

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.

CURRENT No. 1961 M

From

K. M. Palaniandi Chettiar
and other inhabitants, Srivilliputhur

No.

Dated 14-6-95

Received 20-6-95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Praying that the appeal against the orders of the Madras Government constituting Srivilliputhur a municipality may be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

Local & Municipal Dept
CURRENT No. 1961/M

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 JUN. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

TO,

His Excellency The Right Honorable

THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

MADRAS.

The humble memorial of the Srivilliputtur Inhabitants in Tinnevely District
Most respectfully sheweth:—

That the memorialists beg to forward herewith an appeal against the Proceedings of the Government of Madras No. M 133 dated 28th June 1895 confirming the constitution of Municipality at Srivilliputtur.

That the memorialists therefore most humbly beg that the Madras Government may be pleased to forward the appeal memo to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

11. 6. 95

Handwritten signatures and text in Tamil and English, including:
V. Arumayshiriyadai
and other names in Tamil script.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Current No. 1961 of 1895, dated 14th June 1898 from the inhabitants of Srivilliputhur

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Order. 19.8.95 No 1366 memo

The Memorial will be forwarded to the Government of India.

h.p.

1895

Letter dated 19th Aug. 95 No. 1367

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India
Home Deptt.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a Memorial addressed to the Government of India by the inhabitants of Srivilliputhur, a Municipal town in the Tirunelveli district of this Presidency, praying for the abolition of the Municipality there.

In 1883, on

2. On the recommendation of the Committee, which reported on the extension of Local Self Government in this Presidency, this Government decided

vide para 401 of G.O. 430-4-83 No 264, 864-A File.
reviewing the report.

it was advisable that

in 1888 that as a general rule all towns with a population of ten thousand inhabitants and upwards, which were the head quarters of a Revenue officer of not lower grade than a Deputy Tahsildar, should be constituted Municipalities. Srivilliputtur being one of the seventeen towns, which were not Municipalities although they satisfied both these requirements, The Collector of Tinnevely accordingly among others was called upon in 1884 to ascertain and report the wishes of the inhabitants in the matter. It might be expected, the town people objected to the proposal on the grounds that the existing institutions sufficiently met their wants quite well, that the population which is mainly agricultural and not wealthy, would find a Municipality oppressive and that epidemics were prevalent in the town. Both the Deputy Collector of the Division and the Collector of the district were however of opinion that it was high time to do something to improve the sanitary condition of the town and that nothing short

There were at that time seventeen towns answering this description, & Srivilliputtur was one of them.

Fearing, no doubt, that the proposal would involve additional taxation, vide the Collector's report (C.O. 3050 Fin) in G.O. dt 18th May 1885, No. 799M.

was usually free from epidemics, & that existing institutions sufficiently supplied its sanitary needs.

only the taxation which the establishment

G.O. dt 30. Sept 1885 No. 586M.

after consideration of the matter by all the members of Govt. the

G.O. dt 19. 12. 85 No. 922M.

G.O. dt 21.6.86 No. 577M.

Upon further consideration

Win the

Paragraph 4(c) of G.O. dt 9.9.93 No. 1983Z.

The District Medical Sanitary Officer stated that, owing to want of sufficient funds & adequate supervision, the sanitary condition of several of the unions was disgraceful. Was therefore asked to report whether some of these unions, which were in reality large towns, might not with advantage be converted into Municipalities.

could authorize

short of a Municipality could be the only source from which the requirements could be met.

ingly, in September 1885 this

town was constituted a municipality. A memorial submitted by the inhabitants in November 1885, protesting against this measure was rejected by Government, but on a subsequent representation made by them in May 1886,

the Government directed the abolition of the Municipality and the formation in its place of a Union under the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, which was in existence until the end of September 1894.

Seven years later, in 3. In reviewing the report on the administration of the Tinnevely District Board for 1892-93, the Government noticed that sufficient attention was not paid by the Board to the sanitation of rural tracts, and called upon the Collector and President to report whether some of these unions, which were in reality large towns, might not with advantage be converted into Municipalities.

in his reply

in G.O. dt 10.8.94 No 1065 M.

~~On this~~ The collector proposed ^{that} the reconstitution of Srivilliputhur ^{should be reconstituted} ~~into~~ a Municipality, ^{said} stating that it was a wealthy and thriving place with a population of about 27,500, that it was the seat of an ancient Vishnu temple, in connection with which several annual festivals are held, some of which attract nearly 10,000 visitors from all parts of India, that the funds at the disposal of the Union Panchayat were ^{altogether} ~~too~~ insufficient to meet ^{the} ~~the~~ charges ^{on} ~~in~~ respect of sanitation, lighting and other general objects, the local income having to be largely supplemented by the taluk board and by the "Pennington Market Fund," ~~which is a private trust, and that as an important town like Srivilliputhur should be independent of extraneous help.~~ He further added that the sanitation of the town was defective, that there were no public

a private trust called

unless the additional resources ~~which~~ ^{of a} Municipal administration ^{were} made available in the government of the town.

G.O. dt 10.8.94 No 1065 M.

latrines, vacant spaces and lanes being used for the Commission ^{of} nuisances, which the Police force was too weak to check, that there was no system of drainage, that a water supply scheme ^{badly} was ~~much~~ wanted, that fevers were ^{prevalent} at certain seasons of the year ~~prevalent~~, that the medical aid provided by the Union was inadequate, that education was backward, and ^{finally} that none of these pressing wants could be considered, much less remedied, ~~without the resources open to a Municipal administration.~~ The Collector's proposal was accordingly accepted by Government and ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{Municipality} was again constituted a Municipality from the 1st October 1894.

4. In December following, the inhabitants submitted

a Memorial to Government
objecting to the introduction
of Municipal law and taxa-
tion into the town on ~~pretty~~
~~much the same~~ grounds ~~as~~ very similar to those advanced in 1885 + 1886.

before, and requesting that
it ^{might} be continued to
remain a Union; but the
Government ^{however} declined to re-
consider the orders already
passed on the subject. -
Against this decision they
now appeal to the Govern-
ment of India.

b. The Petitioners' con-
tention that the introduction
of the Municipal Act
involves double taxation
under Acts IV and V of 1884
is based on a misapprehen-
sion, as Section 2(1) of the
Local Boards' Act V of 1884
excludes all municipal
areas and no land cess can
be levied on lands within
in Municipal limits, and
their request that the Pennington

* G.O. 4122-1-95 919 133 M.

5. It is ^{without doubt} natural that
the inhabitants of the town should
object to the increase in taxation which
a Municipality will bring in its train.
The constitution of almost every ^{Union and} Municipality
leads to a number of protests from those
who are directly affected by it, & it is
probable that if any town had an option
in the matter ^{to} allowed it, or if it had the power to
escape from the position after it was
once established as a Municipality there
is no reason to suppose that few Municipal towns in
B.P. remain but few Municipal towns in
the Presidency. This Govt. has, however,
considered it necessary to ^{best} consult rather
the ^{best} interests of the people than their
to give way to their most protests
proceeding from a want of appreciation
of sanitation, education & other forms of
advance.

Market Fund which is a
private trust may be placed
under the management of a
Committee with the Collector
of the District as President
has been considered ^{found}
inadmissible.

Revising the whole case,
7.6. Under these circum-
stances I am to say that
His Excellency the Governor
in Council has no recommend-
ation to make on behalf of
the Memorialists.

I have &c.
11/2/95
10/8/95
10/11/95
10/12/95

Note.
It is not agreeable to have to justify the
action of Govt. in this matter to the
Govt. of India, but the ^{it} course seems
necessary under India's orders in
G.O. No. 570-L. in reply to this
21.3.94 Govt's question in G.O. 68 + 70-L. to
forward the memorial, & under
No. 1. see III. of the Memorial Rules. B
a statement of the facts, & an impression
of the Local Govt's opinion is to be
sent with the memorials forwarded.

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1961 m

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1366-1367 2

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When given for copying _____
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When examined _____
When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____ DATED _____
189 ,

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CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

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