M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 138

(2) Date of repair 9.3.40

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Finance DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 426. Press ~~Mis.~~

200-203

Dated 28-3- 1873.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
28th March 1873.

No. 200. Proceedings of Government, 28th March 1873, No. 426.

The serious attention of the Governor in Council has been drawn to the action taken by the Local Fund Boards in regard to the formation of educational unions and the concurrent imposition of the house-tax over wide areas of country, and to the manner in which these measures have been received by the people.

2. The Madras Act IV. of 1871, Section 36, provides that this tax shall not be imposed except where a school supported by a Government grant-in-aid already exists, or where the people are prepared, or the Government shall determine, to establish a school qualified to claim such a grant. The law also requires that the sanction of Government shall be obtained before any tax under it is levied; but it appears that in some instances, and notably in the Godavery District, unions have been formed, and expenditure for schools incurred, before the sanction of Government had been even sought.

3. The Government admit that the instructions for the administration of the Local Fund system were calculated to stimulate action in this respect, but they were not prepared to find that schemes, so immature as some of those which have been submitted to them, were to be advocated for immediate adoption. From reports, however, which have reached them, the Government see much reason to fear that this attempt to provide for elementary education by means of wide-spread and novel taxation has encountered extreme and exceptional hostility on the part of the people, and it has appeared to His Excellency in Council to be a question for serious consideration whether the attempt ought, under all the circumstances of the case, to be continued.

4. After a full and anxious consideration of this question, the Governor in Council has resolved that the imposition of the house-tax shall not proceed any further at present, and that where the tax has been imposed it shall cease with the end of the financial year 1872-73. All Presidents of Local Fund Boards are directed forthwith to give effect to this resolution.

5. So far as can be judged from the information available, the effect of this order will be to leave charges for *sanctioned* union schools unprovided for to an aggregate amount of Rupees 1,10,000 for the year 1873-74; and, in order to obviate the necessity for the sudden closing of these schools, the Governor in Council resolves to make a special grant from Provincial Funds to the circles concerned, to supply the deficiency for the coming year which may remain after applying to the purpose any unallotted balance of the General Fund of the circle concerned. The adjustment will be made in disposing of the Budget Estimates of the circles in question in the Government Office. Proposals in the Local Fund Budgets for 1873-74, for the establishment of schools *not* hitherto sanctioned, will be left for re-consideration by the Local Fund Boards concerned.

6. From and after 1873-74 these schools will have to be maintained from the General Local Fund, and it remains to be explained how the Government contemplate this being done, as well as the further development of elementary education being promoted from the same source.

7. The Government observe that, including the one-third land-cess, the General Local Fund may be estimated to amount at present, in all the districts

together, to about 14¼ lakhs, out of which about 5¾ lakhs are now allotted as an additional contribution to the "Road Fund" sub-head of account (derived mainly from the two-thirds land-cess and from the proceeds of tolls), and a further sum of three-quarters of a lakh is given as a contribution towards the pay of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and their establishments, and to the cost of the Normal Schools in the districts.

8. The Governor in Council resolves to direct that, commencing with 1874-75, no contribution shall hereafter be made from the one-third land-cess to the Road Fund until all the requirements of the other purposes to which the General Fund may by law be applied shall have been fully met, and he further resolves that the Local Funds shall, from the same date, be relieved from the contribution hitherto required of them for cost of the Deputy Inspectors, &c., and the Normal Schools, which charges will be resumed by Government *in toto* as a Provincial charge in and from 1874-75.

9. By this arrangement a further sum of 6½ lakhs of Rupees will from that date be made available for employment by Local Boards in connexion with elementary education in addition to the sum of about 2 lakhs already so employed out of the General Fund, and the Government have reason to believe that for the present this will suffice to allow of the schemes that have been matured being carried out. The Government trust that hereafter means may be found for affording far more extended encouragement to elementary education from State funds than has hitherto been given, and thus a more near approach may be made to the policy laid down by the Home Government and the Government of India that State expenditure on education should be mainly in the direction of helping those who most need help.

10. The discontinance of the contribution from the General Fund to the Road Fund from the beginning of the financial year 1874-75 must have a serious effect upon the capabilities of the latter to perform the work that is cast upon it, and the first step towards economy must be made by reduced expenditure on new works. The Government cannot but regret the necessity for such a reduction, but they believe it to be a lesser evil than the general imposition of a house-tax, or the continued absence of anything like effectual provision for elementary instruction.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
To all Presidents of Local Fund Boards.
To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Public Works Department.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Wright.

Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL.

To

The BOARD of REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated March, 28th.

Read.

Read.

G. O., 28th March 1873, No. 426.

MARCH.

No. 200.

Issuing instructions for the discontinuance of the imposition of the house-tax under the Local Fund Act from 1873-74.

The papers
accompanying Letter Before transferring these
will be sent Herewith for Perusal. Decisions & the
Order thereon
Mr. House-Tax Late papers have Expressed
pencils.
I do Many wish for the Establishment
of the new schools &c it is
proposed to maintain by the
House tax.

I would ask
also for the same information
as I noted - in the case of (I
think) Cannanore - This will give
us time. I am rather annoyed
at this Go-ahead Instinct!

I D L

Page 39

NO. 15.

GODAVERY DISTRICT,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Cocanada 9th January 1873.

From

Mr Foulis Esquire
Ag Collector

1

To

J. Grose Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

Madras.

Sir

Referring to the Proceedings of Government of the 22d March 1872 No 345 Financial Dept sanctioning the levy of house tax in the villages in which rate Schools were already existent for 1871-72 on the understanding that the villages mentioned were subject to taxation under Act VI of 1863, I have the honor to report that 9 of the villages named in the margin situate in the Bhimauram Taluk were not so subject to Act VI of 1863, and I have no doubt that there are a few of the kind in the Narsapur Taluk, from which no report on the subject has as yet been received. It, however, all the Schools mentioned in the Notification are in existence, and as the Government are competent to authorize the tax in any villages in which they determine to estab-lish a School under Section 36 of the Local Fund Act, I request that the Board will move Government to sanction the

1 Narsinga-rajapuram Agraharam
2 Valamaruru
3 Arablakatta
4 Pinnadu
5 Balusumudi
6 Medaveram
7 Pedapulleru
8 Muggula Agraharam
9 Saripalli

levy of the house tax in all the villages mentioned in the Notification whether or not subject to taxation under Act VI of 1863 - Each of these 9 villages is attached to a Union in other villages of which a rate School had been established -

2 Under Section 37 of the Act, the date from which the taxes are payable in each Circle has to be fixed by Notification by the Governor in Council, but the Government above quoted, says that the tax will be collected for the Official year 1871-72, so that the tax cannot be imposed for 1872-73 as hereafter without a fresh Notification. I would therefore request that the Government be asked to substitute the word "from" for "for" in the Notification referred to above by an Erratum - A similar correction should be made in the Notifications which accompanied my letters of the ~~16~~ 19th 20th and 25th November and 5th December 1872 Nos 106, 110, 112 & 114 respectively, as in copying them out from the last, a similar mistake was made.

3. The amount of tax to be imposed in Sivadevanichikkala in the Bhimavaram Taluk is Rupees 70, and in Ballipadu, a village to be grouped with it, Rupees 20, but by mistake in the Draft Notification Rupees 90 were entered against only the former, and the latter was omitted. I request that the necessary correction may be made -

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
W Foster
Ag Collector

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Ag Collr

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Fasc 57

11

GODAVERY DISTRICT,

Local Funds Office,

No. 112.

Cocanada 25th November 1872.

From W. S. Foster Esquire
President L. F. Boards.

To J. Grace Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the accompanying Draft Notification for the levy of House Tax in the Ellore Circle, as called for in Para 8 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th October 1872.

2 A Notification in the case of 50 rate Schools and 1 Salary Grant-in-aid School was already submitted, and I shall have to submit one for the remaining 78 Schools entered in the Ellore Circle Budget.

3. The accompanying Notification contains 58 Schools only, and a Supplemental Notification

From The Collector
Godavery District,

To The Secretary
to the Board of Revenue,
Madras.

Dated 9 January 1873 No. 15.

Enclosures None.

Received 1873.

SUBJECT.

Requesting that Certificate may be made in the Proforma contained in the Standing Instructions regarding House Tax Collections and returned to this office.

Ref. 433/73

Recd 13th Jan 73.
Issued 14th Jan 73.

in the case of the Remaining 20
Schools in the Ellore Taluk will
be submitted as soon as possible.

4. All the sums entered in
the Notification are generally the
same as have been entered
in the Budget, but only Rupees 19-4
will be found in the 3 marginal
villages of the Yernagudem Taluk
for the reasons already explained
in my letter No 166 of the 16th Instant.

Villages	Annual Salaries entered in the Budget	Annual Salaries entered in the Notification	Difference of Increase or decrease
1 Avarampadu	90	81	9 "
2 Komarrakunta	100	92	8 "
3 Pedavaram	90	87 12	2 4
	280	260 12	19 4

5. It will be observed from
the Notification that no School
Stations are changed excepting
the one noted in the margin
in the Yernagudem Taluk - The
cause for this change is the same
as was reported in my letter
above alluded to.

As per Budget	Notification
1 Pentapad	Pentapad Agraharam

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt

W. L. Foster
President

C. V. Ramachandramma
Asst Clerk

No. 114.

Collectorate Local Funds Office
Cocanada 5th December
1872

From

Mr. Hector Sprivio
Secretary
&
Mr. Grace Sprivio
Secretary Cattle Pound &c Committee
Cocanada

Sirs,

In continuation of my letter
No 112 dated 25th instant, I have
the honor to submit the accompanying
Sketch Memorandum Draft Notification
for the levy of House Tax in the
Cocanada Circle.

2 The Notification contains
the 20 Union Schools situated in the
Cocanada Circle, in the
Rajahmundry Collectorate.

3 The amount of House Tax
imposed for the support of the two
municipal Schools situated in the
Cocanada Circle, is taken from the last
Notification relating thereto, from
which the Rajahmundry Collectorate
is separated.

Given in Para. 6 of my letter No 1106
Dated 25th November 1872.

I have the honor to be
Sirs
Your most obedient Servant
A. Porter
President

Schools	Amount entered in Budget	Amount entered in Notification
1 Cocanada —	130	110
2 Samalcotta	130	90
	260	200
Difference	—	60

G No 16671
1872.

GODAVERY DISTRICT,
LOCAL FUND.

From

The President.

To The Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Dated 25 Nov 72

Received. 11 Dec -

Encl: 1

No. 112.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Draft Notification for the levy of House Tax in the Cocanada Circle -

To for Sd & Pl of S.T. Bd
Lddy Sd March 73.

In Fwd 433/72 Dec 23-2-73

Para 36

GODAVERY DISTRICT, 17

Local Funds Office,

Cocanada 20th Nov. 1872.

No. 110.

From W. S. Foster Esquire
President L. F. Boards.

To J. Grant Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir,

As promised in Para 2 of my letter No 106 dated the 16th Instant, I have the honor to forward the accompanying Draft Notification for the levy of the House Tax in the Rajahmundry Taluk of the Cocanada Circle for the current official year.

2 The marginal School Stations will have to be altered for the reasons given in Para 4 of my letter above alluded to.

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

W. Foster
President.

Ex. & Dc Runnachendrum
H. Clerk.

School Stations Entered in the Receipt	School Stations in the Taluk
1 Sampalavagram	Ramachandrapuram
2 Srigaduvanka	Kajahmundry
3 Vellegandapudi	Rampachodavaram

GODAVERY DISTRICT, 187 2.

LOCAL FUND. (4)

From

The President.

To

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Dated 5 Dec. 1872

Received. 13

Encl: 1

No. 114.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Draft Notification for the levy of House Tax in the Rajahmundry Taluk of the Cocanada Circle.

Copies to President S.P.R. Bd. Cocanada.

Entered 5-12-72

Dec 3-2-73

P.S.

There is a union school at present at Tallurra in the Peddapur Taluk: Jeggampetta is proposed as the head village of the union, and there is a Grant-in-aid school there. I would therefore propose that the house tax be imposed in the Union, & the two schools supported: there will be a surplus, which can be spent on sanitary measures in Jeggampetta.

W. Foster.
Pres.

Rec'd Bangalore
Dec 13 1873
Answered 1873.
Rev 3/12/73

No. 2,375.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th December 1872.

Read the following letter from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., President of the Local Fund Boards, South Arcot District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 13th November 1872, No. 187 :—

As directed in the latter part of paragraph 12 of the Proceedings of Government, Public Department, dated 28th April 1871, No. 563, I have the honour to submit, after approval by the Local Fund Boards, a scheme for the formation of Rate School Unions under Act IV. of 1871 in the several taluqs of this district, and to request the sanction of Government to levy house-tax under Section 51 of the Act during the official year 1873-74.

2. The statements upon which the scheme is based have been compiled with reference to Mr. Thomson's primary report already submitted, and they are so framed as to furnish all the information prescribed by the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1,104, dated 25th June last, in conformity with which draft notification is also sent under Section 37 of the Act.

3. In regard to the schedule rate to be charged upon each class of houses, those for the present deemed expedient have been fixed at $\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 Rupees upon thatched, tiled and terraced houses respectively, upon which basis the estimated assessment in the last column of the statements has been calculated.

4. The submission of this notification obviates the necessity for that called for in paragraph 2 of G. O., Financial Department, No. 403, dated 4th April 1872, as the six schools in Chidambram and Vridachellam Taluqs have been amalgamated in the present scheme.

5. In connection with the Union scheme, the Local Fund Board, Cuddalore Circle, have made provision from Union Funds in the budget submitted for 1873-74, of a sum of Rupees 2,000 to meet the cost of establishing a Normal School in Cuddalore.

6. In conclusion, I would observe that the instructions alluded to in paragraph 14 of the G. O. of the 23rd March last, No. 355, regarding the mode of assessing the house-tax and managing the funds, have not as yet been received.

These proposals for establishing Unions in the Cuddalore and Virdachellum Circles and the draft notification embodying them will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The following table shows the extent to which the scheme provides for the children in each taluq, and the tax which is to be levied for the support of the schools :—

Circle.	*Taluq.*	Total population.	Number of Unions.	Population of Unions.	Houses in Unions.	*House-tax.*
						Rs.
Cuddalore ...	Tindivanam	239,963	9	33,645	4,372	2,889
	Villapuram	236,257	17	94,483	12,919	8,156
	Cuddalore	245,415	25	137,931	18,953	13,001
	Trickalore	216,390	21	93,260	11,371	6,834
	Trinomalay	165,113	5	22,252	2,599	1,584
Virdachellum.	Chillambram... ...	240,586	32	149,175	21,439	15,059
	Virdachellum ...	180,411	15	72,025	8,876	5,656
	Kullakurchi	107,912	16	87,123	11,021	6,736
	Total...	1,722,047	140	689,894	91,550	59,915

3. There is nothing to show either that the Unions are evenly distributed through the taluqs or that they will fit into the more general scheme which Government contemplate.

4. The number, viz., 140, is however large enough for the present, and even they should be instituted cautiously and gradually and not all at once.

5. The amount of house-tax is moderate, but the classification of houses as terraced, tiled, and thatched, is ill-adapted for rating purposes. A tiled house, for instance, may be, and often is, of much higher value than a terraced house.

6. It is clear from the form in which the statements are drawn up, that the Local Fund Board propose neither to provide for the children of out-castes nor to tax their houses. This is a subject which is still under the consideration of Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

J Grote

Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department,
with nine enclosures.
,, the President of the Local Fund Boards, South Arcot.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

Rec. 28 Nov. 1872. No. 1147-131. Nov.
4 Dec. 1872. 23-24. Dec.
23 Dec. 1872. 209-14. Dec.

Read 1872.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 12TH DECEMBER 1872, No. 2,375.

Encl. 9

Received 16th Dec. 1872.

DECEMBER.
No. 2,375.

Educational Unions—in Cuddalore and Viradachellum Local Fund Circles in South Arcot District.—Proposals from President of Local Fund Boards for establishment of— submitted for orders of Government, with remarks, together with draft notification on subject.

Rec 216 a

10/15

23

From

J. H. Garstin Esquire
Collector of South Arcot.

To

W. Hudleston Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

In reply to the latter part of Proceedings of Government of the 10th Instant No. 149, I have the honor to state that proposals for the formations of 6 unions round the 6 former rate schools in the Chedambaram and Viradachellum Taluqs of this District have been submitted to Government through the Revenue Board, I Committees have

have been appointed with the sanction of Government for their management.

2. The Sub Collector has been authorized to prepare the rate books provided for in Section 52 of the Local Funds Act.

3. The Local Fund Board of the Cuddalore Circle wish to watch the working of the re=sults grant system for another year, and at their meeting of the 13th November 1871 passed a Resolution that they thought the formation of Unions in that Circle should be deferred till 1873-74.

4. The comprehensive re=port on Primary education called for by Government in their

their Proceedings of the 28th April 1871, No. 563 has not been received by me yet, owing to a variety of causes, but I hope to receive it shortly and on its receipt I will submit the scheme for the formation of Unions through=out the District which the Government have called for.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed.t Serv.t

South Arcot
Coll.r's Office
Cuddalore
28th Feby 1872

H Goulin
Collector

K

Rev 2192

Trichinopoly Collectors Office
18 March 1872. 27

No. 18.

From,
W. S. Whiteside Esq.
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

To,
D. F. Carmichael Esq.
Acting Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

Adverting to the Proceedings of Government No. 149 dated the 10th Ulti-mo, I have the honor to report that on the receipt of their Proceedings No. 563 quoted therein, I called on my Divi-sional as well as Local Officers to prepare and submit the requisite pro-posals for the Constitution of Educa-tional Unions.

2. In the absence of a Conve-nanted Assistant of experience who could be specially deputed for this purpose, I was obliged to resort to this method of collecting the required information in view to the required scheme being drawn up in this office.

My

3. My Acting Head Assistant M. Flogetown has already made his report and the same is now undergoing careful scrutiny in this Office, the other Officers have not as yet forwarded their reports, and I have reminded them on the subject; as soon as their reports are received I will lose no time in Completing, and submitting to Government my proposals for the whole District.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant.

Trichinopoly
Collr's Office
16. March 1872

A. Collector.

To,
D. F. Carmichael Esq.
Actg. Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Compd
A. M.

10a

MISCELLANEOUS No. 4983

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Revn
31

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 19th July 1872.

Read the following

No. 136

From

The Acting President
Local Fund Boards.
Ganjam.

To

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras.

SIR,

The Board of Revenue in para 4 of their Proceedings dated 13th April 1872 No. 591, reviewing Mr Grahame's report on the Peal Schools in the Chicacole Local Fund Circle observed that "the best way in which Education can be improved under the Local Funds Act is to keep the Inspecting Schoolmasters vigorously at work amongst the peal Schools and to encourage the Managers of them to apply for Result Grants, which should be given on more lenient terms here than in most parts of the Presidency."

2. Upon this I addressed the Inspector

J.

Fwd: 1872. dlvd
From
The Collector
Vizagapatam

To The Secy. Board of Revenue
Madras

No 568 Dated 19th July 1872

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a communication from the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Vizagapatam, No. 2 dated 15th July 1872 with its enclosure on the subject of the Circular of the Board of Revenue No. 1 dated 1st January 1872 regarding the grant of Result Grants to Pial Schools.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
servant

of Schools asking him to inform me how and in what respects the existing Rules for the payment of Results Grants should be relaxed in favor of the indigenous Schools; and a copy of his reply is herewith forwarded for the information of the Board. The Board will observe that Mr Kershaw points out to the reduction of the standard, an increase of the ratio of grants and a laxer, less rigid, Enforcement of the prescribed standard in the annual Examination for grants; as the only forms which the leniency can take, and entirely deprecates any leniency in either of these modes.

3. The Local Fund Board of the Chittagong Circle concurred generally with Mr Kershaw's views; and further Expressed an opinion that with the recent Concession in allowing the General Test Examination to be passed in Oriya language, no more lenient terms are necessary.

10 b-33

Chittagong
25th June 1872

I have &c
(Signed) C. G. Master
Actg President

1

Submitted to Government in Continuation of Boards Proceedings 13th April 1872 at 591.

(True copy attached)

7 A No 198

J Wyle
Secretary

The Chief Secretary to Government
Financial Department
with Enclosure

W Saw Locker
Copied & Examined

1872
Inland Revenue.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.
Dated 19 Oct 187
Despatched 19 — " —
Rec'd 23? — —
Subject.

3

28
43

35

I have the honor to present to the H. of C. the petition of the Hon W. Ellis, a Planter of the Island of Jamaica praying that the proposed imposition of the Stamp Tax ..

the H. of C. is ready to pass such a bill - but that there might be a postponement of the actual collection until the 1st

and that its imposition is attended with sentiments of

and that its imposition
is attended with sentiments
of

Transmitted herewith
Copy Letter H.
Dated Washington
in case they may
wish to send by
any portion of
the P.O.

29. March 63

Minutes
Ho. Hon. Jas
Ellis

Minutes of the Council dated 30th March 1873

39

Having read Mr. Sim's Minute I have only to say that I see no reason for modifying the Dft Order, as agreed to by Mr. Ellis and myself. I am of opinion that it is necessary to deal summarily and decisively with the House-Tax, in order to allay popular discontent, and as the only means within our power of dislodging from the native mind the prevalent idea that a course of indiscriminate and oppressive taxation has been entered upon by the English Govt. The importance of providing for so far as may be possible for

Financial
No 28 March 73 - 426

elementary education is (I think)
extreme. It is indeed the object to
which above all others the attention
of the Govt. should (as appears to me)
now be directed. But in this case
the remedy was worse than the evil.
Superadded to other newly-imposed
taxes, the house-tax has incurred
an unpopularity which in a more
advanced and less subordinate
people would have been dangerous
in the extreme. It is important
that the people of Southern India should know
that their pacific and obedient

disposition will not be turned
against them, and their very virtues
be made an instrument of oppression.

I do not agree with Mr Lewis
that the house-tax, with all its
unpopularity, affords the only means
of providing for primary instruction.
On the contrary, considering the difficulty
and delay which would have attended
the gradual imposition of the house-tax
I believe that we shall be able to do
more in that direction by other
means. The true course to follow
is indicated by the commencement which

will be made in the Order now to be issued. I think that our two great sources of supply for primary education will be funds now diverted (1) to public works, and (2) to the higher education. A part (for instance) of the £400,000 a year now spent on roads would be more profitably employed in educating the people; and I hope that, in addition to some positive and immediate gain to be derived at the expense of higher education, from certain measures suggested to the Director of Public Instruction, much may be done gradually to raise the fees in the higher schools until most of them have become self-supporting.

Mar 30/73

Hobart

13

28
43

202

Minute.

by the Hon R A Oliver,
dated 30 March 73

The Govt have resolved, Mr Sim dissenting, to strike out from all the Local Fund Budgets for 1873-74 the tax on houses leviable under clause 11 of Section 36 of Act II of 1871. They have been induced to take this course by the conviction, based on the opinions of those best qualified to advise them, that this form of local taxation has excited wide-spread dissatisfaction, and that its imposition is attended with sentiments

of

of distrust and apprehension which in paces less peaceful than those inhabiting Madras might easily be attended with the gravest consequences.

This popular feeling is in my judgment due partly to an unreasonable and excessive dislike to the tax itself, and partly to the manner in which we have hurried on the scheme for calling schools, to be supported by the tax, into existence.

As regards the first cause of the unpopularity of the tax, we learn from those best acquainted with their feelings

that there is a fixed idea implanted in the mind of every ryot of this Presidency that he has a right to a rent free site for his house and that he shall never be called upon to pay a tax for the house he builds on the site granted to him. No representation, that a dwelling house is a reasonably taxable article, has any influence upon him. He pays his quota of the land revenue. He more unwillingly pays what is an addition - the land cess, he grumbles at having to pay tolls, but there is a limit to his patience when you tax his house. At this point he makes his stand.

Mr

Mr. Sim has
argued that this tax has
the advantage of being less
open to extortion by the
assessor and evasion by
the assessed than almost
any other tax. He adds
a house cannot be con-
cealed and a reasonable
fair estimate of the value
of a house can always be
formed, and he points out
the facilities for revision
of the assessment if excessive
and for the exemption
of the poorest class.

This argument
should be equally applica-
ble to the rate on houses
in Towns. My experience
of this form of assessment
leads to an entirely different

conclusion from that arrived
at by Mr. Sim. There is
no tax to my personal
knowledge, which is so
unpopular, in consequence
of unfair assessment, as
the house tax in Madras,
a place where it might
be supposed there would
be no want of public
opinion or difficulty in
obtaining redress. In
the remote villages of our
districts the whole practi-
cal work of assessment
will rest with the village
Officers. It is impossible
for the Collector to revise
the numerous assessments
or, without personal ins-
pection, to determine the

fairness

fairness or otherwise of the rates imposed. The final redress to be obtained from Govt. is I fear more apparent than real. The whole rate of assessment of a district may be arbitrarily altered but anything like redress of individual hardship is almost impossible. I have stated that the universal hostility to the tax has been increased by the steps taken preliminary to its imposition. It was, I believe, at first intended to take no steps towards imposing the tax until the Govt. were in full possession of the existing condition of elementary instruction throughout the

the Presidency. The wishes of the people for the maintenance and extension of Schools were to be ascertained and the tax was to be employed in the entire support of, or in grants-in-aid to, existing Schools, while others, with the consent of the people, were to be gradually called into existence.

In the proviso to Section 36 of Act IV of 1871 it is laid down "that the tax on houses shall not be imposed except in villages or groups of villages or townships in which a school supported by a Govt. grant-in-aid already exists or in which the inhabitants

inhabitants are prepared to establish a School under such rules as may at the time be in force in respect of educational grants-in-aid" and had the proviso stopped there all might have been well - but the words were added "or in which the Govt shall determine to establish a School."

These last words have proved fatal to any thing like a voluntary element in the establishment of primary schools, and although the amount actually proposed to be levied during 1873-74 is moderate, the people throughout the country are aware that every

District is under survey for educational purposes, that a network of School unions is to be thrown over them and that the tax on their houses is imminent and inevitable. From the original idea of a calm survey of the existing state of education, to be followed by the fostering care of existing popular schools, and their gradual extension, we have advanced into framing what appear on paper compact union circles which will provide in every district such a number of schools that every villager will have a school at no greater distance than two and a half miles from his house.

I

I do not think either the origin or the success of Act VI of 1863, which Mr. Sim has described are encouraging in favor of any special rate for education. This Act was passed to bolster up an educational movement that had its origin in the Godavery District and was due to the energy of a district Officer. On his departure the Schools languished and the Act was passed to enable the majority of the inhabitants in any town or village to tax themselves for five years. Its provisions were applicable throughout the Presidency. The result was anything but successful. After the Act had been in force for 8 years only 109 Schools existed in the Presidency, and the possible future support of these Schools out of a house tax is a breach of faith, for under the conditions of Act VI of 1863, those who, as was frequently the case, had become opposed to the payment of rates, were able every five years to get rid of the Act.

I fully agree with Mr. Sim that we must look to local taxation for elementary instruction, but I think it is to prejudge the question to declare that a house tax is the only or the best means

means of providing gradually for the establishment of primary schools throughout the country.

I earnestly believe that our first duty at the present time is carefully to review the extent and pressure of local taxation, and I do not admit that the necessity of providing elementary instruction is a justification of a rapid increase of the burdens imposed on the poorest class of the people.

I think that, with benevolent intentions, we have rather recklessly and suddenly imposed new and heavy taxes on the people and that we have

have been somewhat precipitate in our good works. We are opening out new roads, establishing dispensaries, planning sanitary improvements and providing universal education at a pace which leaves our native fellow subjects aghast at improvements which are already causing them considerable hardships and of which they cannot foresee the end.

I think the land in this respect requires rest. I think that by duly husbanding our resources by a more equitable repartition of the sums raised by local taxation, and by

by savings to be effected in our expenditure on higher education, we shall be able to provide gradually but steadily for the elmentary instruction of the people in a manner which will command their sympathy and support and remove the present discontent.

I believe that this should be our policy and I would make our resolution as widely known as possible. I can conceive no better way of doing this than by suspending the imposition of a tax so universally unpopular as the House Tax.

R. S. Ellis

30 March 73.

House Tax

G.C. 28 March 1873 - 426 - Fin & Supp

200

Minute by [illegible] 1/59

J Dobinson, Esq, Auditor 29 March

The receipt of the Resident Municipal & Local Funds Budget for the ensuing year. [illegible] the present an abbreviate [illegible] occasion for the careful consideration of the Educational Policy, both as to its merits - and with reference to the proportion which the Grant bears to the Revenue from Local Sources of the Municipalities

of the Home Fund
shall in the
Province, with the
Law specially
Adjusted by the
Local Law for
the Subsistence and
distribution of
Elementary
Education.

It may be
stated briefly
that until 1863
the education of
the masses - i.e.
aside
Catholic little etc.
Latin from put
in the Providence
It had been de-

cided by the au-
thorities of the
day that, with
the limited means
at the disposal
of the poor, the
most to be had
could was to
commence with
the education of
the higher classes
and to this duty
expenditure from
State Funds was
chiefly devoted.

In 1863 the
first law was
passed having the
distribution of elementary
education among
the people for its

Special Meeting - Time
Short time before,
a number of Schools
had been established
in the primary part
by the Provincial in
pursuance of the then
Ordinance No. 4.
Jaylor - and were
maintained by
local rates in
part by the Revd.
Trustees authorities
with the consent of
principal
the inhabitants.
At the Mr Jaylor
left the District
difficulty was
found in levying
these Voluntary rates
and Act No VI of 1863 (Kandy)

? Years.

or Ole:

has enacted with
the view of obtaining
legal means of
enforcing payment.
This law gives the
inhabitants of
each place in
which a School has
been established
liberty to notify,
within 2 months
their desire to
discontinue the
School - whereupon
the Govt was to de-
termine whether
the rates levied
should cease &
the School be closed.
In the event of
no such notice being
given - or if a ma-

monthly only being
desirous of closing
the school, the fail
was tested in lieu
the power of de-
claring the act
to be in force
in the place for
a period of 5 Years
and School Com-
missioners have
to take a census
to bring "taxes or
rates" subject to
the approval of
pt. and annually
to manage the
school. At the end
of 5 years a vote
Given Given in all parish

a majority of the
inhabitants taxed
for the school might
in their two months
apply to the Colle-
for the discontinuance
of the school and
publishing the abo-
lication the act
here to continue
in force for a furth
period of 5 Years.
Any two
Advantage
taken of this to
publicity to make
the inhabitants
of any place in
the Presidency
to establish schools
as the same
practicable.
This law should

to a certain extent be exploited the Elementary Principle, continued in force until 1870- and under its provisions, 109 schools were maintained in that year.

The Act also for a basis of this nature necessarily slow & hesitating. and the importance of Mahomedan Education being fully appreciated and the inability

District	Number of Schools
Ganjam	0
Vizg.	0
Godavery	45
Bellary	8
Cuddapah	2
Nellore	8
South Arcot	6
Chingleput	2
Salem	2
Coimbatore	2
Malabar	23
South Canara	8
	109

3/

of the State for
to provide such
education from ex-
isting taxation be
self-evident, Act
III of 1871 was passed
empowering Provincial
for the levy of local
rates for education
(among other purposes)
Under this law
the Presidency is
divided into Circles,
for each of which
the Govt. nominates
a Board, of whose
members at least
one half must
be non-official. To
these Boards the ad-
ministration & charge of

of the Funds raised
under the Act
is entrusted to,
to be applied to the purposes
prescribed by
pt. These Funds
consist of a Rate
in the £ - not
exceeding one
penny in the pound
of annual Value - Rate
and a Tax on
Houses at rates
not exceeding a scale
to be prescribed in
the Act - off the Land
Taxes (one third) and
the Duty of the Crown in
respect
Educational
purposes and

such Board of Local
Authority as Sanitary
-tion - Hospitals &
the like - Rates
The Houses Tax to be
to be applied Exempt
where a School
exists to be benefited
by a pt. Grant -
- or where
the Inhabitants
are burdened to
establish a School
or where the pt.
determines to es-
-tablish a School.
Then the House Tax
is practically the
Educational Tax
of the Country but
In this case the
Maximum Rate
of Rate is almost

+ it can only be
imposed simul-
taneously with
the opening of Schools.

eliminated - but
as the state board
to tax cannot be
embarked in trust
the sanction of
pet. which has
only given the vote
the license - but
has enable towns
to sanction or re-
fuse - and
further prescribes
the rules to govern
prescribe the admin-
-istration of the
Law.

The Municipalities
in the Provinces.
There is to stand
abolition of
any tax - thereby

or partially but
Education must be
taken - but Educa-
tion is one of the
objects for which
the Municipalities
have to provide -
their sources from
income. are, Sales
on lands, rentings
taxes on arts & trades.
tolls, taxes on
conveyances &c.
taxes and sundry
petty taxes -

Now stand
the law of the
Question -

The next object
of enquiry is
the financial re-

The section is one of the services excluded under the Resolution of the Govt. of India was constituted a "Provincial" Service and does not belong to this Govt.

but the assignment in perpetuity of Rs 7,73,320- being 7 per cent less than the net amount for 1870/1- whatever per the Govt may be required for Educational purposes must be found by

this Govt. either by existing funds from other Provincial services (sale of land etc) by departmental economies - by school fees - or by local taxation. Accordingly of the Budget of the ensuing year 1873/4. the Provincial income of the Education Dept is estimated at Rs 11,0000- which with the Provincial assignment of Rs 7,73,320- gives an aggregate

income of
Rs 8.83,320. The
Expenditure is
estimated at
Rs 9.15,180 - or
Rs 21860 more
than the Income.

If economy that
a small system
of taxes is to be framed
to Elementary
Education. and
though the Debt Ser.
vices are heavy.
the cattle in those
districts 18 lakh
than any mate-
rial amount
can be looked
for available for

University	39.000
Director	43.000
Inspectors	126.140
& Colleges	105.200
& Schools	260.720
grant in aid	300.000.
Works	9.180
Miscellaneous	31.940
Rs	915,180.

5/ that Education
for many years
to come. The Sch.
of School fees have
recently been raised
although they are
still very small
when what the Ed.
cation standard
really costs. They are
considered by
those who ought to
know to be as much
as the people can
afford to pay
& certainly by those
who have an Educa-
tion in the at-
tendance at any
schools, since they
have

here in to Record.
Again we are
doing very little
in the way of
opening Roads &c.
Settlers & Miners
for our Students
by a Hon Ring &c:
Entries &c in
Register & in
Record & Register-
Schools of Medicine
Law — Engineering
& Agriculture and
the Grants which
must be published
at his Risk and
Date — And he
one of Counties
bound by the
act & below Re-

of the Proclamation
which cannot be
set aside without
Due notice & can
from the Consideration.
That
What was
stated in one Re-
lation will be true
to be Expended
in another — there
will be changes
in the Appropriations
of our Funds — but
it is believed to
Expect that any
Material amount
can be made
available for the
Elementary Edu
cation of a Pop
ulation of Immi
gration: the

white men at an
Difficult rate for
pice £2 per an.
Upon Black of
the 50,000 villages
combined in
the Presidency?
He must therefore
accept it, as
it first, that
the education of
the natives is
an indispensible
duty that must be carried
out by Govt. teachers.
and in the long
run the natives
must be compelled
to avoid any thing
that may lead

6/ to
the public suspicion
that taxation can
be dispensed with.
The principle un-
established in the
Presidency town
goes up by last
year up to 1863 - & depend
from it knowledge
to the
cause of Education and
will place very
serious obstacles in
the way of future
progress. The
share of the land
cess will absorb
the means of pay-
ing a gradual
commencement

and true charge
of a general nature
may safely be left
for the present to
from the Provincial
funds - but it
would not be expe-
dient to burden
the agricultural
classes who alone pay the land
Cess in the Ex-
tension of Municipal
the whole of the
Communities -
nor can the necessities
of other sinbordinate
Municipal Services
be disregarded. Re-
course must at times
or later be had
to the Provincial Fund
for the other less

objection the infant
is available. 8th The
Act we say
one fully consi-
dered when that
IV of 1871 was passed
a tax on Incomes
or Trades & Calling
was the right of an
at least an al-
ternative tax -
but the difficulties
in the way of
fairly ascertaining
such a tax in
rural villages &
the known re-
luctance to
the just & above
the idea & fair
principle of the tax
tax as an ultimate
least from to

difficulties - and such I believe it to be - at all events no one has yet suggested any better.

That the House Tax is unpopular cannot be denied. But taxation of every kind is unwelcome. It has the advantage of being less open to extortion by the collector & evasion by the assessed than almost any other tax. A house cannot be concealed - and a tolerably fair estimate of

+

+ the valuation of house property is openly made by responsible officers & is subject to appeal.

13
83

the value of a house can always be formed. The necessity for taxation being unquestionable, this is surely a great advantage. The maximum rates fixed by the Act are light - ranging from 6 pence to 10 shillings per annum. + and the Colr. may exempt any owner or occupier on the ground of poverty - and the Govt. may exempt entire classes "either on the ground

of inequality in the incidence of taxation or for any other reason which may abhear to the pet. Ohio states-factory." There is surely an able & honest man for the presentation of Ohio in agriculture. And for my part I cannot believe that there is any just reason or general Dissatisfaction to this tax, here to, as to pine counties for a better system with respect to the judicial remedy as the remedy of sale due to bona fide purchasers for the collection of taxes, specially when it is a source of discontent. It exists only a few years upon the bonds of that District paid Rs 80000 annually as trade tax - all

of which the rent is to the Public treasury - which in 1871/2, the total tax was only 32,000 Rs - devoted to the maintenance of 63 schools for their own benefit. The total amount of Income tax for the Presidency is only 103,000 and in many districts none is yet raised. The tax attacks the native Christian only

Private papers with Kennaway till Cad-dapah and Madras all Engaged - in other districts of ryotwar 10,000. In Madras tax only Rs 11,000 is objected.

to Enter Parliament. The alarm - Hon'ble J. D. Rees C.S.I. writes thus. "As to the Income tax, the table would certainly be found to be a fair test of it" if the P.C. of India can raise an Imperial Assignment and if in "good" years the surplus of Special tax for the Famine Districts Madras "Presidency" the further expenditure "would" "be" "very" "slight" at the

Bradwell Shipment
regarding a measure
necessitated by
the financial
policy of the pol
of India and
deliberately forced
upon them after
the pillage & destruction
which only began
the reflection of ruin
settling for ever
minds and hopes
so mischief &
raising hopes &
expectations which
it may not be
eventually possible
to satisfy." In the
like sense it was
their wish of the

Pt of Revd. P. Chentsal
Rao writes- "I do
not see the least
use for abolishing any
of the existing Local
or Municipal bodies
Instead of arrest the
progress of the
present work, the
Govt have com-
menced. Many
men and many
kinds of them
by services and these
I fear must by depri-
vate the privileged
position of the
Hindu town as a
segment of the
existing framework
for Educational
Boards for the

collect the ne-
cessary informa-
tion. It was here
intended at
once & time me-
diately to open
schools all over
the country & in
order as the lands
here were sold.
At some distance
from the village
in which there
was perhaps
a candidate
purchased schools,
which of course
became more or
less known in
their Districts. Upon
the plan of sending
out special Agents

to collect information as the lots were sold & to attend the deed and formality & satisfactorily - but unfortunately it was also calculated to excite jealousies among the people that for the town was in favor. Directly in bounding. It is to these circumstances that I attribute whatever difficulties may exist & not to the actual purchase of the

house tax for
the total amount
of that tax in
1870-1 was only
44787 Rs. of
which Madras
contributed Rs 30880,
being 23 schools
already in exis-
tence & paid for
by the Local cess
Act XV of 1863. In
general Districts
has been a tax on
interest at
all! It is de-
sirous that Distric-
tion system & Excise
from the cess
grant may be
removed & allowed
without having a

The tax ~~on land~~ under
Act XI of 1863 was chiefly
income tax and land cess.
not House Tax

- cause to a large
-ple which will
cut off from an
necessary a
source of revenue
without which the
education of the
masses will be
an impossibility
and which will
compel all the
evils of a Mecha-
nics & Elementary
policy- How can I
see any ground for
the assumption that
I must cut the
leg the I have with
of the land tax
table will soften

for it that we
schools that we sh.
should be a light
tax for them - that
is where an Enlightened
Majority should
in favor of a Standing
then should then the
means of instruction
& of increasing them
position in life.
And if we should
tax. Must tax in
the Districts - we
cannot can distinctly
retain it in the
Municipalities -
and yet it is
difficulty to see
how the Municipalities can do

1870
Wm Jay in Rev.
municipalities — 194.800
D. Landon 239.642
434.442

provision it the
put stations to work
for the revenue
derived from this
source.

We have been
precipitate in
our legislation
measures - let us
not be precipitate
in abolishing it
remedy - & we need
not fear we make
error because time
shows the injustice
from it - Our errors
have been
provisions to states
and can be re-
-medied without
difficulty - for
in reality little
unintelligible

or nothing has
been done - and
we have only to
exercise unfounded
apprehensions of
what is intended
to be done.

I think it
would be good
policy to form
to utilize the
Local Funds of
all Educational
or Industrial
Training schools
for teachers. Nec-
-essary as both
are, their advantage
is not sufficiently
realised or ap-
-preciated. The

In the House by order it is proposed only to take over Public Schools & Depart Inspectors, Navy Schools & Dockyard Schools under the Inspectors of the L.C. Bds.

relief than at
present in the
Existing year. (73/4)
will be 111.500 - but
the charge is an
increasing one. This
will leave the Pcple
to provide for Sec-
-tional school Ex-
-penses only -

I would require
a certain portion
of the 1/3d Local
cess - (say 1/2 or
1/3d) to be specially
reserved for Sec-
-tional purposes -
This will afford a
fund whereon to
form a committee.

I should defer
the formation of

hers Unions, &c.
cept a few respectfly
I submit a Bill
devised by the
Feeble themselves.
I am assured that
the public do not
like being Pro-bed
to petition & to debate
a Sch. at common
& all - but in.
conveniently should
for time.

I would leave
the 3d rate Schools
established under
Act VI of 1863 as
they are. They are
to establish in
the Municipal Prin-
-ciple - and have
all along been pro-
-tected by local rates.
To relieve the public
of the self assumed
Obligation will be only
create an impression
that by petition &
Law or Practice
Education may be
obtained.

Lastly I would
impress on Collectors
the necessity of
adopting their Pro-
-tests to the wishes
of the people. The
Law on the subject
is clear enough. It
is also intended
on the Levy of the
House Tax - and
it particularly
limits the Circum-

stances under which it can be levied - and affords ample means of preventing pressure on the poor. It is simple in the extreme & endeavor to force Education in our purely rural Districts - the attempt will only weaken & petition & anta-gonism. Nor in this are we yet in a position to give the people a return for their money - the can not a reasonable pit

masters for the number of schools that will be re-quired. It is a matter of indif-ference to the pet-ty tradesman the legis-lative funds are pro-vided by a local tax - by school fees or in any other manner long as-certainable to the people - In purely rural villages, the enforcement of it in Agricultural schools is as much as can be attempted at

present
~~Control~~ - in
the larger villages
where schools of
high character may
may be needed, there
is no reason why
they should not be
made partially
self-sustaining
by means of fees -
if the people object
to taxation. I
am myself disposed
to think that
that our rule
plan or general
rule is to follow
the system adopted
for the regulation
of the tuition in the

of establishing - in
force or encouraging
the opening of schools
first in the larger
villages
schools and gradually work down,
to the lowest strata
making each school
self-sustaining
by degrees - and
transferring funds
from old to new
schools as the pro-
-press - The system
of paying for
results is valuable
& extending - is
popular - and
has manifest
advantages - but
I am informed

that in many
cases his fee is
charged, there
must be relying
on the grants.
This should be
looked to, or he
may find me.
Letters cannot be
sent to the
Secretary of
State for
Foreign Affairs,
whether there
circumstances be
such a measure
expedient or not.
I feel sure it
does not that my

present wishes
and instructions
however we can
ensure the certainty
course of conduct
I direct the
and I earnestly
desire to the
have in any
of a policy adopted
after mature
deliberation before
it has even been
finally tried - I
refer to the trouble
is not only a duty
incumbent on
us - but a positive
necessity - and
to depart from

the principle
of local taxa-
-tion to meet it
cost will undou-
-tably create in-
-superable diffi-
-culties, heavy bills,
and raise un-
-desirable Jealou-
-sies between
of the Statutes of
Recreation &
Legislation.

L. D. Swift

2 29 March 73

Financial Department.

111

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Minute by the Hon. J. D. Sim. C.S.I. 29 March 1873.
Minute by the Hon. R. S. Elles. C.S. 30 — " ~~Read the following letter~~
Minute by the Pt. the President 30 — " — " —

Dated 28th March 1873, No. 426.

The serious attention
of the Governor in Council
has been drawn to the action
taken by the Local Fund
Boards in regard to the for-
-mation of educational unions
and the concurrent imposition
of the House tax over wide
areas of country, and to the
manner in which these mea-
-sures have been received
by the people

The Madras Act
2.
4 of 1871, Section 36, provides
that this tax shall not be
imposed

R.S.E.
See my minute
J.D.S.

G.O. No. 426 of 28th March 1873. Financial Dept.
Minute by the
Hon. W. Sim.
The Board of
Education.

G.O. 28th March/73 No. 200-203.

imposed except where a
School supported by a Govt.
Grant-in-aid already exists
or in where the people are
prepared or the Govt. shall
determine to establish a
School qualified to claim
such a grant. The law also
requires that the sanction
of Govt. shall be obtained
before any tax under it is
levied, but it appears that
in some instances and
notably in the Godaury
District unions have been
formed, and expenditure for
Schools incurred before the
sanction of Govt. had been
even sought.

3. The Govt. admit
that the instructions for the
administration of the Local

Fund

Fund system were calculated to stimulate action in this respect but they were not prepared to find that schemes, so immature as some of those which have been submitted to them, were to be advocated for immediate adoption. From reports, however, which have reached them, the Govt. see much reason to fear that this attempt to provide for elementary education by means of wide-spread and novel taxation has encountered extreme and exceptional hostility on the part of the people, and it has appeared to His Excellency in Council to be a question for serious consideration whether the attempt ought

ought, under all the circumstances of the case, to be continued.

4. After a full and anxious consideration of this question, the Governor in Council has resolved that the imposition of the House-tax shall not proceed any further at present and that where the tax has been imposed it shall cease with the end of the financial year 1872-73. All Presidents of Local Fund Boards are directed forthwith to give effect to this resolution.

5. So far as can be judged from the information available, the effect of this order will be to leave charges for sanctioned Union Schools unprovided for to an aggregate amount of Rs 1,10,000 for the year 1873-74 and in order to obviate the necessity for the sudden closing of these Schools, the Governor in Council resolves to make a special grant from Provincial funds to the Circles concerned to supply the deficiency for the coming year which may remain after applying to the purpose any unallotted balance of the general fund of the Circle concerned. The adjustment will be made in disposing of the Budget Estimates of the Circles in question in the Local Office.

6. From and after 1873-74 these schools will have to be maintained from the

Expenses in the L.F. Budget for 73/4 for the establishments of schools not thus sanctioned will be left for reconsideration by the L.F. Boards concerned ~~for sanction~~

the General Local Fund, and it remains to be explained how the Govt. contemplate this being done as well as the further development of elementary education being promoted from the same source.

7. The Govt. observe that including the one-third land cess the General Local Fund may be estimated to amount at present in all the Districts together, to about 14¼ lacs out of which about 5¾ lacs are now allotted as an additional contribution to the "Road Fund" sub-head of account (derived mainly from the ⅓ land cess and from the proceeds of Tolls,) and a further sum of ¾ lac is given as a contribution towards the pay of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and their establishments and to the cost of the Normal Schools in the Districts.

8. The Governor in Council resolves to direct that commencing with 1874-75 no contribution shall hereafter be made from the one-third Land Cess to the Road Fund until all the requirements of the other purposes to which the General Fund may by law be applied shall have been fully met, and he further resolves that the Local Funds shall from the same date be relieved

relieved from the contributions hitherto required of them for cost of the Deputy Inspectors &c. and the Normal Schools which charges will be re-sumed by Govt. in toto as a Provincial charge in and from 1874-75.

9. By this arrangement a further sum of 6½ lacs of Rupees will from that date be made available for employment by Local Boards in connection with elementary education in addition to the sum of about 2 lacs already so employed out of the General Fund, and the Govt. have reason to believe that for the present this will suffice to allow of the schemes that have been matured being carried out. The Govt. trust that hereafter, means may be found for affording far more extended encouragement to elementary education from State funds than has hitherto been given, and thus a more near approach may be made to the policy laid down by the Home Govt., and the Govt. of India that State expenditure on education should for the future be mainly in the direction of helping those who most need help.

10. The discontinuance of the contribution from the General Fund to the Road Fund from the beginning of the financial year 1874-75 must have a serious effect upon

upon the capabilities of the latter to perform the work that is cast upon it, and the first step towards economy must be made by reduced expenditure on new works. The Govt cannot but regret the necessity for such a reduction, but they believe it to be a lesser evil than the general imposition of a House-tax, or the continued absence of any thing like effectual provision for elementary instruction

Principle to be followed
Letters — 18 Copies for
Offices also

The 18 of Revenue 16
All Presidents of L. F. Boards 120
Secretary P. Instruction
P. Works Depart. 21
Accountant 6

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* **MADRAS GOVERNMENT.**

~~Read the following letter~~

Dated March 1873.

The ~~many~~ Reviews attention of the Governor in Council has been drawn ~~attracted~~ to the action (~~that is being~~) taken by the Local Fund Boards in regard to the formation of educational ~~cesses~~ unions and the ~~encouragement~~ imposition of the House tax over wide areas of country (~~and without so far as can be~~

I approve generally of the High Co~~n~~ allowances proposed by the Govt except at the page marked in the margin for the purposes & subject as explained in the Secy.

R.S.E

& I would add

and to the manner in which these measures have been received after proper Reading.

~~be judged much if any attempt at ascertaining the wishes on the subject of the people who will be taxed.~~

The Madras Act 4 of 1871 Section 36 provides that this tax shall not be imposed except where a School supported by a Govt. grant in-aid already exists or in which the people are prepared or the Govt. shall determine to establish a School qualified to claim such a grant. The law also requires that the sanction of Govt. shall be obtained previous

I wd. omit this sentence. The Local Boards appear to have acted, (though rather precipitately) in the whole in accordance with the instructions of the Govt. and their sentence would consist with what I have noted above.

Leper.

previous to the levy of any tax under it. ~~It is not only since it appears has already started that little effort has been made to ascertain the wishes of the people, but~~ but it appears that in some instances and notably in the Godavery District unions have been formed, and expenditure for Schools incurred before the sanction of Govt. had been even sought.

The Govt. admit that the instructions for the administration of the Local Fund system were calculated to stimulate

stimulate action in this
respect but they were
not prepared to find that
~~the~~ schemes — so moderate as some
were to be advocated of them should have been submitted to them
for immediate adoption,
from reports ~~they~~ they should
have reached them the Govt.
see much reason to I would say that they attempt to
fear that a decidedly provide elementary education
~~hostile feeling on the part~~ by means of a wide-spread
~~of the people to the attempt~~ and novel taxation has
~~to afford means of a~~ encumbered railroads &
~~elementary education by~~ exceptional burdens on
~~widespread novel taxa-~~ the part of the people
~~tion has been practised~~
~~by the action of the Local~~
~~Land Boards.~~
by
dwelt at length and I would
like a question for serious
consideration whether
the alternative open under
all the circumstances
of the case, should be
continued."

After full and mature consideration

After which, the Governor 125
in Council has accordingly
resolved that the
imposition of the Income-
tax shall not proceed
any further at present,
and that where the tax
has been imposed it
shall cease with the
end of the financial
year 1872-73. All Presidents of
L.F. Boards are directed forthwith to
give effect to this Resolution.
So far as can
be judged from the
information available
the effect of this order
will be to cause charges
for sanctioned Union
Schools unprovided for
to an aggregate amount
of

of Rs 110000 for the year 1873-74, and in order to obviate the necessity for the sudden closing of these schools, the Governor in Council resolves to make a special grant from Provincial funds to the Circles concerned, to supply the deficiency for the coming year which may remain after applying to the purpose any unallotted balance of the general fund of the circle concerned. The adjustment will be made in disposing of the Budget estimates

estimates of the Circles in question in the Govt. Office.

From and after 1873-74 these schools will have to be maintained from the General Local Fund, and it remains to be explained how the Govt. contemplate this being done as well as the further development of elementary education being promoted from the same source.

The Govt. observe that including the one third land cess the General Local Fund may be estimated

estimated to amount at present in all the Districts together to about 14 1/4 Lacs out of which about 5 3/4 Lacs are allotted as an additional contribution to the "Road Fund" Subhead of account (Original Supplies) mainly from the 2/3 Land cess and from the proceeds of Tolls and a further sum of 3/4 Lac is a contribution towards the pay of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and their establishments and to the cost of the Normal Schools in the Districts

1/3 Land cess

Draft returned here

X

Is this quite accurate?

The Govt is to provide that present contribution to the Road Fund & Land portion 1/3 Land Cess shall in future be applied exclusively to Elementary education

The Governor in Council resolves to announce with 1874/5 direct that no contribution shall hereafter be made from the one third Land cess to the Road Fund until all the requirements of the other purposes to which the General Fund by law may be applied shall have been fully met, and he further resolves that the Local funds from the same date shall be relieved from the contribution hitherto required of them for the Deputy Inspectors &c and the Normal Schools which charge will be resumed

assumed by Govt. in toto
as a Provincial charge. in & from 1874/5

By this arrange-
-ment a further sum of
6/2 Lacs of Rupees will
be made available
for employment by
Local Boards in Elementary
Education purposes
in addition to the
sum of about 2
Lacs already so employed
and the Govt. have
reason to believe that
for the present this
will suffice to allow
of the schemes that have
been matured being
carried out. The Govt.
trust

?

of the Govt. of India

trust that hereafter (by
~~advancing the aid given~~
~~from State funds to~~
~~higher class education~~)
may be found
means will become
~~available~~ for affording
far more extended en-
-couragement to elementary
education than has
hitherto been given, and
thus a more near
approach may now be made
to the policy laid down
by the Home Govt., and
the Govt. of India that
State expenditure on
education should be
mainly in the direction
of helping those who most
need help.

I spoke
disposed to omit
these words as likely
to lead to further
controversy. I think also that Lords
these practical considerations
& pecuniary difficulties
would be in the
way of any further
better dimensions
expenditure on Public
Works & Local
Funds. JS

Spoke further

Is this the case?
I may be it was
in my letter.

The

The ~~diminution~~ Diminution of
~~any~~ this contribution from
the General Fund to the
Road Fund must from the beginning of the financial
1874-75 year have a serious
effect upon the capa-
-bilities of the latter
to perform the work
that is cast upon it,
and the first step towards
economy must be made
by reduced expenditure
on new works. The
necessity for which the
Govt cannot but regret. The reduction proposed
although they believe it
to be a lesser evil
than the general imposition
of a House tax. The
Govt will endeavour and
hope that they may be
able to make larger
grants from Provincial
funds after 1873-74 than
have hitherto been made
and meanwhile it may
be considered by the
Boards in those circles
in which the maximum
rate of Land Cess has
not been imposed
whether it may not be
advisable to raise it
and generally it may
be again considered by
all Local Fund Boards
whether a moderate
Extension

a like enhanced
charge of Land Cess
like effectual
provision for
elementary
instruction

I will next turn
to the Postal
Service
I need hardly say
that Increase
in the Postal
Service is a
progressive
charge. All
the events for the
present. I think
our object should
be to reduce,
especially that
the parcels Service

struction of the system
of Locks on roads is
not advisable.]

Rivers have
their courses
reduced, by cut-
tings
Canals —
Rivers the cut
the canal is not only
even a more principally
the medium of
the carriage of
goods, but the
feeding of rivers
& supplying the
wants of the people
which leads them to
adopt that arrangement
Many of the rivers made
under which Canals may

be indefinitely multiplied
& increased. I would
therefore advise
avail myself of
any measure that
idea: but I would
put on Rudge & or put
pulleys or propeller
Stern Rudder.

Govt. of {187 } Madras.

To _____

Dated } 187 , No.
Recd. }

Nos.

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

FINA

To

THE BOARD

&c., &c.,

rnment, F

rch 1873.

r the year 18

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Provincial Fu

year which n

General Fur

g of the Buc

Proposals

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Govt. of {1873} Madras.

Financial Dept.

To

Dated 28th March 1873, No. 426

Recd.

Nos. 200- 203

MARCH.
Nos. 200–203.

Issuing instructions for the discontinuance of the imposition of the house-tax under the Local Fund Act from 1873-74.

al imposition of a house-tax, or the
rovision for elementary instruction.

ed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

aggregate amount of Rupees 1,10,000
the necessity for the sudden closir
resolves to make a special grant from
supply the deficiency for the coming
purpose any unallotted balance of th
adjustment will be made in disposir
question in the Government Office
1873-74, for the establishment of sc
re-consideration by the Local Fund

6. From and after 1873-74 the
General Local Fund, and it remains
plate this being done, as well as the
being promoted from the same sourc

7. The Government observe
General Local Fund may be estima
together, to about 14¼ lakhs, out of w
additional contribution to the "Road
from the two-thirds land-cess and fi
of three-quarters of a lakh is given as
Inspectors of Schools and their esta
Schools in the districts.

8. The Governor in Council reso
no contribution shall hereafter be ma
Fund until all the requirements of th
may by law be applied shall have bee
Local Funds shall, from the same dat
required of them for cost of the Dep
which charges will be resumed by Go
from 1874-75.

9. By this arrangement a furth
date be made available for employ
elementary education in addition to t
out of the General Fund, and the G
the present this will suffice to allo
being carried out. The Government
for affording far more extended enc
State funds than has hitherto been gr
be made to the policy laid down by th
India that State expenditure on educ
helping those who most need help.

10. The discontinance of the c
Road Fund from the beginning of the
effect upon the capabilities of the latte
the first step towards economy must be
The Government cannot but regret th

... and providing universal education
...ects aghast at improvements which
...ps, and of which they cannot foresee

...equires rest. I think that by duly
...ble repartition of the sums raised by
...ted in our expenditure on higher
...lly, but steadily, for the elementary
... will command their sympathy and

...cy, and I would make our resolution
...o better way of doing this than by
...lly unpopular as the house-tax.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS.

...rch 1873, No. 426.

...Council has been drawn to the action
... the formation of educational unions
...ax over wide areas of country, and
...been received by the people.
...n 36, provides that this tax shall not
...y a Government grant-in-aid already
... the Government shall determine, to
...rant. The law also requires that the
...ore any tax under it is levied; but it
... the Godavery District, unions have
...urred, before the sanction of Govern-

...uctions for the administration of the
...e action in this respect, but they were
...e as some of those which have been
... immediate adoption. From reports,
...ernment see much reason to fear that
...ation by means of wide-spread and
... exceptional hostility on the part of
...llency in Council to be a question for
...ght, under all the circumstances of

...on of this question, the Governor in
...he house-tax shall not proceed any
... been imposed it shall cease with the
...esidents of Local Fund Boards are
...tion.
...formation available, the effect of this
... union schools unprovided for to an

elementary instruction throughout th...
the maintenance and extension of sch...
to be employed in the entire suppo...
while others, with the consent of th...
existence.

6. In the proviso to Section 3 ... the tax on houses shall not be impose... townships in which a school supported ... or in which the inhabitants are prepa... may at the time be in force in respec... proviso stopped there all might have ... *which the Government shall determine to*

7. These last words have prove... in the establishment of primary school... to be levied during 1873-7 ... aware that every district is under sur... of school unions is to be thrown over t... nent and inevitable. From the origin... education, to be followed by the foster... gradual extension, we have advanced ... union circles, which will provide in ... every villager will have a school at ... from his house.

8. I do not think either the or... Mr. Sim has described, are encouragin... This Act (VI. of 1863) was passed to e... its origin in the Godavery District, ... On his departure the schools langu... majority of the inhabitants in any to... Its provisions were applicable throu... thing but successful. After the Act b... schools existed in the Presidency, an... house-tax is a breach of faith, for, u... who, as was frequently the case, ha... were able every five years to get ri...

9. I fully agree with Mr. Sim t... tary instruction, but I think it is to p... tax is the only or the best means o... primary schools throughout the coun...

10. I earnestly believe that ou... review the extent and pressure of loc... of s... of providing elementary instructi... and (... ns imposed on the poorest class... now sp... I think that, with benevole... and I h... imposed new and heavy tax... the expen... ipitate in our good works.

ent, Financial Department.
ects 3.

usly and gradually to raise the fees in come self-supporting.

(Signed) HOBART.

LLIS, dated 30th March 1873.

dissenting, to strike out from all the houses leviable under Clause ii of been induced to take this course by best qualified to advise them, that espread dissatisfaction, and that its rust and apprehension which, in races might easily be attended with the

due partly to an unreasonable and to the manner in which we have supported by the tax, into existence. popularity of the tax, we learn from there is a fixed idea implanted in the e has a right to a rent-free site for upon to pay a tax for the house he esentation, that a dwelling-house is a upon him. He pays his quota of the hat is an addition—the land-cess; he a limit to his patience when you tax

the advantage of being less open to assessed, than almost any other tax. asonable fair estimate of the value of out the facilities for revision of the of the poorest class.
icable to the rate on houses in towns. ls to an entirely different conclusion no tax, to my personal knowledge, fair assessment, as the house-tax in there would be no want of public the remote villages of our districts rest with the village officer. It is ous assessments, or, without personal ise of the rates imposed. The final fear, more apparent than real. The rbitrarily altered, but anything li possible. I have stated that d by the steps taken prelimin led to take no steps towards in session of the existing cor

to follow the system ado pted as regard or encourage the openin g of schools work down to the lowest stratum, mak and transferring funds fro m old to ne paying for results is rapidl y extending, I am informed that in mar gs y cases no grants. This should be lool or ked to, or w the house-tax to provide th e requisite such a measure expedient o d not.

17. I feel confident tha d by remove all reasonable cause deprecate the summary reve tried before it has even been fairly ical nec incumbent on us, but a polit inevi local taxation to meet its cost wi f the and raise undesirable doubts and un legislation.

29th March 1873.

No. 201. MINUTE by His Excellenc dated 30th March 1873.

Having read Mr. Sim's Minute, modifying the Draft Order, as agreed t that it is necessary to deal summarily a allay popular discontent, and as the on from the native mind the prevalent ide taxation has been entered upon by the providing, so far as may be possible, fo It is indeed the object to which, above should (as appears to me) now be di worse than the evil. Superadded to o incurred an unpopularity, which in a would have been dangerous in the ex Southern India should know that their turned against them, and their very vi

2. I do not agree with Mr. Sim affords the only means of providing f considering the difficulty and delay wh tion of the house-tax, I believe that we other means. The true course to follo will be made under the order now to l of supply for primary education wil and (2) to the higher education. A now spent on roads would be more pr and I hope that, in addition to some p the expense of higher education, from

rnment, Financial Department,

1873.

ghtened majority in favour of affording
of improving their position in life; and
if we abolish the house-tax in the districts
we cannot consistently retain it in the
Municipalities, and yet it is difficult to see
how the Municipalities can dispense with,
or the Government otherwise make good
he revenue derived from this source.

ir preliminary measures, let us not be
not cuttle our ship because some smoke
n administrative, and can be remedied
thing has been done, and we have only
t is intended to be done.

and fair to relieve the Local Funds of
schools for teachers. Necessary as both
realized or appreciated. The relief
will be Rupees 1,11,500, but the charge
e people to provide for actual school

h of the one-third land-cess (say half or
ional purposes. This will afford a fund

ew unions, except when expressly and
selves. I am assured that the people do
t a school common to all, but inconveni-

ools established under Act VI. of 1863 as
voluntary principle, and have all along
the people of this self-assumed obliga-
passive resistance gratuitous education

llectors the necessity of adapting their
law on the subject is clear enough. It
e insists on the levy of the house-tax, and
er which it can be levied, and it affords
poor. It is impolitic in the extreme to
ral districts; the attempt will only evoke
position to give the people a return for
sters for the numbers of schools that will
the Government whether the requisite
ool fees, or in any other manner more
es the improvement of the indige-
ted at present; in the larger villages
eeded, there is no reason why they
by means of fees if the people object
hat our wisest plan or general rule is

specially mentions it as
of that district paid Ru
the public treasury, while
to the maintenance of six
of house-tax for the Pre
none is yet levied. The tw
subject seem to entertain
"As to the house-tax, the
if the Government of India
to do without a special tax
urges that even "Any inquir
tated by the financial policy
only last year, after the full
effect of unsettling people's
expectations which it may not
the Sheristadar of the Board of
the least for abolishing any of the
the progress of the good work the G
views of these experienced officers, I
of the house-tax as a means of rais
convinced that such a step will be
and I can see no sufficient reason f
judgment, due to a grievous misappre
not only by the people, but even
allayed by less radical measures. In
directing each Collector to propose the
the house-tax was to be levied, for th
blished, and suggesting that an Assist
should go about the district and collec
intended at once and immediately to
duce the house-tax universally, but
impression, and accordingly prepared
less known in their districts. Again,
lect information on the spot was well
and satisfactorily, but unfortunately it
among the people that further taxat
these measures that I attribute whate
the actual pressure of the house-tax, f
was only 44,787 Rupees, of which
twenty-three schools already in exist
VI. of 1863. In several districts no h
that dissatisfaction or excitement fr
without having recourse to a measur
source of revenue, without which the
bility, and which will entail all the e
Nor can I see any ground for the a
breadth of the land, the people will

Under this law the l
Government nominates
unofficial. To these Bo
the Act is entrusted, su
comprise a cess on land r
tolls, and a tax on house
One-third of the land-cess
tional purposes and such
like. The house-tax, howe
supported by a Governme
establish a school, or where
the house-tax is practically t
imposed simultaneously with
principle is almost eliminated
without the sanction of Gover
but has ample powers of reductio
which govern the administration of the

6. In Municipalities in the Provi
tax, wholly or partially, for education
objects for which the Municipalities ha
are rates on houses, buildings and land
on conveyances and animals, and sundr

7. Thus stands the law of the que

8. The next subject of consequer
of the services which, under the "Decer
of India, was constituted a "Provincial"
ment with an assignment in perpetuity
less than the net Imperial grant for
required for educational purposes must
diverting funds from other Provincial Se

	Rs.
University...	39,000
Direction	43,000
Inspection...	1,26,140
Government Colleges	1,05,200
„ Schools	2,60,720
Grants-in-aid	3,00,000
Books	9,180
Miscellaneous	31,940
Total ...	9,15,180

9. Of course but a small portion o
tion, and though, no doubt, economies
think any material amount can be render
years to come. The rates of school fees l
are still much below what the education
by those who ought to know to be as mu
certainly there has been a diminution in

l Department,

3.

rnment, F

1873.

in the way of opening
scientific and industrial
ghtened ulture, &c., are all wants
of impro of course, bound by the
if we abolit aside without due notice
we canno in one direction will have
Municipæ application of our funds;
how the can be made available for
or the G millions; the whole some
he revene 50,000 villages comprised
a fact, that the education of
ocal taxation; and in shaping
that may lead the people to
principle was established in this
depart from it now will be fatal
place very serious obstacles in the
he land-cess will afford the means of
charges of a general nature may well
Funds; but it would not be equitable
pay the land-cess, with the expense
or can the necessities of other impor-
ecourse must sooner or later be had
ble impost is available. The subject
of 1871 was passed; a tax on incomes,
at least, an alternative tax, but the
a tax in rural villages and its known
the idea and fall back on the house-
uch I believe it to be; at all events

cannot be denied, but taxation of
the advantage of being less open to
assessed, than almost any other tax.
y fair estimate of the value of a house
axation being unquestionable, this is
es fixed by the Act are light, ranging
the valuation of house property is
ubject to appeal. The Collector may
nd of poverty, and the Government
round of inequality in the incidence
ay appear to the Government to be
ere for the prevention of every imagi-
believe that there is any such serious
his tax, *per se*, as to give cause for
radical remedy as the removal of all
ossessions. The Collector of Malabar

3.

1873

th March 1873.

Budgets for the ensuing careful consideration of eference to the represen- the unpopularity of the designed by our local laws

education of the masses It had been decided by ans at the disposal of the ce with the education of the te funds was chiefly devoted. diffusion of elementary educa- short time before, a number of District by the personal influence of and were maintained by local rates consent of the principal inhabitants. was found in realizing these voluntary s enacted with the view of affording gave the inhabitants of each place y to notify, within two months, their the Governor in Council was to deter- nd the school be closed. In the event rity only being desirous of closing the with the power of declaring the Act to ears, and School Commissioners were ubject to the approval of Government, e end of every recurring quinquennial r the school might, within two months, e of the school, and failing such applica- urther period of five years. Advantage inhabitants of any place in the Presi- ciple.

nt recognized the voluntary principle, ontinued in force until 1870-71, and nder its provisions 109 schools were naintained in that year.

5. The operation of a law of this nature is necessarily slow and partial, nd the importance of popular educa- ion being more fully appreciated, and the nability of the State to provide such ducation from existing taxation being elf-evident, Act IV. of 1871 was passed, providing for the levy of local rates for educational (among other) purposes.

Read the following:—

No. 200. MINUTE by the Hon at

The receipt of the different sid year renders the present an app our educational policy, both on i t tations which we have received a house-tax, which, in the Provinces for the support and diffusion of el r

2. It may be stated broadly, u received little aid from Governme d the authorities of the day th perd Government, the most h sibility with n higher classes, and to t be careful t

3. In 1863 the first dispense l cess among the people for its s VI. of schools had been established in the wh he then Sub-Collector, Mr. G. N. Taylor, h sed by the Revenue authorities with th Assr Mr. Taylor left the district difficulty v rates, and Act No. VI. of 1863 (Madras) wa legal means of enforcing payment. This la in which a school had been established libert desire to discontinue the school, whereupon mine whether the rates levied should cease a of no such notice being given, or of a mino school, the Governor in Council was vested be in force in the place for a period of five y to be appointed to levy "taxes or duties," s and generally to manage the school. At th period a majority of the inhabitants taxed fo apply to the Collector for the discontinuanc tion the Act was to continue in force for a f was taken of this opportunity to enable th dency to establish schools on the same prin

4. This law, which to a certain exte

Districts.	Number of Schools.
Ganjam	
Vizagapatam	48
Godavery...	8
Bellary	2
Cuddapah	8
Nellore	6
South Arcot	2
Chingleput	2
Salem	2
Coimbatore	23
Malabar	8
South Canara	
Total ...	109

3. ——rcles, for each of which the
rnment ers at least one-half must be
1875 arge of the funds raised under
by Government. These funds
ghten he Rupee of annual rent-value,
of im a scale prescribed in the Act.
if we ouse-tax are applicable to educa-
we as sanitation, hospitals, and the
Muni d except where a school exists
how the inhabitants are prepared to
ines to establish a school. Thus
ce wi untry, but it can only be
te funds w his law the voluntary
r diffusion of e o tax can be imposed
short time b xes the rate to be levied,
District by th and further prescribes the rules
ds.

nces there is no special appropriation of any
al purposes; but education is one of the
e to provide, and their sources of revenues
s, taxes on arts and trades, tolls and taxes
y petty items.

stion.

nce is the financial one. Education is one
ntralization" Resolution of the Government
Service, and was made over to this Govern-
of Rupees 7,73,320, being seven per cent.
1870-71. Whatever further sum may be
be found by this Government either by
rvices (all of which were reduced by seven
per cent.) by departmental economies, by
school fees, or by local taxation.
According to the budget of the ensuing
year 1873-74, the provincial income of
the Education Department is about
Rs. 1,10,000, which, with the Provincial
assignment of Rupees 7,73,320, gives an
aggregate income of Rupees 8,83,320.
The expenditure is estimated at Ru-
pees 9,15,180, or Rupees 21,860 more
than the income.

this is expended on elementary educa-
re practicable in some respects, I do not
ed available for such education for many
have recently been raised, and, though they
afforded really costs, they are considered
ch as the people can afford to pay, and
the attendance at many schools since

they were introduced. Again
professions and pursuits for c
education. Schools of medici
which must be supplied at no
acts and pledges of our predece
and reasonable consideration.
to be expended in another; the
but it is hopeless to expect that
the elementry education of a popu
at our disposal will not give £2 per
in the Presidency. We must, ther
the masses is an impossibility with
our measures we must be careful t
imagine that taxation can be dispens
Presidency ten years ago by Act VI.
to the cause of popular education, and wi
way of future governments. The share of
making a gradual commencement, and some
be met for the present from other Provincial
to burden the agricultural classes, who alon
of educating the whole of the community, n
tant Provincial Services be disregarded. R
to the house-tax, for no other less objection
was very carefully considered when Act IV.
on trades, and callings, was thought of as,
difficulties in the way of fairly assessing such
unpopularity led the Government to abandon
tax as the one least open to objection, and s
no one has yet suggested a better.

10. That the house-tax is unpopular
every kind is unwelcome. It has however
extortion by the assessor, and evasion by the
A house cannot be concealed, and a reasonabl
can always be formed. The necessity for t
surely a great advantage. The maximum rat
from 6 pence to 10 shillings per annum, and
openly made by responsible officers and is s
exempt any owner or occupier on the grou
may exempt entire classes "either on the g
of taxation, or for any other reason which m
satisfactory." There is surely ample scope h
nable hardship. And for my part I do not
or general discontent or such objection to t
apprehension, or justify us in adopting such
house property from the category of taxable

…ent, F…
…ne.
…37… 3.
…rnment,
…usly… 1873.

…dly a few years ago the people
…th M…se-tax, all of which went into
…Budas only 39,000 Rupees, devoted
…carown benefit. The total amount
…efere…Rupees, and in many districts
…the…venue Officers consulted on this
…lesig…. Ramingar, C.S.I., writes thus:
…y be glad to be relieved of it,
…edrial assignment, and so enable us
…I popular education." He further
…ansment regarding a measure necessi-
…or t…ce w… of India, and deliberately passed
…te…fd consideration, will only have the
…r diff… do mischief by raising hopes and
…sho…issible to satisfy." In the like spirit,
…District …Chentsul Row, writes: "I am not in
…isting local or municipal taxes and arrest
…overnment have commenced." Sharing the
…earnestly deprecate the proposed abolition
…ing funds for educational purposes. I am
…productive of grave results in the end,
…r it. Such discontent as exists is, in my
…hension of the intentions of Government,
…y many of our own officers, and may be
…pril 1870 the Government issued a circular
…division of his district into unions, in which
…e support of schools existing or to be esta-
…nt, accompanied by an Educational Officer,
…et the necessary information. It was never
…pen schools all over the country and intro-
…some officers unfortunately imbibed this
…schemes which, of course, became more or
…he plan of sending out special officers to col-
…alculated to attain the desired end promptly
…was also calculated to excite doubts and fears
…ion was immediately impending. It is to
…ver dissatisfaction really exists, and not to
…or the total amount of that tax, in 1870-71,
…Malabar contributed Rupees 30,850, having
…ence and paid for by the people under Act
…ouse-tax was imposed at all! It is obvious
…m this cause may be removed and allayed
…e which will cut off from our successors a
…education of the masses will be an impossi-
…ils of a vacillating and re-actionary policy.
…ssumption that, throughout the length and
…rather go without schools than submit to a

light tax for them; that now …ry
their children the means of i… at

1871-72.	sic
House-tax in Provincial Municipalities … … …	
Do. in Madras … …	t…
Total..	a…

…gs
…pr

11. We have been preci…m
precipitate in applying a remedy d…
is issuing from it. Our errors d…
without difficulty, for in reality l…
to remove unfounded apprehensions…

12. I think it would be goo…
all expenditure on inspection and t…
are, their advantage is not immediately…
thus afforded in the ensuing year (1873-74)…
is an increasing one. This will leave t…
expenses only.

13. I would require a certain portio…
one-third) to be specially reserved for educ…
wherewith to commence operations.

14. I would defer the formation of r…
unmistakably desired by the people them…
not like being grouped together to suppor…
ently situated for many.

15. I would leave the old rate scho…
they are. They were established on the …
been supported by local rates. To relieve…
tion will only create an impression that by…
may be obtained.

16. Lastly, I would impress on Co…
proposals to the wishes of the people. The…
is permissive and enabling only; it nowher…
it particularly limits the circumstances unc…
ample means of preventing pressure on th…
endeavour to force education in our purely r…
antagonism. Nor in truth are we yet in a…
their money; we cannot even provide fit ma…
be required. It is a matter of indifference t…
funds are provided by a house-tax, by sc…
acceptable to the people. In purely rural…
nous or pial schools is as much as can be at…
where schools of higher pretensions may…
should not be made partially self-supporti…
to taxation. I am myself disposed to think…

...ent, F...
...ne.
...87...
...rnment...
...usly...
...ecome...
...ec...
...ps...
...ec...
...ll...
...ble...
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...nair...
...atten...
...nd ou...
...omm...
...hale w...
...lued...
...lf-fils...
...roissu...
...durat...

3. ...herto, viz., establish, improve, ...arger villages and gradually ...ol self-supporting by degrees, ...we progress. The system of ...ghtened has manifest advantages; but ...of imp...ed, the master relying on the ...if we a...ourselves compelled to resort to ...we c...her other circumstances render ...Muni...

...how...a and moderate measures, we can ...or t...dissatisfaction, and I earnestly ...se the...dopted after mature deliberation ...es...ate the people is not only a duty ...ru...shed to depart from the principle of ...District...eate insuperable difficulties hereafter, ...and...nties of the stability of our policy and

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

...y the Right Honourable the PRESIDENT,

I have only to say that I see no reason for ...o by Mr. Ellis and myself. I am of opinion ...nd decisively with the house-tax, in order to ...ly means within our power of dislodging ...a that a course of indefinite and oppressive ...English Government. The importance of ...r elementary education is (I think) extreme. ...all others, the attention of the Government ...ected. But in this case the remedy was ...her newly-imposed taxes, the house-tax has ...more advanced and less subordinate people ...reme. It is important that the people of ...pacific and obedient disposition will not be ...tues made an instrument of oppression. ...that the house-tax, with all its unpopularity, ...or primary instruction. On the contrary, ...ich would have attended the gradual imposi- ...shall be able to do more in that direction by ...w is indicated by the commencement which ...e issued. I think that our two great sources ...be funds now devoted (1) to public works, ...part (for instance) of the £400,000 a-year ...fitably employed in educating the people; ...sitive and immediate gain to be derived, at ...certain measures suggested by the Director

of Public Instruction, we may ... the higher schools until most o...

No. 202. MINUTE by the H...

The Government have reso... Local Fund Budgets for 1873-7... Section 36 of Act IV. of 1871. ... the conviction, based on the opin... this form of local taxation has e... imposition is attended with sentime... less peaceful than those inhabiting ... gravest consequences.

2. This popular feeling is, in my ... excessive dislike to the tax itself, and parti... hurried on the scheme for calling schools, to b...

3. As regards the first cause of the un... those best acquainted with their feelings that ... mind of every ryot of this Presidency that ... his house, and that he shall never be called ... builds on the site granted to him. No repr... reasonably taxable article, has any influence ... land revenue. He more unwillingly pays w... grumbles at having to pay tolls, but there is ... his house. At this point he makes his stand.

4. Mr. Sim has argued that this tax has ... extortion by the assessor, and evasion by the ... He adds a house cannot be concealed, and a r... a house can always be formed, and he points ... assessment if excessive, and for the exemption...

5. This argument should be equally appl... My experience of this form of assessment lea... from that arrived at by Mr. Sim. There is ... which is so unpopular, in consequence of u... Madras—a place where it might be supposed ... opinion or difficulty in obtaining redress. I... the whole practical work of assessment will ... impossible for the Collector to revise the numer... inspection, to determine the fairness or otherw... redress to be obtained from Government is, I ... whole rate of assessment of a district may be ... redress of individual hardship is almost im... universal hostility to the tax has been increas... its imposition. It was, I believe, at first inten... the tax until the Government were in full pos...

3.

rnmen

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people throughout the country are

ey for educational purposes; that a network

em; and that the tax on their houses is immi.

l idea of a calm survey of the existing state of

ing care of existing popular schools and their

nto framing, what appear on paper, compact

every district such a number of schools that

no greater distance than two-and-a-half miles

gin or the success of Act. VI of 1863, which

g in favour of any special rate for education.

bolster up an educational movement that had

nd was due to the energy of a district officer.

shed, and the Act was passed to enable the

n or village to tax themselves for five years.

ghout the Presidency. The result was any-

had been in force for eight years only 109

l the future support of these schools out of a

nder the conidtions of Act VI. of 1863, those

d become opposed to the payment of rates,

of the Act.

hat we must look to local taxation for elemen-

rejudge the question to declare that a house-

providing gradually for the establishment of

try.

r first duty at the present time is carefully to

l taxation, and I do not admit that the neces-

on is a justification of a rapid increase of the

of the people.

nt intentions, we have rather recklessly and

es on the people, and that we have been some-

We are opening out new roads, establishing

dispensaries, planning sanitary

at a pace which leaves our nat

are already causing them consid

the end.

12. I think the land in th

husbanding our resources by a

local taxation, and by savings

education, we shall be able to pr

instruction of the people in a m

support, and remove the present d

13. I believe that this should

as widely known as possible. I can

suspending the imposition of a tax s

No. 203. ORDER THEREON, 28t

The serious attention of the Gov

taken by the Local Fund Boards in

and the concurrent imposition of the

to the manner in which these measures have

2. The Madras Act IV. of 1871, Sectio

be imposed except where a school supported b

exists, or where the people are prepared, or

establish a school qualified to claim such a g

sanction of Government shall be obtained be

appears that in some instances, and notably i

been formed, and expenditure for schools inc

ment had been even sought.

3. The Government admit that the inst

Local Fund system were calculated to stimula

not prepared to find that schemes, so immatu

submitted to them, were to be advocated for

however, which have reached them, the Gov

this attempt to provide for elementary educ

novel taxation has encountered extreme and

the people, and it has appeared to His Exce

serious consideration whether the attempt ou

the case, to be continued.

4. After a full and anxious considerat

Council has resolved that the imposition of

further at present, and that where the tax ha

end of the financial year 1872-73. All P

directed forthwith to give effect to this resol

5. So far as can be judged from the ir

order will be to leave charges for *sanctione*

3.

The wishes

e ascer 73-74; and, in order to obviate

ools, the Governor in Council

nds to the circles concerned, to

ay remain after applying to the

d of the circle concerned. The

get Estimates of the circles in

in the Local Fund Budgets for

herto sanctioned, will be left for

erned.

ill have to be maintained from the

ined how the Government contem-

velopment of elementary education

t, including the one-third land-cess, the

ed to amount at present, in all the districts

which about $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs are now allotted as an

Fund" sub-head of account (derived mainly

om the proceeds of tolls), and a further sum

a contribution towards the pay of the Deputy

blishments, and to the cost of the Normal

lves to direct that, commencing with 1874-75,

ide from the one-third land-cess to the Road

e other purposes to which the General Fund

n fully met, and he further resolves that the

e, be relieved from the contribution hitherto

sity Inspectors, &c., and the Normal Schools,

vernment *in toto* as a Provincial charge in and

er sum of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees will from that

ent by Local Boards in connexion with

he sum of about 2 lakhs already so employed

overnment have reason to believe that for

of the schemes that have been matured

trust that hereafter means may be found

ouragement to elementary education from

iven, and thus a more near approach may

e Home Government and the Government of

ation should be mainly in the direction of

ntribution from the General Fund to the

financial year 1874-75 must have a serious

to perform the work that is cast upon it, and

made by reduced expenditure on new works.

e necessity for such a reduction, but they

believe it to be a lesser evil t

continued absence of anything

Exd. J. Wright.

Govt. of [1873] Works.

FINANCIAL.

To

The Board of Revenue,

&c.,

&c.