

REPORT OF NON SPONSORED/LOCAL ACTIVITIES ORGANISED BY CENTRES / OVERSEAS CHAPTERS

Name of Centre		ANDHRA PRADESH	
Name of the Centre / Forum		ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CENTRE	
Title of the Seminar:		Sir Arthur Cotton Birthday	
Under the aegis of which Divisional Board:		Civil	
Program Date:	15th -05-2024	Program Time:	10:00 AM
Associate organization (if any):			
No. of Participants	18		



Prof.(Dr.)M L S Deva Kumar, FIE Hon. Secretary of IEI AP SC, Er. Ramesh Kumar Committee Member of IEI APSC in Civil Engineering, other Corporate and Non Corporate members are also presented. Those are Dr. S.Prasad, V. Radhakrishna, Y.D. Prasad, P. Sivanarayana, A. Ram Babuji, K. BhanuPrasad ,T.S.Nageswara Rao, A.V.K.Sinha, T.S.Nageswara Rao.

Presented members are discussed about the greatness of Sir Arthur Cotton, Prof.(Dr.) M L S Deva Kumar, FIE Hon. Secretary of IEI AP SC gave video presentation about Sir Arthur Cotton,

Arthur Cotton was born on 15 May 1803 at Combermere, the tenth son of Henry Calvely Cotton, uncle of the noted Field Marshal Lord Combermere, and one of eleven brothers. In 1818, aged 15, he became a cadet at the East India Company's military seminary at Addiscombe, Surrey.

Cotton entered the Madras engineers in 1820, served in the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–26), and began his irrigation work in 1828. He constructed works on the Kaveri (Cauvery), Kollidam (Coleroon), and Godavari rivers. His dams on the Kollidam (1836) and the Godavari (1847–52) rivers irrigated wide areas.

Before Cotton began his work on the Kaveri River, Tanjore (now Thanjavur) and the adjoining areas were threatened with ruin from lack of water. After his project's completion these areas became the richest part of Madras (now Tamil Nadu) state, and Tanjore returned a larger revenue than any other district in India. Cotton also founded an Indian school of hydraulic engineering. He was knighted in 1861 and retired from government service in 1862.

Sir Arthur Cotton, the unmatched and towering personality in the world of engineering had played a crucial role to provide assured irrigation to lakhs of farmers who were haunted by famine and floods in the Godavari and Krishna delta region by constructing barrages across the two rivers.

He succeeded in completing the magnificent project on Godavari river at Dowleswaram in 1852.

After completing the Godavari Anicut Cotton shifted his attention to the construction of the Aqueduct on Krishna River. The project was sanctioned in 1851 and completed by 1855. After completing the Krishna and Godavari Anicuts, Cotton envisaged the storage of Krishna and Godavari river waters.