Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

[L. & M. 2,000-8-8-95.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 133 m

DATED 28th January 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Petition.

Informing petitioners that no sufficient reason has been shown for reconsidering the orders of Government constituting Srivilliputtur into a municipality.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT

Govt: thinks silence those who say that Srivilliputtur is not a large place, and its inhabitants are poor. Eight years ago a Union was constituted in the place and Govt. is aware that it has lost and not gained by this Union. (The Municipality) gets an income of 800 Rs per month. The petn therefore prays that it may not be abolished. (The fact of Govt having sanctioned the formation of a Municipal Council) should be communicated in English by the Secretary to the Gentlemen (which was stated). An English petition will be sent hereafter. Particulars relating to this letter will be noted there. So matters stand.

(a full translation)

Venkatacharya.

22/.

Local & Municipal Dept.
[G/9] CURRENT No. 233 M
1,000-25-10-94.

Cuo 3138 M/94
cam 49 M/95

Current No. ~~209~~ 24 M.

~~Pub.~~ DEPARTMENT.

From B. Manikam Pillai
Srivilliputtur.
(Tinnevelly Dt)

No.

Dated 17/1/95.

Received 21.1.95
Regd 22.1.95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Praying that the recently Constituted Municipality may not be abolished.

Read with cuor. 3138. M

M 25/1

The petr states as follows:-
Srivilliputtur has been constituted into a Municipality on the 1st instant, and some large landholders of the place have been proposed as Councillors. These persons have accepted the Councillorships against the will of their Constituents. They have the support of the Officials in the Govt. Office and have gone to Madras (to make themselves assured of it) and have not yet returned. The Govt. should think that such officials here as speak in favour of the ryots (of Srivilliputtur) have been benefitted by the latter and should confirm (the proposal of forming) the Municipality (so in the original). As now the above municipality should not be abolished.

Govt

THE SHRIVILLIPUTTUR MUNI

On Saturday last we printed petition addressed to His Ex in-Council by the inhabi the District of Tinne introduction of a not long before which Lord Shrivilli abolis any leisu see his conveyed People of Srivi Poverty and not remedial measures spheres, to diminish them, Governments should having augmented them—anc

To

His Excellency The Governor-in-Council,

MADRAS.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Srivilliputur, Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency.

Most Respectfully Showeth,

That they most humbly beg to apply for reviewing Your Excellency's resolution in Notification No. 523/1894 to constitute Srivilliputur a Municipality, after all their repeated protests against the introduction of Municipality here, after the attempts of the several Collectors from the time of R. K. Puckle, Esquire, successively had been abandoned and after His Excellency the Governor in Council has had the pleasure, after deeply considering the serious objections on the part of the thousands of poor inhabitants of Srivilliputur, to cancel, by Notification No. 192, dated 21st June 1886, Ootacamund, the notification published at page 677, Part I of Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 9th October 1885, constituting Srivilliputur a Municipality.

2. That the poor inhabitants, submit for the due consideration of Your Excellency in Council their serious objections which are as follows :—

(*a*) Properly speaking Srivilliputur is not a town. There is only a group or collection of more than 20 widely scattered villages containing for the most part most miserable and poor huts. The inhabitants mostly are poor cultivators and labourers who have much out-door work on their fields and enjoy good health. The rural town, being situated on dry, elevated, and open place, is rarely visited with epidemic and endemic diseases. Even during the time of cholera in 1885, as an exceptionable case, the rate of mortality was far less than in many towns with Municipalities. This being a rural town, the sweepings and rubbish are carted out to the fields without being allowed to accumulate. The people have never felt the want of a Municipality here. Nor are there causes to necessitate it.

(*b*) The inhabitants have been enjoying all the advantages and convenience of Municipalities without Municipal taxation and oppression. Some 23 years ago, the Taluq people subscribed the Hospital fund to the amount of about Rs. 14,000 out of which the Hospital of this place is maintained. Out of the Market fund subscribed by the Srivilliputur people, also an annual income of nearly Rs. 2,000 is realised from the proceeds of which scavengers were kept to clean the streets and lamps were kept in public thoroughfares. Under the said state of circumstances Municipality was introduced and cancelled by Notification No. 192 as mentioned in para. 1 of this Memorial. But Srivilliputur being eligible for a Union, it began to work and it has been working satisfactorily with reasonable house tax, etc.

(*c*) The inhabitants being chiefly agricultural, the Municipal laws and taxes have a very oppressive effect upon them. The ryots pay the largest share of the Revenue of the country. They pay exclusively Local Fund and Village Cesses. They have to pay for the pasture of their bullocks. Now they

have to pay tax for their bullocks and cart which they are obliged to keep on account of their agriculture. The Municipal tax will have the effect of enhancing the already enhanced land Revenue.

(*d*) The rural inhabitants pay much of Local Fund Cess and hereafter no pie of it will be spent for their benefit ; and new taxes will have to be imposed for the same object in addition to the Local Fund Cess.

(*e*) The people who are extremely poor will be put to great hardships. They are required to get license for repairing and improving their houses. They have to pay one anna stamp-duty and wait for the issue of license undergoing great hardships and inconvenience by loss of time and wages or incomes and by leaving the houses in wretched condition. A heavy rain or a gust of wind may damage or blow the roof of the huts and it would be extremely hard upon the poor inmates to force them to furnish themselves with license for repair each time on pain of penalty and prosecution.

(*f*) The work of Nuisance Inspector will interfere with the freedom of the people in storing manure for their fields, while it is the interest of the ryots to clear dung hills or sweepings at least twice a year before rainy season without the cost of a single pie to the public. The restrictions concerning such sweepings and rubbish are superfluous and annoying.

(*g*) It is a notorious fact that the ryot classes are growing poorer and poorer and with them the artisan classes depending on the prosperity of the agricultural classes also suffer. The large number of weavers have been reduced to extreme poverty and their profession is well nigh becoming extinct. Under these circumstances professional tax would be oppressive here.

(*h*) As a matter of fact the ryots feel great hardships in paying their Imperial and Local Fund Revenues as shown by the increasing distraints and attachments. If so, they will feel much greater difficulty in paying the Municipal tax.

3. That several Collectors, who attempted to introduce Municipality in this town, after duly considering the objections of the people abandoned the proposals. In the time of R. K. Puckle, Esquire, there was an attempt to impose a semi Municipality, the Madras Government itself dissolved it on the representation of the people by an order through the Collector dated 16th September of 1872. In the time of Mr. J. B. Pennington's Collectorship also, an attempt was made but abandoned. The Tinnevelly District Board also condemned the proposal to introduce Municipality here. If the proposal of a Municipality be abandoned at a time when the people were comparatively well off and when the town had no such improvements as alluded to in para. 2 clause (*b*) the reasons for the abandonment must be much stronger and more convincing now when the people are in great distress and not yet recovered from the effects of the calamitous famine of 1876–77, 92–93 and when there are public funds for the improvement of the town rendering Municipality far less necessary than before and when after due and deep consideration Municipality has been altogether abandoned (*Vide* para. I).

4. That the Memorialists beg to bring to Your Excellency's favourable notice the sensible and faithful report of the Revenue Board on Sanitation. The Board says. "These causes the Board believe are very far removed from being the most active agents in causing the mortality alluded to. Its primary cause is beyond the reach of any Sanitary Commission or Commissioner, and is the general poverty of the people. Because they are so poor they are forced to live in such small huts and houses, to clothe and feed themselves so poorly, and to sleep in the open air, etc." The cry of Srivilliputur people exactly coincides with the Board's remarks that the poverty of the people is the greatest nuisance in rural places. In a

town inhabited by pauper thousands like Srivilliputur, no Municipality could improve the condition of the people any way better than now. Matters would only grow worse. The institution involves the imposition of heavy taxes in addition to those already paid by them, which money is largely consumed by *the costly Municipal establishment, neither advantageous to the people nor profitable to the Government* ; it imposes restrictions and rules grievous to be borne by the poor people ; it will be a perpetual source of annoyance to them and chronic element of dissatisfaction rendering the hard struggle of existence, keen and sharp while there is nothing special to recommend it, though the state of affairs may be otherwise in a wealthier place with more monied traders and professional men than here.

5. That the Memorialists most humbly beg to pray that Your Excellency will be most generously pleased to reconsider the above mentioned objections of the poor inhabitants who form by far the largest portion of the rural town of Srivilliputur and to abandon the Municipality in the same way as the Government abandoned the Municipality of Srivilliputur in 1872 and in 1886 as remarked above, and even the pucka Municipality of Gooty after it had been working for some time. If there be any doubt as to the validity of the objections above stated, a special Commissioner might be sent here to inspect and report about the real condition of the mass of the wretched and miserable inhabitants of this place.

6. Fully trusting that in Her Majesty's Government of humanity and justice the people will not be put to great hardship and distress for no advantage to them and will be protected from all oppression and tyranny.

They beg to remain,

Your Excellency's most humble servants,

(Signed) K. V. GOPALASWAMI THATHACHARIAR,

Inamdar.

Presented on the 8th December 1894 by a Deputation.

Head of the deputation

and other inhabitants.

Rec. 20/1/95
BS

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE

THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

MADRAS.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Srivilliputty, Tinnevelly District.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

That the memorialists presented a Memorial by a deputation to your Excellency on the 8th instant praying for the abolition of the Municipality that has been forced upon them.

The memorialists would add the following arguments supplementary to those adduced already.

1. The memorialists are given to understand that the Municipality has been introduced on the report of the late Divisional Officer, Mr. Anantaramier, and that the Government, seeing that the expenses of the Union Panchayat were in excess of the income, thought it advisable to introduce the Municipality to meet the small deficit.

2. The memorialists in their former Memorial alluded to the Market Fund in para. 2, clause (*b*). This Fund was collected in 1878 at the time of Mr. J. B. Pennington, the then Collector of the District of Tinnevelly, with the special object of utilising the proceeds of the market built and completed in 1879, for the sanitation of the town. At first the income was nearly 2,000 Rs. annually and now it has increased to 2,500 Rs. With this income and the grant from Local Fund for town improvement, the sanitation and lighting of the town were attended to. When the Municipality was introduced in 1886, the utilisation of the Market Fund for the town inhabitants was stopped and attempts were made to divert the fund. Mr. J. Lee-Warner, the then Collector of the District, as the President of the Fund, ruled in the Committee meeting in 1887 that it should not be utilised against the wishes of the people, for any other than sanitary and other purposes originally intended. The fund stands unutilised for public purposes and the savings of the fund had accumulated to 7,000 Rs. After deducting 3,000 Rs. liberally spent in repairing the building there are still 4,000 Rs. in balance. The inhabitants are grieved to find that contrary to the Proceedings of Mr. Lee-Warner above alluded to, the Market Committee composed mostly of officials and vakils who are not natives of the place and who have no personal interest or claim in the fund have been mismanaging it.

3. That this fund and the Local Fund grant received formerly with economy would be quite sufficient for sanitary and other purposes. The Union Panchayat itself is oppressive with its house-tax as is evident from the number of attachments and distraints. The growing and deepening poverty of the ryot-population will be clear from the statistics of the Registration Department as to the number of transfer of property by sale and mortgage by impoverished ryots. In the District of Tinnevelly and particularly at Srivilliputur and its neighbourhood, there is more agricultural poverty and indebtedness than in most other places in the Presidency. Considering the growing poverty of the people the Union itself is a hardship and the Municipality will be a still greater hardship.

4. The memorialists in addition to the prayer contained in the former Memorial for the abolition of the Municipality, prays that there be better management of the Market Fund under the Collector as the President with a Committee consisting of elected members from the people according to some qualification, that the levy of house-tax under Union be as light as possible, and that the income of the Union supplemented by the proceeds of the Market Fund, which would supersede the necessity of the Municipality strongly protested against.

For which act of justice the memorialists shall EVER PRAY.

17th December 1894.

Most respectfully submitted for favour
of kind perusal and protection

24-1-95
No. 6 Venkatachalam
Chetty Street
Triplicane

I beg to remain
Most respected Sir
Your honors most
Obedient Servant
K. V. Gopalaswami Thathachariah
Inamdar & head of
the deputation.

To,
The Honorable Henry William Bliss Esqr. B.A. C.I.E.
C.S.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE

THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

MADRAS.

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For which act of justice the memorialists shall EVER PRAY.

17th December 1894. signed by K. V. Gopalaswami Thathachariar, Lusador and other Deputationists.

The 1st was signed by many pauper thousands of the Srivilliputur inhabitants.

Local & Municipal Dept
CHIEF SECRETARY'S
CURRENT No. 49 m
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE

THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

MADRAS.

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For which act of justice the memorialists shall EVER PRAY.

17th Dec 1894. K. V. Gopalaswami Naika Avargal

(Perumal Naidoo)

(Seena. Ponnuchettiyar)

(Ana. Vayithiyalingam Pillai)

Posted on the 4th January 1895.

Ccw 3138/94

[9]

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
PR. CURRENT No. 49/h

Petition

From

K. V. Gopalaswami Thatthachariar and other inhabitants of Srivilliputur. Tinnevelly.

No.

Dated 17-12-94

Received 8-1-95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Regarding the abolition of the Srivilliputur Municipality &c.

Lie over pending orders on Current 3138.

W 15/95

Read with current 3138. The fund has'nt been touched by the new Council yet, it will be time to carry out when it is.

W 15/95

C.S. Deshmukh
Please see 1st para 2nd Letter.
The memorial was presented to him by a deputation of 9 persons from Srivilliputur town His 8.12.94

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3138/h

THE EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL,

MADRAS.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Srivilliputur, Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That they most humbly beg to apply for reviewing Your Excellency's resolution in notification No. 523/1894 to constitute Srivilliputur a Municipality, after all their repeated protests against the introduction of Municipality here, after the attempts of the several Collectors from the time of R. K. Puckle Esquire successively had been abandoned and after His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has had the pleasure, after deeply considering the serious objections on the part of the thousands of poor inhabitants of Srivilliputur, to cancel, by notification No. 192 dated 21st June 1886, Ootacamund, the notification published at page 677 part I of Fort Saint George Gazette dated 9th, October 1885 constituting Srivilliputur, a Municcipality.

2. That the poor inhabitants, submit for the due consideration of Your Excellency-in-Council their serious objections which are as follows:—

(a) Properly speaking Srivilliputur is not a town. There is only a group or collection of more than 20 widely scattered villages containing for the most part most miserable and poor huts. The inhabitants mostly are poor cultivators and labourers who have much out-door work on their fields and enjoy good health. The rural town, being situated on dry, elevated, and open place, is rarely visited with epidemic and endemic diseases. Even during the time of cholera in 1885, as an exceptionable case, the rate of mortality was far less than in many towns with Municipalities. This being a rural town, the sweepings and rubbish are carted out to the fields without being allowed to accumulate. The people have never felt the want of a Municipality here. Nor are there causes to necessitate it.

(b) The inhabitants have been enjoying all the advantages and convenience of Municipalities without Municipal taxation and oppression. Some 23 years ago, the Taluq people subscribed the Hospital fund to the amount of about 14000 Rs out of which the Hospital of this place is maintained. Out of the Market fund subscribed by the Srivilliputur people, also an annual income of nearly 2000 Rs is realised from the proceeds of which scavengers were kept to clean the streets and lamps were kept in public thorough fares. Under the said state of circumstances Municipality was indroduced and cancelled by notification No. 192 as mentioned in para 1 of this Memorial. But Srivilliputur being eligible for a Union, it began to work and it has been working satisfactorily with reasonable house tax etc.

[c] The inhabitants being chiefly agricultural, the Municipal laws and taxes have a very oppressive effect upon them. The ryots pay the largest share of the Revenue of the country. They pay exclusively Local Fund and Village Cesses. They have to pay for the pasture of their bullocks. Now they have to pay tax for their bullocks and cart which they are obliged to keep on account of their agriculture. The Municipal tax will have the effect of enhancing the already enhanced land Revenue.

(d) The rural inhabitants pay much of Local Fund Cess and hereafter no pie of it will be spent for their benefit; and new taxes will have to be imposed for the same object in addition to the Local Fund Cess.

(e) The people who are extremely poor will be put to great hardships. They are required to get license for repairing and improving their houses. They have to pay one anna stamp–duty and wait for the issue of license undergoing great hardships and inconvinience by loss of time and wages or incomes and by leaving the houses in wretched condition. A heavy rain or a gust of wind may damage or blow the root of the huts and it would be extremely hard upon the poor inmates to force them to furnish themselves with license for repair each time on pain of penalty and prosecution.

(f) The work of Nuisance Inspector will interfere with the freedom of the people in storing manure for their fields, while it is the interest of the ryots to clear dung hills or sweepings at least twice a year before rainy season without the cost of a single pie to the public. The restrictions concerning such sweepings and rubbish are superfluous and annoying.

(g) It is a notorious fact that the ryot classes are growing poorer and poorer and with them the artisan classes depending on the prosperity of the agricultural classes also suffer, The large number of weavers have been reduced to extreme poverty and their profession is well nigh becoming extinct. Under these circumstances professional tax would be oppressive here.

(h) As a matter of fact the ryots feel great hardships in paying their imperial and Local Fund Revenues as shown by the increasing distraints and attachments. If so, they will feel much greater difficulty in paying the Municipal tax.

3. That several Collectors, who attempted to introduce Municipality in this town, after duly considering the objections of the people abandoned the proposals. In the time of R. K. Puckle Esquire there was an attempt to impose a semi Municipality, the Madras Government itself dissolved it on the representation of the people by an order through the Collector dated 16th September of 1872./ In the time of Mr. J. B. Pennington's Collectorship also, an attempt was made but abandoned. The Tinnevelly District Board also condemned the proposal to introduce Manicipality here. If the proposal of a Municipality be abandoned at a time when the people were comparatively well off and when the town had no such improvements as alluded to in para 2 clause (b) the reasons for the abandonment must be much stronger and more

convincing now when the people are in great distress and not yet recovered from the effects of the calamitous famine of 1876–77,–92-93 and when there are public funds for the improvement of the town rendering Municipality far less necessary than before and when after due and deep consideration Municipality has been altogether abandoned (vide para I).

4. That the Memorialists beg to bring to Your Excellency's favourable notice the sensible and faithful report of the Revenue Board on Sanitation. The Board says. "These causes the Board believe are very far removed from being the most active agents in causing the mortality alluded to. Its primary cause is beyond the reach of any Sanitary commission or Commissioner, and is the general poverty of the people. Because they are so poor they are forced to live in such small huts and houses, to cloth and feed themselves so poorly, and to sleep in the open air etc." The cry of Srivilliputur people exactly coincides with the Board's remarks that the poverty of the people is the greatest nuisance in rural places. In a town inhabited by pauper thousands like Srivilliputur, no Municipality could improve the condition of the people any way better than now. Matters would only grow worse. The institution involves the imposition of heavy taxes in addition to those already paid by them, which money is largely consumed by *the costly Municipal establishment, neither advantageous to the people nor profitable to the Government*; it imposes restrictions and rules grievous to be borne by the poor people; it will be a perpetual source of annoyance to them and chronic element of dissatisfaction rendering the hard struggle of existence, keen and sharp while there is nothing special to recommend it, though the state of affairs may be otherwise in a wealthier place with more monied traders and professional men than here.

5. That the Memorialists most humbly beg to pray that Your Excellency will be most generously pleased to reconsider the above mentioned objections of the poor inhabitants who form by far the largest portion of the rural town of Srivilliputur and to abandon the Municipality in the same way as the Government abandoned the Municipality of Srivilliputur in 1872 and in 1886 as remarked above and even the pucka Municipality of Gooty after it had been working for some time. If there be any doubt as to the validity of the objections above stated, a special Commissioner might be sent here to inspect and report about the real condition of the mass of the wretched and miserable inhabitants of this place.

6. Fully trusting that in her Majesty's Government of humanity and justice the people will not be put to great hardship and distress for no advantage to them and will be protected from all oppression and tyranny.

They beg to remain, Your Excellency's most humble servants.

Petition from

Petition from

Petition from

Petition from

Petition from Certain inhabitants

[illegible]

E. Sundaram Pillai

[illegible]

V. S. Arunachallam Pillai

[illegible]

Arumugam Pillai

[illegible]

Mooththeram pilly

[illegible]

Petition from [illegible]

V. Verapathran pandaram

Petition from *Certain inhabit*

Petition from Certain inhabit

Petition from Ramdas Adhikari

Petition from ...

Petition from Certain inhabts of Sirivilliputtur, Tinnevelly Dist

DATED _____ 189 –.

TRANSFERRED to the Chief Secretary to Government for disposal. Please circulate to H.E. the Gov., as this memorial was presented to him by a Deputation of 4 persons from Sirivilliputtur.

(By Order.)

Macarthur

Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ootacamund,
8 December 1894.

Local & Municipal Dept.

(1894) Department.

R. CURRENT No. 3138 M

From D. F. Mac Carthie Esq. I.C.S.

The Private Secretary to the

Right Honorable the Governor,

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government,

Department.

Dated 8 December 1894.

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
ENCLOSURE
RECD. 1894
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Transfers a petition from certain inhabitants of Srivilliputtur praying against the introduction of a municipality at Srivilliputtur.

Cuo 24-28 h/94 Todd
1867 h 4-12-94
1564 h 2-9-94
1534 h 23-10-94
1065 h 10-5-94
19832 9-7-93
20425 9-7-93
577 h 28-6-94
586 h 30-7-94

14.

Class. | INDIAN TELEGRAPH. | Monthly Local No

To Station | From Station

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instruction.

To (Person) III | From (Person)

1 given by Sir Grant
2 Duff Sir 1886
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

XPERIMENTAL P
M-338
20JA
95

Recd. from L. N. | Sent to L. N.

At Hrs. Mts. By PBKrishna Rau | At Hrs. Mts. By

Date for Postmaster.

Local and Municipal Department.

14.

Class. P | INDIAN TELEGRAPH. | Monthly Local No 81

To Station Madras Guindy | From Station Srivilliputtur

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instruction.
78	20	16	4 hr	

To (Person) Hrs Excellency Lord Wenlock | From (Person) Mahamed Sadak Sahib president Mahajana Sabha

1 Governor in Council
2
3
4 The poverty stricken
5 inhabitants of Srivilliputtur
6 protested against the
7 municipality forced on
8 them memorial presented
9 by deputations still
10 pending yet hastily
11 the local revenue
12 officers are working
13 the municipality with
14

Recd. from L. N. | Sent to L. N.

At Hrs. Mts. By | At Hrs. Mts. By

Date

XPERIMENTAL P
M-338
20JA
95

Postmaster.

14/12 22/12

RATES OF CHARGE FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The address (including name of Sender, and name and residence of Addressee) is transmitted free.

	First 8 words.	Each additional word.
Deferred Message	... 8 Annas	... 1 Anna.
Ordinary „	... 1 Rupee	... 2 Annas.
Urgent „	... 2 Rupees	... 4 Annas.

A group of 3, or less figures, is reckoned as one word.

No charge for delivery within a distance of 5 Miles.

at Srivilliputtur.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 3138 M.
and 1191 M.
And 233 M.

From

I see no reason to alter my opinion. H.E. may like to hear Mr. Forbes on the subject. He knows more about it than any one elsewhere.

BB
7/1/95

Let Mr. Forbes bring this up at Council to morrow.

20 Jan

Vide note on the attached Telegram

W Wright

FOR ORDERS.

The circumstances which led to the constitution of Srivilliputtur into a Municipality are detailed in the note for orders stitched with G.O. dated 10th August 1894 No. 1065 M. The inhabitants of the town now submit a memorial protesting against this measure and requesting that the Municipality may be abolished. They state that the existing institutions supply their wants quite as well, that the population which is mainly agricultural will find the Municipality oppressive and that the

town

town is rarely visited by epidemic diseases.

2. In recommending the constitution of the town into a municipality, the Collector pointed out that the funds at the disposal of the Union panchayat were insufficient to meet the requirements of the town, that the main roads were maintained by the Taluk Board, that Education was backward, that the medical aid provided by the Union was inadequate, that there was no system of drainage or water supply, the latter of which was greatly wanted, that the Sanitation of the town was very defective and that fevers were very prevalent at certain seasons of the year. He also stated that, there was an Endowment called the "Pennington market fund", out of the proceeds of which a portion of the town was lighted and a small Conservancy Establishment was

+ G.O. d/10-8-94. No 1065

was maintained, but that nothing short of a Municipality would meet the growing demands of the town. The reasons now adduced by the petitioners against the measure, are the same as those contained in the petition presented by them in 1886, when the town was once before made a municipality. This petition was forwarded to the Collector with G.O. dated 18th December 1893 No 2834 L, and the objections raised therein have been considered by him before submitting his recommendation.

× G.O. 21st June 1886, No 586

3. The memorialists are mistaken in supposing that they have to pay the municipal taxes in addition to the Landcess: vide Section 2(1) of Act V of 1884.

W.K. 10/1/95

W.K. 1/95

It was hardly to be expected that the inhabitants would welcome the introduction of Municipal law & taxation into their town. The question is whether the conditions of the

place are such that Govt, while considering their wishes, could not but be of opinion that a Municipality would be good for them. This question has already, after a consideration of arguments similar to those in this petition, been answered in the affirmative by Govt. 1065 m / 10.5.94

W. 11.95

Ll 12/1.

Petitions against the Constitution of Limilla into a Municipality.

FOR ORDERS.

3138 m.

Hon. & H.E. the Gov.

G.G. 138 Limits / 95.

C8.

Order. 28/4/95 No 133 Limits

The Govt. H.E. the Governor in Council considers it of opinion that no sufficient reason has been shown for re-considering the orders that have already been passed upon this question.

W. 7.5.95 dd (from orders) 24.1.95.

The Petitioners thro' the Colr. of Timaru.

Dispd. 2/11

given for copying
copied
examined
signed
} 189.

AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

URRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. NO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
APERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.