

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 16
(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 7.9.88
(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 600

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

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அரசாணை எண். <u>74, (194)</u> மு.கே.பு.த. நாள்-எண்.	அச்சகம் பலவணக
நாள் : <u>13.1.1879</u>	<u>198</u>

28

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th January 1879.

No. 74.

No. 194.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,
AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Irrigation, No. 3.

G.O., 26th August 1878, No. 1,358, R.D.

showing the Financial results of Irrigation
1855-56 to 1875-76, and expressing concu
the principles of calculation adopted by Mr.
the duty, are sound in the main.

SIR,—I am directed by His Grace
Governor in Council to forward, for
information of the Government of
a copy of the marginally noted
cedings, embodying statements
the Kistna Anicut for the 21 years,
with the Board in considering that
son, the officer specially deputed for

I I the honor to be,

Sir,

our most obedient servant,

ned) H. S. THOMAS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

End, T. D. Ryan.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

5th December 1878, No. 992 I.

Irrigation.

Read the following paper:—

No. 18. Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.
Public Works, INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
No. 19. 26th September 1878

My Lord DUKE.—I have lately had before me in Council the Imperial Irrigation Branch and Provincial Fund budget estimates for 1878-79, forwarded with your letter, No. 16, of the 30th April last.

2. I find in the former of these estimates an expenditure on irrigation works calculated at Rupees 31,20,000, while the grand total of estimated revenue is Rupees 1,20,000.

3. As regards the amounts to be credited to each canal on account of enhanced share of Land Revenue, the only statement made is "information not available."

4. It is hardly possible for me to make any observations on this subject that have not been already made, especially in my predecessor's letter, No. 22, of the 20th December last.

5. I may point out, however, that no reply has been received to that letter from your Government, although a despatch on the subject has reached me from the Government of India, copy* of which despatch, together with my reply, is herewith enclosed for your Grace's information.

6. I also think it well to enclose a copy of a letter† which I have recently addressed to the Government of India in acknowledgment of their transmission of rules which have been agreed to between that Government and the Government of Bombay, for determining the mode in which the receipts due to irrigation in that Presidency shall be calculated.

7. I cannot but hope and expect that your Grace in Council, seeing the importance that I attach to this matter, may find it possible to obtain at an early date from the officers under your authority rules of like character, modified when needful to suit the circumstances, which will practically and sufficiently solve this question.

8. Pending the final settlement of such rules, I would direct the attention of your Grace's Government to the suggestion which I have made in paragraph 3 of my despatch to the Government of India, No. 22, dated 9th May last, as one likely to meet the requirements of the case,—at least provisionally.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Despatch from the Government of India, to the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India dated Fort William, 9th March 1878, No. 26 P.W.

We have received copy of your Lordship's despatch to the Madras Government, No. 22, dated 20th December 1877, respecting the omission in the Madras Irrigation Budget of 1877-78

of all revenue resulting from the Madras Irrigation works, except the comparatively trifling amount of Rupees 1,04,401 under "other receipts." The land revenue, which more or less depends on the Madras Irrigation works, amounts to about two crores of rupees—in some years it is more, in some years it is less. But there are two difficulties which, as yet, prevent the Madras Government from attributing to the several works the portions of this large sum due to each of them.

2. In the first place, until the principles have been arrived at under which the portion of that sum is to be separated off as being really due to irrigation, it is not possible for the Public Works Department to say whether 1½ crores or 1 crore, or even less, will be found to be really the result of irrigation, though the whole 2 crores may, at present, depend upon it.

3. And, next, when that sum has been definitely ascertained, whether it be 2 crores, or 1½ crores, or 1 crore, that aggregate will be distributed in the first instance among the several civil districts, and it will be further necessary to apportion off the amounts of the several districts to the various works in them before being able to give the information which is desired.

4. As your Lordship is already aware a selected revenue officer has been employed for some time on the duty of investigating the proper mode of calculating the irrigation revenue, and the grouping of the irrigation works in the several districts, as a preliminary to the allocation of that irrigation revenue, is in progress, and has been completed in some of the most important cases. Still the work has not made such progress as we had hoped for.

5. We concur fully with your Lordship in deprecating the delay which has occurred in the settlement of these two matters. But until they are settled we do not perceive what revenue the Public Works Department can assert that it claims, except by recording the whole revenue above referred to, admitted by the Revenue Department of Madras to be virtually dependent on irrigation.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,
dated India Office, 9th May 1878, No. 22 P.W.

In his despatch to the Government of Madras, No. 22, of 20th December last, Lord Salisbury commented on the absence from the last Madras Irrigation Budget of all information as to either the revenue collected under the name of irrigation water rates, or as to irrigation's share of enhanced land revenue, and expressed a hope that there would be no more delay on the part of the Irrigation Department in exhibiting, in a figured statement, the amount of revenue which, according to the best available means of calculation, ought fairly to be placed to the credit of irrigation works.

2. With reference to this despatch, your Excellency, after stating that about two crores of rupees of land revenue are more or less dependent on the Madras Irrigation Works, observes that there are two difficulties which as yet prevent the attribution to the several works of the portion of this large amount due to each of them, one difficulty being the fact that the principles have not yet been arrived at under which the portion of the amount in question really due to irrigation should be separated off, and the other being the difficulty which, after this portion shall have been ascertained, there will still be in distributing it first among the several civil districts, and then among the several works in each district. Your Excellency adds that the progress made in the removal of these difficulties is less than had been expected. Although a selected revenue officer has been for some time, indeed for more than two years, employed in investigating the proper mode of calculating irrigation revenue, he is so far from having attained the aim of his investigation that the merely preliminary grouping of the irrigation works in the several districts is not only still going on, but is not represented to be complete, except in some of the most important cases.

3. According to this explanation, any statement of Madras Irrigation Revenue at once authoritative and even approximately correct is not to be hoped for within any definite period. For more than 20 years such a statement has been held to be a desideratum; your Government has repeatedly called for it, and that of Madras has repeatedly promised to furnish it, yet up to this time it would seem as if some of the first steps towards ascertaining even the principles on which it should be prepared have still to be taken. It might not, however, be difficult to suggest more than one principle which, in default of a better, might be advantageously adopted, at least provisionally. If, for instance, the extent of land irrigated by any particular work, or in any particular district, and also the amount of land revenue paid by it, being known, irrigation were credited with the difference between that amount and the amount which would have been payable if only dry rates were charged, the result, although only an approach to the truth, would be a much nearer approach than is made when all the Madras irrigation works are represented as yielding little more than 10,000*l.* of annual profit. At any rate, unless some principle can be discovered upon which irrigation returns can be prepared of a less misleading character than those hitherto received from Madras, it will be better that the rendering of Madras Irrigation Revenue statements cease altogether.

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated
India Office, 5th September 1878, No. 50 P.W.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, No. 52, dated the 18th June last.

2. The rules which, after consultation with the Government of Bombay, your Excellency's Government has adopted for ascertaining the receipts due to irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency have my approval, and I await with interest the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works, based on these rules, which the Government of Bombay are now preparing. The difficulty having been thus overcome in regard to Bombay, I hope that before long it may be found practicable to apply rules of a like kind, with what modification may be needful, to the calculation of irrigation profits in Madras.

No. 18-A. From Colonel C. J. MERRIMAN, R.E., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Irrigation), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, dated Bombay Castle, 6th November 1878, No. 669 I.

No. 10 A—I,	dated 27th Jan. 1874,	Bombay Government.
" 123 A—I,	" 15th May "	" " " " " "
" 345 A—I,	" 21st Sept. 1874,	" Government of India.
" 43 A—I,	" 21st March 1877,	Bombay Government.
" 152 A—I,	" 30th " 1878,	Government of India.

• I AM directed to forward copies of papers marginally noted with reference to your telegram, dated 28th October 1873.

A.—SPECIAL RETURNS.

Preparation of Revenue Accounts of old works for which Capital Accounts are not obtainable.

No. 10, A I—33 of 1874.

Public Works Department,
(Irrigation Branch.)

BOMBAY CASTLE,
27th January 1874.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 307 A—I, dated 17th November 1873.

With reference to Bombay Government letter, No. 490 A--2,389, dated 6th December 1872, and subsequent correspondence, conveys the instructions of the Government of India on the proposals of this Government, regarding the system of keeping the Revenue Accounts for old works of irrigation for which a correct Capital Account is not obtainable.

Resolutions.—These orders should be circulated for information and guidance of the Department.

2. The Controller of Public Works Accounts should be requested to submit a form of Revenue Account drawn up in accordance with paragraph 4, for approval.

3. The proposals approved are—
That a Capital Account, as well as a Revenue Account, should be kept for new works and for works on which there has been a large outlay on improvements.

That only a Revenue Account should be kept for the older works, and that expenditure under Rupees 5,000* on improvements to them should be recorded as Revenue charges.

That the works should be grouped as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 204 I.—1932, of 8th October 1872.

4. With reference to their 3rd paragraph, the Government of India should be informed that, in the case of improvements to works, the original cost of which is unknown, the Revenue Account of the improvement will be debited with the whole of the working expenses, and credited with the whole of the revenue less the former *net* revenue, and in this way the increase of net revenue due to the improvement will be shown.

5. The Controller should submit the statement referred to in paragraph 6 of the Government of India's letter without delay.

6. Copies of Government Resolutions as per margin should be forwarded for the information of the Government of India with reference to their paragraph 7.

(Signed) J. G. FIFE, Colonel, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Government.

G.R. in the Revenue Dept., No. 1,371, of 20th March 1872.
 " No. 176 I.—1,683, of 30th August 1872.
 " " 201 I.—1,918, of 7th October " "
 " " 260 I.—2,417, of 1872.
 " " 149 I.—794 of 1873.
 " " 199 I.—291, of 25th April 1873.
 " " 308 I.—1,443, of 12th June 1873.
 " in the Revenue Dept., No. 3,629, of 25th June 1873.
 " in the " " " 6,986, of 4th Nov.

From Colonel J. G. FIFE, R.E., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Bombay Castle, 15th May 1874, No. 123 A1-276 (Accounts.)

In acknowledging the receipt of your No. 123 AI, dated 22nd ultimo, I am directed to forward extract paragraph 8 of a report, No. 2553, of 1873, from the Commissioner in Sind, together with a copy of the Proceedings of this Government noted in the margin, in paragraph 7 of which approval is accorded to the Commissioner's suggestion that the present arrangements regarding water rate charged to His Highness the Khan of Khelat should, for political considerations, remain undisturbed.

2. With reference to the question of the share of land revenue creditable to Irrigation Works in Sind, I am desired to state that, under the orders of this Government, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6,088 of 1878 (attached), the share due to land would be Rupees 0-1-5, and to water Rupees 0-1-7, greater than Rupees 0-1-7 in that part of Sind where it may be said that practically the land has no value whatever separate from the water, and that the whole assessment of Rupees 2 per acre cultivated may be regarded as due to the works.

Accompaniments to this letter :—

- (1) Extract paragraph 8 of a report, No. 2,353, of 1873, from the Commissioner in Sind.
- (2) Government Resolution, No. 2 WI-17, of 1873.
- (3) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6,038, of 1873.

From Colonel C. H. DICKENS, R.A., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Account—Irrigation), to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, dated Simla, 19th September 1876, No. 346 A—1.

The papers forwarded with your letters quoted in the margin, showing the manner in which the Government of Bombay has decided to ascertain the receipts due to irrigation works, having been under the consideration of the Government of India, I am directed to communicate the following remarks and proposals on the subject.

2. The question of the share of the land revenue which may be fairly credited to the irrigation works has been rendered more difficult than it otherwise would be by the circumstance that in Sind as well as in many portions of Bombay the revenue from irrigated lands is derived from a consolidated rate which does not admit of a separation into dry rate and water rate; and further that a large portion of the land in Sind is cultivated independently of the Government canals, viz., by river inundation, by wells and tanks, and by ordinary rainfall, while in other parts of the Bombay Presidency the irrigation is derived to a great extent from weirs (*bundars*). Moreover, a large portion of the receipts claimed as irrigation revenue is derived from lands irrigated, not from artificial irrigation works, but from natural sources of water-supply, such as rivers and streams. Under these circumstances it would seem advisable that in any statement purporting to show the total land revenue dependent on the capital outlay by the British Government on irrigation works in Bombay and Sind, and the efficient maintenance of such works, the following points should be observed—

- 1st.—There should be a cardinal division between lands irrigated from natural sources of supply and those irrigated from irrigation works;
- 2nd.—The lands watered by irrigation works and the revenue from those lands should be distinguished according to the lands of irrigation works.
3. Besides dividing the land revenue in the manner indicated, the works from which that revenue is derived, and the maintenance expenses of which are defrayed wholly or in part by the State, might be classified from two separate points of view—
 - 1st.—The circumstances of the capital outlay, whether it is all known or belongs to past times of which there is no record, how much of it was incurred by the British Government, and whether it took place on original construction, or on improvements and restorations.
 - 2nd.—The character of the works, as to the effect they have on the cultivation, *i.e.*, whether they render cultivation possible where otherwise it would not be possible, or only improve the cultivation in its character, its extent, the power of production, or its economy in the use of labor.

4. From the first point of view the works might be classified as follows :—

- (a) Works in use from time immemorial, which are still in use, and which the British Government has not materially improved.

- (b) Works otherwise in the same category, but which the British Government has improved or extended.
- (c) Works in use in old times, but which have been suffered to fall into an inefficient state, though not into disuse, and have then been restored by the British Government.
- (d) Works as under (c) which have not only been restored, but improved and extended.
- (e) Works formerly in use, but which had utterly fallen into disuse, and have been restored by the British Government.
- (f) The same, but which have not only been restored, but improved and extended.
- (g) Works which are entirely new constructions by the British Government.

5. In regard to the works classed under (a), the Government may, financially speaking, ignore the capital outlay, and treat the existing state of things as due to natural causes.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditure on these works will be placed entirely under revenue—vide Public Works Department letter, No.—, dated—.

With reference to the works classed under (b), the revenue, before the additional works were constructed, may be treated as due to the natural state of things; the increase of revenue after the works have been brought into operation being under certain rules, which will be subsequently referred to, treated as due to the capital outlay.

Under (c) the works come under the category of those that are likely to be most profitable, and this class of outlay should be distinguished in the accounts as "restorations." The increase of revenue would be dealt with as under (b) in determining profits.

In (d) the profits on the extensions would probably be less than on the restorations. The revenue would be treated in the same way.

(c) is likely to be another case of large profits, but not so large as (c). This would likewise be classed under "restorations."

This would likewise be classed under "restorations."

Thus there are four cases of capital outlay—

- 1st (a).—*Old works in use*, and neither improved nor extended by the British Government.
- 2nd (c, e).—*Restorations*.—These should be distinguished as such, and should be credited with their share of the increased revenue under the rules. But there will probably be few cases of simple restorations. Restoration will be always more or less accompanied with extensions and improvements.
- 3rd (b, d, f).—*Extensions and Improvements*.—These will fall into two classes: when they are moderate in degree, they will be best classed with restorations; when they are so large as to constitute almost new works, they should be classed as original capital outlay, the capital account being supplemented by an estimate of the value of the old work brought into use.

4th.—Works entirely new.

7. Thus the only heads of classification which seem to be necessary are—

- I.—Old works in use.
- II.—Works which have been restored, extended and improved.
- III.—Works almost all new, including valuation of old portions brought into use.
- IV.—Entirely new works.

8. The classification is next to be considered from the second point of view, viz., the character of the works. From this point of view the works may be brought under the following classes :—

- I.—Works, whether new or old, such as those of the inundation canals of Sind, where the land produces nothing until the water is brought to it by the brigation works.
- II.—Works, which have the effect of extending the cultivation and improving the species of produce.
- III.—Works which produce an extension of cultivation and increase in yield, but do not change the character of the cultivation.

9. After classifying the several works in some such way as this, the next process would be to ascertain the revenue to be ascribed to each class of work. The principles laid down by the Government of Bombay on the subject are as follow:—

- I.—In the case of the old works in Sind—

On old Government Canals—

Land share	10 per cent.
Water	90 "

In Frontier Districts—

[illegible]

II.—In cases where there is a separate water rate—

The amount of separate water rates is to be credited to irrigation.

III.—In case where there is a consolidated rate—
(a) The

(7) The maximum dry crop rate is to be taken as the dry crop assessment, and the balance as that for water for land.

(b) For works in the Khandesh and Násik Collectorate the average dry crop rate of the villages to be deducted from the *bagayet* rate, and the balance taken as the water-rate.

(c) For the Belgium Division the share for land and water respectively to be taken at two-fifths and three-fifths of the consolidated rate.

(d) For works in the Dharwar Collectorate the foregoing proportions to be altered to one-fifth for land and four-fifths for water.

IV.—Increased revenue from new irrigation works—
The actual difference...

The actual difference between the total assessment before and after the construction of the work to be taken as the share due to irrigation.

10. There is doubtless much force in the argument that in many cases in Sind the land has practically no value whatever without the water, and that in such cases, and generally in cases of revenue may be held to be due to the canal, and may be so reckoned in all statements prepared to show the effects of the canal works. But it is very doubtful whether returns prepared on this basis would be accepted as perfectly fair.

To take the whole of the land revenue, or even 95 per cent. of it, as due to irrigation works, would throw doubts on the accuracy of the returns, because it would not be accepted that a sufficient margin is left as the share of the receipts due to the land. On the whole it is necessary that some compromise should be arrived at in the matter, and the compromise that suggests itself as reasonable to the Government of India is that three-fourths of the revenue should be credited to the water, and the remainder to land. In cases in which the canal passes through tracts in Sind, in which there is cultivation already, neither the whole land revenue nor the division between land and water revenue made by the Government of Bombay could be adopted.

The only satisfactory basis for ascertaining the revenue due to new works of irrigation passing through land previously irrigated by other means would seem to be one in which the difference between the realizations before and after the construction of the works was ascribed to the canal.

11. As regards the canals in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, there would seem to be no reason why there should be so great a variety in the modes of ascertaining the revenue due to each work as is proposed.

12. On the whole the Governor-General in Council considers that the following rules would meet the requirements of the case:—

I.—In Sind—

1st.—In case of works, new or old, traversing lands where there would be no cultivation without the canal water, three-fourths of the land revenue on such lands may be held to be due to the canals, subject to a deduction to cover increased expenditure on civil administration, which might be required owing to increase in population consequent on the creation of cultivation in tracts formerly desert.

2nd.—In the case of old works, where the irrigation from the canals is supplemented by irrigation from wells, the whole revenue on the area to which the canal irrigation extends, deducting from it the revenue on the aggregate area which the wells could supply if unaided by irrigation may be taken as due to the canals.

3rd.—In the case of new canals, or old ones improved or extended by the British Government, in tracts where there was cultivation previous to the new works or extensions and improvements of old works coming into operation, the difference between the revenue before and after may be taken as the return on the outlay; the revenue only on the lands irrigated by the canals to form the basis of the calculation.

II.—In Bombay—

1st.—Where the water rate is shown separately from the soil rates, and there was only dry crop cultivation previous to the construction of the irrigation works, the water-rate may be credited to the works.

2nd.—Where the revenue is divided as above, and there was wet as well as dry cultivation on the canal-irrigated lands previous to the construction of the works, the credit

will be the difference of the new and old aggregate average rate on the area affected by the canal irrigation. It may be the difference between the

3rd.—Where there is no such separation, the credit may be the difference between the new assessment on the area irrigated by the works and the assessment on the same area at the average rate previous to the construction of the works. But in cases where any portion of the increase of revenue is attributable to general causes and not to irrigation works, the amount must be subject to a careful determination at re-settlement and credited to land revenue.

13. In order to show clearly the data on which the returns are based, the statements of the results of irrigation works should be accompanied by an explanation of the mode of apportionment of revenue adopted in each case and the reasons for it, and by the following statistics for each canal or group of canals, for which distinct capital and revenue accounts are prepared, viz. :—

Area.—Total of district.

Cultivated.

Irrigated by canals.

Revenue.—Total of district.

On lands irrigated by canals.

Credited to canals.

The mode in which the area of irrigation is ascertained in each case should be stated, whether by field map or actual measurement, and by what agency the measurement or the registration by field map is made. Without this explanation the results will always be open to cavil.

14. If the above views are concurred in by the Government of Bombay, I am to request that the revenue report of irrigation works may be prepared as soon as possible on the basis indicated and the results communicated to the Government of India at an early date. As a preliminary to this step a classified list of the works showing those for which capital and revenue accounts, and those for which only revenue accounts are to be kept, should be made up as soon as possible and submitted to the Government of India. This list should be prepared under the headings given in paragraph 7 of this letter, the character of the works being specified according to the classification in paragraph 8.

From Colonel C. J. MERRIMAN, R.E., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Irrigation Accounts), to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Bombay Castle, 21st March 1877, No. 43 AI-98.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 346 AI, dated 19th September 1876, communicating certain remarks and proposals on the manner in which this Government decided to ascertain the receipts due to irrigation works in Bombay and Sind.

2. In reply I am to state that the conclusions which this Government accepted were arrived at after reasonable inquiry and consideration on the part of the Revenue, Survey, and Irrigation Departments. The various conditions affecting the works in every locality were taken into account, and something more than a mere arbitrary solution of the problem was attempted.

3. As regards the classification of the works proposed in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of your letter under notice, I am desired to say that this Government concurs in the views of the Government of India, and is at once prepared to accept the proposals under this head.

4. As regards the revenue to be ascribed to each class of work, I am to say that this Government, with so much concurrent opinion on the subject before it, finds itself unable to accept the proposals of the Government of India under this head in their entirety; and, after giving due consideration to those proposals, begs to suggest the following compromise as regards Sind, viz., to be substituted for three-fourths. In ascribing 10

proposals of the Government of India and the Survey Commission, in consideration of those proposals, begs to suggest the following compromise as regards the share of the Government of India in the water-revenue of the Indus. In ascribing 10 per cent. to the Government of India, His Excellency in Council believes that he is giving land its full proportionate value in comparison with water, and this is borne out by the fact that in Dharwar, where the land possesses considerable value for raising dry crops without the aid of water from tanks or canals, the land share ascribed to it by the Survey Commissioner is only 20 per cent., or 5 per cent. less than the Government of India would ascribe to land in Sind which has practically no value whatever without the water.

5. The 2nd and 3rd clauses are concurred in, but I am to remark that credit is never taken by the Irrigation Department for any portion of revenue derived from lands not irrigated by canals.

6. As regards works in Bombay, I am instructed to state that the percentage system was computed and adopted for Dhurwar, as the works are very numerous in that district, and it was thought more convenient to have the reparation made in the offices of account in Bombay by a

simple calculation of the nature indicated. This system, moreover, does away with the necessity of ascertaining in every case the average rate previous to the construction of the works, information regarding which might not always be forthcoming, and which would therefore have to be assumed.

7. As there are only a very few works under items (a) and (c)—*vide* paragraph 9, clause 3, I am to suggest, with reference to paragraph 11, that items (a) and (b) form one class under item (b), and that items (c) and (d) form another class under item (d).

8. In conclusion I am to request that early orders may be communicated on the subject, in order that the revenue report of irrigation works may be prepared. Meanwhile the classified List of the works will be put in hand.

From Major-General W. A. CROMMELIN, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Account—Irrigation), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, dated Fort William, 30th March 1878, No. 152 A—I.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 43 A I—98, dated the 21st March 1877, regarding the mode of ascertaining the receipts due to irrigation works, and in reply to state that after full and careful consideration of this subject His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to concur in the recommendations of the Bombay Government.

2. Under this decision the share of land revenue to be ascribed to each class of irrigation work in cases where there is a consolidated rate will be ascertained and classed under two heads:—

(1) In cases where there is a consolidated rate, and for works in the Khairabad and Nask Collectorate, the average dry crop rate of the villages to be deducted from the *lagayt* rate, and the balance taken as the water rate.

(2) For works in the Belgaum Division and in the Bharwar Collectorate the share of land and water respectively to be taken at one-fifth for land and four-fifths for water.

3. In the case of irrigation works in Sind, the 1st rule laid down in paragraph 12, clause 1 of Government of India, Public Works Department letter, No. 846 A—I, dated the 19th September 1878, will now stand as follows:—

1st.—In case of works, new or old, traversing lands where there would be no cultivation without the canal water, nine-tenths of the land revenue in such lands may be held to be due to the canals, subject to a deduction to cover increased expenditure on civil administration, which might be required owing to increase in population consequent on the creation of cultivation in tracts formerly desert.

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 5th December 1878, No. 992 I.

Communicated to the Revenue Department.

2. Ordered that a copy of G.O., No. 846 I, be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Revenue Department.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. C. Howarth.
Spare Copies

28-10/78 A 2606.4m

Revenue Department
No 5615
IRRIGATION.

Govt. of (1878) India.
PUBLIC WORKS.

To

The CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION,

do. do. do.

Handwritten: 27/6/79

Dated December 5th.

Subject

Handwritten: 27 Dec 78

Encl.

By O. 5th December 1878, No. 500 L

DECEMBER.

Nos. 18-19.

15 Feb. Board of Revenue 27/6/79

Rules for ascertaining the receipts due to Irrigation Works.—Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of applying certain—, communicated to the Revenue Department.

Communicated to the
Board of Revenue
10 Jan 79

before 21 Jan 79

Revenue Dept.
Fort St George

No 714

The Secretary to the Govt of India.

Dept of Rev: Agric: & Commerce.

Sir;

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to forward for the information of the Government of India: Copy of the marginally noted proceedings embodying statements showing the financial results of Irrigation under the Krishna Canal for the 21 years 1855-56 to 1875-76 and expressing concurrence with the Board in considering that the principles of calculation adopted by Mr Wilson the Officer specially deputed for

G.O. 26th August 1878 No. 1358.
U.A.

the duty - are found in the.

Reason for

13 January 1879

13 January 1879

Rece Dept

Pres of 13th Jan 1879-

B. No. 194

T. S. St. Louis

Transacting Business

Private & Confidential

Under the Secret Law

1879