

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[7]

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.	
G.O., DATED	22-10-95
No.	2010 L

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Constitution of a munitly: in
Chingdeput

Requesting the Collector &
President of the Dist Bd, Chingdeput
to report on details of the expenditure
incurred in 1893-94 from local fund
within the area which would be
included within the munitly: of
Chingdeput, where a munitly:
established there.

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READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 . No . MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 119

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 189

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.-

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- Q - Copy heading only.

Copied by

Examined by *Rm*

Constitution of
a Municipality
in Chingleput.

FOR ORDERS.

ES Order No. 2610 Lins. 22.10.95

The Collector & President of the
District Board Chingleput will be
requested to report the details of the
expenditure which ^{was} actually incurred
^{in 1893-94} from local funds ~~from~~ within the area
which would be included within the
Municipality of Chingleput, were a
Municipality established there.

Mr. S. S. S. 22 (from order).
21/10/95

Collection of Chingleput. P. 40.
Supd 15/10/95

2.14/10
P. 15/10

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

ORDER NO. 201

Let us ask how much is
now spent by the Dist. & Taluk
SS within the area that would be
included in the Municipality, if a
Municipality is established. We should
then know by how much the Cpt.
Dist. SS (truly poverty stricken)
would be relieved

14/10/95

Municipality will cause such an
improvement in this direction as
would warrant the infliction of
what is usually considered by the
people to be a doubtful blessing
upon the inhabitants of Chingleput.

12.10.95 From what I know of
Chingleput and its people
I do not think that any proposal
to make it a Municipality would
be received with open arms.

If one is to wish for any town
to accept of its own free will
Municipal institutions and
their concomitant taxes one
must have to work for the
Puck Kaland.

13/10/95

Local & Municipal Dept.
300-28-9-92.
CURRENT No. 2828

From

The Collector of
Chingleput Dist.

To

Chief
The Secy. to Govt.,
Local & Municipal Dept.,
Madras.

Dated 26th } September 1895.
Received 30 SEP 95

No No. 3826 of 95

Enclosure "

SUBJECT.

Submitting a reply to G.O.
No 1050 L of 17 June 95 on the
subject of converting the
Chingleput Union into a
Municipality.

For Orders

H. 911
The Pres. seems to assume that all
the increased taxation that would be
possible were a Municipality established
would go towards improving the sani-
tation of the place. This is by no
means so. The Council would be
obliged to undertake all sorts of
expenditure on roads, schools, hospitals,
education, vaccination, lighting, registration
of vital statistics etc. which is now
done for it by the local boards or

Govt. & would moreover have to
incur considerable ineffective
expenditure on maintaining an
office capable of struggling with the
correspondence & account & rules
with which every council has to deal

When all these needs have been
satisfied little remains for sanitation.
Rs. 1830. is now spent under this head
in the Union (Statement VIII in G.O. 267-2
11.2.95)
but in Arantapur, Pindipatam, Karur,
Ongole & Dolejapet, - the towns referred to
in the current as being about the size of
Chingleput - the expenditure on sanitation
in 1893-94 was respectively, only Rs. 2424.
Rs. 2849, 3326, 2555 and 2483. (Form III
in last general municipal revision).
Supposing therefore, on the analogy
of these towns, that sanitary expenditure
in Chingleput was raised to Rs. 2500,
the taxation of the town would be raised
300 per cent. (para 6. of Pres. letter)
that the sanitary expenditure might
be raised 73 per cent.

Whether it is equitable that the
town should itself pay for the
advantages already referred to instead of
charging them to local funds, & whether
it would not be advisable to give
a poverty-stricken board like Chingleput
some relief that is possible, are
other questions.

The point here is that the outlay
on sanitation is considered insufficient:
the question to be answered seems
to be whether the constitution of a

Municipalities and a good case for at once making it a Municipality is not made out. Further I deprecate starting a Municipality until the idea thereof has entered well into the minds of townspeople affected by it. To allow this will destroy half the opposition, and there must be opposition to fresh taxation. I should recommend that the townspeople be informed that the step is under contemplation but that there is no intention of hurrying it through that the Sanitary Commissioner at his next visit be requested to point out to the inhabitants the advantages of the change, that then the townspeople be taken into the confidence of the officials and freely consulted in reference to all action that must be preliminary to the actual making of the change. I have little doubt, if that be done, some of the leading citizens will be most anxious to become Councillors and assist in every way instead of thwarting in every way the change. That I cannot help feeling will be a necessary one in a few years, though just now I am not prepared to advocate it.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

G. H. Mansley
of collector

as
27/9

is late I am not waiting to have one called.

6. In regard to the incidence of taxation, the present incidence is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ as per head, so if a Municipality were started judging from figures in the Municipal Review for 1893-94, the incidence would increase by some 6 annas. house
municipal
incidence
including

7. The occupations of the population rather seem to point to having a Municipality than not. Though there is no special trade in the town out of the total population of nearly 10,000, no fewer than 2417 are landholders, 1764 traders, 734 artisans, 1469 labourers, the rest are "others." The large proportion of traders and artisans (only 85 of whom are weavers) point to the town being one eminently suitable for a Municipality.

8. But the reason given for having one is that as a Union it can not cope with its sanitary wants. We must turn to figures to see if this is so. The average municipal death rate for 1892 was 32 and for 1893 was 31.1. In the villages comprising the Union of Chingleput, the number of deaths during 1894 was 234 or 23.4 per mille and for the first six months of 1895, this rate was exactly kept up, the number of deaths then registered being 117. I believe the registration in Chingleput is fairly accurate. Therefore the town is much more healthy than the great majority of

33.1 (page 55)
S.C. Municipal
31.2 (page 26)
the Sanitary Comm.
for 1894

Disadvantage certainly was not when I was there and the Ongole administration was also quite satisfactory. The fact that the place is the Head Quarters of so many officers removes it at once from the charge of being an insignificant place. The town is, I believe, crowded as there is not much room for its spreading owing to the large tanks and to paddy cultivation. This of itself is a reason for giving the inhabitants more stringent powers over sanitation than the local Boards' Act allows the Union. That its population is below 10,000, that they have no special trade or employment cannot be advanced as adequate reasons for not having a Municipality at Chingleput. Anantapur (6994) labour under the same disadvantage, but in a greater degree, and I doubt if the conditions are very different at Walajahpet (10485), Karur (10750) and I know they are not at Ongole (10860).

4. The presence of so many officers and Courts results in a fair number of well to do intelligent gentlemen on whom the burden of taxation would fall - but it is to be presumed that they would not object if they saw that the town would benefit thereby.

5. I suggested that a public meeting might be called in Chingleput to discover the views of the townspeople. This was not however done, but as I have been reminded that my reply

the Sub Magistrate, the Sub Registrar and the Sub Collector. The great majority of the higher classes consists of Vahils and the various employees of the offices mentioned above. The people as a rule are in poor circumstances, and there is no special trade or employment. Any increase of taxation would be burdensome to the masses. The creation of a Municipality would only be an excuse for further taxation; for from what I know of other Municipalities the possible improvement that might occur under such a regime would not be a fair return for the increased taxation."

3. The above puts the case very fairly against there being a Municipality - but the Sub Collector has not touched upon the subject in the light of the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner. This officer says - "the sanitary discipline of so large a population (as Chingleput has) is impossible under the Union system" with the funds available under that system and therefore asks for a Municipality not as an excuse for further taxation, but because he considers further taxation necessary. The Sub Collector further admits that funds are not available for improvements that should be made. I have had. I hardly agree with him as to Municipalities being always unsatisfactory.

* Anantapur -
Municipalities were
the only Municipalities
with a population of
less than 10,000
at the end of 1894,
except Coimbatore.

There were the
three mentioned just
above are the only
Municipalities with
population of less
than 10,000.

Dis No. 3826 of 1895.

Chingleput District Collector's Office,
Saidapet 26 Sept 1895.
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT No.

From

C. H. Mounsey Esq.
Collector of the
Chingleput District,

To

Chief
The Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,

Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to G. O. No. 10502 dated 17th June 95 on the subject of converting the Chingleput Union into a Municipality.

2. The Sub Collector to whom I referred the matter for remarks reports as follows, after first remarking that the defects pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner will be remedied "as funds become available."

"As regards the proposal to convert the union into a Municipality, I am strongly opposed to it. Every single Municipality with which I have been connected I have found in a most unsatisfactory state. Chingleput is a small place and would be insignificant, were it not the head quarters of the District and Sessions Judge, the District Munsiff, the District Medical and Sanitary officer, the Tahsildar

Then given for copying _____
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Then signed _____ } 189.

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

RENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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