and a further report made.

17. The Government accept clauses 11 and 13 (entered in the revised rules as clauses 11 and 12) on the understanding that they are meant to apply to water *directly* supplied by the Company, *i.e.*, conveyed by them to the land.

18. Clause 12 will now stand as clause 13. It has been altered in accordance with the Board's remarks.

19. RULE VII.—The addition proposed by the Board is approved.

20. RULE VIII.—An addition has been made to this rule to provide for any shortcoming on the part of the Canal Administration. The last clause has also been struck out. If the application has been accepted and ratified by the action of the Canal Administration, the reciprocal right applies. It is not reasonable to introduce an arbitrary fine and sanction a direct breach of contract.

21. RULE IX.—The ryots are entitled to remission on *all* ground unfit for wet cultivation. The rule has been altered accordingly.

22. RULE X.—The last clause has been struck out. This is provided for under rules as to settling officers.

23. RULES XI.—XVII.—The Government do not think it necessary to make the Tahsildar the *necessary* channel of communication with his local Inspectors. Such would doubtless cause delay. The Revenue Inspectors should examine *proprio motu* or on petition and report to the Tahsildar for orders with full statements of facts.

24. No form has been prescribed under Rule XV. for the registry of detailed measurements of areas applied for. It is not clear why this is necessary, unless where portions of a field are irrigated under Rule III. The fields in Cuddapah and Kurnool have all been surveyed and mapped, and in ordinary cases the extent of the field as given in the village register would be sufficient without any further measurement. It is desirable not to increase the Curnums' work unnecessarily.

25. The Register (Form C) referred to in Rule XVII. does not contain the information required by the rule. It is headed "Register of measurements of portions of fields applied for either for irrigation or flooding under the canal," and the columns provide that a measurement should be made. The rule seems to require that a register should be kept of all land under irrigation. The Board will make such alteration as may appear necessary.

26. RULE XVIII.—The wording of the rule has been altered with reference to the Board's suggestion.

27. RULE XIX.—An addition has been made to this rule with reference to remarks on Rule X.

28. RULE XXI.—The wording of this rule does not preclude the exercise of discretion in the allotment of the amount or of a portion of it to such person as the Collector may determine on report of the settlement officers. The relations of the village-officers to the Revenue authorities are not altered by these rules, and the Collector in case of proved neglect would substitute another man and make other needful arrangements on the strength of the remuneration to be assigned under this rule.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Kurnool, with copy of Rules.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Ed. F. R. Bantleman.

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that this system was too slow and complicated, it was proposed by the Company's Agent that the ryot should tell the Curnam what he wanted, and that the Curnam should give him a filled-in form of application to take to the canal officers. Government remarked "the cardinal objection to the scheme is that it tends to make the application for water a transaction between the Company and the ryot instead of between the Company and Government." *** "The objection above adverted to would alone be sufficient to condemn the proposal." - This principle

G. O., dated 26th August 1869, No. 2,427. was strongly approved by the Secretary of State, but it is contravened by the proposed Rule II. It is true that the rule is worded so as to make the application an application to the Curnam, but the ryot is to give it to the canal officer, and it will, therefore, be practically an application to the canal officer.

It must accordingly be considered whether the principle laid down so decidedly in 1869 should now be abandoned. The Board are of opinion that it should. From the first there have been complaints of the great remissness of Curnams in recording and transmitting applications for water. As the Chief Engineer for Irrigation remarks "the Curnams are clearly not to be relied upon to record applications or to facilitate the preliminaries which must precede the supply of water to the lands *** consequently for the future it is proposed that all applications for water shall be made through the canal officers who will then know what water is wanted, and besides this there will be evidence of the number and date of applications forwarded to the Curnams for disposal." It seems to the Board that an unnecessary degree of importance has been attached to contact between the ryot and the Company at the time water is applied for. There must be contact of the same sort when the field channel is made, and the sluices are opened. All that is necessary is, that in the matter of payment for water supplied for irrigation, the Company shall have nothing whatever to do with the ryots.

Assuming that the term "canal officers" is sufficiently definite and that they are dispersed so that no ryot will have to take his application to any great distance, the Board approve of this rule.

Rule III. Applications to be for whole fields or for not less than 2 acre portions of 4 acre fields.—It is necessary to define the word "fields" more clearly. From the first there has been a difference as to whether the "fields" recognized by the

G. O., dated 15th March 1866, No. 662. Company should be survey fields or revenue fields. The Board have more than once expressed an opinion that the fields should be revenue fields as representing actual facts, and allowing greater freedom of action to individual ryots with regard to taking water.

It is possible that the word "fields" in the rule may mean revenue fields, or, as it may otherwise be expressed, recorded sub-number of survey fields, but it should be altered so as to make this clear.

provide that ryots shall tell the Collector what they want, and that the Collector shall ask the Company for the water. Subsequently, on the ground

Rules for the Distribution of Water from the Canal of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

RULE I. Before the 1st day of April in each year the Agent of the Company shall inform the Collectors of districts what portions of each village under the influence of the canal he is prepared to irrigate during the ensuing irrigation season, and the Collectors shall have the above information duly posted up and publicly notified in each village concerned, through the Curnams, before the 1st day of May following: the Canal Administration shall, at the same time, send a notice to the Curnam of each village in anticipation of the Collector's order.

RULE II. No water shall be taken from the canal for irrigation purposes without written application to the village Curnam, copies of which are to be forwarded by him to the Canal officer and to the Tahsildar.

RULE III. Applications will be recorded for whole revenue fields or recorded sub-numbers of survey fields, however small they may be. Water will not be supplied for areas of less than one acre, except where the entire field is of less extent. Sub-divisions of fields when necessary will be made by the Revenue authorities. The charge will be on the recorded extent of the field. This rule will be subject to relaxation under circumstances beyond the control of the ryots.

RULE IV. If water is taken without application, the cultivator will not be entitled to remission; and he will be required to pay a rate of 8 Annas an acre for the first offence, one Rupee an acre for the second offence in addition to the regular rate, and thereafter such an addition not exceeding double the rate as may be considered requisite by the settling officers.

RULE V. The Company do not, except under their tanks, guarantee a supply of water beyond the 31st December; but, so far as water may be available in the Toombodra or other streams feeding the canal, it will be supplied at the rate of one Rupee a-month so long as the supply lasts until the annual closing of the canal which will be notified not later than the 1st December.

RULE VI. The full charge for water on application shall be as follows:—

	Rate per Acre.
1. Rice.	6
2. Sugar-cane (double.)	6
3. Betel-leaves (do.)	6
4. Cocoanuts (do.)	6
5. Plantains (do.)	6

NOTE.—In future years, wet crop of the descriptions referred to in clauses 1 and 2 when raised on fields levelled and banded will be charged 3 Rupees an acre for the first year; Rs. 4 for the second year; Rs. 5 for the third year, and Rs. 6 for the fourth and subsequent years on the same fields. Wet crop irrigated in an open field without level beds and bands will always be charged the full rate of 6 Rupees.

† Usually irrigated in beds
1. Raggy. 4. Sweet Potatoes.
2. Onions. 5. Tobacco.
3. Chillies.

‡ 1. Cholum.
2. Raggy.

	Rate per Acre.
Clause (3). Crops† requiring frequent floodings	4
Clause (4). Dry‡ crops requiring occasional floodings	2

NOTE.—"Crop" includes one or two or more crops sown together in intermediate rows at the same time.

CLAUSE (5). Double crops or those requiring irrigation for more than six months to pay double the rates specified for their class, unless supplied after 31st December, at the monthly rate.

CLAUSE (6). For a series of any crops, rice excepted, raised from the beginning of the season up to 31st December, Rs. 6.

CLAUSE (7). For a series of any crops, rice excepted, raised from 1st of January to the closing of the canal, per month Rs. 1.

CLAUSE (8). If water is not supplied for the whole time the crop is on the ground, and the crop is matured from other sources, the charge on crops of the 1st class shall be at the rate of 1½ Rs., and on crops of the 2nd class at the rate of 1 Rupee per month of canal irrigation. This clause is intended to apply to crops supplied from the canal after other sources have failed as well as from other sources after the canal irrigation has ceased.

CLAUSE (9). For water supplied to a tank for storage for the purposes of irrigation, the rate shall be 1 Rupee for (1,000) one thousand cubic yards, the quantity being measured at the supplying sluice. Water shall be supplied as above on the requisition of the Collector.

CLAUSE (10). If water is baled, the charge shall be two-thirds of the full rate.

CLAUSE (11). Irrigation by canal leakage water conveyed to lands for purposes of cultivation within the limits commanded by the Company's distribution channels will be charged the same rates as are laid down for similar cultivation supplied directly from the Canal channels. Leakage into fields otherwise called sub-soil leakage will not be charged for.

CLAUSE (12). No charge shall be made for water passed as surplus into any water-course or natural channel, from the natural supply of which a garden wet crop has been in time past or usually been irrigated. The position and extent of lands so irrigated shall be ascertained and recorded; and areas in excess of this extent shall be liable to the canal water-rate if regularly and intentionally supplied by the Company.

CLAUSE (13). No charge shall be made on any land cultivated within the preceding five years under tanks, the supply or distribution of which is necessarily affected by the canal. Additional cultivation under Government works of irrigation due to the influx of canal water shall, if such extension be within the Company's scheme of irrigation, be charged for at the same rates as the other cultivation within the ayacut, the difference between the consolidated wet assessment and the dry assessment being credited to the Company. The ordinary canal rates will be charged beyond that limit.

RULE VII. As a general rule, applicants will be bound to pay for all the land applied for. In special cases, where from sudden illness or loss of cattle or other causes beyond his control, the ryot is prevented from cultivating the land, he may, at the discretion of the settling officers, be allowed to withdraw his application. If cultivation has been commenced, he may be charged only for the water used. Ryots should be permitted to withdraw their applications for water subject to subsequent approval by the settling officers.

RULE VIII. Remission of water-rate, either wholly or in part, will be granted for failure of crops in cases where that failure is caused by excess or deficiency of water due to defect of works and shortcomings on the part of the Canal Administration, and not to neglect on the part of the ryots.

RULE IX. Remissions will be granted at the discretion of the settling officers for rocky ground or land otherwise unfit for wet cultivation.

RULE X. In exceptional cases, such as failure due to "Chouldu," excessive rains or other cause beyond the Company's or ryot's control, a similar indulgence may be granted at the discretion of the settling officers.

RULE XI. No claim to remission for any case of loss or damage of crop shall be admitted, unless written timely notice is given to the village or taluq authorities, so as to secure examination on the spot before the damaged crop is removed. The Curnum will, at the same time, give prompt intimation of the claim to the Company's Overseer or the Resident Engineer.

* Form B.

RULE XII. All applications shall be recorded by the Curnum, if possible, on the same day they are received in a register.*

RULE XIII. The register of applications shall be closed on the 28th of the month, and an extract thereof despatched to the taluq cutcherry, so as to reach it on the first of the following month. All cultivation without application should be shown at the foot of the register with the necessary remarks.

RULE XIV. The Tahsildar or, in his absence, the Taluq Sheristadar shall prepare an abstract thereof, and despatch it so as to reach the Collector on or before the 5th, who will forward it to the Company's Chief Engineer.

RULE XV. The Curnum shall further keep a book showing the detailed measurement of the area applied for. The Revenue Inspector should examine, during his visit to the village, the accuracy of the measurements thus recorded, and make the necessary corrections in red ink.

RULE XVI. The register of applications kept by Curnums shall be open for inspection to officers of the Company, who may enter any remarks they think proper or make extracts thereof. Similarly, the Curnums and other Revenue-officers may inspect registers kept by the Company's Overseers and Surveyors. Where there is a difference of opinion between the Curnums and the Company's Overseers, either in regard to damage or irrigation, the same shall be reported to the Revenue Inspector, in view to the necessary inquiry being held on the spot.

RULE XVII. The Curnum and the Reddy shall go along the irrigation channels and inspect the cultivation as often as necessary and at least twice a-month, and enter the extent in the register* kept for the purpose with any necessary remarks regarding use of water without previous application, damage to crops, etc.; an immediate report of any damage shall be sent to the nearest Company's Overseer or Engineer and to the Revenue Inspector of the range. On receipt of this report, the Revenue Inspector shall at once visit the spot, together with the Company's Overseer if possible, and report the result of his inquiries to the Tahsildar. In more important cases, the Tahsildar or Sheristadar shall conduct the investigation in person.

* Form C.

RULE XVIII. The Curnum shall, at the close of the season, prepare an account* showing the total land applied for, the portion irrigated, and any loss of produce from causes indicated in the register, and submit the same to the taluq cutcherry not later than the 1st of

* Forms D and D1.

Rules VIII., IX., and X., and submit the same to the Collector of the district and the April in each year.

RULE XIX. The settling officers shall consist of the Collector of the district and the Manager of the canal, or of an officer deputed by either to act for him. They shall decide all facts pertinent to claims made by ryots for remission of water-rate due to damage done by the canal water or works; or to appeals against the rates or measurements; and shall be competent to decide on the correct amount of water-rate chargeable and on the remission thereon, and also to arbitrate, if so desired by the claimant, on all cases of claims for damage made against the canal. It shall be open to either the Government or the Company, as represented by their local officers, to claim a reference of the question to arbitration, in which case the Collector and the Company's chief local officer shall each nominate one arbitrator, and the two nominees shall elect an umpire. The decision of the arbitrators shall be final. Where settling officers are deputies, their proceedings are subject to the confirmation of the Collector and the Manager of the canal.

RULE XX. Notice of the time and place of settlement of each village shall be torn-tomed through the village at least ten days before the date fixed.

RULE XXI. With a view to facilitate the registration of applications for water and the subsequent transaction of the Company's business, 6 Pies in the Rupee of the adjusted gross demand will be paid by the Company to the village Curnum in remuneration for his trouble.

RULE XXII. A table of water-rates and remissions in accordance with the above rules in English and Telugu, and a printed copy of Rules 2 to 11 and 20 to 21 in Telugu shall be posted by the Company in every village and hamlet whose land is or will be affected by irrigation.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Edw. F. R. Dantleman.

I am cur.

S.O.S

Rule I.

If the ~~rule~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~
~~present system~~ ~~to~~
remain in force
I think it was necessary

5
Rule I. Add. and the
Canal administration
shall at the same time
send a notice (the form
might be printed so as
to need only names filling
up) to the Muzam of
each Village in anticipation
of the Collector's orders.
This will, by saving
time and directing
the Ryots, enable them
to make their arrangements
early - as a rule there is
not a little change
from year to year.

Rule II. Subject to the
principles of this rule
entirely. Much injustice
abuse has been heaped
on

on our hardworked
Village Officers form
efficiently managing
the unrewarded additional
burden of duty imposed
on them by the Company.
The justice of awarding
a percentage on the
Revenue having been
conceded, there is sufficient
reason to anticipate
proper & interested attention
to justify our adherence
to the principle deliberately
adopted that we will
not interpose a new
class of men, who are
vaguely termed Canal Officers;
- whom neither the people
nor the State know
anything of, and over
whom we have no
control - between
the Villagers and their
legal Village Officers. -
Canal Officers can know
nothing

~~referred to~~
while to
the require
the revision of the
Rules. At least
the main object of
that revision was to
get rid of the present
Cumbersome system,
which (as was previously
admitted) was the
chief obstacle to the
success of the Canal-
former
Under the former corrupt
the Ryot (as considered)
afflicted first with the
Corruption, then applied

to the Ryot, then
applied to the Company.
It is no wonder such
an arrangement acted
as a dead-weight.
~~and rule is simple~~
with ~~perhaps~~ ~~worth~~
~~early~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~
~~adoption~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~
best of the objects
in regard to the relations

I find to ensure
the principle laid
down by the 1st of
State - that the Co-
sells to the Ryot - &
not to individual Ryots
should be strictly ad-
hered to.

nothing of the occupation
boundaries of the
land and all sorts
of confusion, misrepresen-
tation will take place
if this needless interference
be permitted and
Every additional channel
of application is an
additional sponge
on the applicants.
I would however
allow the Collector in case
of proved neglect to
Substitute temporarily
an Assistant known
or to make other needful
arrangement on the
strength of the recommendation
to be assigned under
Rule. If the known
who is remunerated
for this duty prove
permanently neglectful
he must be removed

A black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a rock or mineral specimen. The image shows a complex, crystalline structure with various shades of gray and white, suggesting different mineral compositions or grain boundaries. The texture is rough and uneven, with some areas appearing more crystalline than others. The lighting highlights the three-dimensional nature of the surface features.

André IV. 1-2
in the NW of the same

The charges will
most certainly be
reduced: and the
proper complement
of these rules will be
a very reasonable
one. I am sure
that the
reduction of the
charges will be
a very reasonable
one.

1000



I approve of Clause 1-8
subject to Mr. Robinson's
alterations in each particular
Clause. W

Contained in this rule
in the form of a footnote
to Rule VI.

Rule II. I agree with the Board that the charges are generally too high and have proved and are still likely to continue to a certain extent repressive, but that matter is not, I conceive, under discussion here. The Classification of products for purposes of taxation to canal and ^{canal} trunk revenue must however have the deliberate sanction of government, and if you must be struck out in classes 2, 3 & 4.

(Claims 112) - Much rice
is a three-month crop
I know of none that
stands for 6 months
Cocoanut

Coconut Plantation
requires irrigation
throughout the year,
but it belongs so far
as irrigation is concerned
to the class of garden
products & plantation
which
requires moderate
watering. It is not
more a crop than
tea. The charge is
excessive. The same
observations apply
in some degree to
Plantain, Betel
and Lemons
that Rs. 10 should be
the enough to charge
under any circumstances.
However these four

- 1) Ananas (1) Sugar cane
- 2) Betel 01 Coconut
- 3) Plantain plantation
- 4) ...

proposed plantation
charge accordingly
- provided that fraction
of acres is admitted.
The Coolie System is an
improvement and no doubt
will be considerably admitted
(Clause 3). The fine estate
named in this class are
undisputable but none
others can be added without
the sanction of Government.
(Clause 4). The products
must be more fully named.
I would caution as
respects Cholera & Pague
and ask for further information.
(Clause 5). The distinction
as respects tank irrigation
(certain) & channel irrigation
(uncertain after Jan 1 of each
year) is good. The rules
should be cast so as
to show the distinction
more clearly.

clause

Clause 7). I would like
to stand, the local
Officers had come
by it in entering it.

Clause 8) The addition
suggested by the Board
should be made - and
I think that a foot
note would be desirable
to the effect that in event
of Canal or Canal tank
water being not used
at any time to supply
private supply, application
may be made, & have
the supply given under
the terms of the Rules.
I will for some be
opposed to the Canal
Administration
to comply with.

I have observed
that the above clauses
sufficiently supply
Rules for directing
the Administration from

Have all
provisions for
all accounts, if
disputed, &
the Collector will
of course have
power to refer
to the
M.

Ryots under the sanction
of Government. But the
Rules are absolutely
& most dangerously
silent as to the reciprocal
duties & obligations of
the Company. There is
not a single rule or
assurance as to the
Administration, and
distribution or any
provision for procedure
in case of dissatisfaction
and cause of difference
of opinion between the
Canal Officer
and the Ryots. Now it
is sufficiently obvious
to anyone acquainted
with the facts of the
Godavari, Krishna
& Cauvery Deltas that
the distribution and
Canal Administration
require the putting
the strictest rules to
be known.

Clause 7). I would let
it stand, the local
Officers had come
to it in entering it.

Clause 8) The addition
suggested by the Board
should be made - and
I think that a foot
note would be desirable
to the effect that in event
of Canal or Canal tank
water being made to
at any time to supplement
private supply, application
may be made to have
the supply given under
the terms of the Rules.
I will propose to be
optional with the
Canal Administration
to comply or not.

I have observed
that the above clauses
sufficiently supply
rules for exacting
compensation from

There are
provisions for
all accounts of
Defectors &
the Collectors will
of course have
several references
to it.

5
Ryots under the sanction
of Government. But the
Rules are absolutely
& most dangerously
silent as to the reciprocal
duties & obligations of
the Company. There is
not a single rule or
assurance as to the
administration, and
distribution or any
provision for procedure
in case of dissatisfaction
and cause of difference
of opinion between the
Canal Officers
and the Ryots. Now it
is sufficiently obvious
to anyone acquainted
with the facts of the
Godavari, Krishna
& Cauvery Deltas that
the distribution and
Canal administration
require the put under
the strictest rules to
be enforced.

present - almost an impossible task - of ^{preventing} Exclusion & gross injustice to the Ryots at the hands of subordinates of such an administration and indeed of Crookedness in Superiors. Now it must be borne in mind that we are placing these rules in the hands of an administration whose members we have no control whatever, which is bound by no obligation & considerations or penalties for wrong doing such as affect the public service and is actuated by the strongest mercenary motives - Considerations which I submit forbid the authoritative sanction

I do not understand the objection. The Rules are ^{enacted} for the benefit of the Ryots & are much more in their favor than existing Rules. They are not "one-sided" except in their name. ~~They are not one-sided~~ ~~the Ryots are not~~

~~some of reports~~
~~have been taken~~
~~the~~
The Government will have copies of, & will be bound by, the Rules & will of course be subject to the experience of the Collectors, who ^{will} ~~cannot~~ see that the Rules are properly worked. ~~I have reported to the~~

I agree to
Clause 9.

of one-sided rules where the matters they are intended to regulate are fraught with danger and legitimate causes of difference & litigation to which no practical person can shut his eyes. I would ^{not} ~~be~~ animated on this obvious mission and demand the Rules for reconsideration from this point of view (Clause 9). I would sanction this as a tentative measure only. I think the charge a very heavy one for agricultural waters and I have ventured to question it - in I think a ^{very} ~~trivial~~ paper - where the charge was made against a Municipality. But the Chief Engineer for

for irrigation made
out that it is the
average cost of the
water for. I admit that
I am not convinced and
here we are absolutely
without data as to the
propriety of the charge.
It will, I fear, often
prove prohibitive, when
we hear in mind that
the loss by evaporation,
leakage &c will fall
on the State. I certainly
think that we ought
to make an attempt
to get more favourable
terms or at least for her
to accept ^{terms} ~~these~~ ^{unmodified}
without far more reliable
data. We must bear
in mind that it is not
easy to recede from a
mistake once made
in this respect. I am
C. B.

*These principles
are important
& must be
referred to in
13.*

I have the respect
~~plain~~ ^{principle}
is that irrigating water
shall be charged for
unless it is directly
applied to the crop.
The two clauses are
not very clear: but
if they cannot be
so ~~worded~~
~~worded~~ as
to meet with
this principle
as a ^{basis} ~~basis~~ of
just. ~~much~~ ^{then}
altogether.

Certainly

I am

call a little concerned
for more reliable data
(Clause 10) - unobjectionable
(Clauses 11 & 12). These
two Rules should stand
together & be regarded as
in the same category. It has
I think been distinctly
laid down that the
Company shall not fill
waste-water & leakage
- water (which has perhaps
been ^{never} ~~paid~~ for) into
natural drainage
channels & the like.
Mr. Latham would never
flow his water into
natural springs & small
wells which he thinks
may derive indirect
advantage from the
presence of a spring
inundation. The above
principles should be
strictly adhered to and
it

it should, I submit,
be laid down that
where no direct irrigation
works exist no claim
can be raised on the
ground of indirect
advantages.

The Company has
no doubt converted many
natural channels and
watercourses into
irrigation channels by
works of supply & distribution
and I would allow
them to do so - if necessary
under authority - and to
charge water rates; but
only when they have introduced
a head of water into such
natural courses - and
at the disposal of the
Ryots with such supply
as nature affords - for
their works - and not
otherwise - nor would I
allow any claim beyond
the degree in which they

18.
may supplement a
natural provision
(temporary or other) - off
the Company's natural
channels to intercept
surplus or leakage water
and convey it to cultivation
within the scope of the
Scheme - well & good.
They are entitled to treat
that water as their own
& charge for it - but,
I submit, under no
other condition. The
principle must be
broadly & unequivocally
enunciated, for the latter
letter contains great
clearness on this point,
or we shall have most
serious complications
arising. Proprietary
are, I submit, essential
ingredients of the ruling
principle. No doubt as
argued.

argument should be
authoritative & negative.
(Clause 12.) Is the State
to lose the whole of the
Consolidated water
& assessment of the
difference between
the Agent as cultivated
during the five last
years and the total
Agent in the ^{area} affected.
by this rule? I think
it should be divided
Equally. There is no
any assessment in
the case.

Not clear, what is
afforded by the M?
afforded, affords
and to be fair
M.

Chapter III. Remuneration. The
rules affecting these
are based on the
State Revenue Remuneration
rules and I should
not be surprised
to see the principle

in which they are based
challenged

19.
Challenged & sooner or
later with success in
the Courts as regards the
Company. The theory of
the State rules is that
the crop is divided, and
if none be raised - each
bears his own costs.
But this is not the position
of the Commercial Company.
They involve the charge
of agriculture into one
of entire dependance
on them & may no doubt
be called on to go beyond
what the State need
do in repair of damage
caused by non-fulfilment
of contract.

Rule VII I object - with
the amendment proposed
by the Board.

Rule VIII add after
"defect of works" and
shortcoming

Shortcomings on the
part of the Canal Administration
also omit the last clause.
If the application has
been accepted & ratified
by the action of the Canal
Administration - the
reciprocal right under
all rules applies. We
have no right to introduce
an arbitrary fine and
sanction a direct
breach of contract.
Possibly the half acre
may be the cultivator
entire holding and
frequently his whole
area under crops
- such as are specified
in clause 2 (perennial)
& clause 4.

Rule IV should have
any considerable portion

of the land

on all these words
introduce cause of
alteration and possibly
unfair exaction.

Rule X - Omit the last
clause. This should be
provided under
Rule 10 to 20.

Rule XI to XX. I am
inclined to leave
as drafted by the
local officer. The fact
is the Subedhar cannot
attend to more than
he has to do & to
make him the channel
to his local inspection
is to delay things. The
Revenue Inspectors
should inspect proprio
motu on a Petition and
report to the Subedhar
for orders with full statement
of the facts. The

Inspection

number of Revenue
Inspectors must be
increased as irrigation
extends.

Rule XVII. If the Paddy
is to take part of a
local Inspector as
well as the Kadam,
the remuneration must
be divided and perhaps
increased. As a
matter of fact the
measurements are not
important beyond
the first year. The
size of fields are
known by the
village accounts and
do not change much.
As regards regularly
cultivated land, once
the agricultural change
is made the thing is
stereotyped.

I think the
rule may
stand

It is the same
as a rule in
use

Rule XX. Have the
Government any power
to lay down a rule of this
kind which shall
have the force of law
and bind all or any
parties to the Contract?
If not the rule might
be put in the
form of an administrative
direction and accepted
as a tentative arrangement.

I do not quite understand
the latter part of this
rule. What are the
questions which are
to be arbitrated between
the Government and
the Canal Officers? If
they involve the rights
or claims of third parties
they must I think be
settled by the Arbitration
Commission. They will still

have their remedy against
the Government.

It seems to me
that a legal opinion may
be required on this point
and it would be
most useful to have
the question carefully
examined by a competent
authority so as to avoid
future complications
and suspension.

Rule XXI The remuneration
of the Village authorities
on whom so much
devolves is indispensable
and sanction may
be accorded pro tem
to this inadequate
assignment as it
is undesirable to
increase expense
of administration if
the thing does not pay.
But we must anticipate
a considerable increase
in the future.

I do not think
it will create
any delay
//

here. I would allow
a description in regard
to distribution to the
Collector on report of
Settlement Officer.
23/6 M

I am sure in
the British
records.

L. O. L.
24/6.

15/6/06

Revised Rules for Distribution of Irrigation Company's water with remarks

Rule	Remarks	Orders.
<p>I. Before the 1st day of April in each year, the Agent of the Company shall inform the Collector of Districts, what portions of each Village under the influence of the Canal he is prepared to irrigate during the ensuing irrigation season, and the Collectors shall have the above information duly posted up and publicly notified in each Village enclosed through the Kurnam's before the 1st day of May following.</p>	<p>The Board approve of this rule which they say is new but good.</p>	
<p>II. No water shall be taken from the Canal for irrigation purposes, without written application[*] through the Canal Officers</p>	<p>The Board observe that this rule involves respecting the principle approved by the Secretary of State that the water furnished by the Company is purchased by the Government and by them supplied at the same price to the</p>	

to the Village Kurnam.

pyot, individually without any interference whatever on the part of the Company's Officers but they are of opinion that the principle thus laid down should be abandoned. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation thinks that the Germans are clearly not to be relied on to record applications or to facilitate the preliminaries which must precede the supply of water to the lands. The Board see no objection to contract between the pyot and the Company at the time water is applied for, and they approve of the rule provided the term "Canal Officers" is sufficiently definite and that these officers were disposed so that no pyot will have to take his application to any great distance.

The application is to be given in Form A which is apparently in the form of a cheque book in duplicate to be kept by the Canal Officer who will enter the particulars on each of the three divisions retaining the counterfoil sending the vernacular and the copy one to the German and the other one to the Collector(?) but no particulars are

any duplicate required.

III Applications will be recorded for whole fields shown in the Village accounts as such, however small they may be, but smaller will not be supplied to any smaller area or plot than 2 acres, when this would not facilitate the sub-division of the field. Neither will any field of less than 4 acres be subdivided. Sub-division of fields,

to be adopted. The vernacular application specifies that the undersigned makes application to the German of the above named village for water to irrigate the land shown within. This form of application does not sufficiently show the kind of irrigation which is wanted. On form B which the German has to keep under Rule III there is a column containing this information, but as this has to be filled up at reference to Form A some addition to the latter seems necessary.

According to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation the Committee were in error, mainly in thinking that a limit must be put to the Sub-division of fields. He says that after much discussion it was settled that 2 acres should be the smallest sub-division, and a 4-acre field the smallest to be subdivided.

The Board see several objections to this rule as it stands.

Not noticed

when allowable under the rule, will be made by the Companies' Officers and the boundaries will be defined by stones or other means, being a mark or color to distinguish them from Revenue Survey marks.

(1) They consider that it must be clearly defined that the word "field" should mean Revenue Fields or recorded sub-division of survey fields.

(2) They would have the rule to provide that water will not be supplied to any smaller area or plot than one acre when the would incorporate the sub-division of the field. Further will any field of less than two acres be subdivided.

(3) They also wish it to be distinctly understood that if a field of less than an acre is irrigated, the charge shall be not on a whole acre but on the recorded extent of the field. In regard to the last remark it is observed that the rule provides that applications will be recorded for whole fields however small they may be and this will be done necessary.

(4) They consider it unnecessary and desirable that the sub-division should be defined by stones as such a course might produce the impression that if water is taken for a sub-division one year it must be taken to the same extent in succeeding years.

The Board think this rule can improve in existing arrangements. The Chief Engineer for irrigation points out that for the future attention to the rule requiring application for water to be made will be lightly furnished at first and the finally will become heavy only after repeated infringements.

It does not appear what arrangement will be made for recording instances of breach of Rule 11.

The Board think this rule imposed on small and the Chief Engineer for irrigation considers it a convenient way of dealing with a precarious supply and of intimating that the supply cannot be ensured by the Company.

The Board think this rule imposed on small and the Chief Engineer for irrigation considers it a convenient way of dealing with a precarious supply and of intimating that the supply cannot be ensured by the Company.

III If water is taken without application the cultivator will be entitled to remission; and he will be required to pay a rate of (8) annas an acre for the first offence, one Rupee an acre for the second offence, in addition to the regular rate and through such an addition not exceeding the rate as may be considered requisite by the Settling Officers.

IV The Company does not except under this rule to guarantee a supply of water beyond the 31st December, but as far as water may be

11/11/11
They consider that it must be clearly
"field" should have

when under the (1) The water in the embankment
rule, available in the embankment
or other stream feeding the
canal, it will be supplied
at the rate of one Rupee a
month as long as the supply
is limited the annual charge
of the Canal which will
be notified not later than
the 1st December.

It would seem however that the intention
that water would be supplied from the Canal
(if available) after 31st December at a Rupee
(per acre?) per month would more properly fall
a piece under the following Rule which relates
to "water rates". It is alluded to in clause 7 of
Rule IV, as regards crops other than rice. It may
be found also that this rule bears hardly in some
cases e.g. where crops require water for more
than 10 months as in clause 5 of Rule IV. They
pay double rates for the extra water but as the
irrigation season begins in June they can have
but one month's irrigation by 31st Dec. and then
if they should not be charged at this
additional monthly rate for any further supply
which may be available after that date.

This rule containing schemes relating
to water rates.

The Board in the first three paragraphs
of their Proceedings discuss the present rates which
they consider too high, and they record their opinion
that it would be advantageous not only to govern
the rates and the people but also to the financial
interest of the Government.

VI The rate charge for
water on application shall be
Rs. as follows:-

Clause (D) crops requiring
continuous supply
1st crop — 8-0-0
2nd crop — 5-0-0
(under tanks) — 3-0-0

Such instances

1. Rice
2. Sugarcane (double)
3. Paddy leaves — (2)
4. Groundnuts — (4)
5. Plantains — (4)

Note. For future years,
net crop of the description
referred to in clauses 1 & 2 when
raised on fields laid out in
beds, will be charged 3 Rs.
an acre for the 1st year; 2 Rs.
for the 2nd year; Rs. 5 for the
3rd year & Rs. 0 for the 4th and
subsequent years on the same
fields. That crop irrigated
in an open field without
levelled beds & bunds will
always be charged the full
rate of 5 Rs.

reduced to Rs. 4 and the other rates in proportion. The
Company's consent should be required to such a re-
duction.
The persons given by Govt. for consenting to the
enhancement of the rate from Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 8-0-0
per acre were (Clause 11, G.O. 1st clause 1808, 1810)

(1) that the guaranteed interest has to be provided
from the general revenues of the Presidency at large
while the work can only benefit the people of
parts of two Districts and (2) that during the
course of the work, who benefit by the work can
certainly afford to pay the enhanced rate proposed.
The Board of Revenue in their Proceedings on which
the order in question was passed had observed
that they were not prepared to say that the people
would be unable to pay the proposed rate of
Rupees six per acre for a single crop although
looking at the nature of the soil and the additional
value given to it by irrigation and the usual
rates imposed by the new settlement on irrigated
land of similar degree of productivity they con-
sidered that a water rate of Rs. 5 per acre being
equal to four times the land assessment is the

it must be clearly

"absolutely flooded, as they must be for paddy cultivation"
"but a small and equally sufficient supply is required throughout."
"As far therefore as actual volume of water
the year." "It is charged 6 Baht acre, con-
gott, a paddy crop which is charged 12 Baht per acre are
these special products for which 12 Baht per acre
charged. The Board originally considered 10 Baht per charge.
The Court decided (Exhibit 1) under 18th N° 1348 paragraph 13)
that as the rice in Govt land was to charge double the
ordinary rate, they gave no reason to adapt a different
rule than the ordinary one - need twice as much water as
and the irrigation thro' the year."
proceeding subsequent Order (G.O. 5th November 1966
wherein it was brought to their notice that
N° 2989) when it was noted in a position to supply
the Spring action Pomphang were not in a position to supply
water for the estate here, the Govt observed that their
previous Order necessarily prevented full irrigation for
it and adduced evidence that the Pomphangs do not fulfil the condition

do not supply sufficient water to bring the crop to maturity. The Secretary of State, under some misapprehension took this as a withdrawal of the previous sanction to the imposition of the double rate on lands cultivated with sugar cane and approved of the alteration (since G. O. 22. May 1867 N. 1156). When this was brought to notice again the Govt. observed (G. O. 1343) that the higher rate for cane cul-
tivation was sanctioned on the assumption that a sugar cane crop takes twice as much water to mature as a rice crop requires, and that the supply has to be distributed over twelve months or thereabouts, adding "the probable correctness of the first assumption is not disputed, and it is a matter of comparative little importance, even when percol the supply is distributed, if the quantity of water remain about the same and is sufficient to mature the crop." The subject has been noticed here with reference to

than six months, to pay double the rates specified for their class unless supplied after 31st December at the monthly rate.

Art. V. Clause 4.
The price of any crops received, raised from the beginning of the season to 31st December.

Art. V. Clause 5.

Art. V. Clause 6.
The rate of 1st of January, to the 1st of January, of the Canal for the whole time the crops are in the ground, and the crop is not taken from other

Art. V. Clause 8.

Art. V. Clause 9.
The water supplied to the Canal for the purpose of irrigation, the rate shall be as follows:—

Art. V. Clause 10.
If water is sold, the charge shall be 7th of the full

1. that it must be clearly

the monthly rate after 31st December. It is not any clear what this price means, it may imply that "double crops" are to pay either the double cess or single cess plus the monthly rate of irrigation is supplied after 31st December.

There provides for irrigation through the season to crops other than rice, and is considered by the Board a great improvement.

As pointed out by the Board, this is redundant if Rule V stands untouched.

The allusion made by the Board is to para 12 of the Memorandum by the Chief Engineer for irrigation recorded in G.O. of June 1873. A. 1508. C. 8. 1. The Board apparently sees no objection to the

now, we need a more or meaning clearer by adding "This clause is intended to apply to crops supplied from the Canal, after other sources have failed, as well as from other sources, after the Canal irrigation has ceased."

The Board concurs in the expediency of this clause.

W. D. Waterhouse. I think the Board

Art. V. Clause 10.
If water is sold, the charge shall be 7th of the full

The Board think this liberal.

It must be clearly

for full rate.

Rule VI. Clause 11.

Irrigation by canal lands supply is sufficient.
In water conveyed to lands for purposes of cultivation within the limits commanded by the Company's distribution channels will be charged the same rates as are laid down in similar cultivation provided it is directly from the Canal Channels. No charge into fields otherwise called sub-soil drainage will not be charged for.

The Board think this fair if the

Of course if the supply was not sufficient to mature the crop, the rate could not be charged or if matured from other sources clause 8 would apply.

It may be a question whether it will be easy to distinguish between land irrigated from main supply.

Mr. Jackson considers this clause obscure, and that the word "purpose" limits the power of charging for water which may have been let go without any immediate purpose of using it for cultivation.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the other hand holds that it is clearly meant and expressed that

"all land commanded by the Company's distribution channels" and "which could therefore be irrigated by these" shall have rates if supplied by the Company.

Rule VI. Clause 12.

No charge shall be made on the maximum area of the lands cultivated within the preceding 5 years under tanks, the supply & distribution of which is not actually affected by the final Additional cultivation lands charge for extended cultivation (if within the Ayacut Government works of irrigation of the tank) the difference between the consolidated met water shall, if such extension is within the Company's scheme of Irrigation, be charged for at the same rates as the other cultivation within the Ayacut and at Canal rates beyond that limit.

The Board think this Rule fair if dry land irrigated and paying water rate is to be included in the 5 years average. They understand the rule to mean also that the Company will charge for extended cultivation (if within the Ayacut of the tank) the difference between the consolidated met assessment and the dry assessment of similar lands. The rule, as it stands, apparently means that the Company would receive the amount of assessment which would have been charged if the tank could have irrigated the whole Ayacut.

If the Orders of Government have been carried out for paying the Ayacuts of tanks, this question will hardly arise. The Ayacut would, in that case, represent the actual extent which

It would be considered that the Government would be in a position to provide for

for

It is to

must be clearly

on a series of years it has been possible to irrigate from the tank, and there would be no danger when it would be outside the 5 years average.

Off the Cuyacut revision has not been carried out, it remains to be decided whether the Board's reading of the rule is the correct one.

This rule apparently clashes somewhat with Clause 9. If the collector wants water for a tank, he will ask for, get, and pay for it under that clause. It would seem almost best to restrict tank supply to one corner, other present rule seems to refer however to cases where tanks get a supply without any positive intention to supply it pay from budget and in this case it will be no need for water to pay that the additional irrigation power of the tank was derived from the Canal.

It is not clear what meaning is to be assigned to the expression "if such extension be assigned to the expression" if such extension be assigned to the expression "scheme of irrigation" within the Company's scheme of irrigation.

not within reach of the Company's water, it is obvious that no irrigation could take place - If it is within the range of the distribution channels it would necessarily be within the Company's scheme of irrigation. The words seem superfluous.

Mr. Latham suspects that in the word "necessarily" lurks a question of purposes and intention which makes the rule obscure. "Who is to answer for the Company's intentions? or for what is 'necessary'?" Colonel Mullens explains that the rule is simply meant to place cultivation, carried on through a Govt. work and not entitled to be irrigated thereby, on the same footing as if it were supplied directly from the Company's channels.

11. Clause 13. No charge shall be made for water passed as surplus into a water course from the natural supply of which a garden wet-crop has been in time past or usually

The Board in deference to Mr. Latham's objection would omit the last sentence of this rule, i.e., "if regularly and intentionally supplied by the Company." They at the same time say that the rule is not very clear and might be recast with advantage. But they do not specify in what mode they would have it altered. Mr. Latham's

Dim words -
I would like to see the words

usually been irrigated. The position and extent of lands so irrigated shall be ascertained and recorded, and areas in excess of this extent shall be liable to the Canal water rate, if regularly and intentionally supplied by the Company.

Latham's contention is that it is always the intention of the Company to irrigate with any water that escapes from the works "as a free stream and not as an inevitable leakage." He regards clause 11 as justifying a rate on all Canal water flowing to a crop unless it comes under the exception of clauses 12 and 13. Clause 13 he views as merely carrying out to private works the principle applied to Govt works by clause 12.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the other hand upholds the rule as it stands and thinks the last paragraph should be retained.

He says "The Committee wished to give the Company full and entire control both now and in the future over the supply of water and to leave them to use it to the best advantage. All water controlled and made use of by means provided by them is to be charged for, but if they finally, or finally for the time being, relinquish that control and use the claim to payment is deemed untenable."

W.

Mr Latham is further desirous of including springs as well as water courses in this clause. There is old irrigation under springs and this will probably increase under the influence of canal water. Such cases have hitherto been exempted from water rate. The Board think this proposal inadvisable. "If the influence of the Canal on springs is taken into account disputes will be endless."

The Board think this fair but would add "Ryots should be permitted to withhold their applications for water subject to subsequent approval by the settling officers."

12. As a general rule applicants will be bound to pay for all the land applied for. In special cases where from sudden illness or loss of cattle or other causes beyond his control, the Ryot is prevented from cultivating the land, he may at the discretion of the settling officers be allowed to withdraw his

to be clearly

his application. If cultivation has then commenced he may be charged only for the water used.

VIII. Remission of water rate either wholly or in part will be granted for failure of crops only in cases where that failure is caused by insects or deficiency of water due to defect of works, and not to neglect on the part of the Ryots, and no remission will be given for failure of crop in areas of less than half an acre.

IX. Remissions will be granted at the discretion of

of the settling officers for any considerable portions of rocky ground or land otherwise unfit for wet cultivation.

X. In exceptional cases such as failure due to "Chanda", excessive rain, or other cause beyond the Company's or Ryots' control a similar indulgence may be granted at the discretion of the settling officers [subject, where these are deputed, to the confirmation of the Collector and the Manager of the Company].

XI. No claim to remission for any case of loss or damage of crop shall be

The Board think this fair.

will be granted at the discretion of the settling officers for any considerable portions of rocky ground or land otherwise unfit for wet cultivation.

— Setto —

The Board's objection will be met by reading "Village and Taluk authorities" instead

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of

be admitted unless ^{written} notice is given to the Village or Taluk authorities, so as to secure examination on the spot before the damaged crop is removed. The Curman will at the same time give prompt intimation of the claim to the Company Engineer or the Resident Engineer.

XII. All applications shall be recorded by the Curman, if possible on the same day they are received, in a Register (Form B.)

XIII. The Register of applications shall be

closed on the 28th of the month and an extract thereof despatched to the Taluk authorities as to reach it on the first of the following month. All cultivation without application should be shown at the foot of the Register with the necessary remarks.

XIV. The Tahsildar or in his absence, the Taluk Mamdar, shall prepare an abstract thereof and despatch it so as to reach the Collector on or before the 5th, who will forward it on to the Company's Chief Engineer.

XV. The Curman shall further keep a book showing the detailed measurement of the area

of "Village or Taluk authorities."

These Rules are approved by the Board. The Register to be kept by the Curman with reference to Rule XII calls for no

remark but see under Rule II. No form has been prescribed under Rule XVI for the Register of detailed measurements of areas applied for. It is not clear why this is necessary unless where portions of a field are irrigated. Rule XIII. The fields in Cuddapah & Karmool have all been surveyed and mapped and in ordinary cases the extent of the field as given in the Village Register would be sufficient without any further measurement. It seems desirable not to increase the Curman's work unduly.

are applied for. The Revenue Inspector should examine, during his visit to the village, the accuracy of the measurements thus recorded, and make the necessary corrections in red ink.

XVI The Register of application kept by Carnam shall be open for inspection to officers of the Company who may enter any remarks they think proper or make extracts therefrom. Similarly the Carnam should also keep a Register of application kept by Carnam.

oversen and Jamnagar. Where there is a difference of opinion between the Carnam and the Company's Overseers either in regard to damage or irrigation, the same shall be reported to the Revenue Inspector, in view to the necessary survey being held on the spot.

XVII The Carnam and the Reddy shall go along the Irrigation Channels and inspect the cultivation, as often as necessary, and at least twice a month, and enter the extent in

be clearly

The Board would provide that the Tahsildar should be the referee not the Revenue Inspector and would say in agreement with the Board and the Revenue Inspector that the Tahsildar should be the referee.

Done at the Sub. Office, Secunderabad, 1/11/1911.

Here again the Board think that the Tahsildar should be the officer to receive the report and order the enquiry. The reason for the rule as proposed is probably with the view of expediting the enquiry. A reference to the Tahsildar will, of course, involve some delay. It

to be clearly

area applied for. The Revenue Inspector should examine during his visit to the village, the accuracy of the measurements and record, and make the necessary corrections in need with.

XVII The Registrar of Land Revenue shall be responsible for inspection of officers of the Company who may enter any lands and they should prepare a map of the lands and make extracts therefrom. Similarly the Revenue Officer shall be responsible for inspection of officers of the Company who may enter any lands and they should prepare a map of the lands and make extracts therefrom.

The Board would provide that the Tabular should be the reference to the Revenue Inspector.

The Board would provide that the Tabular should be the reference to the Revenue Inspector.

overseers and surveyors. Where there is a difference of opinion between the Surveyors and the Company's Overseers either in regard to damage or irrigation, the same shall be reported to the Revenue Inspector, in view to the necessary survey being held on the spot.

XVIII The Surveyors and the Revenue shall go along the irrigation channels and inspect the cultivation, as often as necessary, and at least twice a month and enter the extent in

Here again the Board think that the Tabular should be the officer to receive the report and order the survey. The reason for the rule as proposed is probably with the view of expediting the survey. A reference to the Tabular will, of course, involve some delay. It

in the Register (Form C) kept for the purpose, with any necessary remarks regarding use of water with- out previous application damages to crops &c, and immediate report of any damage shall be sent to the nearest Company's Overseer or Engineer and to the Revenue Inspector of the Range. On receipt of this report the Revenue Inspector shall at once visit the spot, together with the Company's Overseer if possible, and report the result of his inquiries to the Tahsildar. In more

more important cases the Tahsildar or Amildar shall conduct the investigation in person.

XVIII. The Company shall, at the close of the season, prepare an account (Forms D + DI) showing the total land applied for, the portion irrigated and any loss of produce from crops, ^{caused by} insufficient supplies, ^{or} inundation, or defect in the works of the Company, and submit the same to the Taluk Catchery not later than the 1st of April in each year.

is to be noted also that the Revenue Inspector is often the channel of communication between the Company and the Tahsildar on matters connected with land disputes and it would not weaken "the link in the chain" if for the purpose of this rule the Companies reported to the Revenue Inspector.

The Register (Form C) referred to in this Rule does not contain the information referred to in the Rule. It is headed "Register of measurements of portions of fields applied for either for Irrigation or flooding under the Canal," and the Columns provide that a measurement should be made. The Rule seems to require a register to be kept of all land under irrigation. Some alteration seems

seems necessary -

The Board would provide for the unsuitable portion of land referred to in Rule IX being entered in this Register.

XXX. The settling officers shall consist of the Collector of the District and the Manager of the Canal or of an officer deputed by either to act for him. They shall decide all facts pertinent to claims made by Ryots for remission of water rate due to damage done by the Canal water or works, or to appeals against the rates or measurements, and shall be competent to decide on the correct amount of water rate chargeable, and on the

the Commission thereon, and also to arbitrate, if so directed by the Claimant, in all cases of claims for damage made against the Canal. If shall be open to either the Govt or the Company as represented by their local officers, to claim a reference of the question to arbitration, in which case, the Collector and the Company shall each nominate one arbitrator, and the two nominees shall elect an umpire. The

approved by the Board.

The decision of the arbitrator shall be final.

XX - Notice of the time
and place of settlement of
each village shall be com-
menced through the village
at least 10 days before the
date fixed.

XXXI With a view to faci-
=litate the registration of
applications for water and
the subsequent transaction
of the Company's business
6 paces in the purpose of
the aforesaid gross demand,
will be paid by the Com=
pany to the village Pannam
in remuneration for his
trouble

XXVII. A Table of water rates and remissions in accordance with the above rules in English & Telugu and a printed copy of Rules 2 to 11 and 20 and 21 in Telugu shall be posted by the Company in every village and hamlet-whose land is or will be affected by Irrigation—

Approved by the Board.

The Board agree with Mr. Latham that discretion should be allowed to the Settlement officers in the distribution of this re-
muneration.

Approved.

2000

W 830

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Under date the 3rd July 1874

Read the following Proceedings of the B. of Rev.

Submitting report on revised rules framed for distribution of water from Irrigation Company's Canals

H.C. 6th May 1874 N. 1050.

His Excellency the Governor in Council proceeds to notice the rules submitted with the foregoing Proceedings in the order. The rules themselves as finally sanctioned are printed below. The alterations made in them by Government being distinguished by italics.

2. Rule I An addition is made to this rule which, by saving time and

11

DR 3/7

M

See clearly

830

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including "See clearly" and other illegible text.

and advertising the Ryots,
will enable them to make
their arrangements early.

3 Rule II. The Government
are not prepared to aban-
don the principle that the
Company sell to them and
not to individual ryots.
This was laid down by
the Secretary of State and
should be strictly adhered
to. The propriety of award-
ing a percentage on the
revenue to the village
officer having been con-
ceded there is sufficient
reason to anticipate pro-
per and interested at-
tention being paid by the
Grunns to this duty.
Civil Officers can know
nothing of the occupation,
boundaries &c. of the land
and ~~all sorts of~~ compli-
cations and misrepresentation.

will be

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provision of the ryots
Special cases may arise
share of the ryots
the Kurnu

Prevent Migration
Officers under special
circumstances re-
ceiving & transmitting
the application to
the Curnum.

will arise if their inter-
position is permitted.
The Rule will therefore
provide that the appli-
cation should be made
in the first instance to the
Village Curnum who
will forward copies to
the Canal Officer and
Tahsildar. This will not

4. Form A in which
the application is to be
recorded should be, as
provided, a book with
entries in triplicate.

All the headings should
be printed in double
(Telugu and English)
The Curnum should
retain the counter foil
and transmit the second
portion to the Canal
Officer and the third
to the Tahsildar.

The

and advertising the Ryots,
will enable them to make
their arrangements early.

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Don't add that
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the Kurum

Present Migration
Officers under special
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All the headings should
be printed in duplicate
(Telugu and English)

The Curum should
retain the counter foil
and transmit the second

portion to the Canal
Officer and the third
to the Tahsildar.

The

5. The Board will be good enough to revise the Form. In the specimen sent, the centre portion does not accurately correspond with the others nor does it sufficiently shew the kind of irrigation which is wanted. In Form B which the Curmum has to keep under Rule III there is a column containing this information but as this has to be filled up with reference to Form A some addition to the latter seems necessary.

6. Rule III. The Government approve of the definition of Fields proposed by the Board. It must be clearly understood that irrigation for

43 43
for an entire holding or Registered number, however small, must be supplied at a rateable charge. Sub-divisions should be made by Revenue Officers. There does not seem any necessity to incur the expense of setting up stones to mark such Sub-divisions which will be tentative subject to extension.

7. Rule IV is approved. It does not appear what arrangement is to be made for recording instances of breach of Rule III. The Board will report on this point.

8. Rule V is unobjectionable.

9. Rule VI The Governor in Council fully agrees with

with the Board that the charges are generally too high. The Board's observations as to their reduction will be brought under the consideration of the Company.

10. The classification of products for purposes of taxation to (1) Canal and (2) Canal tank Revenue must have the deliberate sanction of Government and the term "et cetera" must therefore be struck out of clauses 2, 3 & 4.

11. Sugar cane, Betel leaves, Coconuts, and Plantains may be classified as proposed and tentatively charged accordingly provided that fractions of acres are admitted.

7
I would add that in cases where the Board of Govt. is called upon to classify, they may classify, and classify very often. I think it should be understood that in cases requiring the orders of Govt. the Collector & Manager may classify unclassified crops provisionally.

admitted. 44

12. The Cowle system is an improvement. The words "fields levelled and brinded" will be substituted as proposed by the Board for "fields laid out in beds."

13. The five products mentioned in Clause 3 are unobjectionable, but none others can be added without the orders of Government.

14. Raggy may be added to Cholan in Clause 4. The Board will report whether any other species may be entered. In regard to

15. The addition suggested by the Board has been made in Clause 8.

16. Clause 9 is sanctioned as

as a tentative measure. The charge seems a heavy one and may often prove prohibitive because the loss by evaporation, leakage &c. will fall on the State. Govt. would wish this Clause reconsidered by the different Officers concerned and a further report made.

17. The Govt. accept
clauses 11 & 13 (entered in
the revised rules as clauses
11 & 12) on the understand-
ing that they are meant
to apply to water directly
supplied by the Company
i.e. conveyed by them to
the land

18. Clause 12 will now stand as clause 13. It has been altered in accordance with the Board's

Remains Rs. 45 45

are entitled to remission
on all ground unfit
for wet cultivation. The
rule has been altered
accordingly.

22. Rule II. The last
clause has been struck
out. This is provided
for under rules as to
settling Officers.

23. Rules XI-XVII. The
Government do not think
it necessary to make the
Tahsildar the necessary
channel of communica-
tion with his local In-
spectors. Such would
doubtless cause delay.
The Revenue Inspectors
should examine pro
prio motu or on petition
and report to the Tah-
sildar for orders with
full statements of facts.

24. No form has
been prescribed under
Rule XV for the registry
of detailed measure-
ments of areas applied
for. It is not clear
why this is necessary
unless where portions of
a field are irrigated
under Rule III. The files
in Guddapah and
Kurnool have all been
surveyed and measured
and in ordinary cases
the extent of the field
as given in the Village
register would be suf-
ficient without any
further measurement.
It is desirable not to
increase the Curram's
work unnecessarily.

25. The Register
(Form

(Form C) referred to in
Rule XVII does not con-
tain the information
required by the Rule.
It is headed "Register of
measurements of portions
of fields applied for
either for irrigation or
flooding under the Canal"
and the columns provide
that a measurement
should be made. The
Rule seems to require
that a register should
be kept of all land
under irrigation. The
Board will make such
alteration as may appear
necessary.

26. Rule XVIII The
wording of the Rule has
been altered with reference
to the Board's suggestion.

27. Rule IX. An addition
has

has been made to this
Rule with reference to
remarks on Rule X.

28. Rule XXI The word-
ing of this Rule does not
preclude the exercise of
discretion in the allot-
ment of the amount or
of a portion of it to such
person as the Collector
may determine on report
of the Settlement Officers.
The relations of the
Village Officers to the
Revenue authorities are
not altered by these
rules and the Collector
in case of proved
neglect would substi-
tute another man and
make other needful
arrangements on the
strength

strength of the remuneration to be assigned under this Rule.

G.W.

Depd in M.S. to Secy
of Karnool with copy of
Rules - 3rd July 74
OC - 22 July 74
B of Revenue }
PW-Depd } 22 July 74

11
1907
Rules for the distribution of water
from the Canal of the Madras Irrigation Canal
Company. —

Rule I. Before the 1st day of April in each year the Agent of the Company shall inform the Collectors of Districts what portions of each village under the influence of the Canal he is prepared to irrigate during the ensuing irrigation season, and the Collectors shall have the above information duly posted up and publicly notified in each village concerned through the Curmums before the 1st day of May following. The canal administration shall at the same time send a notice to the Curmum of each village in anticipation of the Collector's Order.

Rule II. No water shall be taken from the canal for irrigation purposes without

3-7-74 No 80.96

11-12
3/7

without written application
to the village Curnum offices
of which are to be forwarded
by him to the Canal officer
and to the Tahsildar.

Rule III. Applications
will be recorded for whole
Revenue fields or recorded
subnumbers of Survey fields
however small they may
be. Water will not be
supplied for areas of less
than one acre except where
the entire field is of less
extent. Subdivisions of
fields when necessary will
be made by the Revenue
authorities. The charge
will be on the recorded
extent of the field. These
rules will be subject to
relaxation under cir-
cumstances beyond the
control of the Ryots.

Rule IV. If water is taken
without application, the culti-
-vator will not be entitled to
remission; and he will be
required to pay a rate of
8 annas an acre for the
first offence, one rupee an
acre for the second offence,
in addition to the regular
rate and thereafter, such
an addition not exceeding
double the rate as may be
considered requisite by the
settling officers.

Rule V. The Company do
not, except under their tanks,
guarantee a supply of water
beyond the 31st December;
but so far as water may
be available in the Joombra
or other streams
feeding the Canal, it
will be supplied at the
rate

rate of one rupee a month
so long as the supply lasts
until the annual closing
of the Canal which will
be notified not later than
the 1st December.

Rule VI. The full charge
for water on application
shall be as follows. —

1st Class { Clause (1) Crops requiring
continuous supply R. 1. 7.
1st Crop 6... } *Rate per acre*
Clause (2) 2nd Crop
(under tanks) 6...

* *Such for instance*
1 Rice
2 Sugarcane (double)
3 Betel leaves (do.)
4 Coconuts (do.)
5 Plantains (do.)

Note. In future years, wet
crop of the descriptions
referred to in clauses 1 & 2,
when raised on fields
levelled and banded, will
be charged 3R. an acre
for the 1st year, R. 1. for
the 2nd year, R. 5 for the
3rd year, and R. 6 for the
4th and subsequent years
on the same fields. Wet
crop irrigated in an open
field without level beds
and

13
* *Usually irrigated in
beds, such for instance*
1 Raggy
2 Onions
3 Chillies
4 Sweet Potatoes
5 Tobacco.

* *Such for instance*
1 Cholum
2 Raggy

and bunds will always be
charged the full rate of
6R.

Clause (3) Crops requiring
frequent floodings } *Rate
per acre
R. 4. 2.
4...*

Clause (4) Dry crops
requiring occasional
floodings — 2...

Note. "Crop" includes
one or two or more crops
sown together in interme-
diate rows at the same
time.

Clause (5). Double crops
or those requiring irrigation
for more than six months
to pay double the rates
specified for their class,
unless supplied after
31st December at the
monthly rate.

Clause (6). For a series
of any crops, rice excepted,
raised from the beginning
of the season up to
31st

31st December - 1890

Clause (7) Ditto from 1st of January to the closing of the Canal, per month 1-0-0

Clause (8). If water is not supplied for the whole time the crop is on the ground and the crop is matured from other sources, the charge on crops of the 1st Class shall be at the rate of 1½ Rupees and on crops of the 2nd Class at the rate of 1 Rupee per month of Canal Irrigation.

This clause is intended to apply to crops supplied from the Canal after other sources have failed as well as from other sources after the Canal irrigation has ceased.

Clause (9) For water supplied to a tank for storage for the purposes of

of Irrigation the rate shall be one Rupee for (1000) one thousand cubic yards, the quantity being measured at the supplying sluice. Water shall be supplied as above on the requisition of the Collector.

Clause (10). If water is bailed the charge shall be $\frac{2}{3}$ of the full rate.

Clause (11). Irrigation by Canal leakage water conveyed to lands for purposes of cultivation within the limits commanded by the Company's distribution channels will be charged the same rates as are laid down for similar cultivation supplied directly from the Canal channels. Leakage into fields, otherwise called sub-soil leakage, will not be charged for.

Clause (12) No charge shall

shall be made for water passed as surplus into any watercourse or natural channel from the natural supply of which a garden wet crop has been in time past or usually been irrigated.

The position and extent of lands so irrigated shall be ascertained and recorded, and areas in excess of this extent shall be liable to the Canal water rate, if regularly and intentionally supplied by the Company.

Cause (13). No charge shall be made on any land cultivated within the preceding five years under tanks the supply or distribution of which is necessarily affected by the Canal. Additional cultivation under Govt works of irrigation due to the influx of canal water shall, if such extension

extension be within the Company's scheme of irrigation, be charged for at the same rates as the other cultivation within the adjacent the difference between the consolidated wet assessment and the dry assessment being credited to the Company. The ordinary canal rates will be charged beyond that limit.

Rule VIII. As a general rule applicants will be bound to pay for all the land applied for. In special cases where from sudden illness or loss of cattle or other causes beyond his control, the Ryot is prevented from cultivating the land, he may, at the discretion of the settling officers, be allowed to withdraw his application. If cultivation has been commenced

commenced he may be charged only for the water used. Ryots should be permitted to withdraw their applications for water subject to subsequent approval by the settling officers.

Rule VIII. Remission of water rates either wholly or in part will be granted for failure of crops in cases where that failure is caused by excess or deficiency of water due to defect of works and shortcomings on the part of the Canal administration and not to neglect on the part of the Ryots.

Rule IX. Remissions will be granted at the discretion of the settling officers for rocky ground or land otherwise unfit for wet cultivation.

Rule X. In exceptional cases such as failure due to "Chouda", excessive rains or other cause beyond the Company's or Ryots' control a similar indulgence may be granted at the discretion of the settling officers.

Rule XI. No claim to remission for any case of loss or damage of crops shall be admitted unless written timely notice is given to the Village or Taluq authorities, so as to secure examination on the spot before the damaged crop is removed. The Cumum will give at the same time give prompt intimation of the claim to the Company's Officers or the Resident Engineer.

Engineer.

Rule XII. All applications shall be recorded by the Curnam, if possible, on the same day they are received, in a Register.

* Form B.

Rule XIII. The Register of applications shall be closed on the 28th of the month and an extract thereof despatched to the Taluk Cutcherry so as to reach it on the 1st of the following month. All cultivation without application should be shown at the foot of the Register with the necessary remarks.

Rule XIV. The Tahsildar, or in his absence, the Taluk Sheristadar, shall prepare an abstract thereof and despatch it so as to reach

the Collector on or before the 5th, who will forward it on to the Company's Chief Engineer.

Rule XV. The Curnam shall further keep a book showing the detailed measurement of the area applied for. The Revenue Inspector should examine during his visit to the village the accuracy of the measurements thus recorded, and make the necessary corrections in red ink.

Rule XVI. The Register of applications kept by Curnams shall be open for inspection to officers of the Company, who may enter any remarks they think proper or make extract.

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extracts

extracts thereof. Similarly
the Curmums and other
Revenue officers may in-
spect Registers kept by
the Company's Overseers
and Surveyors. Where
there is a difference of
opinion between the
Curmums and the Com-
pany's Overseers either
in regard to damage or
irrigation, the same
shall be reported to the
Revenue Inspector in
view to the necessary
enquiry being held on
the spot.

Rule XVII. The Curmums
and the Reddy shall
go along the irrigation
channels and inspect
the cultivation as often
as necessary, and at

least

least twice a month and
enter the extent in the
Register kept for the purpose,
with any necessary remarks
regarding use of water
without previous application,
damages to crops &c, an
immediate report of any
damage shall be sent
to the nearest Company's
Overseer or Engineer
and to the Revenue In-
spectors of the Range. On
receipt of this report
the Revenue Inspector
shall at once visit the
spot, together with the
Company's Overseer if
possible, and report the
result of his enquiries
to the Tahsildar. In
more

more important cases the
Tahsildar or Sheristadar
shall conduct the in-
vestigation in person.

Rule XVIII. The Curnam
shall, at the close of the
season, prepare an ac-
count showing the total
land applied for, the
portion irrigated and
any loss of produce from
causes indicated in Rules
VIII, IX and X, and

submit the same to the
Sahib Fatcherry not later
than the 1st of April
in each year.

Rule XIX. The Settling
officers shall consist of
the Collector of the District
and the Manager of the
Canal or of an officer

deputed

+ Forms D + D1

deputed by either to act for
him. They shall decide
all facts pertinent to
claims made by Ryots
for remission of water rate
due to damage done by
the Canal water or works,
or to appeals against
the rates or measurements,
and shall be competent
to decide on the correct
amount of water rate
chargeable, and on the
remission thereon, and
also to arbitrate, if so
desired by the claimant,
on all cases of claims
for damage made
against the Canal.

It shall be open to either
the Government or the
Company as represented
by their local
officers, to claim a

reference of the question
to arbitration, in which
case the Collector and the
Company's Chief local
officer shall each nomi-
-mate one arbitrator, and
the two nominees shall
select an umpire. The
decision of the arbitrators
shall be final. Where
settling officers are deputies
their proceedings are
subject to the confirma-
-tion of the Collector and
the Manager of the
Canal

Rule XX. Notice of the
time and place of settle-
-ment of each village
shall be tom-tomed through
the village at least 10
days before the date fixed.
with

Rule XVI. ⁵⁰ with a view to
facilitate the registration
of applications for water
and the subsequent trans-
-action of the Company's
business 6 pies in the Rupee
of the adjusted gross de-
-mand, will be paid by
the Company to the Village
Curmum in remuneration
for his trouble.

Rule XVII. A table of
water rates and remissions
in accordance with the
above rules in English and
Telugu and a printed
copy of Rules 2 to 11 and
20 to 21 in Telugu shall
be posted by the Company
in every village and
hamlet whose land
is

reference of the question
to arbitration, in which
case the Collector and the
Company's Chief local
officer shall each nomi-
-nate one arbitrator, and
the two nominees shall
select an umpire. The
decision of the arbitrators
shall be final. Where
settling officers are deputies,
their proceedings are
subject to the confirma-
-tion of the Collector and
the Manager of the
Canal.

Rule XX. Notice of the
time and place of settle-
-ment of each village

shall be tom-tommed through
the village at least 10
days before the date fixed.
10th

Rule XXI. ⁵⁰ ⁵⁸ With a view to
facilitate the registration
of applications for water
and the subsequent trans-
-action of the Company's
business 6 pies in the Rupee
of the adjusted gross de-
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in accordance with the
above rules in English and
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copy of Rules 2 to 11 and
20 to 21 in Telugu shall
be posted by the Company
in every village and
hamlet whose land

is or will be affected
by Irrigation

C. M.

Revenue Dept.
19
59

Memo. for Orders.

Pro. B^d of Revenue.
Submitting report on
revised rules framed for
distribution of water from
Irrigation Comp^y Canal

H.C. 6th May 1874, No. 100

Resolved: which
has to make a
the Rules are given
unofficially
the Board has
submitted Note.

The result of
which is that the
the Rules are
approved with some
few alterations, which
shall be made as soon
as possible. This matter
has been delayed
too long.

In these Proceedings
the Board of Revenue
remarks upon the revised
Rules for distribution
of water from the Madras
Irrigation & Canal
Company referred for
their report in G.O. of
March 1874 No. 354.

2. The rules are set
forth in the accompany-
ing Memorandum
with remarks.

C. M.

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M.R.O. 1-20,002-12-8-65.

8 Pages.

28-10-1966

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Secretary