Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 238

Dated 28th April

[Despatch Abstract.]

B Lawani Project.

Passing orders on Bd's Progs. Submg. report from the Collr of Tanjore and Trichinopoly on extension of second-crop cultivation in connection with the proposed — in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Dts.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 1631.

6

From The Board of Revenue Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras

Order No. 92 Press.

Dated 24th February 1898.

Received 26

Registered 28

Enclosures 6.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Bhavani Project.

Submitting to Government report from the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly on the extension of second crop cultivation in connection with the proposed ——— in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly District.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Mis	5073	Rev.	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Tanjore Collector's Office
Camp Pasupathikoil
Dated 21st January 198-

No. 2 / Ford of 1898

From

J. Andrew Esquire,
Collector of
Tanjore

To

The Secretary to the
Commissioner of
Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture, Madras.

Sir,

In reply to Government Order No. 5073 Miscellaneous, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897, in re the Bhavani Project, I have the honour to submit herewith

(1) Statement I A, showing the extent of wet land (Government, Minor Inam, Inam villages and Zemindaries) on which two wet crops were raised in Fasli 1305, regis double crop lands and lands, the 2nd cr assessment on which has been Empow

Compounded, being distinguished.

(2) Statement I B giving the above details for Fasli 1306.

and (3) Statement No. II showing the particulars of lands (Government, Inam, Inam villages and Zemindaries) likely to be irrigated if water is supplied in the manner suggested in the Joint Secretary's notes on the Bhavani Project.

These statements relate only to the deltaic tracts and do not affect wet lands under rainfed tanks in the upland portions of the district.

2. Of the two fasles 1305 and 1306 for which information as to the extent of wet land cultivated with two crops is given (Statements I A and I B.) Fasli 1306 was an unfavourable and exceptional year on account of the great flood damages.

Fasli 1305 was a normal year and I have therefore taken it as the basis for

for forecasting the extension of 2nd crop cultivation consequent on the increased and earlier supply which will be effected from the project in question.

3. The total extent of single crop wet land in holding under Government, Inam, Inam villages and Zemindaries as per Columns 9, 15 and 20 of Statement No. I A was 7,88,323 acres (vide margin). Of this extent two crops were raised on 50,426 acres in Fasli 1305 and it is expected (vide columns 28 of 14, 15, 18 and 19 of Statement II) that 77,068 acres with a "fasli" (2nd crop charge) of Rs 2,60,312 will be brought under second crop cultivation on account of the increased and earlier supply from the proje

	Total wet	Extent on which 2 crops were raised in Fasli 1305	Extent likely to be cultivated with two crops	Fasli
	acres	acres	acres	Rs.
Government	6,98,110	42,583	18,727	2,37,476
Inam Inam	35,366	2,906	3,438	12,296
Whole Inams and Zemindaries	54,847	4,937	4,903	10,540
Total	7,88,323	50,426	77,068	2,60,312

Besides the above, 4,16, of wet waste assessed at R 18,296 and 2,412 acres of dry assessed at Rs 3,405 and 12,20 acres of occupied dry land are likely to be irrigated addit

addition 5 972 and 1506 acres of dry lands respectively under Minor Inam and Inam villages and Zemindaries.

To sum up, the proposed project is likely to irrigate 99234 acres of land in addition to present irrigation and to bring an additional revenue of Rs 331170 as shown below :-

		Extent	Additional Revenue 18½ crop Assessment	Additional Revenue Charge for water	Total
		acres	Rs	Rs	Rs
i	2nd crop on single crop wet Government	68727	-	237476	237476
	Minor Inam	3438	-	12296	12296
	Inam villages and Zemindaries	4903	-	10540	10540
ii	Dry lands Government	12208	-	33748	33748
	Minor Inam	972	-	2787	2787
	Inam villages and Zemindaries	1586	-	4462	4462
iii	Web waste Government	4769	18396	-	18396
		219	-	675	675
iv	Dry waste Government	2412	3405	7385	10790
Total	Government	88335	21801	279284	301085
	Minor Inam	4410	-	15083	15083
	Inam villages and Zemindaries	6489	-	15002	15002
Grand Total		99234	21801	309369	331170

4.

4. Then as to the period at which water should be let into the rivers to produce the maximum of 2nd crop cultivation, I beg to report that almost all the Divisional officers and the Tahsildars are of opinion that water should be available for cultivation from about the middle of May every year. Allowing four or five days for water to reach the district, the reservoir should be opened on the 10th May as proposed in para 3 of the Joint Secretary's memo read in the Government order.

5. With reference to para 5 of the Joint Secretary's memo, I beg to state that as per particulars given in statement No. IA, 1807 acres of Minor Inam lands and 3831 acres

of whole Inam and Zemindari lands are entitled to irrigation for two crops free of charge; that 35366 acres of minor Inam lands and 54,847 acres of whole Inam and Zemindari lands are entitled to irrigation free of charge for one crop; and that out of these latter 3,438 acres of minor Inam lands and 4,903 acres of whole Inam and Zemindari lands may be expected to be irrigated for 2nd crop on account of the Bhavani project.

As regards compounding referred in para 7, I beg to note in the margin the extent wet land compounded for two crops at the settlement in Fasli 1303 and the extent as it stood at the end of fashes

page 86 of C.O. 26 11 Rev 18.5.96

	Extents acres
As per para 18 of B.P. No. 377 (Sett) 23-11-95	865
As per Statement No. 1A (enclosed) fasli 1305	1578
do - - - - - - No. 1B (enclosed) fasli 1306	1789

1305 and 1306. Compounding is permitted at the rates and under the circumstances referred to in para 18 of Board's Proceedings No. 377 Sett dated 23rd November 1895. I request orders as to whether compounding should be stopped. As the project becomes known and is taken in hand, and approaches completion, ryots will no doubt come forward in increasing number with applications for compounding.

7. I may here refer to Board's Proceedings No. 719 dated 1st November 1892 (R.S) pages 172 and 173 para 69 which deals with the subject of "Udu" cultivation, which I believe is showing a tendency to increase. In proportion as it increases, 2nd crop cultivation will tend to diminish, and if this happens and if Government provides a constant supply of water sufficient to raise the crop

Ottadam or Udu

crops at different times, it might be necessary for Government to reconsider its orders on the subject of "eidu" cultivation.

8. Lastly in connection with the Bhavani project, I may refer to another project on which it will probably have an important, if indirect, bearing. I refer to Colonel Smart's project for irrigating something like 60000 acres in the Mannargudi and Pattukottai Taluks by means of Cauvery water which now goes to waste. I apprehend that if Bhavani water can be let into the channels that will feed the Pattukottai and Mannargudi Tanks that will be constructed; if the project is carried out, at the same time that it is let into the Cauvery for deltaic irrigation, a considerable addition may be expected to the double crop irrigation in the above two taluks.

I have &ca

(Signed) J. Andrew
Collector.

(True copy)

R. V. Shiwaraja
Secretary

1898
[illegible]
[illegible] No. 1
[illegible] No. 1531
[illegible]

Trichinopoly Collector's Office
16th February 1898
Despatched on the 17th February 1898

Disposal No. 206 of 98
Revenue

From

R. H. Shipley Esq.,
Ag collector of
Trichinopoly.

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
of Revenue settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order, No 5073 miscellaneous dated 27th September 1897, Revenue, I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. It is expected that an extent of 17,000 acres of Single crop wet land will be cultivated with second crop in consequence of the increased and earlier supply of water to the Cauvery

Trichinopoly
Musiri
Kulitalai

Ag. 1.000
2.000
5.000
Total 17.000

Rev
8-5-98

2

3. The extent of wet land cultivated with two crops in Faslis 1305 and 1306 is given below:

Taluks	Fasli 1305		Fasli 1306	
	Extent of registered double crop land	Extent of single crop wet cultivated with two crops	Extent of registered double crop land	Extent of single crop wet cultivated with two crops
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Trichinopoly	13.073	12.190	13.092	10.657
Musiri	2.666	2.799	2.521	2.210
Kulitalai	2.636	3.281	2.636	2.358
Total	18.375	18.270	18.249	15.225.

Most of the lands and some of the channels are generally on a high level, and the Tahseldars do not expect a larger extent to be brought under second crop cultivation.

It will be sufficient if water is let into the river from 15th May until freshes come down, and in January and February, if the supply in the river should run short, to enable the ryots to bring the extent given above under second crop cultivation.

5. As the dry lands close to the river channels are high, it is not expected that any perceptible extent of dry land will be brought under irrigation. The Trichinopoly Tahsildar does not think that any extent will be brought under irrigation. The Musiri and Kulitalai Tahsildars give small extents of 130 acres & 370 acres respectively.

6.

6. There are no Iruam single crop wet lands nor Iruam dry lands that can be benefited by this increased supply.

7. With the exception of a few branch channels at the tail of the main channels, all the Cauvery river channels are under first class and composition of second crop assessment is not allowed. Under the branch channels, which are placed in the second class, composition at 1/3 of the triple crop assessment was allowed by the Settlement Department and applications are being received. I have issued orders not to allow composition until further orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) T. Sundara Rao
for Ag collector

(True copy)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

Exhd/ 25/2/98

District	Existing double crop area						Additional area expected to be brought under irrigation											
	Fusli 1305			Fusli 1306			Second crop on single crop wet				Dry land likely to be irrigated				Waste likely to be taken up for cultivation			
	Registered and compounded double crop wet	on single crop wet	Total	Registered and compounded double crop wet	on single crop wet	Total	Government	Inam and Zemindari	Total	assessment	Govt	Inam and Zemindari	Total	assessment	Government	Inam	Total	assessment and water rate
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	Rs	acres	acres	acres	Rs	acres	acres	acres	Rs
Tanjore	30,001	50,426	80,427	30,098	45,579	75,677	68,727	8,341	77,068	2,60,312	12,208	2,558	14,766	40,997	(a) 7,400	..	7,400	29,861
Trichinopoly	(b) 18,375	18,270	36,645	(b) 18,249	15,225	33,47	17,000	..	17,000	(c) 63,750	500	..	500	(d) 2000	7181+219 ..	..	..	..
									94068	324062								

(a) Includes second crop area, 219 acres.
(b) would seem to represent actual cultivation
(c) Information not furnished by the Collector. Roughly estimated in the Board's office with reference to the average wet assessment.
(d) do do - - Water tax at Rs 4 per acre is entered.

R. V. Srinivasan

(Sclt. 24 2,060—29-10-96.)

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 24th February 1898.

No. 92 Press

READ..... letters* from the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, Nos. 2/Tour and 206/Rev dated 21st January and 16th February 1898 respectively.

*copies attached

Resolution

The Collectors' letters will be submitted to Government, with reference to G. O. No. 5073 dated 27th September 1897.

2. Statement A appended to these Proceedings shows particulars of

(1) areas registered as double crop land

(2) extent of registered single crop land on which two crops are now raised

(3) additional areas likely to be brought under irrigation if the Bhavani project is carried out. It will be seen that an extent of about 94,000 acres of existing single crop land is expected to be grown with a second crop, the additional assessment leviable being about Rs 3.25 lakhs. A further sum of about Rs 73,000 is expected to be realized by the irrigation of dry lands and the occupation of lands now lying waste.

3. Regarding the time at which water should be let into the river, the Collectors of both the districts agree in thinking that the supply should be available from about the middle of May. The 15th May proposed by the Chief Engineer for opening the sluices will be suitable. As regards composition for second crop, the Collector of Trichinopoly reports that it is allowed at present only in the case of a few branch channels at the tail-end of main channels and that he has issued instructions not to allow composition until further orders. The area compounded at settlement was 4,900 acres. In Tanjore 865 acres were compounded at settlement and 924 acres in the next three years. The total area is still very small. Pending further orders, the Board considers that composition may be stopped in that district as in Trichinopoly.

5. The question of modifying the order exempting 'Padu' cultivation from extra charge may, as suggested by the Collector, have to be considered if the effect of the proposed project is found to be that such cultivation is unduly extended at the expense of second crop cultivation.

6. The Collector of Tanjore requests reference in this connection to the Pattukkottai Project, which, if carried out along with the Bhavani scheme,

will, he says, lead to large extensions of second crop cultivation in Mannargudi and Pattukkottai taluks.

(True Extract)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.
with Collector's Statements
in original
and Copy of Statement A.

Copy to the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly

Rd 25/2/98

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd.	1898.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

Printed March th.

Proceedings, No. 92, 24th February 1898.

FEBRUARY.

Bhavâni project.—Submitting to Government report from the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly on the extension of second crop cultivation in connection with the proposed — in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following letter from J. ANDREW, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp, Pasupathicovil, 21st January 1898, No. 2-Tour :—

In reply to G.O., Mis. No. 5073, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897, *in re* the Bhaváni project, I have the honour to submit herewith—

(1) Statement I-A showing the extent of wet land (Government, minor inam, inam villages and zamindaris) on which two wet crops were raised in fasli 1305, registered double crop lands and lands, the second crop assessment on which has been compounded, being distinguished ;

(2) Statement I-B giving the above details for fasli 1306 ; and

(3) Statement No. II showing the particulars of lands (Government, minor inam, inam villages and zemindaris) likely to be irrigated if water is supplied in the manner suggested in the Joint Secretary's notes on the Bhaváni project.

These statements relate only to the deltaic tracts and do not affect wet lands under rain-fed tanks in the upland portions of the district.

2. Of the two faslis—1305 and 1306—for which information as to the extent of wet land cultivated with two crops is given (statements I-A and I-B), fasli 1306 was an unfavourable and exceptional year, on account of the great flood damages. Fasli 1305 was a normal year and I have, therefore, taken it as the basis for forecasting the extension of second crop cultivation, consequent on the increased and earlier supply, which will be effected from the project in question.

3. The total extent of single crop wet land in holding under Government, minor inam, inam villages and zamindaris, as per columns 9, 15 and 20 of statement No. I-A, was 788,323 acres (*vide* below). Of this extent, two crops were raised on 50,426 acres in fasli 1305 and it is expected (*vide* columns 2 to 4, 14, 15, 18 and 19 of statement No. II) that 77,068 acres, with a "fasaljasti" (second crop charge) of Rs. 2,60,312, will be brought under second crop cultivation on account of the increased and earlier supply from the project :—

—	Total wet.	Extent on which second crop was raised in fasli 1305.	Extent likely to be cultivated with two crops.	Fasaljasti.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Government	698,110	42,583	68,727	2,37,476
Minor inam	35,366	2,906	3,438	12,296
Whole inams and zamindaris..	54,847	4,937	4,903	10,540
Total ..	788,323	50,426	77,068	260,312

Besides the above 4,769 acres of wet waste, assessed at Rs. 18,396, and 2,442 acres of dry waste, assessed at Rs. 3,405, and 12,208 acres of occupied dry lands are likely to be irrigated in addition to 972 and 1,586 acres of dry lands, respectively, under minor inam and inam villages and zamindaris.

To sum up, the proposed project is likely to irrigate 99,234 acres of land in addition to present irrigation and to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 3,31,170 as shown below :—

—	Extent.	Additional revenue.		Total.
		First crop assessment.	Charge for water.	
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Second crop on single crop wet—				
Government	68,727	..	2,37,476	2,37,476
Minor inam	3,438	..	12,296	12,296
Inam villages and zamindaris ..	4,903	..	10,540	10,540
2. Dry lands—				
Government	12,208	..	33,748	33,748
Minor inam	972	..	2,787	2,787
Inam villages and zamindaris ..	1,586	..	4,462	4,462
3. Wet waste—				
Government	4,769	18,396	..	18,396
	219	..	6·5	675
4. Dry waste—				
Government	2,442	3,405	7,385	10,790
Total .. Government ..	88,335	21,801	2,79,284	3,01,085
Total .. Minor inam ..	4,410	..	15,083	15,083
Total .. Inam villages and zamindaris.	6,489	..	15,002	15,002
Grand Total ..	99,234	21,801	3,09,369	3,31,170

4. Then, as to the period at which water should be let into the rivers to produce the maximum of second crop cultivation, I beg to report that almost all the Divisional officers and the Tahsildars are of opinion that water should be available for cultivation from about the middle of May every year. Allowing four or five days for water to reach the district, the reservoir should be opened on the 10th May, as proposed in paragraph 3 of the Joint Secretary's memorandum read in the Government Order.

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Joint Secretary's memorandum, I beg to state that, as per particulars given in statement No. I-A, 1,807 acres of minor inam lands and 3,831 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands are entitled to irrigation for two crops free of charge ; that 35,366 acres of minor inam lands and 54,847 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands are entitled to irrigation free of charge for one crop ; and that out of these latter, 3,438 acres of minor inam lands and 4,903 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands may be expected to be irrigated for second crop on account of the Bhaváni project.

6. As regards compounding referred to in paragraph 7, I beg to note in the margin the extent of wet land compounded for two crops at the settlement in fasli 1303 and the extent as it stood at the end of faslis 1305 and 1306. Compounding is permitted at the rates and under the circumstances referred to in paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, No. 377, Settlement, dated 23rd November 1895.

	Extent. ACS.
As per paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, No. 377 (Settlement), dated 23rd November 1895	865
As per statement No. I-A (enclosed), fasli 1305	1,578
As per statement No. I-B (enclosed), fasli 1306	1,789

I request orders as to whether compounding should be stopped. As the project becomes known and is taken in hand and approaches completion, ryots will, no doubt, come forward in increasing number with applications for compounding.

7. I may here refer to Board's Proceedings, No. 719 (Revenue Settlement), dated 1st November 1892, pages 172 and 173, paragraph 69, which deals with the subject of "Udu" cultivation, which I believe is showing a tendency to increase. In proportion, as it increases, second crop cultivation will tend to diminish, and if this happens and if Government provides a constant supply of water sufficient to raise two crops at different times, it might be necessary for Government to consider its orders on the subject of "Udu" cultivation.

8. Lastly, in connection with the Bhaváni project, I may refer to another project on which it will probably have an important, if indirect, bearing. I refer to Colonel Smart's project for irrigating something like 60,000 acres in the Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks by means of Cauvery water which now goes to waste. I apprehend that if Bhaváni water can be let into the channels that will feed the Pattukkóttai and Mannárgudi tanks that will be constructed if the project is carried out, at the same time that it is let into the Cauvery for deltaic irrigation, a considerable addition may be expected to the double crop irrigation in the above two taluks.

READ—again the following letter from R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Trichinopoly, 16th February 1898, Dis. No. 206-Rev.:—

With reference to G.O., Mis. No. 5073, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897, I have the honour to report as follows:—

2. It is expected that an extent of 17,000 * acres of single crop wet lands will be cultivated with second crop, in consequence of the increased and earlier supply of water to the Cauvery.

	ACS.
* Trichinopoly	10,000
Musiri	2,000
Kulittalai	5,000
Total ...	17,000

3. The extent of wet land cultivated with two crops in faslis 1305 and 1306 is given below:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1305.		Fasli 1306.	
	Extent of registered double crop land.	Extent of single crop wet cultivated with two crops.	Extent of registered double crop land.	Extent of single crop wet cultivated with two crops.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Trichinopoly	13,073	12,190	13,092	10,657
Musiri	2,666	2,799	2,521	2,210
Kulittalai	2,636	3,281	2,636	2,358
Total ..	18,375	18,270	18,249	15,225

Most of the lands and some of the channels are generally on a high level, and the Tahsildars do not expect a larger extent to be brought under second crop cultivation.

4. It will be sufficient if water is let into the river from 15th May until freshes come down, and in January and February if the supply in the river should run short, to enable the ryots to bring the extent given above under second crop cultivation.

5. As the dry lands close to the river channels are high, it is not expected that any perceptible extent of dry land will be brought under irrigation. The Trichinopoly Tahsildar does not think that any extent will be brought under irrigation. The Musiri and Kulittalai Tahsildars give small extents of 130 and 370 acres, respectively.

6. There are no inam single crop wet lands nor inam dry lands that can be benefited by this increased supply.

7. With the exception of a few branch channels at the tail of the main channels, all the Cauvery river channels are under first class and composition of second crop assessment is not allowed. Under the branch channels, which are placed in the second class, composition at one-third of the single crop assessment was allowed by the Settlement Department, and applications are being received. I have issued orders not to allow composition until further orders.

RESOLUTION—No. 92, dated 24th February 1898.

The Collectors' letters will be submitted to Government with reference to G.O., No. 5073, * dated 27th September 1897.

* In Board's Proceedings, No. 8370, dated 14th October 1897.

2. Statement A appended to these proceedings shows particulars of—

(1) areas registered as double crop lands;

(2) extent of registered single crop land on which two crops are now raised; and

(3) additional areas likely to be brought under irrigation if the Bhaváni project is carried out. It will be seen that an extent of about 94,000 acres of existing single crop land is expected to be grown with a second crop, the additional assessment leviable being about Rs. 3·24 lakhs. A further sum of about Rs. 73,000 is expected to be realized by the irrigation of dry lands and the occupation of lands now lying waste.

3. Regarding the time at which water should be let into the river, the Collectors of both the districts agree in thinking that the supply should be available from about the middle of May. The 10th May proposed by the Chief Engineer for opening the sluices will be suitable.

4. As regards composition for second crop, the Collector of Trichinopoly reports that it is allowed at present only in the case of a few branch channels at the tail end of main channels and that he has issued instructions not to allow composition until further orders. The area compounded at settlement was 4,900 acres. In Tanjore, 865 acres were compounded at settlement and 924 acres in the next three years. The total area is still very small. Pending further orders, the Board considers that composition may be stopped in that district as in Trichinopoly.

5. The question of modifying the orders exempting "Udu" cultivation from extra charge may, as suggested by the Collector, have to be considered, if the effect of the proposed project is found to be that such cultivation is unduly extended at the expense of second crop cultivation.

6. The Collector of Tanjore requests reference in this connection to the Pattukkóttai project which, if carried out along with the Bhaváni scheme, will, he says, lead to large extensions of second crop cultivation in Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Collectors' statements, in original.

Copy to the Collector of Tanjore.
" " of Trichinopoly.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

APPENDIX A.

District.	Existing double crop area.						Additional area expected to be brought under irrigation.			
	Fasli 1305.			Fasli 1306.			Second crop on single crop wet.			
	Registered and compounded double crop wet.	On single crop wet.	Total.	Registered and compounded double crop wet.	On single crop wet.	Total.	Government.	Inam and zamindari.	Total.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore ..	30,001	50,426	80,427	30,098	45,579	75,677	68,727	8,341	77,068	2,60,312
Trichinopoly ..	* 18,375	18,270	36,645	* 18,249	15,225	33,474	17,000	..	17,000	† 63,750

District.	Additional area expected to be brought under irrigation—*cont.*							
	Dry land likely to be irrigated.				Waste likely to be taken up for cultivation.			
	Government.	Inam and zamindari.	Total.	Assessment.	Government.	Inam.	Total.	Assessment and water-rate.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore ..	12,203	2,558	14,766	40,997	§ 7,400	..	7,400	29,861
Trichinopoly ..	500	..	500	‡ 2,000	..	..	..	..

* Would seem to represent actual cultivation.

† Information not furnished by the Collector. Roughly estimated in the Board's office, with reference to the average wet assessment.

‡ Information not furnished by the Collector. Water-tax at Rs. 4 per acre is entered.

§ Includes second crop area, 219 acres.

× A in G.O. 5073 27.9.97

Read C. No. 1631 of 1898 & B. P. (R. S.) Dt. 24-2-98 No 92.

For orders.

In his office note dated the 4th September 1897, the Joint Secretary to Govt, Public Works Department desired to have the opinion of this Department on the prospect of extension of double crop irrigation in Tanjore and Trichinopoly Dists if the Bhavani reservoir which was intended to supplement the supply in the Cauvery river was constructed. As there was no information in the office on the subject, the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly were asked to submit a report thro' the Board of Revenue, on the following points referred to in the P. W. D. office note:—

(1) The extension of second crop on existing single crop wet lands, which may be expected as a consequence of the more

C25/4/98.

and earlier supply which would be effected by the Bhavani project. ——

(2) The extent to which the irrigation of dry lands would be increased by the project.

(3) The extent to which the irrigation of inam lands would be increased.

(4) The time of the year at which the supply from the reservoir should be let down so as to produce the maximum of second crop cultivation.

(5) The desirability of prohibiting ~~the~~ composition ~~of~~ for two crops.

With the above current, the Board of Revenue submits the reports of the Collectors of Tanjore & Trichinopoly on the above points. ×E & F

Exdy 2. The information required on points (1) (2) & (3) above is contained in statements No II. G

It is expected that 94,068 acres of single crop lands ~~including~~ (Govt, Inam & Zamindari). ~~would~~ will be ~~given~~ cultivated with a second crop and ~~would~~ will bring in a revenue of Rs 3.2 lakhs and that a further sum of Rs 73,000 ~~would~~ will be realized by the irrigation of dry lands and the occupation of lands now lying was

With regard to the time for letting down water from the Bhavani reservoir, the 10th may proposed by ~~the~~ Mr Hughes is reported to be suitable.

On the question of allowing ryots to compound for the second crop, Mr Hughes said that it ought to be stopped at once. He remar

"It was allowed only on "account of the uncertainty "of supply, to compound "for second class lands at "1/3 single crop assessment "for third class 1/4th &c. I "the ryots get to know th "there is any probabil "of the Bhavani Scheme "being carried out. If "they will, if allowed, r

"to Compound for lower class lands and there will be a very inadequate return for "the project." The collector of Trichinopoly has accordingly now issued instructions not to allow composition until further orders. The Collector of Tanjore who says that 865 acres were compounded for at the settlement and 924 acres in the next three years. ~~and~~ requests orders as to whether Compounding should be stopped, adding at the same time that the ryots will no doubt come with applications for compounding, as the project is taken in land and approaches completion. The Board of Revenue considers that composition may be stopped in Tanjore as in Trichinopoly.

It is submitted that the action of the Collector of Trichinopoly may be approved and that the

SH

MM 19/3/98

8

Yes: He may have done so already on the Board's Procgs?

SH

Yes

JG

MM 19/3/98

para 69 in page 172 of G.O. 697
This is the Bd's view. 31.7.93

Mr Thomson's remarks are in para 40 of his letter p 81 of the G.O.

MM 19/3

the Collector of Tanjore ma[illegible] be asked to adopt th[illegible] same course.

While on the subject of th[illegible] anticipated extension o[illegible] irrigation on account of th[illegible] Bhavani project, the Coll[illegible] of Tanjore refers to the question of "ottadam" or "u[illegible] cultivation. "The pecul[illegible]arity of this cultivation [illegible] "that two varieties of padd[illegible] "one maturing in 3 or 3½ m[illegible] "and the other taking ab[illegible] "6½ months are transplant[illegible] "together, yielding two harves[illegible] "in succession, while the ope[illegible]"tions of ploughing, weedin[illegible] "manuring &c. are just to [illegible] "they are for a single [illegible]. In 1892, Mr. Thompson [illegible] was then Collector of the Dist. thought that an extra charg[illegible] ought to be levied on this cul[illegible]vation, or [illegible] nd that it was resorted to by the ryo[illegible] in order to evade payme[illegible] of the second [illegible] charg[illegible] The Board of Revenue, how[illegible]

however, did not approve of the proposal, but remarked as follows:—

"It is certain that the levy of the extra rate of assessment proposed by Mr Thomson would cause much discontent and it would place some additional power in the hands of village officers which is not desired. On the other hand, it may be doubted whether any substantial increase of revenue would be realized, for, rather than pay the extra charge, it is probable that the Mirasdars would abandon this method of cultivation and grow only Kar or Sambha paddy as the case might be."

How could it? = By reporting or refraining from reporting such cultiv. [illegible]

The Govt, concurring in the Board's view, decided in para. 17 of Go. No 697 D. 31.7.93 that "ottadam" cultivation should be exempted from extra charge.

Now the Collector says that this order of Govt may have to be reconsidered if it should be found that the ryots extend "ottadam" cultivation at the expense of double crop cultivation when the project provides a constant supply of water sufficient to raise two crops. The Board also now takes the same view. ~~and it is submitted that the Board of Revenue Collector may be asked to report on the subject after the project has been in com operation for two years.~~

Please see at end.

Lastly, referring to the scheme known as Pattukottai project, now under investigation by Col. Smart, to irrigate something like 60,000 acres in the Mannargudy and Pattukotai Taluks by means of Cauvery water, the Collector, Mr Andrew, says that if the water from the Bhavani reservoir could be let into the channels that feed the tanks proposed to be constructed in the Pattukotai & Mannargudy Taluks, at the same time that it is let into the Cauvery [illegible] deltaic irrigation, a considerable extension of the double cr[illegible]

crop irrigation in the above two Taluks ~~to~~ may be expected. This is a matter to which the attention of the P. W. Deptt may be drawn.

~~A draft order is put up on the sheet below for approval.~~

[illegible]
18/3/98

Yes: it comes to this that by means of this project the estimate of about 4 lakhs addl. rev. fr. the Bhavani scheme may be considerably enhanced
S.V.T.

Uder cultivation is an ingenious trick of getting two crops out of wet land on payment of only single wet assessment. I believe that it not infrequently happens that ordinary double crop cultivation is returned in the accounts as "uder". The yield is undoubtedly much more than a single crop, Expenses are less, & more water is taken. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Now that the settlement has been introduced, however ~~it will be~~ seems inadmissible ~~difficult~~ to raise the [illegible] when such a crop is

This is a separate matter.
S.B.

AD 2413

grown. ~~[illegible]~~ We must now trust to the ryot finding out that the double crop ensured by the proposed increased & earlier supply will pay him better than "uder" even though he has to pay 2nd crop assessment.

[illegible]
19/3/98

Can the Govt. declare single crop wet to be double crop wet after the settlement, if new sources or means of irrigation are provided?

[illegible]
19/3/98

K

Please see paras 3 and 4 of G.O. No 2095 dt 25-6-77 which are extracted below:—

"3. The proposal to assign to the "Settlement Department the "duty of reserving in re "of Government to modify "subsequent to settlement the "wet rates of assessment "there is any probability of [illegible]

"Considerable improvement in the
"means of irrigation, is approved
" and it should be explained
"to the ryots generally that
"the thirty years' limit does
"not apply to lands whose
"means of irrigation are consi-
"derably improved subsequent
"to settlement; whether such
"improvement was in con
"templation at the time of
"the settlement or not.
"4. This reservation of the
"State's rights to revise
"the thirty years' settlement
"in the event of the means
"of irrigation being materially
"extended or improved at
"the public cost should be
"carefully announced every
where".
This order of Govt has been
kept in view by the Deputy
Comr Mr Clark, in introducing
the settlement in the Tanjore
Dst. Para 2 of the notification
published by him in the
Tanjore Dst. Gazette × ~~says~~
dated 20.10.93 distinctly
says

× not put up the volume being very bulky

says:— "This thirty year
"limit does not however
"apply to lands the irrig
"of which may be consid
"improved by Govt subseq
"to settlement."

~~It is thought that in exercise~~
~~of the powers thus reserved.~~
~~alteration of single crop wet l~~
~~into double crop wet, after se~~
~~ment, on account of improved irrigati~~
~~would be within the~~
~~pretence of Govt.~~

MK
23/3/98.

Secy Govt clearly has
the power to revise
the wet assessment
if improvements in irrigat
are effected subsequ
to settlement. But
Question about "udu" wa
specially raised at se
ment and it was s/
decided to rate it a
single crop. Even if
the means of irrigatin
are improved, it does
seem, I submit, admi
to alter this decision n
rate it as more tha

single crop during the currency of settlement.

It might be possible however to get round the difficulty to some extent by classing some portion of land now classed as single crop wet as double crop wet, in consideration of the improved irrigation. When cultivation on such land would then of course pay double crop assessment.

It should be also noted that Govt has to some extent recognised that the revised rates of the recent settlement have made it incumbent on the Govt to improve the Cauvery irrigation. A full note on this point has been prepared & is submitted below

[illegible]
26/3/88

H.M.

The pp. may be transferred to the D.P.W., as they furnish the information that Deptt wants.

The conclusions arrived at are that the Bhavani project may produce an addl. rev. of R3·25 lakhs from the cultivation of 74000 acres of single crop land with a second crop plus R.73,000 by the conversion of dry into wet together with an unestimated addition if the project be worked with the Pattukot Scheme.

The question of [illegible] or Ottadam cultivn has been raised. As to this we are at any rate bound for this settlt. to make no addl. charge for such cultivn.

Nor is it clear that in any case there is any substantial ground for regarding the previous decision of govt. erroneous or unduly lenient

The two crops are sown together & two blades of rice cannot grow in the same place at the same time: the total yield is no doubt a little more than a single kambha or peshanam crop because once the first or early crop is off the ground, the later paddy, which one wd. naturally expect to be choked, has room to expand & produce something over half an ordinary crop.

Accounts of this cultn. will be found in the pp. in Gs. 31 July 93 no. 697 Res. — Mr Clerk's p. 20; Mr Thomson's (the Collectors) p. 81; the Boards at p. 172, 173 & the Govt order at p. 202.

Mr Clerk's account is more likely to be correct than Mr Thomson's as to the yield — when the former says that the combined yield is very little more than the return of a single crop. The amt of water when is moreover very little more — 3 or 4 weeks supply is the most.

No sufficient case appears to have been made out for reconsidering the case of Udu cultivation, as such, even if anything cd be done during the current settlt., which however is not possible.

Whether lands on which Udu cultivation is now undertaken, can be converted into double crop land in consequence of the new irrigation scheme is quite a different question. Govt are not debarred from doing so if the establishment of new & improved irrigational means justified such a course. But it is very doubtful whether such justification wd be found for converting any appreciable extent of land now cultivated as Udu into permanent double crop land. Moreover the policy in Tanjore is against magnifying permanent double crop land — vide para 130 of Mr Clerk's report p. 39 of the P.O. of 93 quoted above, & para 68 of the Bds. report at p. 172 ibid.

The proper course seems to be to allow the matter to regulate itself. If with more assured means of irrigation the ryots find it to their advantage to substitute for under cultivation, regular double crop cultivn, they will do so; & the rev. will derive the benefit of the second crop charge.

The prevention of frauds by passing off under cultivn for double crop cultivn is a matter for the local rev. officers.

Meantime orders may issue (a) approving the Trichy. Whetoré action in stopping composition of the double crop charge & (b) directing the promulgation of similar orders in Tanjore if that has not already been done.

G.B. 23/4/8

I agree with the Sec

JG 26/4/98

Please see draft order put up on the sheet below.

[illegible] 27/4/98

R. page 139 of G.O.

Note for the under secretary

With reference to the ~~under secretary's query (in person)~~ Question whether the Govt has in any manner undertaken or promised ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to improve the irrigation of the Tanjore District, in view of the enhancement of the assessment at the last settlement, the following note is submitted:—

In para 18 of its Proceedings on the Tanjore Settlement Scheme, printed in Go No 697 Rev Dt 31.7.93, the Board of Revenue remarked that although a great deal had been done in the past towards the improvement of the irrigation of the delta, much remained to be done in the direction of constructing head works to regulate the flow of minor rivers and that if the increase of assessment involved in the present settlement be imposed, it will certainly become the duty of Govt to lay out very considerable sums in the equitable and economic dist

"distribution of water upon which "so large a revenue depends." In the same paragraph, the Board of Revenue also pointed out that the amount spent on the irrigation works in the District during previous years was small.

2. In passing orders on the Tanjore Settlement Scheme, the Govt in para 6 of G.O. No. 697 dy 31.7.93, drew the attention of the P.W. Deptt to the Board's remarks, and ~~also~~ referred to that Deptt for consideration, the complaint of the unequal distribution of water available over the District and the insufficiency of the expenditure on the improvements of the irrigation works of the District.

3. In July 1894, the Chief Engineer for irrigation, who was reminded on the subject by this Deptt, stated in reply that the question of regulating the distribution of supply in

page 178

Office note dy 2.7.97. S
W.G.O. 2650 dy 9.7.94

in the different rivers of the delta was under consideration but that for dealing with such a large and important question a special establishment was necessary.

4. Subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Smart was placed on special duty and a memorandum drawn by him on the investigations to be made in connection with the irrigation in the Tanjore District will be found printed in pages 1-4 of G.O. No. 150 I dy 10.2.96. He classified the investigations required under four heads: the delta proper, the Bhavani project, ~~and~~ the Pattukottai project and the Udaiyarpolur project. Speaking of the Bhavani project, he said that the increased supply that would be effected would "amply repay the "people for the enhanced "assessment that they have to pay "under the new settlement and he proposed ~~that~~ the

F 1 Rev. G.O. 948 / 5.3.96.

para 9. page 4 of do.

investigation of this project might be placed under him. The Govt, however, approved of the Chief Engineer's proposal that Colonel Smart should confine his attention to the Tanjore 'delta pure and simple' until all that was required had been decided upon in that locality, and observed that separate orders would be passed regarding the investigation of the Bhavani reservoir. These separate orders, however have apparently not been communicated to this Deptt, as they are not traceable from the Revenue Indexes.

5. In his note dated the 10th October 1896 No 191 I, the Chief Engineer has given an account of the work done by Lieutenant Colonel Smart till then in the Tanjore Dist and of the work which then remained to be done by him. The Chief Engineer observed in that note

P.W.D. G.O. No 150 I dy 10.2.96.
in Rev: G.O. No 948 dy 5.3.96.

(P.W.D.) in G.O. 889 I dy 28.10.96 C.
Rev: G.O. No 4825 / 26.11.96.

para 2 of the note

D in Rev G.O. 891 / 2.3.96

note that "the assessments on lands in the delta having in the new settlement been enhanced, it was considered highly desirable that the subject of the proper regulation of supply between the branches of the Cauvery and Vennar rivers and the improvement of the sluices of the delta should receive early attention."

6. In a letter to the Board of Revenue printed in page 1 of G.O. No 145 I dy 10.2.96, Mr. Thomson while writing on the subject of the clearance of lift at the heads of the distributaries in the District, said that "with settlement and the admission by Govt of a right to better maintenance (of the irrigation works), clamour has grown strong."

7. It would thus [illegible] that the Govt has recognised the equity of effective improvements in the irrigation of the District in view

the enhanced revenue derived from the settlement, ~~but~~ although ~~it~~ the rates of assessment then fixed had no reference to & were not based upon the improvements which ~~may~~ might be subsequently made.

[illegible]
26/3/98

Dr Sharp to P.W.D. [illegible] vide seq. order or circ. slip 28/4/98.

Read again G.O. 5 27.7.97 (A)
C No. 1631 of 1898 (A)
B.P. (R.S.) No 92 d 24.2.98.

Inuig. No 7

Order. (Press) No. 238 of 28th April 1898

The proceedings of the Board of Revenue read above will be transferred to the Public Works Department, with reference to the ~~[illegible]~~ Office-note of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation dated 4th September 1897.

2. The action of the Collector of Trichinopoly in directing that composition of second-crop charge be stopped, is approved. The Collector of Tanjore should be ~~asked~~ instructed to issue similar orders in his District if he has not already done so.

3. As regards the question raised ~~the~~ 'udu' cultivation in Tanjore, ~~referred to~~ in para 5 of the Board's Proceedings with reference to the Govt. considers ~~observes~~ that ~~no additional charge can be levied thereon during the Currency of the present~~ the matter may be left to regulate itself, if the more assured means

double crop cultivation more
irrigation makes it profitable,
~~Ed that even if [illegible] were~~
the ryots will undertake it in preference to ~~[illegible]~~ the
~~possible. No sufficient~~
cultivation of indus.
~~Case has been made out for~~
~~reconsidering the fr decision~~
~~previously arrived at in~~
~~para 17 of Go No 699 dated~~
~~31st July 1893~~

[illegible] 27/4/98
(from orders)

[illegible] 27/4/8

To the P. W. D. Irrigation branch.
with statements & original encls.
To the Board (R. S.).

Ebespo 29/4/98

Despd. 21.5.98
[illegible] 27/4/98

60/3

Government {1898} [illegible]as.

REVENU[illegible]

Recd.	1898.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 238, 28th April 1898.

APRIL.

Bhavani Project

Passing orders on Board's Proceedings submitting report from the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly on the extension of second-crop cultivation in connection with the proposed — in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 5073, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897 :—

Read—the following Office-note from the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 4th September 1897, No. :—

I should be much obliged for an opinion on the prospect of extending the double-crop irrigation in Tanjore if the Bhaváni reservoir is constructed.

2. The first idea regarding the Bhaváni project was to improve the Cauvery supply during the usual break in the monsoon in August and the period between the two monsoons; a reservoir for this purpose would also be of use in improving the supply in December and January. The facts brought out in the discussion make it seem pretty certain that an improvement in the supply during those periods would cause very little extension of the double-crop area, as there would still be the difficulty of getting crops planted in time for reaping before the North-East monsoon, owing to the very short supply up to middle of June. It has now been considered whether it would not be feasible to extend the irrigation season by giving water from the middle of May and again supplementing to some extent the natural supply during any periods of scarcity which may occur in September and October. It seems quite feasible to do this within certain limits and the only drawback would be that the November to January supply would be slightly reduced, as the North-East monsoon drainage of the Bhaváni would have to be for the most part impounded for use in the following May. The reduction would not be much as the Bhaváni catchment is only one-twelfth of the whole and the rains in the eastern part of the Cauvery catchment are heavier than in the western. Also the average rainfall of the delta is 11 inches in November and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in December. There seems to be no reason why the ryots should not cultivate the single-crop lands earlier than they do.

3. The scheme which is now being worked out is to construct a reservoir to hold about 20,000 millions cubic feet. If the reservoir be filled in the North-East monsoon, the supply during the hot weather will more than cover evaporation and the only water that will be expended is the small quantity required for Bhaváni irrigation up to March. The reservoir will therefore be nearly full on the 10th May when it is proposed to open the sluices. It will take four or five days discharge to saturate the river up to the level at which it will run when carrying the intended supply, 500 cubic feet per second will be allowed for evaporation, &c., from the rivers and the effective supply will be sufficient for 350,000 acres (of which 50,000 above the upper anicut), at the rate of one cubic foot for 50 acres, from 15th May to 15th June. The discharge from the reservoir will be reduced when there is natural supply in the Cauvery. In fact what is aimed at is to maintain something better than a $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet fresh at the upper anicut. The reservoir would be low or empty by 15th June. The first freshes would then be allowed to pass and the reservoir refilled in July and August, run down one-half in September-October and refilled in October and November.

4. The question is, would the Tanjore people use all the water which could be supplied and on what lands. There are 280,000 acres * of first class alluvial Government land and 360,000 acres second class, while the double-crop area is only some 100,000 acres. It will be noticed in the statement of irrigation for 1891–92 prepared by Colonel Smart that the second-crop irrigation extends right to the end of the delta and that there is even a large proportion under the Maniyur (assessed as second class), notwithstanding that the freshes were very late. It seems that the second-crop irrigation cannot be confined to the alluvial lands; indeed there are no means of confining it. Taking the delta as a whole, it seems to me that it is in quite as good a position for raising two crops as the Gódávari where, although the irrigation is still in process of development, the double-crop area is 21 per cent. The land, water, labour, roads and markets are as good and the denser population should afford more manure 25 per cent. or 30 per cent. does not seem very much to allow for Tanjore. The Government irrigated land is about 750,000 acres inclusive of nearly 50,000 acres under channels in Trichinopoly district on north of Coleroon and between upper anicut and Cauvery Regulators, and 25 per cent. on this would be 187,500, or an increase of † 94,023. This is a little under what Colonel Smart allows.

* Allowing 50,000 for Trichinopoly.

1895–96.
† Second crop *charged* 93,477 acres.

5. It will be observed from pages 24 and 25 of the statements printed with G.O., No. 303-I., dated 22nd March 1897, that the land irrigated for first crop free of charge is pretty well distributed over the district and bears a fairly steady proportion to the other land. May the same proportionate increase in second crop be taken for this land as may be estimated for ryotwari land, or is there only a limited portion of it entitled to water free of charge for second crop.

6. It seems very remarkable that cultivation should be so late in Tanjore considering the large supply in the rivers from about the middle of June. I believe the returns are made up about the 20th of each month and as the fields have to be watered some time before, I suppose it would be fair to take the returns as corresponding to the first of each month, but even with this correction, the cultivation at the end of August is only 400,000 acres and end of September under 630,000. It looks as though the cry about them not being enough water in September and October must be largely the result of bad regulation, at least in average years.

7. Kindly inform me whether compounding for double crop is now allowed. If so, I think, it ought to be stopped at once. It was allowed, only on account of the uncertainty of supply, to compound for second class lands at one-third single-crop assessment; for third class at one fourth, &c. If the ryots get to know that there is any probability of the Bhaváni scheme being carried out, I fear they will, if allowed, rush to compound for lower class lands, and there will be a very inadequate return for the project.

Order—Mis. No. 5073, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897.

With reference to the office-note read above, the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly are requested to submit, for the information of the Government at a very early date, through the Board of Revenue, a report on the following matters :—

(1) The extension of second-crop cultivation on existing single-crop lands which may be expected as the consequence of the increased and earlier supply of water which will be effected by the project described therein. The extents of wet land cultivated with two crops should be given for the last two faslis for which figures are available, registered double-crop land being distinguished.

(2) The period at which the supply should be let into the rivers to produce the maximum of second-crop cultivation.

(3) The extent to which the project will increase the irrigation of dry lands.

(4) The matter alluded to in paragraphs 5 and 7 of the office-note.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.
„ the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), Land Records and Agriculture), No. 92, Press, dated 24th February 1898 :—

Read—the following letter from J. ANDREW, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp, Pasupathicovil, 21st January 1898, No. 2-Tour :—

In reply to G.O., Mis. No. 5073, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897, *in re* the Bhaváni project, I have the honour to submit herewith—

(1) Statement I-A showing the extent of wet land (Government, minor inam, inam villages and zamindaris) on which two wet crops were raised in fasli 1305, registered double crop lands and lands, the second crop assessment on which has been compounded, being distinguished ;

(2) Statement I-B giving the above details for fasli 1306 ; and

(3) Statement No. II showing the particulars of lands (Government, minor inam, inam villages and zamindaris) likely to be irrigated if water is supplied in the manner suggested in the Joint Secretary's notes on the Bhaváni project.

These statements relate only to the deltaic tracts and do not affect wet lands under rain-fed tanks in the upland portions of the district.

2. Of the two faslis—1305 and 1306—for which information as to the extent of wet land cultivated with two crops is given (statements I-A and I-B), fasli 1306 was an unfavourable and exceptional year, on account of the great flood damages. Fasli 1305 was a normal year and I have, therefore, taken it as the basis for forecasting the extension of second crop cultivation, consequent on the increased and earlier supply, which will be effected from the project in question.

3. The total extent of single crop wet land in holding under Government, minor inam, inam villages and zamindaris, as per columns 9, 15 and 20 of statement No. I-A, was 788,323 acres (*vide* below). Of this extent, two crops were raised on 50,426 acres in fasli 1305 and it is expected (*vide* columns 2 to 4, 14, 15, 18 and 19 of statement No. II) that 77,068 acres, with a "fasaljasti" (second crop charge) of Rs. 2,60,312, will be brought under second crop cultivation on account of the increased and earlier supply from the project :—

—	Total wet.	Extent on which second crop was raised in fasli 1305.	Extent likely to be cultivated with two crops.	Fasaljasti.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.
Government	698,110	42,583	68,727	2,37,476
Minor inam	35,366	2,906	3,438	12,296
Whole inams and zamindaris ..	54,847	4,937	4,903	10,540
Total ..	788,323	50,426	77,068	260,312

Besides the above 4,769 acres of wet waste, assessed at Rs. 18,396, and 2,442 acres of dry waste, assessed at Rs. 3,405, and 12,208 acres of occupied dry lands are likely to be irrigated in addition to 972 and 1,586 acres of dry lands, respectively, under minor inam and inam villages and zamindaris.

To sum up, the proposed project is likely to irrigate 99,234 acres of land in addition to present irrigation and to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 3,31,170 as shown below :—

—	Extent.	Additional revenue.		Total.
		First crop assessment.	Charge for water.	
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Second crop on single crop wet—				
Government	68,727	..	2,37,476	2,37,476
Minor inam	3,438	..	12,296	12,296
Inam villages and zamindaris ..	4,903	..	10,540	10,540
2. Dry lands—				
Government	12,208	..	33,748	33,748
Minor inam	972	..	2,787	2,787
Inam villages and zamindaris ..	1,586	..	4,462	4,462
3. Wet waste—				
Government	4,769	18,396	..	18,396
	219	..	675	675
4. Dry waste—				
Government	2,412	3,405	7,385	10,790
Total .. Government ..	88,335	21,801	2,79,284	3,01,085
Total .. Minor inam ..	4,410	..	15,083	15,083
Total .. Inam villages and zamindaris	6,489	..	15,002	15,002
Grand Total ..	99,234	21,801	3,09,369	3,31,170

4. Then, as to the period at which water should be let into the rivers to produce the maximum of second crop cultivation, I beg to report that almost all the Divisional officers and the Tahsildars are of opinion that water should be available for cultivation from about the middle of May every year. Allowing four or five days for water to reach the district, the reservoir should be opened on the 10th May, as proposed in paragraph 3 of the Joint Secretary's memorandum read in the Government Order.

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Joint Secretary's memorandum, I beg to state that, as per particulars given in statement No. I-A, 1,807 acres of minor inam lands and 3,831 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands are entitled to irrigation for two crops free of charge ; that 35,366 acres of minor inam lands and 54,847 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands are entitled to irrigation free of charge for one crop ; and that out of these latter, 3,438 acres of minor inam lands and 4,903 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands may be expected to be irrigated for second crop on account of the Bhaváni project.

6. As regards compounding referred to in paragraph 7, I beg to note in the margin the extent of wet land compounded for two crops at the settlement in fasli 1303 and the extent as it stood at the end of faslis 1305 and 1306. Compounding is permitted at the rates and under the circumstances referred to in paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, No. 377, Settlement, dated 23rd November 1895.

	Extent. Acs.
As per paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, No. 377 (Settlement), dated 23rd November 1895	865
As per statement No. I-A (enclosed), fasli 1305	1,578
As per statement No. I-B (enclosed), fasli 1306	1,789

I request orders as to whether compounding should be stopped. As the project becomes known and is taken in hand and approaches completion, ryots will, no doubt, come forward in increasing number with applications for compounding.

7. I may here refer to Board's Proceedings, No. 719 (Revenue Settlement), dated 1st November 1892, pages 172 and 173, paragraph 69, which deals with the subject of "Udu" cultivation, which I believe is showing a tendency to increase. In proportion, as it increases, second crop cultivation will tend to diminish, and if this happens and if Government provides a constant supply of water sufficient to raise two crops at different times, it might be necessary for Government to consider its orders on the subject of "Udu" cultivation.

8. Lastly, in connection with the Bhaváni project, I may refer to another project on which it will probably have an important, if indirect, bearing. I refer to Colonel Smart's project for irrigating something like 60,000 acres in the Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks by means of Cauvery water which now goes to waste. I apprehend that if Bhaváni water can be let into the channels that will feed the Pattukkóttai and Mannárgudi tanks that will be constructed if the project is carried out, at the same time that it is let into the Cauvery for deltaic irrigation, a considerable addition may be expected to the double crop irrigation in the above two taluks.

Read—again the following letter from R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Trichinopoly, 16th February 1898, Dis. No. 206-Rev.:—

With reference to G.O., Mis. No. 5073, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897, I have the honour to report as follows:—

2. It is expected that an extent of 17,000 * acres of single crop wet lands will be cultivated with second crop, in consequence of the increased and earlier supply of water to the Cauvery.

	Acs.
* Trichinopoly	10,000
Musiri	2,000
Kulittalai	5,000
Total ...	17,000

3. The extent of wet land cultivated with two crops in faslis 1305 and 1306 is given below:—

Taluks.	Fasli 1305.		Fasli 1306.	
	Extent of registered double crop land.	Extent of single crop wet cultivated with two crops.	Extent of registered double crop land.	Extent of single crop wet cultivated with two crops.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Trichinopoly	13,073	12,190	13,092	10,657
Musiri	2,666	2,799	2,521	2,210
Kulittalai	2,636	3,281	2,636	2,358
Total ..	18,375	18,270	18,249	15,225

Most of the lands and some of the channels are generally on a high level, and the Tahsildars do not expect a larger extent to be brought under second crop cultivation.

4. It will be sufficient if water is let into the river from 15th May until freshes come down, and in January and February if the supply in the river should run short, to enable the ryots to bring the extent given above under second crop cultivation.

5. As the dry lands close to the river channels are high, it is not expected that any perceptible extent of dry land will be brought under irrigation. The Trichinopoly Tahsildar does not think that any extent will be brought under irrigation. The Musiri and Kulittalai Tahsildars give small extents of 130 and 370 acres, respectively.

6. There are no inam single crop wet lands nor inam dry lands that can be benefited by this increased supply.

7. With the exception of a few branch channels at the tail of the main channels, all the Cauvery river channels are under first class and composition of second crop assessment is not allowed. Under the branch channels, which are placed in the second class, composition at one-third of the single crop assessment was allowed by the Settlement Department, and applications are being received. I have issued orders not to allow composition until further orders.

Resolution—No. 92, Press, dated 24th February 1898.

The Collectors' letters will be submitted to Government with reference to G.O., No. 5073, * dated 27th September 1897.

* In Board's Proceedings, No. 8370, dated 14th October 1897.

2. Statement A appended to these proceedings shows particulars of—

(1) areas registered as double crop lands;

(2) extent of registered single crop land on which two crops are now raised; and

(3) additional areas likely to be brought under irrigation if the Bhaváni project is carried out. It will be seen that an extent of about 94,000 acres of existing single crop land is expected to be grown with a second crop, the additional assessment leviable being about Rs. 3·24 lakhs. A further sum of about Rs. 73,000 is expected to be realized by the irrigation of dry lands and the occupation of lands now lying waste.

3. Regarding the time at which water should be let into the river, the Collectors of both the districts agree in thinking that the supply should be available from about the middle of May. The 10th May proposed by the Chief Engineer for opening the sluices will be suitable.

4. As regards composition for second crop, the Collector of Trichinopoly reports that it is allowed at present only in the case of a few branch channels at the tail end of main channels and that he has issued instructions not to allow composition until further orders. The area compounded at settlement was 4,900 acres. In Tanjore, 865 acres were compounded at settlement and 924 acres in the next three years. The total area is still very small. Pending further orders, the Board considers that composition may be stopped in that district as in Trichinopoly.

5. The question of modifying the orders exempting "Udu" cultivation from extra charge may, as suggested by the Collector, have to be considered, if the effect of the proposed project is found to be that such cultivation is unduly extended at the expense of second crop cultivation.

6. The Collector of Tanjore requests reference in this connection to the Pattukkóttai project which, if carried out along with the Bhaváni scheme, will, he says, lead to large extensions of second crop cultivation in Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

8

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Collector's statements in original and copy of statement A.

Copy to the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

APPENDIX A.

District.	Existing double crop area.						Additional area expected to be brought under irrigation.			
	Fasli 1305.			Fasli 1306.			Second crop on single crop wet.			
	Registered and compounded double crop wet.	On single crop wet.	Total.	Registered and compounded double crop wet.	On single crop wet.	Total.	Government.	Inam and zamindari.	Total.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.
Tanjore ..	30,001	50,426	80,427	30,098	45,579	75,677	68,727	8,341	77,068	2,60,312
Trichinopoly ..	* 18,375	18,270	36,645	* 18,249	15,225	33,474	17,000	..	17,000	† 63,750

District.	Additional area expected to be brought under irrigation—*cont.*							
	Dry land likely to be irrigated.				Waste likely to be taken up for cultivation.			
	Government.	Inam and zamindari.	Total.	Assessment.	Government.	Inam.	Total.	Assessment and water-rate.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs.
Tanjore ..	12,208	2,558	14,766	40,997	‖ 7,400	..	7,400	29,861
Trichinopoly ..	500	..	500	‡ 2,000	..	..	..	..

* Would seem to represent actual cultivation.

† Information not furnished by the Collector. Roughly estimated in the Board's office, with reference to the average wet assessment.

‡ Information not furnished by the Collector. Water-tax at Rs. 4 per acre is entered.

‖ Includes second crop area, 219 acres.

Order—No. 238, Revenue, dated 28th April 1898.

Irrigation No. 7.

The Proceedings of the Board of Revenue read above will be transferred to the Public Works Department, with reference to the office note of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 4th September 1897.

2. The action of the Collector of Trichinopoly in directing that composition of second crop charge be stopped, is approved. The Collector of Tanjore should be instructed to issue similar orders in his district, if he has not already done so.

3. As regards the question raised in paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings with reference to "udu" cultivation in Tanjore, the Government considers that the matter may be left to regulate itself. If the more assured means of irrigation makes double crop cultivation more profitable, the ryots will undertake it in preference to the cultivation of "udu."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,
with statements and original enclosures.
„ the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).

Ed. A. Streeramooloo.

60 Copies.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Head again G.O., No. 129 | Cases

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government

Letter of Government,

Statement when filing.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

Same as C No 1631 of 98.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. } 1898. *Spare copies*

Printed March th.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 14 MAR 98 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Proceedings, No. 92, 24th February 1898.

FEBRUARY.

Bhavani project.—Submitting to Government report from the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly on the extension of second crop cultivation in connection with the proposed — in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.

II a 15/3/98

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following letter from J. ANDREW, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp, Pasupathicovil, 21st January 1898, No. 2-Tour :—

In reply to G.O., Mis. No. 5073, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897, *in re* the Bhaváni project, I have the honour to submit herewith—

(1) Statement I-A showing the extent of wet land (Government, minor inam, inam villages and zamindaris) on which two wet crops were raised in fasli 1305, registered double crop lands and lands, the second crop assessment on which has been compounded, being distinguished ;

(2) Statement I-B giving the above details for fasli 1306 ; and

(3) Statement No. II showing the particulars of lands (Government, minor inam, inam villages and zemindaris) likely to be irrigated if water is supplied in the manner suggested in the Joint Secretary's notes on the Bhaváni project.

These statements relate only to the deltaic tracts and do not affect wet lands under rain-fed tanks in the upland portions of the district.

2. Of the two faslis—1305 and 1306—for which information as to the extent of wet land cultivated with two crops is given (statements I-A and I-B), fasli 1306 was an unfavourable and exceptional year, on account of the great flood damages. Fasli 1305 was a normal year and I have, therefore, taken it as the basis for forecasting the extension of second crop cultivation, consequent on the increased and earlier supply, which will be effected from the project in question.

3. The total extent of single crop wet land in holding under Government, minor inam, inam villages and zamindaris, as per columns 9, 15 and 20 of statement No. I-A, was 788,323 acres (*vide* below). Of this extent, two crops were raised on 50,426 acres in fasli 1305 and it is expected (*vide* columns 2 to 4, 14, 15, 18 and 19 of statement No. II) that 77,068 acres, with a "fasaljasti" (second crop charge) of Rs. 2,60,312, will be brought under second crop cultivation on account of the increased and earlier supply from the project :—

—	Total wet.	Extent on which second crop was raised in fasli 1305.	Extent likely to be cultivated with two crops.	Fasaljasti.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Government	698,110	42,583	68,727	2,37,476
Minor inam	35,366	2,906	3,438	12,296
Whole inams and zamindaris..	54,847	4,937	4,903	10,540
Total ..	788,323	50,426	77,068	260,312

Besides the above 4,769 acres of wet waste, assessed at Rs. 18,396, and 2,442 acres of dry waste, assessed at Rs. 3,405, and 12,208 acres of occupied dry lands are likely to be irrigated in addition to 972 and 1,586 acres of dry lands, respectively, under minor inam and inam villages and zamindaris.

To sum up, the proposed project is likely to irrigate 99,234 acres of land in addition to present irrigation and to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 3,31,170 as shown below :—

—	Extent.	Additional revenue.		Total.
		First crop assessment.	Charge for water.	
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Second crop on single crop wet—				
Government	68,727	..	2,37,476	2,37,476
Minor inam	3,438	..	12,296	12,296
Inam villages and zamindaris ..	4,903	..	10,540	10,540
2. Dry lands—				
Government	12,208	..	33,748	33,748
Minor inam	972	..	2,787	2,787
Inam villages and zamindaris ..	1,586	..	4,462	4,462
3. Wet waste—				
Government	4,769	18,396	..	18,396
	219	..	675	675
4. Dry waste—				
Government	2,412	3,405	7,385	10,790
Total .. Government ..	88,335	21,801	2,79,284	3,01,085
Total .. Minor inam ..	4,410	..	15,083	15,083
Total .. Inam villages and zamindaris.	6,489	..	15,002	15,002
Grand Total ..	99,234	21,801	3,09,369	3,31,170

4. Then, as to the period at which water should be let into the rivers to produce the maximum of second crop cultivation, I beg to report that almost all the Divisional officers and the Tahsildars are of opinion that water should be available for cultivation from about the middle of May every year. Allowing four or five days for water to reach the district, the reservoir should be opened on the 10th May, as proposed in paragraph 3 of the Joint Secretary's memorandum read in the Government Order.

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Joint Secretary's memorandum, I beg to state that, as per particulars given in statement No. I-A, 1,807 acres of minor inam lands and 3,831 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands are entitled to irrigation for two crops free of charge ; that 35,366 acres of minor inam lands and 54,847 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands are entitled to irrigation free of charge for one crop ; and that out of these latter, 3,438 acres of minor inam lands and 4,903 acres of whole inam and zamindari lands may be expected to be irrigated for second crop on account of the Bhaváni project.

6. As regards compounding referred to in paragraph 7, I beg to note in the margin the extent of wet land compounded for two crops at the settlement in fasli 1303 and the extent as it stood at the end of faslis 1305 and 1306. Compounding is permitted at the rates and under the circumstances referred to in paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, No. 377, Settlement, dated 23rd November 1895.

	Extent. ACS.
As per paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, No. 377 (Settlement), dated 23rd November 1895	865
As per statement No. I-A (enclosed), fasli 1305	1,578
As per statement No. I-B (enclosed), fasli 1306	1,789

I request orders as to whether compounding should be stopped. As the project becomes known and is taken in hand and approaches completion, ryots will, no doubt, come forward in increasing number with applications for compounding.

7. I may here refer to Board's Proceedings, No. 719 (Revenue Settlement), dated 1st November 1892, pages 172 and 173, paragraph 69, which deals with the subject of "Udu" cultivation, which I believe is showing a tendency to increase. In proportion, as it increases, second crop cultivation will tend to diminish, and if this happens and if Government provides a constant supply of water sufficient to raise two crops at different times, it might be necessary for Government to consider its orders on the subject of "Udu" cultivation.

8. Lastly, in connection with the Bhaváni project, I may refer to another project on which it will probably have an important, if indirect, bearing. I refer to Colonel Smart's project for irrigating something like 60,000 acres in the Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks by means of Cauvery water which now goes to waste. I apprehend that if Bhaváni water can be let into the channels that will feed the Pattukkóttai and Mannárgudi tanks that will be constructed if the project is carried out, at the same time that it is let into the Cauvery for deltaic irrigation, a considerable addition may be expected to the double crop irrigation in the above two taluks.

Read—again the following letter from R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Trichinopoly, 16th February 1898, Dis. No. 206-Rev. :—

With reference to G.O., Mis. No. 5073, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897, I have the honour to report as follows :—

2. It is expected that an extent of 17,000 * acres of single crop wet lands will be cultivated with second crop, in consequence of the increased and earlier supply of water to the Cauvery.

	Acs.
* Trichinopoly	10,000
Musiri	2,000
Kulittalai	5,000
Total ...	17,000

3. The extent of wet land cultivated with two crops in faslis 1305 and 1306 is given below :—

Taluks.	Fasli 1305.		Fasli 1306.	
	Extent of registered double crop land.	Extent of single crop wet cultivated with two crops.	Extent of registered double crop land.	Extent of single crop wet cultivated with two crops.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Trichinopoly	13,073	12,190	13,092	10,657
Musiri	2,666	2,799	2,521	2,210
Kulittalai	2,636	3,281	2,636	2,358
Total ..	18,375	18,270	18,249	15,225

Most of the lands and some of the channels are generally on a high level, and the Tahsildars do not expect a larger extent to be brought under second crop cultivation.

4. It will be sufficient if water is let into the river from 15th May until freshes come down, and in January and February if the supply in the river should run short, to enable the ryots to bring the extent given above under second crop cultivation.

5. As the dry lands close to the river channels are high, it is not expected that any perceptible extent of dry land will be brought under irrigation. The Trichinopoly Tahsildar does not think that any extent will be brought under irrigation. The Musiri and Kulittalai Tahsildars give small extents of 130 and 370 acres, respectively.

6. There are no inam single crop wet lands nor inam dry lands that can be benefited by this increased supply.

7. With the exception of a few branch channels at the tail of the main channels, all the Cauvery river channels are under first class and composition of second crop assessment is not allowed. Under the branch channels, which are placed in the second class, composition at one-third of the single crop assessment was allowed by the Settlement Department, and applications are being received. I have issued orders not to allow composition until further orders.

Resolution—No. 92, dated 24th February 1898.

The Collectors' letters will be submitted to Government with reference to G.O., No. 5073, * dated 27th September 1897.

* In Board's Proceedings, No. 8370, dated 14th October 1897.

2. Statement A appended to these proceedings shows particulars of—

(1) areas registered as double crop lands;
(2) extent of registered single crop land on which two crops are now raised; and
(3) additional areas likely to be brought under irrigation if the Bhaváni project is carried out. It will be seen that an extent of about 94,000 acres of existing single crop land is expected to be grown with a second crop, the additional assessment leviable being about Rs. 3·24 lakhs. A further sum of about Rs. 73,000 is expected to be realized by the irrigation of dry lands and the occupation of lands now lying waste.

3. Regarding the time at which water should be let into the river, the Collectors of both the districts agree in thinking that the supply should be available from about the middle of May. The 10th May proposed by the Chief Engineer for opening the sluices will be suitable.

4. As regards composition for second crop, the Collector of Trichinopoly reports that it is allowed at present only in the case of a few branch channels at the tail end of main channels and that he has issued instructions not to allow composition until further orders. The area compounded at settlement was 4,900 acres. In Tanjore, 865 acres were compounded at settlement and 924 acres in the next three years. The total area is still very small. Pending further orders, the Board considers that composition may be stopped in that district as in Trichinopoly.

5. The question of modifying the orders exempting "Udu" cultivation from extra charge may, as suggested by the Collector, have to be considered, if the effect of the proposed project is found to be that such cultivation is unduly extended at the expense of second crop cultivation.

6. The Collector of Tanjore requests reference in this connection to the Pattukkóttai project which, if carried out along with the Bhaváni scheme, will, he says, lead to large extensions of second crop cultivation in Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks.

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Collectors' statements, in original. M. S. Sent already.

Copy to the Collector of Tanjore.
" " of Trichinopoly.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

APPENDIX A.

District.	Existing double crop area.						Additional area expected to be brought under irrigation.			
	Fasli 1305.			Fasli 1306.			Second crop on single crop wet.			
	Registered and compounded double crop wet.	On single crop wet.	Total.	Registered and compounded double crop wet.	On single crop wet.	Total.	Government.	Inam and zamindari.	Total.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 *	10	11
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore ..	30,001	50,426	80,427	30,098	45,579	75,677	68,727	8,341	77,068	2,60,312
Trichinopoly ..	* 18,375	18,270	36,645	* 18,249	15,225	33,474	17,000	..	17,000	† 63,750

District.	Additional area expected to be brought under irrigation—*cont.*							
	Dry land likely to be irrigated.				Waste likely to be taken up for cultivation.			
	Government.	Inam and zamindari.	Total.	Assessment.	Government.	Inam.	Total.	Assessment and water-rate.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Tanjore ..	12,208	2,558	14,766	40,997	§ 7,400	..	7,400	29,861
Trichinopoly ..	500	..	500	‡ 2,000	..	..	..	..

* Would seem to represent actual cultivation.

† Information not furnished by the Collector. Roughly estimated in the Board's office, with reference to the average wet assessment.

‡ Information not furnished by the Collector. Water-tax at Rs. 4 per acre is entered.

§ Includes second crop area, 219 acres.

NOTE FOR THE

A Puttup G.O. 10/1/96 No 100. Rec (with B.P. Rec 253 d 18/1/96 if we have a copy) : 4 all Pps. connected with the subject

A G.O. No 100 dtd 10.1.96 was put up with the file (C No 1631/98) relating to the Bhavani project, now with the Secretary.

B B.P. Misc No 253 d 18.1.96 was not communicated to Govt. and no copy is available in the Office. It was not issued in the Press series but in MS. it was communicated to the Collr. the G.O. also

C. The most of the connected papers are in the file relating to Bhavani project. (C No 1631/97 & 1377). The recent of 1896 & 1897 have gone to Coy.

2/4/98.

Now that the Bhavani project file has been disposed of I have got from it the required Pp. & completed the file — Thus

A G.O. No 100 10.1.96 & connected papers are herewith submitted 10/5/98