

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 982/n

DATED 17th June 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Budget.

Recording, with remark, information in connection with
the Ongole municipal-----for 1895-96.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[7] INDEXED.
Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.
G.O., DATED 17-6-95
No. 982.1v.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Budget.

Recording with remark
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for 1895-96.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189, No. MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 189

FURTHER PAPER, No.

Cuo 2621 h/95

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

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From

Enclosure (1)

H. Seshagiri Ayyar

Municipal Councillor

Thyole

The Chairman

Municipal Council

Thyole

Sir. Sometimes ago I was required to state my views in writing as to the advisability of removing the bund around the reservoir in the Runga Row's tank. But as I could not gather earlier, all the information that I required for the purpose and being also prevented by other circumstances from intimating my views earlier, I have the honor to submit the same now as follows:—

1. Runga Row's tank was under the management of the Board of Revenue by virtue of the provisions of Regulation VII of 1817 and has been transferred to this Municipality by Section 25 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras District Municipalities Act) together with the income attached to it for the purposes of maintenance and supervision. Under this regulation VII of 1817, even the Board of Revenue cannot defeat the original intention of the grantor by any material alterations in the tank and much less so the Municipality who derived their rights from the Board of Revenue.

It is known to one and all that the tank was constructed to be useful for animals and people at large, now by constructing a reservoir in the tank enclosed by a bund water cannot always be expected outside the interior bund and therefore all classes of people and animals cannot have free access to the reservoir and hence the object of the grantor is defeated.

2 It is impossible to rivet the bund so as to make it stand against the force of the surrounding water. That the rivetment in the water cannot stand is proved beyond all doubt, by the fact that there was a breach of the bund the very next year after its construction. If ever such an attempt should succeed, it must be only by rivetting the bund in rough stones and chunnam which will cost us thousands of rupees, which we cannot afford. We have also seen that stone rivetment on the exterior of the tank bund even without the force of water against it directly has come down. We will be therefore doing well not to waste our money in rivetting the interior bund.

3 Even assuming that the bund & the reservoir can be preserved at a high cost, the capacity of the tank occupied by the interior bund is much greater than the water holding capacity of the reservoir. Our experience shows that we have been ^{Sometimes} ~~Some~~ rivetting off the tails of the bund to allow the surplus water to flow out. The capacity of the tank having been thus reduced, even the little water

that may be received into it may breach the bund or the ryots of the tank bed lands may effect breaches in the bund for preserving their fields from inundation. If in spite of the above reasons we still persist in preserving and rivetting the bund, our income from the main lands is hardly sufficient even for the repairs of the tank itself and that we should find it beyond all our means to maintain the reservoir and the interior bund.

4 Before any changes are made in the tank it will be good to consult the permanent inhabitants of the town for whose benefit the tank was originally constituted. As far as I have been able to ascertain their views, their views are against the existence of the reservoir, whose water is considered to be not only far inferior in quality to that of the tank itself, but also productive of diseases. For this reason the inhabitants generally use the water of the tank and very scarcely that of the reservoir. And when there is water in the reservoir and no water in the tank, people resort to the wells in the west of the tank itself.

5 It is most important that the tank bed Korum lands should be acquired gradually, as we cannot acquire them all at once for want of sufficient funds by paying compensation under section 279 of Madras Act IV of 1884, as there is no use of ^{any} repairs whatever before this is effected.

6 For these reasons I would propose that we do desist from rivetting the interior bund with stones

and instead require as much tank bed land
as we can now pay for. I request that I may
be considered when the question comes up
for discussion.

I have the honor to be,

25th August 1894

Dyke

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) H. Lachajiri Singh

Councillor

(True copy)

Municipal Council
Office Dyke

Dated 30th May 1895

Henry Jaeger
Chairman

Dyke
27 Sept 1894

From

Mr. Henry Jaeger

Councillor

To

The Chairman

Municipal Council

Dyke.

Sir,

I regret that, from repeated attacks
of illness and other uncontrollable circumstances
I was unable to send in my report as required
by resolution No. 176. I have the honor, however,
18.11.93
to submit it now which is as follows.

The failure of the monsoons or the diminution in
the fall of rain in the years 1890 and 91 was the
result of a general scarcity of water in Dyke in the
year 1892. The wells beginning to fail the Municipality
had no other means of supplying this
indispensable element than that of removing silt from
and deepening the wells in the town as well as digging
two or three new ones.

At the time, being about the end of March 1892,
the Collector of Bellary while touring through the Sub-
Division, visited Dyke. The Thasildar and the
Chairman of the Municipal Council, when visiting
the Collector, evidently informed him of the
Condition of the town. The Chairman called a

special meeting of the Council, at which a resolution was presented and submitted to the Collector, requesting him to open out some relief works as the poor were then beginning to suffer from want of work.

The Thasildar was ordered to bring in a scheme for the undertaking of some water work at a cost of Rs 3000, outside the municipal limits. Of the two proposals made by him, the digging of a Conar or reservoir in the Rungarow tank, received the approval of the Collector, who after inspecting the plan and Consulting Mr. H. A. Shethnott L. F. Sub. Div. officer, gave his final sanction.

The digging of a reservoir in the Rungarow tank was undertaken with a two fold object. First, to supply drinking water to the town and secondly to give help to the working poor. In this connection it may be mentioned that the water of this tank is chiefly used for drinking by almost the whole town. When the tank is dry during the summer, water is obtained from wells dug in the bed of the tank. There were four such wells before, but now three, one unutilised well dug and maintained by the municipality being included in the present reservoir. During the drought that I now refer to, it became necessary to enlarge and deepen this well also, though it contained a copious supply of water after it was deepened, yet it was quite insufficient ^{to satisfy} the demand of the people. The idea that a well or a reservoir of a large dimension would be adequate to supply the whole town with drinking

water when the tank becomes dry, evidently originated from these wells themselves. The reservoir is 10 ft by 10 ft at the surface and 10 ft at the bottom with a uniform depth of 10 ft. At about the time the tank gets dry which generally happens about April, the reservoir will contain 1000 cft of water. As the supply of water to it will depend on its own springs, if the reservoir is properly kept and maintained, I believe it will contain, even in the event of the failure of the monsoons for a year or two, sufficient water to meet the demand of the town. I have said this much as to its origin and its necessity, I shall now proceed to show why the reservoir should be protected by a bund.

Since this work was to be of a permanent nature, it was very essential, first, that it should be protected from its edges being cut up and washed into it, the result being that the well will be silted up in a few years, and it would then be a pool of dirty and wholesome water, Secondly that it should be preserved from the dirt and organic matter collected in its course over a long distance, and brought into the tank, thirdly as the water is intended solely for drinking purposes that it should be kept clean and uncontaminated. While the work was under construction, some of the Councillors raised their voices against the putting up of a bund in the tank, they said that it spoiled the appearance of the tank and that it greatly diminished the capacity of it. Two professional

Gentleman, Mr. H. Abbotthott and Babu. D. R. Mukarjee 1st grade supervisor, Bengal Service, then on famine duty were consulted and their opinion taken. They proved by calculation that the capacity of the tank was in no way diminished and by having this large reservoir in it, the spoil from which was used in raising the bund of the tank, its waterholding capacity was greatly increased.

Then some of the councillors contended and if my memory does not fail me, put in a petition to the council, that the bund must be removed and a parapet wall 2 ft thick and about 3 ft high should be built instead. This matter was again referred for professional opinion with the result that a wall of that dimension was inadequate to answer the purpose. The work was then pushed on and completed, the result in my opinion being badly done.

During the heavy rains of that year, this ~~new~~ bund protecting the reservoir breached, this was not surprising. The bund was finished about July or August and not well set, when heavy rains fell in September and the bund was unprotected in the outside against the force and a very high pressure of water.

Last year some of the residents who styled themselves, members of the Rate payers Association (whence this association arose I cannot say) presented a petition to the Council to have the bund removed. I then

again contended that the bund must not be removed, but repaired and strengthened. As the matter had to go to higher authority for reference, I was called upon to submit my views and hence this report.

As to the retaining of the bund, I shall present the matter first, from an engineering point of view. The construction of a masonry wall round the reservoir for the purpose of preserving it is no doubt a good idea. A wall for this purpose, its strength and durability calculated on the principles of hydrostatics, will cost in my opinion between Rs 4000 and 5000. This amount, I believe, the municipality can afford to spend, and a wall of a small dimensions as desired by some, while not answering the purpose will be only a wastage of money and labour. Hence the idea of the wall must be abandoned.

The bund now, under dispute, after these three years is well set and consolidated and it would be a pity to have it removed. The municipality should improve the bund, with the funds at their disposal either by proper stone masonry or good tierping on the outside, after throwing over it another layer of earth. The breach must be closed and where the breach was made, I would suggest to have a suitable regulating shutter constructed at a proper height in the bund to allow into the reservoir the surface water which is subject to the influence of the sun's rays and undergoes a natural purification from suspended

rather and noxious germs. The regulating
shutter is with a view to maintain
equilibrium, when the tank gets very full by
a sudden flow of water into it. There should
be no fear of this, if the tank is provided with
a calajala to drain away any superfluous water.

If the municipality can afford it I would
further suggest a sluice at this place with a
filtering bed through which the water can be
allowed to flow into the reservoir, the surrounding
water being of course being subject to a
natural filtration through the bund which is
composed of lime-stone, fine gravel and sand.

On sanitary grounds I strongly protest against the
removing of the bund. That there was no such bund
before and that the people drank the water as
it flowed into the tank, is no contention. The people
not liking it and wishing to have it removed,
is a natural prejudice which seems characteristic
of them. They seem to set their face against
the institution of any policy which tends to the
sanitary improvement of the country, simply
because they are not used to it. The removal
of the bund just because, some people, a large
majority of whom are ignorant of the simple rules of
hygiene do not like it, will be paying a total disregard
to sanitation, besides the wastage of a large amount of
money spent on it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) Henry Joazequin
Councillor & member of the
Sanitation Sub-Committee.

(True Copy)

Municipal Council's } Henry Joazequin
Office Dyole } Chairman & Delegate
Dated 30th May 1895

Enclosure (3) Oyo
3-11-83

From The President of the Oyo
People's association

To The Chairman
Oyo Municipality

Sir I have the honor to forward herewith a
Copy of the resolution passed at a meeting
of the association held on 8th October
1883 for its due consideration in the Municipal
Council.

Resolved that the Municipal Council
be requested to remove at once the bund
round the reservoir in Runga Row's tank for
the following reasons.

- i That the existing earth bund occupies
the tank bed in its deepest part where it
can contain greatest quantity of water
- ii That it will be washed away by
rains and sideways pressure of water and
thereby filling up the reservoir on the one
hand make the tank very shallow on the
other.

Dated 30th May 1895.

No. 89
Exc. Three

No. 30-5-95
 Municipal Dept
 CURRENT No. 1/10/95

From
The Chairman, Municipal Council,
Ongole.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George
Madras.

Sir,
In reply to your official Memorandum
No 671 dated 16th May 1895, I have the honor
to state as follows.

During the water scarcity in Ongole in the year 1892 a sum of Rs 3000 was sanctioned by the Collector for the improvement of Runga Row's tank from the Ongole Taluk Board funds. This was undertaken as a famine relief work as well as to supply the town with drinking water. The work executed for this amount was the digging of a large reservoir in the bed of the tank protected by a matted bund on two sides, to prevent the reservoir being silted up and to preserve the water from being contaminated by the alluvium brought in by the flow of water over fields and pathways.

Rs 20111
8.2.95

III That to meet the bund at a greater cost will not make it better and cannot compensate the enormous loss of water caused by the retention of the bund.
Resolved that to secure the reservoir a masonry wall be raised round it when funds are available

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) B. Lakshminarayanaiah

(True copy)

Municipal Council's
 Office Ongole
 Dated 30th May 1895

K. S. Srinivasam
 Chairman

3/1/96

At the time the work was being executed,
the raising of the bund in the tank was
objected to, by some of the people, but on
professional advice the work was
carried out. Subsequently a petition was
presented to the Council to have the bund
in the tank removed and this was supported
by some of the Councillors. There being a
division in the Council, the other of the
Councillors being for its retention, the matter
was referred to the Collector, with the views
on both sides represented, for his opinion -
Vide resolution No 125. The Collector -
27-10-94
reply was that the matter was not within
his competence. The copies of the papers on the
subject are herewith submitted for the
information of Government. The President
of the District Board will be requested
to permit the local Fund Engineer to report
upon the tank as per G. O No 201 M dated -
8th February 1895, and his opinion
communicated to Government as early as
practicable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

Henry Jaesquini
Chairman Deputee

21/5/95

Local Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1740 M

From

The Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Ongole.

To The Chief Secretary
to Government Fort St. George
Madras.

Dated 30th May 1895.
Despatched 30th May 1895
No 89^{17 JUN. 95}
Enclosures. Three

SUBJECT.

Submitting Report on
Ranga Row's tank called
for in G. O No 201 M
8th February 1895

Order 17.6.95 10.982
Recorded pending the further
report promised by the Chairman.

15/6/95
15.11

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Ongole.
1895

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189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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