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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

1075

Press
Mis.

Dated

11.8.1876

196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
11th August 1876.*

No. 88.

Irrigation, No. 1.

Dated 11th August 1876, No. 1,075

In continuation of G.O., dated 6th July 1876, No. 912, the Government resolve to direct that a separate account be prepared showing the extent, assessment, and sources of irrigation, of all lands irrigated from sources with which Government have nothing to do in the way of supply, control, and maintenance. An account of this kind would be extremely useful, and keep Government informed of the amount of wet revenue derived from such sources.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To W. Wilson, Esq.
„ the Board of Revenue.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

2
July 5/8.

My dear Wilson

In acknowledging
yrs of 23^d ults, I am directed
to thank you for the Enalome,
which will be for a while adopted
as a C-O. pretty nearly as it
stands -

The penultimate paragraph
will be omitted - as before - are not
clear to what you refer - will you
explain (d.o.), giving illustra-
tions?

Yours truly
W. W. Wilson Jr. & G. T.
Special Agents - Transatlantic

GOBL. OF 1876

REVENUE.

To

W. WILSON, Esq.,

Co.,

do.,

do.

Dated August, 11th.

Recd.

Encl.

August 1876, No. 1,072

AUGUST.
No. 88.

Is not irrigated from Government sources.
Ordering the preparation of a separate account
showing the extent, assessment, and sources of
irrigation of all -

D. L.

Bunder. 3

23rd June 1876.

My Dear Mr. Carmichael

I received your note of
7th on the 14th and as desired enclose
a sketch of what should in my
opinion be the form of the G. C.:
it represents very accurately what
I intend to attempt. The accompany-
ing Form for a Village will show
you at a glance the method of
enquiry that I mean to adopt:— if
there is information available to
fill this Form up the return from
Ancient irrigation may be demonstra-
ted to a fact.

Believe me Yours sincerely,
W. L. H. M.

D. Q.

Masulipatam.

11th July 1876.

My Dear Mr Carmichael.

I received your dami official of 5th Current yesterday afternoon.

The statement which I proposed in the penultimate para of the enclosure to my dami official of 23rd Ultimo was intended to embrace all lands of the nature of those referred to in para 34 of the Conference Memorandum (Board's Proceedings No. 283, dated 31st January 1876), & would include the whole of the wet Revenue of Malabar, and all Revenue derived from lands irrigated from "Badavaloo" or swamps, "Falling Rains", "Sonalo", "Kusha-Kalavaloo", and other springs, and wells on which Government has never expended a farthing.

When I introduced the settlement of the Bunder portion of this District in 1866 I found that in Gudivada some lands had been classified

Mr. Carmichael
I am with mine
in present duty

23-6-6

11/30-6-6

11/30

11/30 August 1876

Mr. Carmichael

This very full & lucid & safe way, & Revenue is adopted as a good order.

11/30

Mr. Carmichael

This is an order

Order and I must
in accordance with
the order of the
11/30

11/30

27

30. June 1876. R.S.H.

classified and ascribed as "wat", which depended for irrigation entirely on "Badavaloo" or natural swamps.

Before I took charge of the office it had been determined by the Director with, I suppose, the concurrence of Government that the old classification of these lands should be continued, but that in consideration of their not being irrigated from the Kistna they should in the matter of water rate receive the indulgence conceded to lands "imperfectly irrigated" under the Ancient Channels.

Considering the defective drainage of that Talug I quite expect to find in the course of my present inquiries that the "Badavaloo" have not been entirely replaced by Kistna Channels.

As a "Badava" is a "natural pool" in the improvament of which Government have had no concern "and incurred no expense"

(Boards Standing Circular Order No. 126), the statamant would show whether the orders of Government that no extra charge for the use of the water of such a pool should be made had been carried out as fully as Government intended.

Again, I have now before me the returns of a Village - Akula-manna-da - in the Bunder Talug prior to the Ament its "wat" crops depended entirely upon "falling rains"; Ament irrigation dates from Finsly 1266, but during the 10 years between that & the introduction of the New Settlement in Finsly 1276 the average wat area under "falling rains" was Acres 62. The high rates of the New Settlement comprising charges for land assement and for "imperfectly irrigated" water rate led to the whole of these lands being thrown up for 3 years in Finsly 1279 Acres 3-32 were

were again taken up and have
been retained to this day at an
assessment of Rs 11-7-0, of which
the portion due to "wa" rate,
that is to the God-given rain of
heaven, is Rs 8-15-0.

The classification & assessment
as "wat" of such lands simply because
"wat" crops are raised on them by
the aid of "falling rains" is opposed
to the declaration of Government
that the Government Revenue
"from land consists properly in
payment for use of the land,
"and payment for water supplied
"by Government" (Board's Standing
Circular Order No 126-preamble
to the "Rules") It will be useful
for Government to know what
extent is actually under no other
source of supply than "falling rains".

I fought the battle of the
"Sonalo" in my report on the Gumtoor
portion of the District. I considered
them to be logically as much

para 3. ad fin

entitled to relief as lands irrigated
from jungle streams and natural
pools. They were relieved very
considerably but were classified
and assessed as "wat". Mr.
Barbary in a letter to the Board
dated 19th October 1872. No 1921-66
wrote in fact after Mr Wilson
"had served some time in North
Arcot subsequent to the submission
of his report he saw - I believe
"reason to modify the views he had
expressed as to these springs in
"Gumtoor". Mr. Barbary must
have misunderstood me - what,
to the best of my recollection, I
wrote to him was that my experience
in North Arcot had led me to
understand the reluctance that
men trained in that & such like
districts showed to the classifica-
tion of the spring lands of Papula
as "Dry". The same principle
applied to the Sub Division of
North Arcot which abounds with
Kacha

"Kasha-Kalavaloo" i.e. spring channels
would result in a very large loss
of Revenue).

The exemption from "wet"
assessment of such lands is simply
a logical deduction from the
declaration of Government that
it will charge for water only
when it supplies it. Government
cannot now-a-days make the
sacrifice that a rigid applica-
tion of its own declared principle
of action would entail, but it
would be well to know the
extent & Revenue of "wet" land
irrigated from sources over which
Government has no control, and
upon the supply of the means
of irrigation to which it never
spends a penny.

Believe me, Yours sincerely,
B. L. Brown

From Mr. Wilson

D.O. from Mr. Wilson d.
11 July 1876. on the subject.

It seems to me that this discussion arises out of an attempt to descend to minute and inappropriate distinctions about the irrigation of "wet" crops. This letter is submitted

If a wet crop be raised for order. In the original draft of 8th 6 July 1876 no 912, entitled to a share of that crop - in other words to an apara was inserted by adequate assessment - Mr. Wilson to the effect from the land under its appropriate. It does not matter whether the land should be kept to the area paying wet assessment for wet crops is irrigated by rain-fall or from natural sources (Spring Channels, Swamps and the like) or is secured by baffling on the excess of irrigation from other than water as in the Ymammakal Lake (Malabar) elsewhere, ordered to be omitted; the wet assessment accrues further explanation was as the natural consequence of raising of wet crop. ordered to be called for

If State Capital has been from Mr. Wilson on the laid out in improving subject. His present letter

contains the explanation
desired. The information
hadn't is valuable;

but the point has already
been considered; & it
was deemed inadvisable

to collect the requisite
statistical as it would en-
tail the cost of an increase
in the establishment & a
constantly recurring

scrutiny in the villages.
of no importance to the
Revenue Collection; which
would thus become a ~~loss~~

great unnecessary
molestation to the Ryots.
(vide para. 6 of letter to the
Govt. of India 30 June 1876.
1876)

It is therefore submitted
that Mr. Wilson may be
informed that the Govt.
do not think it desirable
to preserve the account
valuable as it may doubtless

the irrigation, the
interest at least
of that outlay is
chargeable in addition
to in the shape of
water rate. All that
is required is to forbid

both enhancements where
no Capital has been
expended, & degradation
of classification, with
Consequent loss of Revenue,
where conditions remain
unaltered.

The case of Akula
Manadi is little
Creditable to the Settlement
Department and
I would order such
reduction as will
make cultivation in-
possible with reasonable
profit to the Cultivator
in respect both to the
land that has been
consigned to waste
by extravagant expenditure
and the $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres which
are over-assessed

I opposed Mr. Wilson's
proposals about Somali
lands in Krishna
when in the Board

and they continued properly
assessed as "wet" which
is their natural condition.
I have tried to save the
assessment of Manavari
lands in Sangam; in vain
I fear.

I do not wonder
that Mr. Wilson found
- as he would find in
Malabar & Canara - experienced
men in North Arcot opposed
to sacrifice of revenue
to an idea of uniformity
about the sources from
which wet lands obtain
their irrigation - I object
to a degradation of classifi-
cation and a contradiction
of an agricultural fact
which the rating of
"wet" lands as "dry" on
the ground that they
are not artificially
irrigated, entails; for
I fail to follow the logic
of misrepresenting "wet"
land as "dry" because
Govt. do not make a
special charge for water

penne lake *

which nature & rainfall
supply, any more than
I should should understand
calling black white -
because Govt. does not
supply the different
colors of paint -

I would adopt the
proposals of the Secretary
note.

3/4 M.B.

I think the statement
submitted by Mr. Wilson is
very useful in correcting
incorrect & burdensome
classification of these
lands depend not on man-made
poles, canals & springs
to raise a wet crop -
It is true they are wet in the
sense that wet crops are
with uncertainty grown therein
but it is essential that the
assessment should be moderate

and we ^{have} seen in the
case quoted that the
effect of classification
has been to throw them
out of cultivation
With the information
supposed to be collected
we could correct
in correct agreement

Wm
6/5

I think the information
desired is 15/5

Count by Hon. Mr. W. J. 4. Aug. R. 10. Aug.
C. 2. Aug. 1/6 R. 4. Aug.

Revenue Dept.

Do 10/75

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 11th Aug. 1876

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that a separate account
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from sources in the
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way of supply, control,
and maintenance.

for

An account of this
kind would be
extremely useful, and
keep Govt informed
of the amount of wet-
revenue derived from
such duties.

- 1 To W. Wilson Esq on 21 Aug 1811
- 14 To the O Doan day Rev
- 21 To the B A Esq
- 5 To the Chief Engineer for Immigration
- 5 To the Treasurer of B A Esq

80
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