Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 4438

Dated 19-5-96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Padugaio: Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation recommending that the rules contained in G.O. No. 849, dated 15th October 1892, may be made applicable to — in the Trichinopoly district handed over to the Forest Dept.

approved.

[P.W. 20. 1,000-25-10-96.]

No. 443 I., 19TH MAY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

READ—the following papers:—

From W. HUGHES, Esq., Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Trichinopoly, 3rd April 1896, No. 505 T.C.

With reference to the enclosed correspondence, I beg to recommend that the rules contained in G.O. No. 849 I., dated 15th October 1892, may be made applicable to all padugais which have been, or may be in future, handed over to the Forest Department. The present District Forest-officer, since the neglect of the rules and its consequences were pointed out to him, has been very considerate in meeting the wishes of this department, but he may not be long here and it is in any case inadvisable to have the conservancy of the river dependent on personal good understanding between the officers of the two departments.

ENCLOSURES.

From P. R. ALLEN, Esq., Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly, to the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, dated 27th March 1896, No. 718 S.E.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, a statement showing the annual expenditure on nanal plantation since the year 1890–91 on both Cauvery and Coleroon rivers.

2. It has taken some time to prepare this statement, and a further delay of a few days has occurred through my waiting for a communication expected from the District Forest-officer which has now arrived.

		Rs.
* Cauvery	.. ..	2,662
Coleroon	.. ..	7,513
Total	..	10,175

3. The amount, which I anticipate will be expended this year, is Rs. 10,175 * and I cannot recommend the spending of more than Rs. 8,000 during the year 1896–97 for a good reason and this is the scarcity of nanal.

4. From the statement I give you, you will see that nanal planting has been undertaken to a decreasing extent since 1890–91, and the falling off since then is very considerable. The result of this falling off is noticeable in the present bad state of the Cauvery river bed above Elamanore, the general bad state everywhere of the river margins and general dearth of nanal.

5. The reasons for this falling off seem to be in our having previous to 92 handed over to the Forest Department a very considerable extent of river padugai subject to no conditions at all. This at once excluded our operations from a very great extent of river front.

6. Again in 1892 a further considerable acreage of padugai were handed over to the Forest Department under conditions which were never observed at all and which practically excluded us from a further considerable extent of river front.

7. Public Works Department subordinates discovered that, from the manner that revenue was raised by the Forest Department from these padugais, by leasing them for grazing, that nanal planting could only be carried on under conditions which made the work extremely irksome. This led to decreasing expenditure and general discouragement to river conservancy work. In places, such as the Trichinopoly taluk where planting seems to have been insisted on, the difficulties were sufficiently great to altogether demoralize the staff, and although planting estimates have continued to be submitted and the work carried out, it is easy to see that the whole expenditure is looked on as a yearly waste, and the planting done accordingly. I consider that Colonel Smart's suggestion that all planting should be plotted annually on survey sheets is an excellent one and it is the only one which will be likely to lead the subordinates into careful methods. We have survey sheets of the river, but there is no information available whether they are the late Captain Romilly's or whose information in this point is required.

8. There are no orders in the office regarding methods which are to be pursued. The same surveyors mentioned above have marked on them a "normal alignment." In the Coleroon this normal alignment gives a breadth of river in the Coleroon from 1,600 feet at the Upper Anicut to 2,000 feet at the Coleroon bridge. This normal alignment is marked out on both rivers and stakes fixed in the river bed, but there are no orders in the office as to what is required to be done further. It is presumed that all obstructions which come within the normal alignment are to be removed, but it is not known what sort of conservancy operations are to be undertaken in that part of the river bed which comes outside the normal alignment and orders on this subject are required.

9. Regarding planting operations on the margin of the Coleroon there are several difficulties in the way of undertaking such which need removal.

10. *Inam villages.*—These, such as Thirumulavadi, pay a certain lump sum as kist to Government and it is therefore apparently indeterminable as to whether any part of such is for the river bed or no. Their boundaries on the river front are not fixed. If we undertake any reclamation on such land, all reclamation done can be claimed by the villagers. They claim the whole river bed, and as an example of the claims put forward by inamdars, one such near the Nandyar anicut has this year planted up entirely the whole of the bed of an arm of the Coleroon. It is highly essential that the limits of all Inam villages on the river front should be decided on and demarcated.

11. *Forest padugais handed over previous to the issue of G.O. No. 849 I., dated 15th October 1892.*—It is generally considered that such padugais do not come under the rules contained in the Government Order and here, of course, we are in as bad a way as we are in Inam villages. At present, by Mr. Porter's courtesy, these lands are to be in every way treated as though they come under the rules (*vide* his letter part copy enclosed). Whilst such an understanding exists between the two departments, conservancy operations can continue without hindrance; but from the experience of my predecessors, it would appear that there are in the Forest Department men who have a different conception of their duties. If one such come after Mr. Porter's transfer in one year, all we had done could be ruined. To guard against this I strongly advise that these padugais be brought under the rules contained in the above-mentioned Government Order.

From W. HUGHES, Esq., Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, to the District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly, dated 8th February 1896, No. 410 T.C.

With reference to your letter Nos. 1338 and 1419 F. of 20th December 1895, the enclosures of which are herewith returned, I have the honour to offer the following remarks:—

From the earlier correspondence I find that padugais were first handed over to your department in order that fuel plantations might be formed on them. In the later correspondence nothing is said of the uses to which the padugais are to be put, and their transfer was decided on the ground that the Forest Department was considered to be better able to manage them than the Public Works Department, but there can be no doubt that the transfer would have been strongly objected to, if there were any expectation that nanal plantations would be let out for grazing. It does not appear from your letters that grazing is prohibited on any padugais except those bearing trees of less than three years' growth.

2. My experience is that as long as nanal grows well on a padugai, it is needed for the protection of the padugai. Where the nanal, though conserved, decays it is usually a sign that the land has risen above ordinary flood level and requires no further protection except at its margin. The time which it takes to reach this stage varies greatly and it would be quite a mistake to infer that a padugai is permanently reclaimed, merely because it has been planted a certain number of years.

3. As long as a padugai is in course of formation, I consider that the nanal should be carefully conserved and grazing prohibited, and when it is permanently formed, I think it would be desirable to plant it with useful trees rather than keep it as grazing land or let it for cultivation.

4. With regard to your opinion that the prohibition of grazing would merely result in the transfer of revenue from Government to some of its employés, I think the fact of the large revenue realized by the Public Works Department, merely for the right of cutting nanal to two feet above ground level, proves that your view is extreme. I regret there is reason to believe it true that cattle are often allowed by certain members of the conservancy establishment to graze in the plantations, but the number of such cattle is very small. Compared with those which would be admitted if the plantations were let out for grazing, and by letting out the right of cutting the nanal, a valuable ally is secured in the renter.

5. I do not see any objection to grazing in land which is no longer a nanal plantation, provided regard is had to neighbouring nanal plantations and if it is found impossible to prevent cattle passing from the grass land to the nanal, I think the grazing should be stopped. The rules printed with G.O. No. 849 I., dated 15th October 1892, were framed after long consideration, and there seems no reason why they should not be conformed to.

6. With regard to plantations of trees in tank beds, I have personally no objection to planting the upper parts of the beds, provided the trees are kept well away from the water-ways. The channels or nullahs entering tanks afford no indication of the water-way required in floods, especially when the drainage area is large; and it is therefore necessary that the limits of any proposed plantation should be marked on the village map and approved by the Executive Engineer. I am not competent to offer an opinion on the question whether the droppings from babul trees injure the water for irrigation purposes. In some places I know the ryots strongly object to babul. Your experience is contrary to this. There is evidently much difference of opinion in the matter and I think expert opinion should be obtained.

No. 102 I.

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

In G.O. No. 849 I., dated 15th October 1892, certain padugais in the Trichinopoly district were transferred from the charge of the Public Works Department to that of the Forest Department, subject to certain rules.

2. It now appears that it is considered that such padugais as were handed over to the Forest Department prior to the issue of G.O. No. 849 I., dated 15th October 1892, do not come under these rules, as they were not included in the statement accompanying that order. The Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, asks that the rules may be made applicable to all padugais that have been handed over or that may in future be handed over.

3. It is recommended that the rules may be made applicable to all padugais in the Trichinopoly district handed over to the Forest Department.

(Signed) R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

1st May 1896.

ORDER—No. 443 I., dated 19th May 1896.

Approved.

(True Extract.)

Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.
Spare Copies

IRRIGATION.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated May, 19th.

Read. Encl.

G.O. No. 443 I., 19th May 1896.

MAY.

Padugais

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation recommending that the rules contained in G.O. No. 849 I., dated 15th October 1892, may be made applicable to all — in the Trichinopoly district handed over to the Forest Department, approved.

No 443 I dated 19 May 1896

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

Letter from the Supdtg. Engineer, Sixth Circle } H.E. No. 505 TC dated 3rd April 18

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation } H.E. 102. I dated 1st May 89

In G.O. No: 849 I dated 15th October 1892, certain padugais in the Trichinopoly District, were transferred from the charge of the Public Works department to that of the Forest Dept. subject to certain rules.

2. It now appears that it is considered that such padugais as were handed over to the Forest Dept. prior to the issue of G.O. No 849 I. dated 15th October 1892, do not come under these rules as they were not included in

on the statements accompanying that order the Superintending Engineer D Circle, asks that the rules may be made applicable to all padugais that have been handed over or that may in future be handed over.

3. It is recommended that the rules may be made applicable to all padugais in the Trichinopoly district handed over to the Forest Department

Pro. No. 1443 dy 19 May 1895
Order thereon
Approved.

Rules
JS 5.5.95 JS

DESP
12 JUN 95

DESP
12 JUN 95

To
The Supdg: Engineer D Circle
" Chief Engineer for Irrig:
" Examiner P Bs accounts
" Revenue Department

108

I. L. Press No. 1—1,000—27-11-94.

Executive Engineer's office

No. 7185 E. Trichinopoly 27th March 1891

From

P. Roscoe Allen Esqre
Executive Engineer
Trichinopoly.

To

The Superintending Engineer
VI Circle
Trichinopoly.

Sir.

I have the honor to for-
=ward herewith a Statement
showing the annual expenditure
on canal plantation since the
year 1890-91 on both Cauvery &
Coleroon rivers.

2. It has taken some time
to prepare this Statement and
a further delay of a few days has
occurred through my waiting for
a communication expected
from the District Forest Officer
which has now arrived.

3. The amount which I anti-
=cipate will be expended this year
is Rs. 10175 and I cannot re-
=commend the spending of
more

Cauvery - Rs 2662.
Coleroon - 7513.
10175

[illegible] during the year
1890-91 for a good deal of work
there [illegible]

4. From the Statement of your
Govt. Journals & Abstract, manual
planting & cultivation undertaken
to a [illegible] extent since
1890-91 and the falling off
since then is very considerable.

The result of this falling off is
noticeable in the present bad state
of the Cauvery Rivers bed, above
Elamanore, the general bad state
entry where of the Rivers margins &
general dearth of manul.

5. The reasons for this falling off
seem to be in our having previous
to 92 handed over to the Forest
Department [illegible] very considerable
extent of River Padugai subject to
no conditions at all. This at once
excluded our operations from a very
great extent of River front.

6. Again in 1892 a further
considerable [illegible] of Padugai
were

were handed over to the Forest
Department under conditions which
were never observed at all and
which practically excluded us
from a further considerable
extent of river front.

7. P.W.D. Subordinates discovered
that from the manner that Re-
venue was raised by the Forest
Department from these padugais,
by leasing them for grazing, that
manul planting could only be
carried on under conditions which
made the work extremely
irksome. This lead to decreasing
expenditure and general dis-
couragement to Rivers Conservancy
work. In places such as the
Trichinopoly Taluq where plant-
ing seems to have been in-
sisted on the difficulties were
sufficiently great to altogether
demoralize the Staff and
although planting estimates
have continued to be sub-
mitted and the work car-
ried out it is easy to see that
the whole expenditure is looked
on

This normal alignment is marked out on both Rivers & Lakes fixed in the River bed but there are no orders in the Office as to what is required to be done further. It is presumed that all obstructions which come within the normal alignment are to be removed but it is not known what sort of Conservancy operations are to be undertaken in that part of the river bed which comes outside the normal alignment and orders on this subject are required.

9. Regarding planting operations on the margin of the Coleroon there are several difficulties in the way of undertaking such work as need removal.

10. Inam Villages. These such as Thirumalavadi, pay a certain lump sum as Peishcush to Government and it is therefore apparently

WJ Co 3-94

on per se. Every work on the flanking bunds necessarily [illegible] under that head. Colonel Somerville's instructions that all planting should be left absolutely unmolested on Survey sheets is pari passu an admission that it is the only one which will be likely to lead to the Subordinates into more careful methods. We have Survey sheets of the Rivers but there is no information available as to whether they are the Lake Captains Rough Sketches or whether information in this point is required.

8. There are no orders in the Office regarding methods which are to be pursued. The same Surveys mentioned above have marked on them the normal alignment. In the Coleroon that normal alignment gives a breadth of river with Coleroon from 1850 ft. at the upper abutment to 2000 ft. at the Coleroon Bridge.

...ly forwarded by me to determine what part of the Kimberley Reserve will be required for the Native Villages and what portion may be thrown open for selection by Europeans.

It is highly essential that the limits of all main Villages on the Reserve should be decided on and demarcated.

Forest Peons under previous to the issue of G.O. No. 849 dated 15 Oct. 1892.

It is generally considered that such peons do not come under the Rules contained in the GO and how of course they are

...are in a bad way as regards Villages. At present by Mr. Porter's courtesy these lands are to be in every way treated as though they come under the Rules (vide his letter part copy enclosed). Whilst such an understanding exists between the 2 departments Conservancy operations can continue without hindrance: but from the experience of my predecessors it would appear that there are in the Forest Department men who have a different conception of their duties. If one such come after Mr. Porter's transfer in one year all we had done could be ruined. To guard against this I strongly advise that these peons be brought under the Rules contained in the above mentioned G.O.

I have &c
(Sd) P. Roscoe Allen.
Executive Engineer.
Trichinopoly Dn.

True Copy

W. Hughes 3.4.96.
Superintending Engineer.
VI Circle.

...able

FOR TIMBER TRADE
SECTION
2107C

Press
Letter Book

No 2107C.

Office of the Sup.t Engineer
Sixth Circle Trichinopoly
8 February 1896.

From.

W. Hughes Esqre
Superintending Engineer VI Circle

To.

The District Forest Officer
Trichinopoly.

Sir

With reference to your letter
No 1338 & 1419/H dt 20th December 1895 the
enclosures of which are herewith returned
I have the honor to offer the following
Remarks.

From the earlier correspondence
I find that padugais were first
handed over to your Department in
order that fuel plantations might
be formed on them. In the later
correspondence nothing is said of the
uses to which the padugais are to be put,
and their transfer was decided on
the ground that the Forest Depart-
ment was considered to be better
able

publish to manage them. Remember it is important that there should be no doubt that Government would have no strongly objection to, if necessary, paying compensation that planted plantations would be let out for grazing. It does not appear from your letter that grazing is prohibited on any padugais except those bearing trees of less than three years growth.

2. My 4th principle is that as long as naval grounds will be a padugai is needed for the protection of the padugai. In fact the naval ought conserved, because it is usually a sign that the land has risen above ordinary flood level and requires no further protection except at its margin. The time which it takes to reach that stage varies greatly and it would be quite a mistake to infer that a padugai is permanently reclaimed merely because it has been planted a certain number of years.

3. As long as a padugai is in course of formation I consider that the naval should be carefully conserved and grazing prohibited and when it is permanently formed I think it would be desirable to plant it with useful trees rather than keep it as grazing land or let it for cultivation.

4. With regard to your opinion that the prohibition of grazing would merely result in the transfer of revenue from Government to some of its employes I think the fact of the large revenue realized by the P.W. Department merely for the right of cutting navel to 2 feet above ground level proves that your view is extreme. I regret there is reason to believe it true that cattle are often allowed by certain members of the Conservancy Establishment to graze in the plantations but the number of such cattle is very small - compared with those which

which would be prohibited if the plantations were left for grazing purposes by letting out the right of pasturage to the highest bidder as is now done in the Presidency.

5. I cannot therefore agree to granting a blanket order which would no longer permit plantations provided regard is had to neighbouring natural plantations and if it is found impossible to prevent cattle passing from the grass land to the woods. I think the grazing should be stopped. The rules printed with G. O. No 849 dated 15th October 1892 were framed after long consideration and there seems no reason why they should not be conformed to.

6. With regard to plantations of trees in tank beds I have personally no objection to planting the upper parts of the beds provided the trees are kept well away from the water way. The planting of babuls entering tank beds often

no indication of the waterway required in floods especially when the drainage area is large and it is therefore necessary that the limits of any proposed plantation should be marked on the Village map and approved by the Executive Engineer. I am not competent to offer an opinion on the question whether the droppings from babul trees injure the water for irrigation purposes. In some places I know the ryots strongly object to babul. Your experience is contrary to this. There is evidently much difference of opinion in the matter and I think expert opinion should be obtained.

I have &c.
W. H. Hughes
Supt. Engr. VII Circle.

(True Copy).

W. Hughes.
Supt. Engineer.
Sixth Circle.
3.4.96.

44

028 W of 28.3.94

CHIEF OFFICE
FOR IRRIGATION
RECEIVED
22 APR 96
No.

Ollc 2
5554/96

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
6TH CIRCLE,

No. 505 TC

Trichinopoly, 3d April 1896.

FROM.

W. Hughes Esquire,
~~THE~~ SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
6th CIRCLE.

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
for Irrigation.

SIR,

ENCLOSURES. 2
Letter from Supdg Engr, to Dy. Conservator officer No: 210 TC. dt 8.2.96
Exc. Engr to Supdg Engr, No: 718 S.E. dt 27.3.96.

With reference to the enclosed correspondence, I beg to recommend that the rules contained in G.O. No: 849 I dated 15th October 1892 may be made applicable to all padugais which have been or may be in future handed over to the Forest Department. The present District Forest Officer, since the neglect of the rules and its consequences were pointed out to him, has been very considerate in meeting the wishes of the Department

500—13-11-93.

O28 W dt 28.3.94

Department but he may not be long here and it is in any case undesirable I have the Commissioners of the river desirous of procuring good understanding between the officers of the two Departments

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant,

W. Hughes
Superintending Clerk

028 W d/ 28.3.94

~~Mr Cracklang to Govt of~~

Changes site of mode of place
for boats in Stone town, &c.
Zanzibar dated.

No 4443 of 19 May 1876

To The Hon'ble
The Chief Secretary to Govt
Local & Municipal Dept
for favor of communication

Read

Recd

0.2.5. 13

828W of 28.3.94

Chatteleer Works (Irrigation) Delhi

If Godavari, in communication
with the Agents concerned.

13/4

Rec'd 29/4/96

Rec'd 16/4

To The Chief Engineer for Irrigation
" Supt. Engineer, First Circle
" Supt. Engineer, Second Circle
" Local and Municipal Depts.

E. I. Form No 1—1,000—27-11-95.

4/4

w of 28.3.94

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated the

Read the following

Letter from the Collector of Godavari (No. X° 284 Emp dated 5. 3. 96
Endorsement from to Local and Municipal Department. } (No. X° 400 dated 27. 3. 96
No 100 S dy 16-4-96

Submitted to Government with the remark that resolutions 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Committee may be approved.

2. With regard to resolution (3) the cost of changing the site of the mooring place for boats seems prohibitory and it is considered that some other remedy for the evil complained of should be found.

No 444 S. dy 19 May 1896

Order thereon.

Approved.

2. The Supdg. Engineer, Second Circle will take the necessary action with reference to resolutions (1) and (2).

3. Para 2 of the Endorsement of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation will be referred to the Local and Municipal Dept for consideration by the Collector of

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 444

CURRENT No. 322/

5 Tahsildars 7-1-96
1994 Tahsildar 27-11-95
1408 Tahsildar 29-8-95
1369 Tahsildar 19-8-95
801 Tahsildar 6-5-95

C.S.

Encl 1
Recd: 30.3.96

Revenue (1896) Department

No 400

Transferred to the Public Works (Irrigation) Department for necessary action.

From

The Collector
Godavari.

No 284
Emp.

H.W. Phillips
Actg: Assistant Secretary

Dated 5.
Despd 10.
Recd

CHIEF SECRETARY 1896 14 MAR. 1896 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

1.89
23.3.96
Fort St George
27th March 1896

Submitting proceedings of the Committee appointed under G.O No 1994 M. Mis 27.11.95 regarding the removal of boat wharf at Sluice

No 107 Emp 12-12-95
346 Emp 15-11-95
1977 W-4 10-8-95
1678 W-4 9-7-95
1526 W-4 21-6-95
828 W dy 28.3.94

Recd 4/4

To the Public Works (Irrigation) Dept

No. 210
Jany 1896

GODAVARI DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

5 Jany 1896

From

C.A. Brodie Esquire

Collector,

Godavari District,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Madras Local and Municipal Department

Madras

Sir,

Adverting to G.O. No 994 Rev. Dept. dated 24th November 1894 I have the honor to submit herewith the proceedings of the committee appointed under the above G.O. which assembled at Rajahmundry on the 5th February 1896.

I have the honor to be

Sir!

your most obedient Servant

Lt. C. Brodie

Collector

Encl

No
P.S.

Asst. in Collector

Vizagapatam

Collector of Godavari - Present

W.H. Hunt.

Supt. 4th Cal:
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

W.R. Barbour

Major, R.E.
Superintending Engineer
2d Circle

Members

C. Hunt Jr.
Asst Engr. R.E. Div.

Ogc
322/96

1
Jan 1896

Received it be reported to Government that the Committee
is of opinion -

(1) That the irrigation channels now within Municipal limits
together with all land pertaining thereto should be placed
in the possession of the Municipal Council, Elbra, and
under its direct control, with permission to alter their
course through the lands ceded, or in any other way to
effect such alterations as it may desire; provided their
efficiency as distributory channels be in no way impaired.

(2) That certain of the six channels passing through the
Town, and which the Sprig Engineer will subsequently specify
to the Municipal Council, not being required for irrigation
purposes should no longer be utilized for the conveyance
of water, and the land thus rendered available be placed
in the possession of the Municipality unconditionally.

(3) That channel the morning site of the boals to a
point lower down the Canal so as to fulfil sanitary re-
quirements will in no way inconvenience the trading com-
munity, but is likely to prove a costly procedure, in that
the Sprig Engineer roughly estimates that is. 20,000
would be necessary for provision of due accomodation.

(4) That in the event of a new site for the moorings of
boats being arranged for, it would also be desirable to
require that no wood crate should be placed above the
Point selected.