767

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
22nd July 1873.

Read the following papers :—

No. 196. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th January 1873, No. 78.

ABSTRACT.—Informing the Collector of the Godavery District that some definite proposals should be made, should the land be taken up by Government on the river-banks of the Godavery river under the Land Acquisition Act.

No. 197. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th April 1873, No. 649.

ABSTRACT.—Regarding the planting of lunka grass on the banks and in the bed of the Godavery river and the means adopted to prevent it.

No. 198. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th April 1873, No. 686.

Read the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godavery District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Narsapur, 6th March 1873, No. 49 :—

I HAVE the honour to request that the Board of Revenue will be good enough to give some more consideration to the subject referred to in their Proceedings No. 78, dated January 20th, 1873.

2. The subject is one of considerable importance, if, as the District Engineer thinks, the planting of lunka grass on one bank of the river causes damage to the other bank.

3. The Board consider that such planting is a public nuisance: I do not feel inclined altogether to agree with the Board in this view: and it must be remembered that if the difficulty is to be got over by treating the matter as a public nuisance, it would be the business of the Magistrate, and a Magistrate could not accept the Board's views as law, if they were opposed to his own conclusions; any how, it would be difficult in the extreme to bring evidence to prove that the planting of grass in one place affected injuriously the people of a village some long distance off, and on the other side of a large river.

4. I would refer the Board to the Proceedings of Government, No. 3,217, dated December 21st, 1869. Mr. Fraser considered that planting this grass was a public nuisance, and took steps to remove it. He was sued for this, and lost the suit. Perhaps if he had appealed against the decision of the District Munsif, that decision might have been reversed: but no appeal was made, and that decision stands; and it would look very bad for a Magistrate to be doing the very thing which a competent Court had declared to be illegal.

5. Now, in these Proceedings, Government suggest that this planting should be treated as a case of mischief, under Section 430 or 431 of the Indian Penal Code.

6. There would still be the same difficulty about getting sufficient evidence to prove the charge.

7. Some* men once put a dam all the way across a stream, and were convicted of committing mischief, as the water flowed over another man's land, on account of this dam. The High Court held that they had not committed this offence: certainly one of the four Judges dissented, but a Magistrate would be bound by the decision of the other three. I, therefore, do not think it would be wise to send the present case to a Magistrate as mischief.

* See High Court's Rulings Page 758, Criminal Code by Kourmy Numberumaliah, Sub-Magistrate of Venkatagiri, Part II.

8. It must also be remembered that Government is planting lunka grass in some places by its own officers: if this is a criminal offence in a Zemindar, it would be equally criminal in a Government Officer; it will, therefore, be best to avoid criminal prosecutions in such cases.

9. I think that the District Engineer is right in thinking that planting this lunka grass may have some effect in making the river shift its course: though I am far from thinking that this shifting will not go on even when no more grass is planted: there are probably many more causes for the shifting of the course, than the mere planting this grass.

10. I am of opinion that Government should take up the land along the banks of the river: but this will cost a great deal. I would say let a space 50 yards broad (perhaps less might do) be taken up all along the banks, reckoning from the present edge: then permanent boundary marks would have to be made, as in a few years measurements would not be reliable, the river possibly having shifted: the land so taken up might be handed over to the Public Works Department, who could prosecute for criminal trespass any one planting any thing in it.

11. There are about 180 miles of river in this district: if a strip of land only 10 yards broad were taken up, there would be 1,300 acres, for which compensation would have to be given: supposing this to average 50 Rupees per acre, the amount required would be 65,000 Rupees. If Zemindari lands only are taken up, it might come to about 20,000 Rupees.

12. The acquisition of the land might be spread over a number of years, and the Zemindari lands might be taken up first. I think that all the land along the bank should be taken up, whether Zemindari or Ryotwary: because the ryots in Government land are just as likely to plant the grass, and so increase their holdings, even although they have to pay extra assessment for it: and if they plant grass it will cause as much trouble as if Zemindars had done so. I do not on the whole think that it would do to pass any act to render the planting of this grass illegal: as that would be infringing too much the rights of private individuals.

13. The acquisition of the land is the only way that I can think of for preventing the Zemindars getting extra lands to their estates at the expense of Government: it will cost a great deal, probably much more than Government would lose by the shifting of the river: it is a pity that the District Engineer should have agitated the matter: if nothing had been said about it, no very serious loss would have occurred to Government, and this would not have occurred all in one year, and the Zemindars would have slightly increased their estates, probably without the knowledge that they were doing harm to the Government land, and certainly without knowing that Government knew they were causing

them loss: but now they know that they can plant, for prosecutions have failed: they know that they are doing harm to Government, and they know that Government know it also: and it would, therefore, be well to stop this in future.

THE Collector of the Godavery District gives reasons for believing that the planting of lunka grass by Zemindars on the east bank of the Godavery which as doing immense damage to the west bank and endangering the interests of Government cannot be checked by Criminal Prosecutions or Magisterial action, and he recommends that a strip of land 10 yards broad should be acquired by Government along both banks of 180 miles of the course of the river.

2. The fact that great damage is done is very positively asserted by the Professional Department. Thus Captain Mead says "I have every reason to believe that the Zemindars are planting lunka grass and have been doing so for some years without check on the eastern branches of the river, and that this is the sole cause of the serious encroachment on the western side, that if not soon checked will be disastrous."

3. It follows that the damage to the western bank must be stopped in some may, and the most obvious method is that of protecting it by groynes, etc. It has not yet been shown that this is impossible or that it would cost more than the acquisition of the margins where lunka grass might be planted.

4. Another method is that of stopping the planting of grass on the eastern bank by Magisterial injunctions or criminal prosecutions. On re-consideration the Board are satisfied that this cannot be done. The cases quoted by Mr. Foster are not in point, for the first case was given against the Collector on the ground that the grass was re-planted on land belonging to the plaintiff and did no harm to the river, and in the second it was ruled that mischief had not been proved because actual damage was not even alleged. But it is sufficiently clear that the actual planters of the grass can be very seldom identified, and that the evidence that a particular plantation caused damage to a part of the western bank, two or three miles away, with islands and shallows and sand banks intervening, must often if not always fail to secure a conviction.

5. Moreover it cannot be deined that the Zemindars on the eastern bank have as much right to plant lunka grass on the eastern bank as Government have on the western bank. It may be, however, that if damage is thus done a remedy can be obtained by a civil suit.

6. The Collector proposes that a strip 10 yards wide along both banks should be purchased by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, and he calculates the expense at Rupees 50 an acre at Rupees 65,000. This seems to the Board altogether inadmissible. The facts that the strip of land will cut off estates from the river, and so diminish their value, and that accretions to it have been a frequent source of gain, must raise its value far beyond Rupees 50 an acre, and it would be a useless acquisition unless a similar measure were adopted in the case of all large islands in the river. Moreover the bed of the river changes so much from year to year that miles of bank are often swept away by a single flood.

7. The Board resolve to lay the question before Government and recommend them to appoint a competent professional officer to examine the river in

concert with the Collector and his subordinates and report whether the [illegible]nvict-bank can be sufficiently protected by groynes and if so at what cost, and [illegible]e water civil suits for damages can be maintained against Zemindars planting l[illegible]nd, on on the eastern bank. [illegible]igh Court [illegible] four Judges.

No. 199. *Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

G. O., No. 941, of the 30th March 1871, deals with the question raised in these papers, and approves of the solution of the difficulties experienced in the Godavery and elsewhere in the manner suggested in Mr. Sim's remarks, viz., by the acquisition of a strip of land on the margins of all deltaic or embanked rivers. Paragraph 6 of my Note printed in G. O., 8th January 1870, No. 90, though referring specially to Tanjore, may be taken as indicating the widths of the strips of land required.

2. A chart of the river from the anicut at Dowlaishweram to the end of the deltaic formation, or to the northern limits of the artificial embankments, will be necessary, and as much information as may be obtainable as to the changes which have taken place in the last few years should be exhibited thereupon. The lands proposed to be acquired can be exhibited on this chart or on an enlarged copy.

OOTACAMUND,
26th June 1873.

(Signed) J. MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

No. 200. ORDER THEREON, 22nd July 1873, No. 767.

Miscellaneous.

FROM the above correspondence, it appears that considerable damage was caused by last season's floods to the western bank of the Godavery above the anicut at Dowlaishweram, and that the local engineers have come to the conclusion that an alteration of the eastern bank has caused a set of water to the opposite side.

2. This alteration they attribute to the cultivators in the proprietary estates continuing to plant lunka grass on the eastern bank, with a view to guard their lands from the encroachment of the river and to add to its extent.

3. This subject has already been before the Government who, in their order of March 1871, referred to by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, approved of an arrangement similar to that now proposed by the Acting Collector of the Godavery District.

4. To that order the district officers, both of the Revenue and Public Works Department, are now referred, and they should lose no time in submitting proposals for the acquisition of any particular portion or portions of river-margin whence more immediate danger is apprehended.

5. Detailed orders for the formation of a complete scheme for the protection of the river-banks by acquiring a strip of land along their margin will be issued in the Public Works Department.

6. The Acting Collector should in the meantime point out to the proprietors of the lands bordering the river the serious damage and public loss entailed by the promiscuous planting of grass on the banks and islands, and should urge upon them to do all in their power to stop it, except where undertaken by the advice and under the immediate superintendence of the local engineer officers.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department.
,, the Acting Collector of the Godavery District.
,, the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

District Engineer's office Godavery
Dowleiswaram 6th December 1872

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No. 32.

From

The District Engineer
Godavery District.

To

The Collector,
Godavery District.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of your letter of the 20th September last. No. 110, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to instruct the Tahsildars to prevent all kunkah grass planting by the Zemindrs on the East side of the Godavery river above Rajahmundry and that permission may be granted to us to cut the grass there-abouts when required for public purposes.

2. I regret having to inform you that last season's extraordinary heavy floods have done immense injury to the West bank of the river, and many miles of entire[l] new river-embankment will have to be re-constructed at Government Expense, and no doubt they will call for an Explanation of the whole matter

I have repeatedly pointed out that the planting of this grass on the east side of the river, was forcing the volume of its waters far too much on the west bank, and this season's heavy floods have shown this view was quite correct, and it is therefore absolutely necessary to take measures at once to protect the Government interests & secure their works in the Western Delta from ruin or great damage

3. It is quite impossible to bring forward legal evidence to prove who are the parties carrying on this planting; it is done at night time, and suddenly a crop of grass is seen to appear where none had Existed before; under these circumstances, and considering how the Government interests are endangered by such proceedings, I do not think the Zemindars are entitled to any consideration or Compensation. The same Excuse is made every where when the matter has been complained of to the Tahseldars; next, there is no evidence to show the Zemindars planted the grass and they will take no notice of the injury done

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done to the Government works or land on the opposite side of the river, and never make a complaint about this however large the damage is.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. F. Fischer, Lieut. Col. R.E.
District-Engineer
Godavery

(True copy)
(Signed) W. S. Foster
Ag. Collector.

(True copy)

H. Goodrich
Ag. Subsecretary
Board of Revenue

Collector's Office
Copied & Translated

Enclosures in Board's
Official Proceedings
dated 23d Decr 1892.
to the Secretary to
the Government
Revenue Department.

Subject

Copy & an Enclosure
in a letter from the Collr
of the Godavery dist.
& the Executive Engineer
& the Godavery Delta
forwarding a letter from the
Collr to the same regarding
orders prohibiting the
planting of Lunka Grass
on the East side of the
Godavery River.

No 22 dated 7th/23rd Dec 1892.

District Engineer's Office
Godavery.

No 50.

Dowlaishwaram 7th December 1892.

From The District Engineer
Godavery

To The Collector of
Godavery.

Sir

In continuation of my letter No 32
dated 6th December 1892 on the subject of the
planting of Lunkah grass on the east side
of the river above Rajamundry, and the
consequent injury done thereby to the west
-bank, I have the honor to forward herewith
copy of a report from the Executive Engineer
in charge of the Eastern Delta Range, from
which you will observe that the Zemindar
of Gootalah has cut most of his lunkah
grass for planting on the Eastern side of
the river.

2. You will also observe from Captain
Meade's report that he believes that the
Zemindars are planting Lunkah grass
and have been doing so for some years
without check in the Eastern branches
of the river, and that this is the sole

cause

cause of the serious encroachments on the western side, which, if not soon checked, will be disastrous.

I have &c.
(Signed) J. W. Martin
Assistant Engineer
for District Engineer, Godavery

(True copy)
(Signed) W. L. Foster
Ag Collector.

Dowlaishwaram
Executive Engineers office
5th December 1872.

No. 507.

From

Captain H.K. Mead R.E.
Executive Engineer in charge of No. I Range
Godavery

To

Lieutt Colonel J.T. Fisher R.E.
District Engineer
Godavery District.

Sir

I have the honor to report that last week, I inspected the Godavery Embankment North of the Anicut from Pallaram downwards & that I find the encroachments of the river have been so serious that it will be necessary to throw the Embankment back to a much greater extent than was anticipated when the Estimate for the new Pallaram Road was made. The following is a rough Sketch of what has occurred:

A serious set 2 miles south of Pallaram and only about 20 yards of bunka in front of the bank left; this set is about 1/4 of a mile in length, and will I think precipitate a new bank of that length 1/4 of a mile below Patapattiseem and as far as the village of Kothapattiseem the river has encroached seriously, formerly there was about 100 yards of bunka, now there is only from 35 yards to 15 yards, and at Pallaram Sluice there is only 18 yards, the length of this set is about 3/4 of a mile at Gootalah Sluice, there is a set about a 1/4 of a mile in length, at the Sluice there is only 16 yards of bunka, but as the river here is not deep, I hope it may be saved by grass planting, formerly there was about 80 yards of bunka.

From 1/2 a mile north of Tadipoody to Woodoogakalva Sluice a distance of nearly

completed as far as Tallapady or 15 miles above the same place.

Lunka grass planting is in very good progress considering when we obtain sanction to cut grass from the Zemindary Lunkas. I regret however that in Gootalah Estate not much progress has been made owing to our not having received sanction to cut grass in it.

At first the Tahsildar reported that the Zemindar was absent and leave could not be obtained, and afterwards that he wished to plant grass himself (reported in letter N° 484 dat 25th November 1921.

The man has however made only a pretence of planting, and I have now given orders (having spoken to the Tahsildar) for his grass to be cut and his limits to be planted up; I hear, however, he has cut most of his grass for planting on the Eastern side of the river.

I request that this may be brought to the notice of the Revenue authorities. I have every reason to believe that the Zemindars are plan

lunka

bunka grass, and have been doing so for some years without check in the Eastern branches of the river, and that this is the sole cause of the serious encroachments on the western side, that if not soon checked will be disastrous. I propose as soon as I can marching down this left bank of the river & seeing what has been done.

I have &c.

(Signed) H.R. Mead Capt. R.E.
Executive Engineer
Godavery

(True copy)
(Signed) J. W. Morton
Asstt. Engineer for
District Engineer, Godavery.

(True copy)
(Signed) W. L. Foster
Ag. Collector.

(True copy)

H Goodrich
Ag. Sub Secretary
Board of Revenue

Copied by Packard

Enclosures in Board's
Official Proceedings
Dated 23rd May 1873 No. 722.

To
The Secy. Board of
Revenue
Madras

Subject

Copy of an Enclosure in the letter from the Collector of the Godavery Dist. dated the 13th Decr. 1872 No. 386 forwarding a report from the Executive Engineer in charge of the Road Cause on the proposed line of the Godavery Canal on the Right Bank of the Godavery

Godavery District.
Collector's Office
Cocanada 13th December 1872

No. 386

From

W. S. Foster Esquire
Ag. Collector

To

J. Grose Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir

In forwarding herewith copies of

× 6th December No. 32.
7th December No. 50 with its enclosure

two letters from the District Engineer requesting that I may issue orders prohibiting the Zemindars of the Estates on the banks of the Godavery from planting the Sunkah grass by the side of the river, I have the honor to state that I have given the necessary instructions to the Zemindars concerned, but I am not aware of any law or rule, giving us the means of enforcing them. Standing Order No. 25, Dalyell's Digest, says that encroachments on the beds of rivers should be prohibited, and the parties offending should be punished for a Criminal Offence.

I

I do not however find any section of the Penal Code to take in the present case without a strained interpretation, and I therefore think that the piece of ground along the banks of the river should be taken up by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, or that a law should be made making the private planting a criminal offence

I have &c.

(Signed) W. S. Foster

Ag. Collector.

(True Copy)

A. Goodrich

Ag. Sub Secretary

Board of Revenue.

C. Stoughton

Capt. & Q. M. Madras Pioneers

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Revenue Board Office

Madras

Dated 23d May 1873.

No 722.

Official Memorandum.

As requested in his Memorandum dated 16th May 1873, the undersigned has the honor to forward to the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, copy of the Board's Proceedings dated 20th January 1873 No 78 with a file of previous Correspondence bearing on the subject.

By order,

H Goodwin

Ag. Sub. Secretary

To

The Ag. Under Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with copy of Board's Proceedings 20th Jan 1873 No 78, file of Correspondence & Copy of letter from the Collector of Godavery District dated 13th December 1872 No 386 with 2 Enclosures.

Copy to Messrs the Board's Official Assistants

dated 23d May 1873 No 722

The Ag. Under Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Subject

Copy of a letter from the Collector of the Godavery District dated 13th Dec 1872 No 386 forwarding copies of letters from the Assistant Superintendent requesting that orders may be issued prohibiting the Zemindar of the Estate of Lankavaram from granting leases of the Salt Swamps in the Lankavaram Estate on the Sea side of the river

No 722 dated 23d May 1873.

20 January

Note by the Chief Engineer. for Irrigation

G.O. № 941 of the 30th March 1871 deals with the question raised in these papers and approves of the solution of the difficulties, experienced in the Godavery and elsewhere, in the manner suggested in Mr Sim's remarks, viz: by the acquisition of a strip of land on the margins of all deltaic or embanked rivers. Para 6 of my note printed in G.O. of January 1870, № 90, though referring specially to Tanjore, may be taken as indicating the widths of the strips of land required.

2. A chart of the river from the anicut at Dowlaishweram to the end of the Deltaic formation

formation as to the Northern limits of the artificial embankments will be necessary, and as much information as may be obtainable, as to the changes which have taken place in the last few years, should be exhibited thereupon. The lands proposed to be acquired can be exhibited on this chart or on an enlarged copy.

Recommend
26 June 1873.

Blandy
Lt Col R.E.
Chief Engr for Irrigation

To
The Secretary to Govt P.W.D.

Rec'd 1/7/73 & Reg'd

Revenue Department

18

Memo for orders on No. 1278 & 1291

The planting of lemka grass on the banks and in the bed of the Godavery by private proprietors has long been a source of difficulty to the officers of the Department Public Works as it was found that the course of the river was affected and constant repairs to the opposite banks rendered necessary.

2. In 1868 the Collector directed the removal of some of this grass which had been planted by the proprietrix of the Palwala Estate who thereupon brought a suit against him and obtained a decree in the Munsiffs Court, which, owing to mismanagement was not appealed against in due time. In the Munsiffs judgment however, he observed, from certain facts, which he detailed, that there was no room to consider "that the existence of the tufts of grass on the disputed

I should like first to know from Col Walker whether considering the interests involved it is worth the while of Govt to buy up a block of land along the banks for 60 or 70 thousand Rupees - If so I would much prefer the course as I fear whether the High Court will uphold convictions

I.P.S.

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be obtain
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an enlar

Obtained
26 June 1

To

to limit the water way or to divert the stream". It may therefore be presumed that, if it could have been shown that the contrary was the case, the decree would have been different.

3. When the matter was brought before Government they observed that the Collector should, in the first instance, have warned the proprietrix of the mischievous consequences likely to result from planting the grass, and if she then refused to remove it, that he should as Magistrate, (if he was satisfied that the river flow was affected) have proceeded against her under Sects 430 & 431 of the Rural Code.

4. Upon this, orders were issued for the publication of a notification in the District Gazette to the effect that the planting of Sunkha (Sunkha) grass in the bed of the Godavery was mischievous, and that any person planting it without the permission

× G.O. 21st December 1869 p. 32

permission of the Superintending Engineer would be prosecuted.

5. There is nothing in the papers to show that any prosecution was undertaken in accordance with this notification during the past two years, beyond a reference in regard to the meaning of the term navigable river as used in Sections 430 & 431 of the Rural Code but at the close of last year the Public Works Department of the District addressed the Collector requesting that orders might be issued prohibiting the planting of this grass on the East side of the river as the volume of its waters was thus forced upon the Western bank and much damage done "necessitating the re-construction by Government of many miles of river embankment."

6. The Ag: Collector & Sessions reported to the Board that he had issued the necessary instruction to the

the Zemindars but that he did not see how he could enforce them under any law and suggested the land being taken up for public purposes. To this the Board replied that the planting of lantha grass under the circumstances stated was a public nuisance and requested the Collector to make more definite proposals regarding the acquisition of the lands by Government.

7. The Actg: Collector rejoins in the paper now before Government that it is for the Magistrate to determine what a nuisance is and that he was not disposed to agree with the Board. He also alludes to the suit referred to in para 2 above and considers that a Magistrate could hardly do what a Civil Court in a previous case had declared illegal, and seems to consider that owing to the difficulty of procuring evidence and to the fact that in some places lantha grass is planted on the river

river bank by Government officers it would be impossible to proceed criminally against private proprietors for planting this grass under Section 430 or 431 of the Penal Code. Finally he recommends that the strip of land be taken up by Government along the river bank which he estimates will cost Rs 65.000.

8. The Board of Revenue on reconsideration are now satisfied that the planting of grass cannot be stopped by Magisterial injunctions or criminal prosecutions because they think it will be always difficult to identify the actual planters of the grass or to prove that any particular plantation of grass caused any particular damage on the other side of the river. They further consider that the Zemindars have as much right to plant grass on the Eastern bank as the Government have on the Western

Western bank and they conclude by recommending that a competent professional officer be appointed to examine and report, in concert with the Collector, whether the Western bank cannot be sufficiently protected by groynes and whether civil suits for damages can be maintained against Zemindars planting grass on the Eastern bank

9. It is submitted however that neither the Ag: Collector nor the Board have given sufficient consideration to the distinct orders of Government as given in their Proceedings of 21st December 1869 No. 3217 referred to in para 3 above. So far as the undersigned apprehends the matter under consideration, it is this. The grass is planted on the banks of the river in order to protect them and to prevent the waters of the river encroaching. If grass is planted below high water mark, or in the bed of the river it must have the effect of turning the water and causing encroachment elsewhere. If planted above high water mark it can have no effect on the stream. Inasmuch, therefore, as the beds of all navigable rivers, up to high water mark are State property, it follows that all planting of grass which is really injurious must be made upon Govt. ground, but even without raising this contention it is submitted that there can be no valid reason why the orders of 1869 should not be carried out. Here were that the planters of the kuntha grass should be criminally prosecuted under the Penal Code. Section 432 appears to be more appropriate than Section 430 or 431 as it provides that any person who commits mischief by doing any act which causes or which he knows to be likely to cause an obstruction to any public drainage attended with injury or damage shall be punished with imprisonment or fine or with both.

10.

Sec 10. It seems to the undersigned
by that all that would be needed under
ten this section would be that the Pub-
ea lic Works Department officers should
un satisfy the Magistrate that the
Re planting of any particular plot of
co grass had caused obstruction and
is damage.

call. Further, if the person com-
ol mitting the mischief could not
be be identified it is submitted
g that it would be still competent
it to the Magistrate to order the removal
n of the grass as a local nuisance under
Sections 521-27 of the Code of Criminal
Procedure

12. In the first paper on the
subject which the Board submit,
a letter is printed from the District
Engineer in which he adopts an
objectionable tone to the Ag: Collector
but as the Board have already
noticed this, perhaps it may be
passed over without remark by
Government.

Memo for orders

Planting of Lantaka grass on the banks and in the bed of the Godavery river.

Under Sec to draft order accordingly

Re-circulated, as desired, with note of Chief Engineer for Irrigation

22/6/23.

I am for buoying the land.

I suppose the purchase of the land is the best solution after all.

Revenue Department.

No. 767

20

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 22 July 187

Read the following

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue informing the Collector of the Godavery that the same definite proposals should be made should the land be taken up by Govt on the river banks of the Godavery river under the land acquisition Act—	M.R. 20 Sany 1873 No 72 To be forwarded Abstract
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue Regarding the planting of Lantaka grass on the banks and in the bed of the Godavary river and the means adopted to prevent it.	M.R. 25 & 30 April 73 No 647 & 66
Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the subject.	M.R. 26 June 1873

From the above correspondence it appears that considerable damage was caused by last season's floods to the western bank of

of the Godavery above the
anicut at Dowlaishwaram
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to add to its extent.

This

3. This subject has
already been before the
Govt who in their Order
of March 1871 referred to
by the Chief Engineer
for Irrigation approved
of an arrangement sim-
-ilar to that now pro-
-posed by the Acting Coll.
of the Godavery &c

4. In that Order
the District Officers both
of the Revenue and
P. W. Dept are now
reserved, and they should
lose no time in sub-
-mitting proposals for
the acquisition of any
particular

particular portion or
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6 The Asst: Collector
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point out to the proprietors
of the lands bordering
the river the serious dam-
age and public loss en-
tailed by the promiscuous
planting of grass on the
banks and islands, and
should urge upon them to do all
in their power to stop it
except where undertaken
by the advice, and under
the immediate superintend-
ence of, the local Engineer
officers.

Ld.

21 To the Secretary to Govt
1 " the Secretary to Govt Revenue Dept
14 " the Board of Revenue

6/0

Planting of Sinks
grown on the banks +
in the bed of the Godaveri

£ 196 @ 200

18 Inch 193 & 21 Inch