

Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 238

Dated 28 April

[Despatch Abstract.]

Blavani Project

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

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



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 Govern-
ment report from the collectors
of Tanjore and Trichinopoly
on the extension of second
crop cultivation in connec-
tion with the proposed
the Tanjore and Trichinopoly
Districts.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Tanjore Collectors Office
Camp Pasupathilal
Dated 21st January 1908.

N^o 2 of 1058
2nd

From

J. Andrew Esquire,
Collector of
Tanjore

To

The Secretary to the
Commissioners 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 Bhanani 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, regions
double crop lands and lands, the 2nd crop
assessment on which has been Compou

Compounded, being distinguished.

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

and (3) Statement No II showing the particulars of lands (Government, Minor Suam, and Suam 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 fashis 1305 and 1306 for which information as to the extent of wet lands cultivated with two crops is given (Statements IA and IB) Fashli 1306 was an unfavourable and exceptional year on account of the great flood images.

Fashli 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, Minor Suam, Suam 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 Fashli 1305 and it is expected (vide Columns 28, 14, 15, 18 and 19 of Statement II) that 7,70,68 acres with a "fast Jasti" (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 project.

Besides the above, 4,016 acres of wet waste assessed at Rs 18,396 and 2,412 acres of dry waste assessed at Rs 3,405 and 12,200 acres of occupied dry lands are likely to be irrigated

	Total wet land	Extent on which 2 nd crop is cultivated in Fashli 1305	Extent likely to be cultivated with two crops	Fashli 1306
	acres	acres	acres	Rs.
Government	6,90,110	42,583	68,727	2,37,476
Minor Suam	35,366	2,906	3,438	12,296
Whole Suams and Zemindaries	54,847	4,937	4,903	10,540
Total	7,80,323	50,426	77,068	2,60,312

addition to 972 and 1506 acres of dry lands respectively under Minor Luam and Luam villages and Zemindaries.

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 33,1170 as shown below:-

	Extent acres	Additional Revenue		Total Rs
		1st crop Assessment Rs	Charge for water Rs	
i. 2nd crop on single crop wet Government	68,727	-	237,476	237,476
Minor Luam	3,438	-	12,296	12,296
Luam villages and Zemindaries	4,903	-	10,540	10,540
ii Dry lands Government	12,208	-	33,748	33,748
Minor Luam	972	-	2,787	2,787
Luam villages and Zemindaries	1586	-	4,462	4,462
iii Wet waste Government	47,69	18,396	-	18,396
	219	-	675	675
iv Dry waste Government	2,412	3,405	7,385	10,790
Government	88,335	21,801	27,928	30,108
Total Minor Luam	4,410	-	15,083	15,083
Luam villages and Zemindaries	6,489	-	15,002	15,002
Grand Total	99,234	21,801	30,936	33,117

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. I A, 1807 acres of Minor Luam lands and 3831 acres of

of whole Suam and Zemindari
lands ^{are} entitled to irrigation for
two crops free of charge; that
35366 acres of minor Suam lands
and 54847 acres of whole Suam
and Zemindari lands are entitled
to irrigation free of charge for
one crop; and that out of these
latter 3438 acres of minor Suam
lands and 4903 acres of whole
Suam 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 settle-
ment in Faali 1303 and the
extent as it stood at the end of faalies

Extent acres	
As per para 18 of B.P. No 377 (Sett) 23-11-95	885
As per Statement No 1A (enclosed) Faali 1305	1578
As per Statement No 1B (enclosed) Faali 1306	1789

page 86
of C.O. 261 Per
18.5.96

1305 and 1306. Compounding is permitted
at the rates and under the circumstances
referred to in para 18 of Board's Pro-
ceedings 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 Pro-
ceedings No 719 dated 1st November 1892
(R.S) pages 172 and 173 para 69 which
deals with the subject of "Udu" culti-
vation, which I believe is showing a
tendency to increase, in proportion
as it increases, 2nd crop cultivation will
tend to diminish, and if this is the case
and if Government provides a constant
supply of water sufficient to raise two
crops.

ottodam
nudu

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

8. Lastly in connection with the Bhavani project, I may refer to another project which on it will probably have an important, if indirect, bearing. I refer to Colonel Smart's project for irrigating something like 6000 acres in the Maimargudi 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 Maimargudi Taluks 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 &c

(Signed) J. Andrew
Collector

(Enc copy)

R. V. Shivadas
Secretary

1898
1531

Trichinopoly Collector's office
Disposal No. 206 of 98
Revenue
16 February 1898
Despatched on the 17 February 1898

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

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

Sir,
With reference to Government Order, No 5073 miscellaneous dated 27 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 lower

125
8556

Trichinopoly	17,000
Muvattur	2,000
Muttalalai	5,000
Total	19,000

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

Taluk	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	13073	12190	13092	10654
Musiri	2666	2799	2521	2210
Kulitalai	2636	3281	2636	2358
Total	18375	18270	18249	15225

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.

It will be sufficient if water is let into the river from 15th

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 to 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 and 370 acres respectively. 6.

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

i : 7. With the exception of a
s : few branch channels at the
b : tail of the main channels, all
a : the Cauvery river channels are
w : under first class and com-
v : position of second crop
h : assessment is not allowed.
th : Under the branch channels,
s : which are placed in the second
b : class, composition at $\frac{1}{3}$ of
the single crop assessment
was allowed by the Settlement

Departments

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) J. Sundarabasu

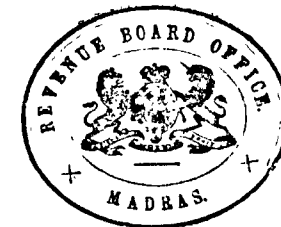
For Dy collector

(True copy)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

Exdcl
25/2/98

P. V. Immwaser



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 24th February 1898.

No. 92 Press

READ.....

** copies attached* Letters from the collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, Nos. $\frac{2}{\text{Four}}$ and $\frac{206}{\text{Ten}}$ dated 21st January and 16th February 1898 respectively.

Resolution

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

2. Statement 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 Ma, 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

the tailend 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 'Kdu' 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 Pattukottai 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.)

H. 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

8 Edcl
25/2/98

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),
MADRAS.

Recd.

Regd.

1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

Printed March th.

Proceedings, No. 92, 24th February 1898.

FEBRUARY.

Bharani 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, Pasupathicivil, 21st January 1898, No. 2-Tour:—

In reply to G.O., Mis. No. 5073, 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 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 Bhavani 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	608,110	42,583	68,727	2,37,476
Minor inam	85,366	2,906	3,438	12,296
Whole inams and zamindaris..	64,817	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 2,412 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
Minor inam	4,410	..	15,083	15,083
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 Bhavani 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.

As per paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings, No. 377 (Settlement), dated 23rd November 1895	Extent ACS.	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.

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

Taluku.	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.
Trichinopoly	ACS. 13,073	ACS. 12,190	ACS. 13,092	ACS. 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. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

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

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

Ed. W. D'Mon.

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	2,568	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.

x A in G.O. 5073
27.9.97

Read C.No. 1631 of 1898
B.P.(R.S.) 27.24.2.98 to 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 Dals 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 thus: 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 increase

225/4/98.

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 submit the reports of the Collectors of Mysore & Trichinopoly on the above points.

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

It is expected that 94,068 acres of single crop lands including Govt. Inam & Zamindari will be ~~from~~ cultivated with

* E
a F

G

a second with double crop and ~~will~~ ^{will} bring in a revenue of Rs 3.2 lakhs and that a further sum of Rs 73,000 ~~would be~~ ^{will} realized by the irrigation of dry lands and the occupation of lands now lying waste. 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 remarked "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 1/4 &c. If the ryots get to know that there is any probability of the Bhavani Scheme being carried out, I think they will, if allowed, &c."

"to Compound for lower class
lands and there will be a
very inadequate return for
"their project." The collector
of Trichinopoly has accordingly
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. ask requests orders
as to whether Compounding
should be stopped, adding
at the same time that the
ryots will no doubt come
with applications for Com-
pounding as the project
is taken on hand 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

SP

11/13/88

Yes: He may have done
so ahead on the
Board's Project?

8.8 22
29

para 69 in page 172 of No. 697
this is the Adv. view. 31.7.93

Mr. Thomson's

Remarks are in para 40
of his letter p 81 of
the G.P. 11/13
11/13

the Collector of Tanjore may
be asked to adopt the
same course.

While on the subject of the
anticipated extension of
irrigation on account of the
Bhavani project, the Collector
of Tanjore refers to the
question of "ottadalu" or
cultivation. "The peculiar-
ity of this cultivation is
that two varieties of paddy
one maturing in 3 or 3 1/2 months
and the other taking about
6 1/2 months are transplanted
together, yielding two harvests
in succession, while the opera-
tions of ploughing, weeding
manuring &c. are just the same
they are for a single crop.
In 1892, Mr. Thompson
was then Collector of the Dist.
thought that an extra charge
ought to be levied on this cul-
tivation, and that
it was resorted to by the ryots
in order to evade payment
of the second 10% charge.
The Board of Revenue, however,

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. Thompson 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."

The Govt., concurring in the Board's view, decided in para.

17 of G.O. 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

How control?
By reporting or refraining from upholding such cult.
8/7.

Please see at end.

to be reconsidered if it should be found that the project entailed "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's ~~order~~ Collector may be asked to report on the subject after the project has been in operation for two years.

Lastly, referring to the scheme known as Pattukotai Project, now under investigation by Col. Smart, to irrigate something like 60,000 acres in the Maunagudi and Pattukotai Taluk 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 & Maunagudi Taluks, at the same time as it is let into the Cauvery deltaic irrigation, a considerable extension of the double

Crop irrigation in the above
two Talukas to may be expected.

This is a matter to which the
attention of the P. W. Dept
may be drawn.

It draft order is put up with
sheet below for approval.

18/3/58

Wet 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 "weta". The yield
is undoubtedly much
more than a single crop,
expenses are less, & more
value is taken. Notwithstanding
the single wet assessment
is introduced. Now that
the settlement has been
introduced, however, it seems inadvisable
to raise the
when such a crop is

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

This is a separate matter.
S.P.

from left we need
now trust to the
not finding out that
the double crop returned
by the proposed increase
& earlier supply with
payment better than
"weta" even though he
has to pay 2nd crop
assessment.

18/3/58

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

18/3/58

K

Please see paras 3 and 4 of
C.O. no 2095 dt 25-6-77 which
are extracted below:-
3. The proposal to assign to
Settlement Department the
duty of Reserving in the
of Government to the
subsequent to settlement
wet rates of assessment
there is any probability of

"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 right 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
Commr. Mr. Clark, in introducing
the settlement in the Tanjore
Dist. Para 2 of the notification
published by him in the
Tanjore Dist. Gazette says
dated 20.10.93 distinctly
says

& not put up the volume
being bulky

say:— "This thirty years'
"limit does not however
"apply to lands the irriga-
"tion of which may be consid-
"ered improved by Govt subsequent
"to settlement."

~~It is thought that in exercise
of the powers thus reserved,
alteration of single crop wet lands
into double crop wet, after settlement
on account of improved irrigation
would be within the
powers of Govt.~~

Mk
23/3/98.

Seeing Govt clearly has
the power to revise
the wet assessment
if improved ^{made in} irrigation
are effected subsequent
to settlement. But
question of "udu" was
specially raised at set-
tlement and it was spe-
cially decided to rate it as
single crop. Even if
the means of irrigation
are improved, it does
seem, I submit, inadvisable
to alter this decision and
rate it as more than

single crop during the
emergency 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 assess-
ment.

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 Canals
& irrigation. A full note
on this point has been
prepared & is submitted

below

ALL
26/3/88

Hu.

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

The conclusions arrived
at are that the Shavani
project may produce an addl.
rev. of Rs. 25 lakhs from the
cultivation of 44000 acres of
single crop land with a second
crop plus Rs. 73,000 by the
conversion of dry into wet
together with an unestimated
addition if the project be
worked with the Pattakkot
Scheme.

The question of ^{the} ~~the~~
Shavani cult. has ^{now}
raised. As to this we are
at any rate bound for this
sett. to make no addl.
charge for each cult.

Now it is 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 ~~probably~~ ^{probably} a little more
than a single Kambha or peshanam crop
because once the first or early
crop is off the ground, the
later paddy, ~~because~~ ^{because}
~~is~~ ^{is} which one would naturally
expect to be choked, has room
to expand & produce something
over half an ordinary crop.

Accounts of this culture
will be found in the Jp. in 8th
31 July 93 no. 697 Res. - Mr Clerk's
p. 20; Mr Thomson's (the collector)
p. 81; the Board at p. 172, 173
& Mr Clerk's order at p. 202.

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

No sufficient case appears

to have been made out for
reconsidering the case of Udu
cultivation as such, even
if anything is done during
the current settle^t, which
however is not possible.

Whether lands on which
Udu cultivation is now under-
taken, 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 irrigation
means justified such a
course. But it is very doubt-
ful whether, ^{such justification is to be found for converting} any appreciable
extent of land now ~~is~~ cultivated
as Udu into permanent double
crop land. Moreover the policy
in Tanjore is against ^{the} acquisition
permanent double crop land
- vide para 130 of Mr Clerk's
report p. 39 of the Jp. of 93 ⁹⁴
above, & para 68 of the 96th
report at p. 172 ibid.

Note for the under secretary

With reference to the
Question
under secretary's query (person)
whether the Govt has ^{in any manner} ~~not~~ ^{undertaken or promised} ~~any~~ to improve the irrigation
of the Tanjore District, in view
of the enhancement of the assess-
ment at the last settlement, the
following note is submitted:-

In para 18 of its Proceed-
ings on the Tanjore Settlement
Scheme, printed in L.O. No 697 Rev.
D. 31.7.93, the Board of Revenue
remarked that although ~~in~~ 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 assess-
ment involved in the present
Settlement be imposed
"will. Certainly become the
"duty of Govt to lay out
"very Considerable sums
"the Equitable and Econom-

R. page 139 of L.O.

I agree with the Sec

25/4/98

Please see draft order
put up on the sheet
below.

27/4/98

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

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

31
Meantime orders may
issue (a) approving the finding.
Meantime action in stopping
composition of the double crop
as above & (b) directing the promulgation
of similar orders in Tanjore
if that has not already been
done.

23/4/98

"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 of 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 avail-
able over the District and
the insufficiency of the ex-
penditure 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

1255 178

off. no. 212.7.97. S
no. 2655 of 19.7.94

F Rev. G.O. 948
5.3.96

para 9 page 4 of do.

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

4. Subsequently, Lieutenant-
Colonel Smart was placed
on special duty and a memo-
randum drawn by him on
the investigations to be made
in connection with the irri-
gation in the Tanjore District will
be found printed in pages 1-4
of G.O. No. 1501 of 10.2.96. He
classified the investigations
required under four heads.
the delta proper, the Bhavani
project, ~~and~~ the Pattukottai
project and the Udaiyarpole
project. Speaking of
the Bhavani project, he
said that the increased
supply that would be effected
would amply repay the
people for the enhance-
ment that they ^{have} pay
under the new settlement
and he proposed that the

Investigation of the bridge
 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 re-
 quired had been decided
 upon in that locality,
 and observed that separate
 orders would be passed re-
 garding the investigation of
 the Bhavani ~~project~~ Reservoir.
 These separate orders, however, ^{have}
 apparently, not ^{been} communicated
 to this ^{Dept.} Govt, as they are not
 traceable from the ^{Revenue} Indexes.

5. In his note dated the 10th
 October 1896 No 1918, 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 about

(P.W.D.)
 G.O. No 150 J 27.10.2.96.
 in Rev: G.O. No 948 J 5.3.96.

(P.W.D.)
 G.O. 889 J 27.10.96 C.
 Rev: G.O. No 4825
 26.11.96

para 2 of the note

D in Rev 891
 2.3.96

note
 mentioned that "the adven-
 tures on lands in the delta
 having in the new settlements
 been enhanced, it was con-
 sidered highly desirable that
 the subject of the proper
 regulation of supply between
 the branches of the Cauvery and
 Vennar rivers and the im-
 provement 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 J 27.10.2.96, Mr.
 Thomson while writing on the
 subject of ^{the clearance of} ~~the~~ obstructions 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 work), "clamour
 has grown strong"

7. It would thus be seen
 that the Govt ^{has} ~~has~~ pre-
 mised the equity of effective
 improvements to the irriga-
 tion of the District in view

WRL
26/3/88

On sharp
loop w. d. 110
ride sideways
on wire slip
the 28/6/98

Group No. 7.

ings of the Board of Revenue read
above will be transferred to
the Public Works Department,
with reference to ^{the} ~~Sanitary~~
^{of the Chief Engineer in Legislation}
Office-note dated 4th Septem-
ber 1897.

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

3. As regards ^{the question raised} the edu'cat.
tivation in Tanjore, referred
to in para 5 of the Board
Proceedings, ^{with reference to} the Govt. ^{Consider} observes
that ~~no additional charge~~ ^{Should} ~~the matter may be left to regulate~~ ^{can}
~~be levied thereon during the~~
~~itself, if the more acamed refuse~~
~~currency of the present~~

Government (1898)

REVENUE

as.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1898.

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.

double crop cultivation more

irrigation makes it profitable,
but that even if it were
the most profitable it is not sufficient to make the
possible. No sufficient
cultivation of "indus"
Case has been made out for
reconsidering the decision
previously arrived at in
para 17 of G.O. No 699 dated
31st July 1893

MRM
23/4/98
(from orders)

SF
27/4/98

To the P. W. D. Irrigation branch.
with all documents & original: encls. E. West
To the Board (R. G.).
21/5/98
27/4/98
60/15
29/4/98

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 7½ 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 4½ 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 Gódávri 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 1895-96. 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.

† 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 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 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 Bhavani 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.	
1. Second crop on single crop wet—	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
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	2,442	3,405	7,385	10,790
Total ..				
Government	88,335	21,801	2,79,284	3,01,085
Minor inam	4,410	..	15,083	15,083
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 Bhavani 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.

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 pro-
 portion, 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 :—

Taluka.	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.
Trichinopoly	ACS. 13,073	ACS. 12,180	ACS. 13,092	ACS. 10,657
Musiri	2,666	2,799	2,521	2,210
Kulittalai	2,636	3,281	2,636	2,368
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.

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. SRINIVASIAH,
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.

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
Tanjore ..	ACS. 30,001	ACS. 50,426	ACS. 80,427	ACS. 30,098	ACS. 45,679	ACS. 75,677	ACS. 68,727	ACS. 8,341	ACS. 77,068	RS. 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
Tanjore ..	ACS. 12,208	ACS. 2,558	ACS. 14,766	RS. 40,997	ACS. ‡ 7,400	ACS. ..	ACS. 7,400	RS. 29,861
Trichinopoly ..	600	..	600	‡ 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 instructed to issue similar orders in his district, if he has not already done so.

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).

Exd. A. Streeramooloo.

60 Copies.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

REID AGAIN G.O., No.
129

REPORT NO.

INSTRUCTIONS TO G. NO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DING.

REPORTS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR REVISION
IN ORIGINAL.

NOTE—

A=Print in full.

B=Not to be printed.

P=Print abstract only.

Q=Not printing only.

James C No 1631/98.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd.

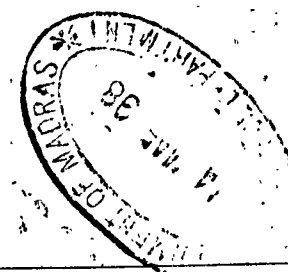
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Proceedings, No. 92, 24th February 1898.

1898
27-1-98

FEBRUARY.

Bharani-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.

IIa
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 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	85,366	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.	
1. Second crop on single crop wet—	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
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
	Minor inam ..	4,410	..	15,083
	Inam villages and zamindaris ..	6,489	..	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.

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.
Trichinopoly	ACS. 13,073	ACS. 12,190	ACS. 13,092	ACS. 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.

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. *u. s. sent already.*
Copy to the Collector of Tanjore.
" " of 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	2,60,319
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-rates.
	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

Put up G.O. 10/1/96
No 100. Mis (with B.
No 253 d 18/1/96 if we
have a copy) : & all pps.
connected with
this subject

A G.O. No 100^{mis} 10.1.96
was put up with the
file (C no 1631/18) 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 avail-
able in the office. It was
not issued in the Press
Series but in Memo, it was
communicated to the Govt. by the
C. The most of the connected

C. The most of the connected
papers are in the file
relating to the Bhavani
project. The records
of 1896 & 1897 have got
lost.

2/4/98.

Now that the Bhavani project
file has been disposed of
please get from it the
required pp. & complete
the file - sharp

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