L. & M.
8,000—19-11-96.

INDEXED.

Local & Munl. (1897) Departmen

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1222 M

DATED 17-5-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Petition

Informing certain petitioners that Govt see no reason to comply with their requests in connection with the constitution of Tirunamalai a municipality

Petitions & protests against the [illegible]

Transmitted to Secretariat

700—6-4-96.

LOCAL AND MUNI

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

tment.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 424 & of 1897 d 2.2.97 from Thandavaraya Pillai & others of Ad

do. 425 do 1897 d 2.2.97 from Perigasami Gurukal & others of Adiamm

Current No 426 & of 1897, dated 20-12-96 from the Ramaswami Sastriyar & o

Current No. 1765 & of 1897, dated 23-4-97 from the Tiruvemena

Collector of South Arcot

Misc

Order. No 1222 M. mis. d 17.5.97.

The petitioners will be informed that the Government sees no reason to comply with their requests.

14/7/97

IR 10/5/97

Vide Collectors endorst

To.

The petitioners (Please see above) [with plaint & Petn]

Chairman M.C. Tiruvemamalai

& The Collector of South Arcot.

Dispd 22/6/97

Petitioners please send this order to all the three petrs.

[L. & M. 1,000—28-10-96.]

G.O. No 114 dtd 2nd Sept 97

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

COLLECTOR'S OFF
6 MA
TO BE RETURNED WITH REPLY

CURRENT No. 424 M

C. Nos. 424, 425 & 426. M. of 1897.

~~Order~~

No. 261 dy 4-3-97

Referred to the Collector of South Arcot for early remarks.

Secretary to Government.

From Thondavaraya Pillai & others of Athiyandal Village Tiruvannamalai

No.

P.R. 2/3/97 Fort St. George 3rd March 1897.

Dated 2-2-1897

Received 4-2-1897

Registered 4-2-1897

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Praying that in the circumstances, stated their village may be excluded from the municipal limits of Tiruvannamalai.

To the Collector of South Arcot. (with a plan to be returned)

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2·2·97

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURTIN No. 424 M

To

His Excellency the Governor in Council,

Fort St. George,

L. F. and Municipal Department.

The humble petition of the undersigned Residents of Attiyandal Village, Tiruvannamalai Taluq, South Arcot.

May it please Your Excellency in Council,

We, the petitioners, have now got our eyes opened to the sad and calamitous fact that the Government has sanctioned the inclusion of our 47 huts—all thatched ones—of which our Village is exclusively made up—as well as our Revenue paying lands into the Tiruvannamalai Municipality, with which we have not got the least sort of connection—either geographical or commercial.

2. These huts include dwellings of Pariahs and Chucklers.

3. We are most of us day labourers or petty tillers of land and have no sort of profession cognisable by Municipal Act.

We are no manufacturers or traders.

4. Our huts and lands which are now taxed under the Municipal Act are situated at a distance of 3½ miles from the Municipal gate and beyond the Village of Samudram. So there is absolutely no connection between our huts and lands and the Municipal Town, and the big Hill separates us from it.

5. Yet the Municipal Councillors have been taxing our huts and plough bullocks and threaten us with prosecution if we lay by our sweepings which form the most valuable agricultural stock in the form of manure.

6. Under these circumstances we earnetly pray that Your Excellency in council will kindly be pleased to exclude our huts and lands from the operation of the Municipal Act introduced in a town quite isolated and 3½ miles away from us.

7. We learn Since that our huts have been excluded

For this Act of justice and favour we shall ever pray, etc.

2·2·97

[L. & M. 1,000—28-10-96.]

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 425 M

Order

From Periyaswamy Gurnchal & others of Adiannamalai, Tiruvannamalai

No.

Dated 2-2-1897

Received 4-2-1897

Registered 4-2-1897

Enclosures one map

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Praying that in the circumstances stated their village may be excluded from the Municipal limits of Tiruvannamalai

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2·2·97

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT. G.O. No. 425 M

To

His Excellency the Governor in Council,

L. F. and Municipal Department.

Fort St. George,

MADRAS.

* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT * 4 FEB. 1897 * LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT *

The humble petition of Periyaswamy Guruckal, Arunachella Pillay, Chinna Arunachella Pillay, Ananthacharry and Rungappa Naicken, Residents of the Village of Adiannamalai, Tiruvannamalai Taluq, South Arcot.

We, the petitioners, are very poor agricultural, nay pastoral residents of the small village of Adi Annamalai, situated **just on the opposite side** of the Holy Hill of Tiruvannamalai—the nearest distance being not less than 4½ miles from it.

2. There are only 52 houses or more properly huts in it, of which one is Mattam (மடம்) another a Temple. Of the remaining 50 dwelling houses, **only one** has a tiled roofing and 49 being **thatched huts.**

3. A few simple questions are—

(1) What is the actual distance in miles and yards from the **easternmost,** *i. e.*, the **nearest** house or hut of our village to the Toll gate (**nearest**) of Tiruvannamalai Municipality?

(2) What is the actual distance in miles and yards from the **nearest house** in Tiruvannamalai Municipality to the **nearest house or hut** in our village?

(3) Is there any contiguity of houses filling up this distance, so as to justify **our poor agricultural** small village of about 50 huts being made a Municipality?

(4) If so, at what intervals and what are they?

(5) Are there any traders, or manufacturers, or men of other professions there? If so, how many and who are they?

(6) What constitutes the sources of Income to Municipality in the **little Group of 50 huts** of agricultural labourers?

A few simple questions like these will not fail to impress Your Gracious Excellency in Council, provided **direct answers in terms of facts and not** arguments are insisted upon, that there is not the remote **reason** or **legality** in the Municipal Councillors of Tiruvannamalai **enforcing the Municipal Act in this group of 50 huts.**

4. The position of the Tollgate is **almost always** the sure **practical** boundary mark of a Municipal Town. **Our huts are about 4 or 5 miles beyond such gate** and yet the Municipal Councillors have ventured to **impose on us** all sort of Municipal taxation. They have taxed our plough bullocks—our **agricultural stock**. What the **legal justifiction** for such illegal **exaction of tax** is we are yet unable to find. Perhaps in the plan submitted by the Collector—a copy of which we have not yet been able to get—our huts 4 or 5 miles away and **quite isolated** have also been given and the Government has sanctioned it.

Then the question is **was the Government** really aware of the **few facts** which form the plain answers of the few questions asked above.

5. We find that the Chairman proposed to include our huts (he says 65 whereas there are only 50) into the Municipality for the reason that the Hill has to be included! With due deference and humble submission we beg to submit that we cannot understand 1st why the hill should be included at all, and 2ndly why even if the Hill be included our **huts which are not on the Hills** but at the foot **and on the back side of** it should de included.

6. If for a **week** or two out of 365 days of a year, *i.e.* during the Festival days pilgrims visiting Tiruvannamalai go in large crowds round the Hill (granting they do) as a pious duty of *Pradakshana*, it has nothing to do with our huts at all. For all the remaining 350 days of the year, our huts are **lonely** and **solitary ones** 4 or 5 miles away and **quite out of the way**; as a glance at the map will show.

7. The least evil effect of the inclusion of our 50 huts in a Municipality 4 or 5 miles away is—

1st. An annihilation of the small group of villages inasmuch as we cannot at all manage to bear the harass of a Municipal taxation.

2nd. Our lands have already got a Revenue assessment—already too heavy to bear.

3rd. Our lands are now taxed again and in addition with Municipal tax of sorts.

4th. Our plough bullocks are taxed again.

5th. We are prevented from **collecting manures** and **preserving them**. The Municipal sweepers carrying away this **our valuable agricultural stock**.

8. The Municipal servants are already harassing us and distraining our cattle. What the legality of the enforcement of the Act 4 or 5 miles away outside the Tollegate is yet to be discussed.

9. Seeing that the actual working members of the Council are local Magistracy, we are afraid of them and yet this calamity of having our huts included within a Municipality **4 or 5 miles away** and of our having had to sell away the last of our property to **make up for the deficit budget** of a town **quite isolated** and so far away from us—this calamity is one which we are physically unable to bear.

We therefore earnestly pray that Your Gracious Excellency in Council will be pleased—

1st. To issue an intermediate and immediate order to stop further procedure of harassing us for the Municipal taxation, pending **final** disposal of this petition.

2nd. To exclude our village, our huts, lands, plough bullocks, etc., from Municipal limits.

For this act of justice and favour, we shall ever pray, etc.

2.2.97

4. The position of the Tollgate is **almost always** the sure **practical** boundary mark of a Municipal Town. **Our huts are about 4 or 5 miles beyond such gate** and yet the Municipal Councillors have ventured to **impose on us** all sort of Municipal taxation. They have taxed our plough bullocks—our **agricultural stock**. What the **legal justifiction** for such illegal **exaction of tax** is we are yet unable to find. Perhaps in the plan submitted by the Collector—a copy of which we have not yet been able to get—our huts 4 or 5 miles away and **quite isolated** have also been given and the Government has sanctioned it.

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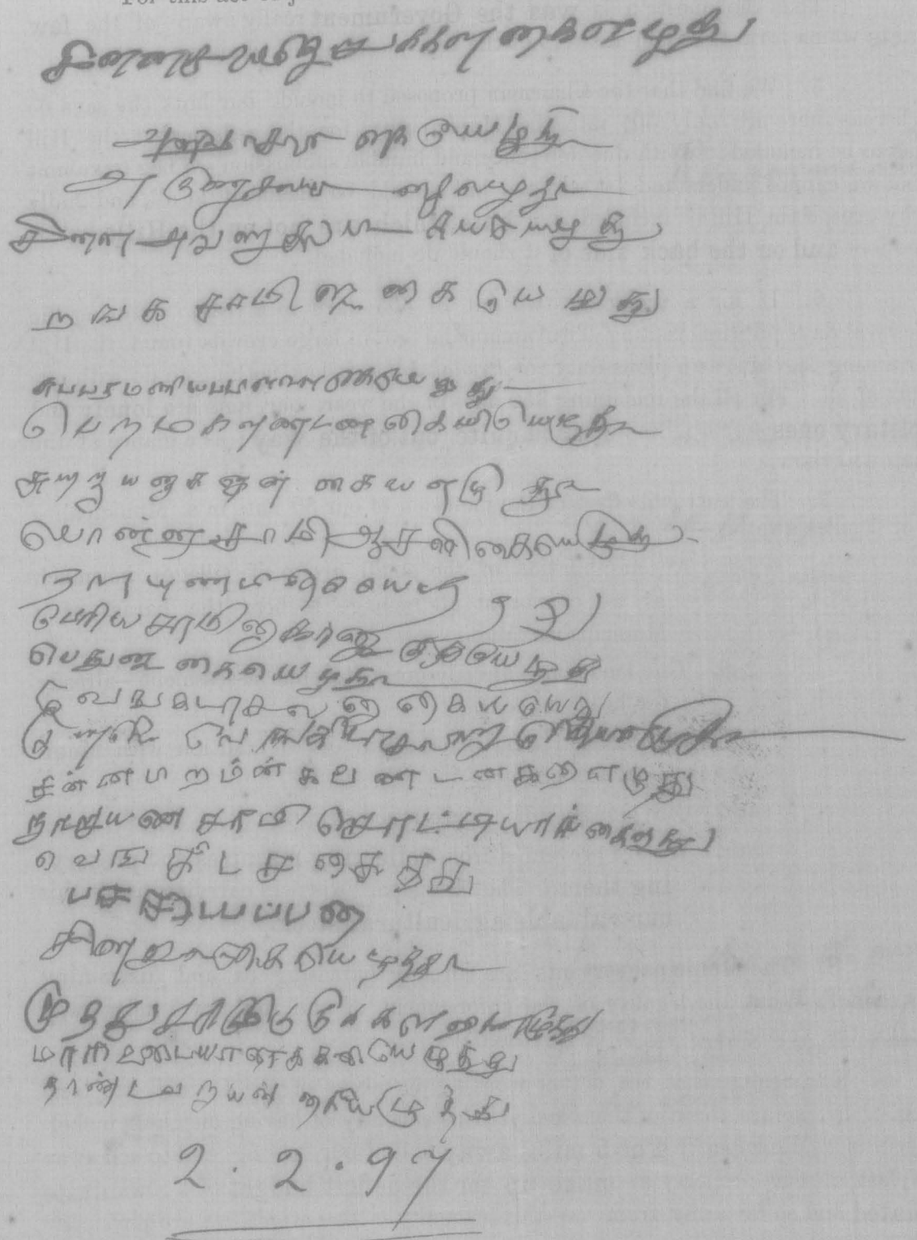
9. Seeing that the actual working members of the Council are local Magistracy, we are afraid of them and yet this calamity of having our huts included within a Municipality **4 or 5 miles away** and of our having had to sell away the last of our property to **make up for the deficit budget** of a town **quite isolated** and so far away from us—this calamity is one which we are physically unable to bear.

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For this act of justice and favour, we shall ever pray, etc.

2.2.97

[L. & M. 1,000—28-10-96.]

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 426 M

Order

From Ramaswami Sastriar & others of Tiruvannamalai Triplicane

No.

Dated 20-12-1896

Received 4-2-1897

Registered 4-2-1897

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Praying that, in the circumstances stated, Government will be pleased to see whether Tiruvannamalai deserves to be constituted a municipality.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Ro	621	L	2-4-96
Ro	1552	L	11-3-96
Ro	577	L	30-3-96
Ro	377	L	5-3-96

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
G.O. (P) No. 426 M

To

His Excellency the Governor in Council,

L. F. and M. Department,

MADRAS.

RECEIVED * SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT * LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT FEB-1897

The humble petition of RAMASWAMI SASTRIAR, CHINNASWAMI MUDALIAR, A. KUMARASWAMI CHETTIAR, PONNUSWAMI PILLAI, VENKATACHALA PILLAI *and others of Tiruvannamalai, care of* M. R. RY. R. PADMANABHA ROWJI, 3/1, *Hanumantarayan Street, Triplicane, Madras.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY IN COUNCIL,

So late as the 5th March 1896, *i.e.*, towards the close of the official year 1895-96, the Government was pleased to approve of the Collector's recommendation to constitute Tiruvannamalai, a Municipality. It ordered that the Council might begin work from 1st April 1896 and that in the meantime the proposal to constitute the Municipality should be made publicly known in Tiruvannamalai.

2. It was rather very late in March when such a notification was published. But seeing that the heavy taxation was to befall us (the petitioners,) so soon as within a week or ten days, we had to hasten to submit our formal objection to the proposal in our petition dated 21st March 1896, sending up a telegram on the 17th Idem. We intended to send up a supplement setting forth all the true state of things, **after collecting the necessary** information.

When we submitted ours of the 21-3-96 we were perfectly in **the dark** as to the **objects and reasons** for constituting this small Town a Municipality so soon. We could not see or guess correctly, why this small Town, noted only for its religious celebrity as a place of pilgrimage and possessing no other claims to attract people—a small village which is only $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ mile **in extent** and which the District officers had not found fit to constitute even a Major Union under the Local Funds till one or two years previous — a place which had been a Minor Union in 1894 and a Major Union in 1895—why this place was converted into a Municipality so soon. And our respresentation dated 21st March 1896, was therefore necessarily incomplete.

3. It was a most unfortunate thing that in our over anxiety to ward off the **premature** Municipality, we, ignorant up-country villagers as almost all of us are, failed to mention in that our first petition that it was only a formal protestation and that we would put in a supplement **after** we collected materials.

We are aware of the ruling of the Petition Department of Government that a second or subsequent petition on the same subject is not entertained at all. But at the same time we are assured :—

(1) that in a matter like this, in which no single individual is interested but whole population—in a matter which is of a **public representation|of truth**, on a subject of Local Self-Government, the Government do not stand on technicalities and deny a hearing.

(2) that when subsequent to the date of the first representation, the petitioners become possessed of **new facts** or **papers**, of which they had not been in possession at the time the 1st petition was written the rule does not hold good.

4. Now very recently, *i. e.*, **after** the Government declined to reopen the subject on our petition of 21-3-96, we have seen for the very first time the correspondence that had taken place on the subject of this Town. We have since got a copy of the G. O., No. 377-M., dated 5th March 1896 and we are now able to see how the matter arose.

5. Moreover the Municipal Council having actually begun to work, we find that even our cultivation lands, already heavily assessed to Revenue and even ploughing bullocks (in spite of the usual concession shown by all to Agricultural Stock) are being taxed heavily. We are now told that a certain amount of money being required, for what was considered to be a necessity for Tiruvannamalai, **means are being sought to meet that end.**

Our eyes are now opened to what has already been put upon us as well as to what is going to be put on us hereafter.

6. Under these circumstances, we earnestly pray in the first instance that the question be kindly taken up for re-consideration and disposed of on merits and that our prayer be not left unopened and the petition rejected as being a second petition on the subject.

7. Moreover our prayer will be seen, on the least reflection, to be not the same as had been made in our previous petition, although it is, it must be confessed, closely connected with it.

Our chief prayer now is that Your Excellency in Council should kindly condescend to spare one or two days of the most precious moments of Your Excellency's time for the inspection of our little place of great religious fame. The Sub-Collector says—

"*Tiruvannamalai is at present a most important town of pilgrimage. The population of the town is* 13216, *but the sacredness of the town draws to it thousands of pilgrims throughout the year from all parts of the Presidency and the opening of the Railway station has considerably added to its importance.*"

It is to such a place, we the poor residents most humbly and with most profound respect beg permission to approach Your Excellency's Most

gracious and indulgent heart to invite Your Excellency for the honour and blessings of a visit.

8. Of course our main object in venturing to make this invitation and aspiring to the high honour of a Gubernotorial visit to our insignificant town is, we beg frankly to confess, that we might have at least the satisfaction of having been **taxed directly** by such an impartial and just local representative of the Sovereign, rather than pining under the dissatisfaction that we have been put to the pressure of a taxation **too prematurely** by the Government on account of our own omission to lay the real state of things before the sovereign powers, and to ask for a concession only till our little place grows up further and becomes able enough to bear the additional burden.

9. It is for Your Gracious Excellency to come and see whether the several limbs of our little place have developed themselves big enough to give room for the conclusion that it has attained its maturity to be able to bear the additional burden of Municipal taxation.

The local officers, *i. e.*, the Tahsildar for the time being and the Snb-Collector, located at Tindivanam 12 miles away from our place, have no doubt thought, or we most humbly and respectfully beg to submit with due deference and submission, they were obliged to pretend to think, this little place has **attained its maturity**.

Perhaps they heve done what they thought was their official duty. It is left for us the poor stationary residents to do our own **duty to self.**

10. They thought that the place has attained its majority and might be left to shift for itself, withdrawing their care and attention of their guardianship thereof.

As long as it was only a Local Fund Union, the **responsibility** of the **Local Revenue Officers** to look after and care for the conservancy, etc., of the town, does **not** cease. They have :—

(1) To answer to the Educational Department why a school is this or that.

(2) To answer to the Medical and Sanitary Officer.

(*a*) Why there is small-pox, cholera, fever, etc.

(*b*) Why **there is no latrine** and so forth.

It is therefore quite natural that the guardians should think of throwing off the burden of the care of their ward, as soon as they possibly can. We are not therefore surprised to find that we have been **thrown off from the kind parental care of the local Revenue Officers**, as if our place had already attained its majority and could very well be left to stand on its own legs without the support of the Local Revenue Officers.

11. Now our hitherto parental guardians say that our town has become a Major and we contend that it has not yet become and that it is still a minor requiring to be looked after by the same guardians.

Then the question at issue between the Local Revenue Officers and ourselves is whether our town has **become sufficiently developed in all its limbs and parts to be able to be safely left** to itself. The Local Revenue Officers being thus interested (we humbly beg to submit with deference, meaning nothing wrong by the expression) to relieve themselves of the burden of our wardship, it is for Your Excellency's Gracious heart to come and see and settle the dispute between our guardians and ourselves and decide whether we deserve to be left to ourselves for our **being and well being** *so soon.*

12, It is with this object we earnestly crave for the favour and the highest honour and blessings of a Gubernatorial visit. This is our immediate prayer in this our petition. We do not now mean to pray in this petition for an immediate final disposal of our main object.

In this respect therefore, this our petition is the very first one, and cannot be treated as a second one to be rejected on any technical ground.

13. In order to give to Your Most Gracious Excellency, some idea — some *prima facie* idea — of what we mean by saying that Tiruvannamalai has not yet attained a majority so as to **be left to take care of itself**, we most respectfully and humbly beg to submit the following few words :—

(1) The most **glaring facts** that Triuvannamalai was not constituted even a Minor Union till and that it was constituted a Major Union only in , go a long way to prove that this village is not of importance enough (except as a holy shrine) to be constituted a Municipality so soon.

(2) It is a most important fact to be borne in mind that the usual standard or criterion, viz., the population standard necessarily fails in exceptional cases like these.

The village is, in the words of the Sub-Collector, " *a most important town of pilgrimage. The population of the town is* 13216." This does not represent the real status of the town.

Destitute people and paupers who either do not or would not find other better means of livelihood, generally make it a point to go and live in places of pilgrimage and there they drag on with their life, **being fed by charities of pilgrims**. Among Hindus it is considered to be a very good act of piety to **feed poor people** at Holy Shrines.

In Tiruvanmamalai, there are 5 chatrams and 106 matts. The vastness of the number of these public charitable buildings in a little town which is only $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by 1 mile, shews that these buildings are meant to find accommodation for a very large number of poor destitute people all the year round as well as for all sorts and classes of pilgrims during the festival days.

Hence the number 13,216 which is said to represent the population of the place is not a safe criterion by which to judge of the real status of the place.

(3) We earnestly crave the Most Gracious attention to Enclosure A. being the plan of the town. It will be seen :—

(*a*) that 8 other villages have been **put along** with Tiruvannamalai so as to give it a respectable appearance as regards the Territorial necessity for a Municipality.

All these nine villages have 2,643 buildings in all — there being only 2324 in Tiruvannamali and not 2,485 as stated in the Sub-Collector's letter No. 2072 dated 30-6-95, para. 2.

This No. viz., 2324 includes—

(1) 32 Temples.
(2) 5 Chatrams.
(3) 106 Matts.
(4) 346 Bazaars.

i.e., 488, *i.e.*, nearly 500 buildings. Hence the *Bonafide* dwelling houses are (*a*) 54 Terraced houses, (*b*) 819 Tiled houses and (*c*) 963 Thatched houses, *i.e.*, 1836.

The circumstances that out of 1836 houses there are only 54 (or ·03 per cent.) terraced houses and that there are 963 (*i e.* ·52 or over half the number) thatched houses show that the village is still in a very poor condition.

(*b*) For in these days of free railway, &c., communication, when people get their ideas expanded by seeing different towns, &c., **no one would be contented to live in a thatched** house or hut **with apprehension of fire every moment**, if only he can help it. The fact that there are 963 thatched houses still proves that the owners are too poor to lay out even a few hundreds of Rupees to render their dwelling houses more secure and safe from fire, and more comfortable and decent.

In this connection it is useful to draw the Gracious attention prominently to the fact noticed by the Sub-Collector in para. 6 of his letter No. 3,637, dated 30-11-95, where he says " *There are in the Union only seven* (7) *carriages falling under this head*," *i.e.*, under " vehicles with springs and palanquins."

377 53-96

In a place of nearly 13,000 population with 54 terrrced houses there are only 7 vehicles inclusive of Palanquins. Does not this show that people have not yet come to a state when they can afford to keep a carriage on springs? It is a noteworthy thing that even these 7 include those kept by the temple authorities for festival.

Similarly in para. 7 of the Sub-Collector's letter, he gives the number of " Horses under eleven hands," as 12. In these days when Jutka speculation is much in vogue in all rising towns of least importance, is it not very strange that there should have been only 12 animals (inclusive of the number belonging to the temples) in the whole town. This argues that people have not yet advanced so far as to feel the wants of luxury of a carriage.

Then the question at issue between the Local Revenue Officers and ourselves is whether our town has **become sufficiently developed in all its limbs and parts to be able to be safely left** to itself. The Local Revenue Officers being thus interested (we humbly beg to submit with deference, meaning nothing wrong by the expression) to relieve themselves of the burden of our wardship, it is for Your Excellency's Gracious heart to come and see and settle the dispute between our guardians and ourselves and decide whether we deserve to be left to ourselves for our **being and well being** *so soon.*

12, It is with this object we earnestly crave for the favour and the highest honour and blessings of a Gubernatorial visit. This is our immediate prayer in this our petition. We do not now mean to pray in this petition for an immediate final disposal of our main object.

In this respect therefore, this our petition is the very first one, and cannot be treated as a second one to be rejected on any technical ground.

13. In order to give to Your Most Gracious Excellency, some idea — some *prima facie* idea — of what we mean by saying that Tiruvannamalai has not yet attained a majority so as to **be left to take care of itself**, we most respectfully and humbly beg to submit the following few words :—

(1) The most **glaring facts** that Triuvannamalai was not constituted even a Minor Union till and that it was constituted a Major Union only in , go a long way to prove that this village is not of importance enough (except as a holy shrine) to be constituted a Municipality so soon.

(2) It is a most important fact to be borne in mind that the usual standard or criterion, viz., the population standard necessarily fails in exceptional cases like these.

The village is, in the words of the Sub-Collector, " *a most important town of pilgrimage. The population of the town is* 13216." This does not represent the real status of the town.

Destitute people and paupers who either do not or would not find other better means of livelihood, generally make it a point to go and live in places of pilgrimage and there they drag on with their life, **being fed by charities of pilgrims**. Among Hindus it is considered to be a very good act of piety to **feed poor people** at Holy Shrines.

In Tiruvanmamalai, there are 5 chatrams and 106 matts. The vastness of the number of these public charitable buildings in a little town which is only $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by 1 mile, shews that these buildings are meant to find accommodation for a very large number of poor destitute people all the year round as well as for all sorts and classes of pilgrims during the festival days.

Hence the number 13,216 which is said to represent the population of the place is not a safe criterion by which to judge of the real status of the place.

(3) We earnestly crave the Most Gracious attention to Enclosure A. being the plan of the town. It will be seen :—

(*a*) that 8 other villages have been **put along** with Tiruvannamalai so as to give it a respectable appearance as regards the Territorial necessity for a Municipality.

All these nine villages have 2,643 buildings in all — there being only 2324 in Tiruvannamali and not 2,485 as stated in the Sub-Collector's letter No. 2072 dated 30-6-95, para. 2.

This No. viz., 2324 includes—

(1) 32 Temples.
(2) 5 Chatrams.
(3) 106 Matts.
(4) 345 Bazaars.

i.e., 488, *i.e.*, nearly 500 buildings. Hence the *Bonafide* dwelling houses are (*a*) 54 Terraced houses, (*b*) 819 Tiled houses and (*c*) 963 Thatched houses, *i.e.*, 1836.

The circumstances that out of 1836 houses there are only 54 (or ·03 per cent.) terraced houses and that there are 963 (*i e.* ·52 or over half the number) thatched houses show that the village is still in a very poor condition.

(*b*) For in these days of free railway, &c., communication, when people get their ideas expanded by seeing different towns, &c., **no one would be contented to live in a thatched** house or hut **with apprehension of fire every moment,** if only he can help it. The fact that there are 963 thatched houses still proves that the owners are too poor to lay out even a few hundreds of Rupees to render their dwelling houses more secure and safe from fire, and more comfortable and decent.

In this connection it is useful to draw the Gracious attention prominently to the fact noticed by the Sub-Collector in para. 6 of his letter No. 3,637, dated 30-11-95, where he says " *There are in the Union only seven* (7) *carriages falling under this head*," *i.e.*, under " vehicles with springs and palanquins."

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In a place of nearly 13,000 population with 54 terrrced houses there are only 7 vehicles inclusive of Palanquins. Does not this show that people have not yet come to a state when they can afford to keep a carriage on springs? It is a noteworthy thing that even these 7 include those kept by the temple authorities for festival.

Similarly in para. 7 of the Sub-Collector's letter, he gives the number of " Horses under eleven hands," as 12. In these days when Jutka speculation is much in vogue in all rising towns of least importance, is it not very strange that there should have been only 12 animals (inclusive of the number belonging to the temples) in the whole town. This argues that people have not yet advanced so far as to feel the wants of luxury of a carriage.

14. **No Commerce or Industry.**—There is not the least sort of importance to Tiruvannamalai in Commercial or Industrial point of view. It has not got any sort of industry. There is no brass or cloth manufacture nor indeed any manufacture.

Most of the people being very poor—depending literally on daily wages—**pound paddy into rice every day** and **live by the wages**. Cultivators who grow paddy find work for these day labourers in this way, when they get no other work and the rice is sold instead of paddy.

If anybody is willing, to establish any other manufactory, on a capital of a few hundred rupees, these labourers would of course be more willing to get themselves employed in such more permanent institutions. There is no such capitalist and there is no such mauufactory of any sort. Rice-pounding Industry needs no capital. The rayats owning lands have paddy in their hands in small or large quantities and when labourers offer their labour at cheap rates they utilise them partly to oblige the poor coolies as a charity and partly to be able to dispose of their grain more easily.

This Industry shows that the town is still very poor and is still an **agricultural one** and not a **commercial one**.

15. The Sub-Collector has held that "*Tiruvannamalai is certainly very important* and *progressive on commercial basis and it is an idle sentimentality to think that people there are poverty-stricken as verified by local inquiries.*"

With due deference and humble submission, we beg to point out that the Sub-Collector has not made out at all how he has come to the decision that the town is "*progresive and commercial basis.*" What is the commerce he speakes of? Has there been any import and export to large extent by Rail or otherwise? If so, of what commodity?

As regards the general question of the poverty of people, we do not like to enter into a contradiction of what the Sub-Collector has asserted: But we are quite sure that if Your Excellency in Council should kindly condescend to bless our town with a visit and then institute a personal inquiry into the real condition of the people, it will be made out as a matter of fact that Tiruvannamalai is **really poverty-stricken**. We are not surprised to see that the Sub-Collector who lives in Tindivanam 42 miles away and who has been in the District only X years—should have formed such an opinion. For the question of **Poverty of India** is being discussed everywhere *pros* and *cons* with all the enthusiasm the subject deserves and yet the question has not been set at rest. We content ourselves on this point by merely praying—

(1) that Your Excellency will decide the question of Tiruvanna malai being prosperous or poverty-stricken **only after a personal inspection.**

(2) that the question of Municipality might as well be decided independently of the question of poverty of the place.

(3) that in deciding about the question of Municipalities, the mere **wants** and **resources** of the place be taken into consideration.

Or in other words, we pray that Your Excellency in Council will kindly be pleased to see what the **actual want** of the town is which the Local **Funds could not meet** and which **could not but be met** even by the additional taxation of a Municipality.

16. **Real Wants.**—We do not like to deny now that it is quite possible to point out one or two items as defects in the sanitation of the town. Then the question is whether such defects cannot be possibly removed except by the constitution of a Municipality and the next question is whether such defects are entirely remediable by the means adopted, *viz.*, by the constitution of a Municipality.

Before discussing the wants, it may be necessary for an easy understanding of our meaning, that our objection to the Territorial constitution is explained first.

17. **Territorial Constitution**—*Objections to*—Our objection is twofold. In the first place there was in fact no necessity for the constitution of the Municipality at all **so soon**. Next the territory comprised into it is **so extensive that a good deal of avoidable cost is incurred in its upkeep,** which means an unnecessary taxation to meet an unnecessary charge.

Territory.—A glance at the Map, Enclosure A, will show that Tiruvannamalai **properly so** called is the small space comprised within the figure formed by passing a line through the letters A. B. C. D. E. F. and G.

The Municipal Tollgates have been established at (1) A, (2) C, (3) D, 4) E1, (5) F and (6) H.

The dotted arrow lines show that this space is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile North to South (A to E) by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile East to West (C to G).

The proper and legal limits of the Municipality would therefore be only the **line passing through A, B, C, D, E, F and G.**

The cost of maintaining such a small Municipality would be very small and there would be no necessity for any pressing taxation at all.

Objectionable inclusion.—But it will be seen from the plan referred to in G. O. No. 377 M. dated 5-3-96 (a copy of which has not however been granted to us) that a much larger space has been **quite unnecessarily** included within the Municipal limits thus swelling the expenditure side unnecessarily.

(1) In paras. 62 of the Sub-Collector's letter No. 3637, dated 30-11-95, it has been stated that "*The road round the hill will also have to be included in the Municipal limits.*"

This means that the road from the Tollgate F, passing round the hill towards the west as F, K, L, M and N up to A, has been included within the Municipal limits.

We earnestly pray that Your Excellency in Council will be kindly pleased to see if there is the least reason or propriety in calling the road F, K, L, M, N and A **which lies entireiy out side the** limits of Tiruvannamalai proper, a Municipal road.

That part of this road which lies between H and K or at all events between F and K is a part of Local Fund road and it may as well continue to be charged on Local Funds as it is a part of a long main District road.

This part of the road from H to K has hitherto been maintained by the District Local Funds and very properly so and there is **absolutely no reason why this charge should be now thrown** on the small town of Tiruvannamalai.

At any rate the maintenance of the road from F to K forms no legitimate charge on the Municipality even if Tiruvannamalai should be a Municipal Town.

(2) The charge of maintaining the road from K to A, *i. e.*, the part K, L, M, N and A has hitherto been maintained by the temple as it is useful not to the general public but only to those pilgrims that make Pradakshana (walking round a holy shrine) to the Hill.

Why should the temple be relieved of this charge now and the burden of its maintenance thrown on the poor people of the small town ?

(3) In para. 26 of the Sub-Collector's letter No. 3637, it is stated that.

"*Provision is required as there are now about 10 mile of metalled road and as many miles of unmetalled road within the union.*"

For a small town $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, with only 7 vechiles on springs inclusive of Palanquins, is it not too much to have to maintain 20 miles of road, of which 10 are metalled.

Would it not lighten the burden of taxation a good deal if the Municipal limits are confined to Tiruvannamalai alone? In fact there are no houses of Tiruvannamalai round the Hill. Why should the road round the Hill be included in the Municipality ?

(4) The inclusion of the road the Hill has necessitated the inclusion of other places too. It is stated that "*The chairman states that this would bring in* 65 *houses of Adiannamalai and about 607 acres (assessed at Rs.* 700*) at five Villages within the proposed limits* * *." The table given in the Enclosure A shows that 8 villages have been included. A glance at the map will show that these 8 villages might as well have been left alone. They are all outside the Toll-gates and away from the nearest house.

The result of their inclusion is that the space within the Municipal limits has become unnecessarily expanded and the charges are also proportionately large. Thus it is that the length of the roads requiring yearly maintenance allowance is increased as also the demand for more lanterns and establishment and so forth.

18. If therefore the territoriol limits of the Municipality be first reviewed and placed in legitimate and proper position, it will be seen at once that the space

comprised within what may be called Tiruvannamalai proper, **would cease to be of importance enough** to be constituted a Municipality in itself.

A necessity has been made out only by the inclusion of a much larger space than can properly be included,

19. **Charges.**—A moment's consideration will show that many of the Items of charges now provided for in paras. 25 to 62 of the Sub-Collector's letter No. 3637 dated 30-11-95 are such as have either been hitherto met from Local Funds without any difficulty or can very well be dispensed with.

Para 25. Latrines—A sum of Rs. 500 has been provided for building two Masoury Latrines. This is not a yearly charge and moreover one Latrine would be just enough.

Necessity for Latrines.—While on this point, it is necessary to allude to certain sad points of fact. The Sanitary Commissioner has noticed the sad want of a latrine. He says that the chairman wrote in reply on this subject that "*no necessity for their use existed as there was ample ground round the Village.*" With due deference to the chairman we are very sorry to have to point out that his reply was not a correct one nor was it a point of fact answer. He seems merely to have **guessed a reason** to support his view that no latrines were needed.

From this incorrect reply the Sanitary Commisioner has drawn the inference that the "*neighbouring holy hill* (the surface washings of which supply the tanks that are also considered holy and used ~~used~~ by pilgrims) *must be contaminated with foecal matter.*"

As a matter of fact the holy hill is not generally used for latrine purposes at all. There is not much necessity felt for a latrine in the non-festival days at all. For the **towns people do not stand in need of latrines. Each house is provided with a spacious backyard where** *a part is generally used as private* latrine and arrangements are made for private scavengering,

If any townspeople do not use their own private latrines in their backyards, such apathy to go into a latrine cannot be overcome by the provision of a public latrine. If anybody commits nuisance in public places as **sheer necessity for want of place,** then alone can it be said that the provision of a latrine would put an end to the nuisance. But in Tiruvannamalai, it is **not** want of private latrines or private places that tend to the people committing nuisance. If anybody uses a public place as latrine, it is his apathy or laziness. A provision of a public latrine would not put a stop to it. **Only a rigorous working of the Police Act will prevent the nuisance and no Municipality is needed for it.**

20. Sub-Collector's Para 26. Repairs to communications.—A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been provided for it. It has been shown that properly speaking there is not so

much as 10 miles of metalled and 10 miles of unmetalled road within Tiruvannamali proper. Whatever length of road there may exist within it, may well be maintained from Union Funds and Local Funds. It is highly illegal that the main District Road should be a burden on this small Town. The Local Funds have maintained the road all through and it can continue to do so.

It is a noteworthy point that Tiruvannamalai does not draw away even its proper share of Local Funds from the District Board—a fact which we are now unable to verify with figures.

Para. 27. Repairs of school house, Hospital and Traveller's Bungalow.—There has not been any actual necessity made out for these repairs. None of the officers in charge of these buildings, has ever reported a necessity for repairs. Nor was there any occasion on which such repairs were refused for wants of funds.

This is a charge that has been created only because it is a heading of charge on Municipal Budget.

Para. 28. Wells do require cleansing quite as well as those in any other village.—It is a legitimate charge on Local Funds. If need be there will be a local contribution towards the cost. This Item does not want a Municipality.

Psra. 29. This is an Item of created charge as the Sub-Collector has rightly called it.

Para. 30. Tools and Plant.—This small space may very well do without it. Anything that may be occasionally needed will form a part of the estimate for the work. This is a created charge.

Any such tools and plant were being hitherto stored in some place in the Taluk office. Now merely because the local Reveune officers wish to throw off their guardianship they would not give room to deposit the tools and plant with them hereafter. In this not a difficulty?

Para. 31. **Stipends to Normal Students**.—This is a luxury which this small place can very well dispense with for the present. No necessity is felt for such charge.

Para. 32. It is admitted that this charge has been borne hitherto by the Local Fund Board. Why should it not continue to do so? Tiruvannamalai **has not yet drawn upon Local Funds,** more than other places, nor more than its legitimate share.

Merely because the local Revenue officers would have a Municipality and thus shift the responsibility of our guardianship on the shoulders of a few of us, this charge is to be borne by us by a fresh taxation. Is this fair?

Paras. 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37.—No necessity has been made out as to why the state of things hitherto in force should not continue.

Para. 38. Hospitals, &c.—The proposed charge is Rs. 870 against Rs. 856 the actuals of the last year. Why should it not be borne by Local Funds as usual?

Prra. 39. This is a created charge.

Para. 40. No necessity for a separate vaccinator has been made out. The local funds were making sufficient provision for all demands.

Para. 41. It is not made out why the Village Officers should not continne to register the Vital Statistics. Simply because the Local Revenue Officers would have a Municipality, this work has to be shifted on our shoulders and thus our cost increased.

Para. 42. The Sub-Collector says "*The town lies scattered in some directions and contains as already stated, about* 10 *miles of metalled road and as many miles oj other roads.*"

It will be seen that this is a **created difficulty**. Why should the 8 villages — out-lying villages — be included at all? Why should the road round the Hill be included at all? The space—Truvannamalai proper—lying within the line passing through A, B, C, D, E, F and G is so small that the conservancy and lighting charges may be considerably reduced with a very great efficiency of work In fact the conservancy, &c., may best be attended to by a Union itself and no Municipality is needed.

A need for Municipalitiy is made out only by extending the limits unnecessarily and including even paddy fields (Samudram Village is entirely made up of fields). The charge under this head is nearly doubled and it is an unnecessary charge.

The same remarks apply to para 43.

Para. 43. Festival Charges.—These are extraordinary charges, met every year No Municipality is needed for it. Special festival arrangements may be made. Temporary public latrines may be constructed.

Paras. 49 and 50.—Merely because the territorial limits have been vastly increased, there is a necessity for an extra cost of Rs. 1,000 (nearly) a year. This is a created charge and may be very well dispensed with.

Paras 54 and 55.—These and a few others are all created charges. A managing establishment of Rs. 684 with Rs. 400 for printing charges and Rs. 200. Contingent charges are all created charges which may very well be dispensed with.

21. **Receipts**.—Para 3—The Sub-Collector proposes to assess 290 persons for profession and estimates it at Rs. 1,350. This is very hard. In fact there is very little commerce and petty retail bazaar men would find it hard to bear this additional burden in addition to income-tax, house-tax and all.

22. Paras 5, 6 and 7.—Our cultivation fields which have already been very heavily assessed for Revenue are now made to pay the Municipal land tax also. Our plough bullocks which made up the number given in para. 7 are also taxed.

23. In short it will be seen that the real defect pointed by the Sanitary Commissioner, *viz.*, want of a latrine, may best be rectified without a Municipality and with working the Police Act rigorously and that many items of charges are such as may very well be dispensed with consistently with the well being of the town and its sanitation.

24. We therefore earnestly pray that Your Excellency will kindly be pleased to condescend to bless our small place with a visit and see whether this place deserves to be constituted a Municipality at all.

For this act of justice and favour, we shall every pray.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1765 M

Order.

From

The Collector of South Arcot.

No. 308 Sup:

Dated 23rd April 1897.

Received 29 APR 1897

DESPATCHED 28 APR. 97

Registered 29.4.97.

Enclosures (3) petns forwarded

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Reporting on the petitions against the Constitution of Tiruvannamalai into a Municipality from Inhabitants of the villages included in the Municipality

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
fo	985	Rev	26-4-97
"	474	Rev	10-3-97
"	552	Rev	11-4-96
"	621	Rev	2-9-96
"	577	Rev	30-3-96
"	377	Rev	5-3-96

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

South Arcot

Sub Collector's Office

2° 681/26° 97

Dated 7th April 1897.

From,

Muhammad Razak Khan Esq.

Sub Collector of

South Arcot.

To,

The Collector of

South Arcot.

Sir,

Adverting to your endorse-
-ment dated 6th March 1897 Ref on
C. 20 $\frac{114}{\text{Enq Regr}}$ on three petitions pur-
-porting to have been put in by some
residents of this Municipality, I
have the honour to report as follows:

2 The first of these petitions —
marked 424 Current relates to the
hamlet of Athiyandal. The petition-
-ers' allegations

i that 47 huts of the village have
been assessed to building tax &

ii that their cattle have also been
taxed,

and

are not founded in fact. The petitioners themselves admit this in para 7 of the petition. The only other grievance they make is as to the imposition of land tax. A narrow strip of land only bordering on the Arunamalai Hill Road has been included within the Municipal limits. The tax thereby comes to Rs 5, 5, 0 only. The necessity for the inclusion of a bit of this village and another bit of Arunamalai referred to in the next para was explained in para 1 of my letter dated 14th March 1896 Report No 1372, embodied in Govt Order No 577 M dated 30th March 1896.

3. The next petition (Current No 425 M) purports to emanate from a few of the residents of Arunamalai. As already reported by me to you in connection with a petition on this subject "a very narrow strip only of this village lying between the Tiruvannamalai Hill and the road is included within the Municipal limits. This portion was included as it forms part and parcel of the Tiruvannamalai town lying within the Zone of the sacred thirthams attached thereto and also comprising several of the said thirthams And the sacred shrines of the original Arunamalai." "The road and the holy thirthams round the hill are usually visited both on or during as well as festival days by the pilgrims frequenting this town in large numbers and hence is the necessity to include them within the town limits to keep them in a sanitary condition"

"To exclude this portion of land would as observed by you," tend to defeat one of the main objects in view when the Municipality was Constituted.

4. I note below briefly my remarks on

on some of the allegations made in the petition:—

a) Para 1 of the Petition: The village closely adjoins the revenue village of Tiruvannamalai and the pilgrims have to walk through it. Its distance from the habited portion of Tiruvannamalai or toll gate is nearly 3 miles.

b) Para 2 of the petition: The number of houses taxed is 42 only according to the Municipal Register out of a total of 60 houses in it. Most of these are thatched buildings. The tax thereof is Rs 13-10-0

c) Para 4 of the petition: Agricultural cattle have been exempted from tax for 1897-98

d) Para 7 (3) of the Petition: The extent of cultivable portion of the village is 700 acres. Land tax is now levied on 313 acres only and this yields only Rs 5-10-6.

e) Para 7 (5) and 8 of the Petition: The allegations that the manure heaps of the ryots are carried away by the Municipal Sanitary Staff and that their Cattle have been distrained are false. Manures are usually stored in the fields closeby.

f) Para 9 of the Petition: As the Sub Collector and Ex officio Chairman cannot afford to stop always at Tiruvannamalai, the collection of the Municipal dues and supervision of the work of the Municipal staff only have been entrusted to the Stationary Sub Magistrate who was the late Union Chairman. The insinuation that a bit of this village was added to make up for the deficit Budget is quite undeniable as the average income of Rs 90-4-6 derivable from this village, as detailed in the margin is much below what is required for the upkeep of the road, the improvement of wells and tanks here and the

	Rs.	a.	p.
House tax	13	10	0
Land Tax	5	10	6
Tax on Carts	12	0	0
do on draught Bullocks	36	0	0
Total	90	4	6.

on some of the allegations made in the petition:—

a) Para 1 of the Petition: The village closely adjoins the revenue village of Tiruvannamalai and the pilgrims have to walk through it. Its distance from the habited portion of Tiruvannamalai or toll gate is nearly 3 miles.

b) Para 2 of the petition: The number of houses taxed is 42 only according to the Municipal Register out of a total of 60 houses in it. Most of these are thatched buildings. The tax thereof is Rs 13-10-0.

c) Para 4 of the petition: Agricultural cattle have been exempted from tax for 1897-98

d) Para 7 (3) of the Petition: The extent of cultivable portion of the village is 70 acres Land tax is now levied on 313 acres only and this yields ~~only~~ Rs 5-0-10-6.

e) Para 7 (5) and 8 of the Petition: The allegations that the manure heaps of the ryots are carried away by the Municipal Sanitary Staff and that their Cattle have been distrained are false. Manures are usually stored in the fields closeby.

f) Para 9 of the Petition: As the Sub Collector and Ex officio Chairman cannot afford to stop always at Tiruvannamalai, the collection of the Municipal dues and supervision of the work of the Municipal staff only have been entrusted to the Stationary Sub Magistrate who was the late Union Chairman. The insinuation that a bit of this village was added to make up for the deficit Budget is quite undeniable As the average income of Rs 90-4-6 derivable from this village, as detailed in the margin is much below what is required for the upkeep of the roads, the improvement of wells and tanks here and the

	Rs	a.	p
House tax	13	10	0
Land tax	5	0	10 6
Tax on carts	12	0	0
do on draught bullocks	36	0	0
Total	90	4	6

and the sanitation of the village. During the last year, Rs 71 was spent on the improvement of a well there and about Rs 80 on its roads in addition to the usual sanitary expenses and the festival charges.

5. The third petition (Current No 426 of 1915) deals with the abolition of the Municipality as a whole. It is needless for me to discuss here the reasons that led the Government to convert this town into a Municipality as all the information on that point will be found recorded in Govt order No. 377 of 5th March 1896. I therefore proceed now to offer my remarks regarding arguments to the contrary set forth in the petition under report.

6. The chief argument urged against the introduction of a Municipality here is that the local revenue officers wanted to shirk responsibility. This is a very hasty and sweeping remark. I do not believe that their responsibility ceases even now and that it cannot appreciably be affected by such changes as these jurisdictions are too large to undergo change by either the addition or subtraction of a town.

7. Another argument of the petitioners is, that the town has not developed sufficiently to be made a municipality. In support of this proposition it is stated that its population of 13,216 consists mostly of destitute people and paupers, that the town proper does not occupy any large area, that many houses are thatched and that the town has no commerce or industry. Every large town of course contains a number of beggars and this town as it is a place of pilgrimage

mall

may accommodate a few more.
Petty nuisances might be strengthened
during the annual festival by beggars
from outside. There is but one
Chathram for the Brahmins and
another for the Lingas available for
temporary halts in this town and
wherein there is a free distribution
of food for bonafide pilgrims
only. A few more Chathrams for
distribution of food are also usually
opened during the festival season.
The other buildings referred to by the
petitioners are more or less private
buildings. There are therefore no suffi-
-cient grounds to suppose that any
large portion of the population is
represented by beggars and paupers.
The poorer classes live in thatched
huts on the outskirts of the town. The
number of such houses is, taking
the figures given by the petitioners
the correct, between a third and

fourth

for the of the total number of
houses in the town and this does
not disclose a disproportionate
preponderance of the poorer class
-es. A perusal of the existing list
of Municipalities will show that
smaller towns as regards popu-
-lation and extent are on the
list. There is no local industry
of any importance, but the town
is certainly a very growing one with
a large export trade by rail
and by road in rice and Ther
Grains, Jaggery and bamboos
etc. The existence of about 350
bazaars as admitted by the
petitioners, will sufficiently indi-
-cate the truth of the statement.
8. The real reason for the crea-
-tion of a Municipality is the necessity
to raise funds sufficient to meet
all the wants of a rising town which
is also a very important place

A

of pilgrimage.

Q. A few points incidentally referred to in the petition are noted below:—

a) Tiruvannamalai was never a Minor Union as stated by the petitioners in para 2 of the petition as its population exceeds 5000 persons.

b) Spring Carriages and palanquins. The Palanquins kept in the town have not been taxed as they are not used. There are no Spring carriages kept for the use of the temple as stated by the petitioners. The Spring Carriages entered in the Budget are those owned by private individuals only. As the trains run close by the town, there is not much demand for spring carriages. The actual number of vehicles taxed last year is ten and not seven as originally estimated.

c) An unnecessarily large area is said to have been included in the Municipal limits. The limits of the present Municipality are almost the same as those of the late Union. Recently differences are that a major portion of the Kilnathur village has been excluded and that a narrow strip of land close to the Tiruvannamalai village along the Hill road has been included. A portion of Kilnathur was excluded because it was unnecessary. The inclusion of the road round the Annamalai Hill is a necessity as it forms the daily walk of the pilgrims to this place and as the numerous trees on both sides of it have to be improved and carefully conserved during the annual festival. The Sanitary Commissioner has remarked that no conservancy arrangement made for

for this town will be complete unless the Hill road and the numerous shrines about it are included in the scheme and you were also of the same opinion. With this object in view, a very narrow strip of land belonging to the five villages through which the road passes was included within the Municipality. Care was however taken to include only as much of the village as was absolutely requisite and to exclude the habited portions. In this connection I may remark that, the houses in Arapiramdan, Attiyandal, Kosalai and Vempikal are stated in the note made on the plan shown to have been brought within the Municipal limits and that this is not true. In the case of Adiramamalai, the habited portion is between the road and the Hill. It contains holy shrines and the shrines already stated and is the halting place of the pilgrims going round the sacred Hill. In consequence the habited portion of the village on the Hill road had to be included. For these and other reasons already set forth in detail, the Union limits were extended in one direction and cut short at the West. Tiruvannamalai, Kilnathur and Sellamedu are undoubtedly portions of Tiruvannamalai Town proper. The village of Samudram though it is uninhabited forms a portion of the Municipality for reasons given at length in my report No 125 dated 18th March 1897 submitted on a reference from Government in connection with a petition by that the neighbouring holy hill must be contaminated with facial matter is an erroneous inference drawn by the

the Sanitary Commissioner based on the incorrect report of a former Union Chairman. The above statement of the Sanitary Commissioner is founded in fact as I am myself satisfied of its truth from my personal inspection of the locality.

10. All these petitions are the result of an ~~open~~ organized agitation referred to by you in para 1 of your Endt: on the Budget for 1897-'98 vide Govt Order No. 474 M dated 10th March 1897

Have &c

(Sd) Mahd Razakkhan

Lib. C.M.O.

Submitted to Government with the Local and Municipal Department with reference to his ~~order~~ Endt No 261 dated 4th March 1897.

2. The Lib C.M.O's report meets all

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all the allegations of the three petitions against the constitution of Trincomalee into a Municipality. The area of the Municipality has been restricted as much as possible having regard to the completeness of the sanitary arrangements required for the festivals. The District Board has to spend large sums every year for the festival which enriched the permanent residents of the town in the way of exorbitant house rent &c. and it is only fair that the residents should contribute towards the Sanitary arrangements for the festival. The burden on the residents is being rendered as light as possible and they have no reason whatever to complain. These petitions are the result of an organized agitation in which a few interested wire-pullers tried to stultify the policy of Government which was one

highly

the Sanitary Commissioner based on the incorrect report of a former Union Chairman. The above statement of the Sanitary Commissioner is founded in fact as I am myself satisfied of its truth from my personal inspection of the locality.

10. All these petitions are the result of an ~~open~~ organized agitation referred to by you in para 1 of your Endt: on the Budget for 1897-'98 printed in Government Order No. 474 M dated 10th March 1897

Have &c.

(Sd) Mahd Razakkhan

Lnb. Cbl.

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CONFL. No. 1765 M

Submitted to Government with the Local and Municipal Department with reference to his ~~order~~ Endt No. 261 dated 4th March 1897.

2. The Lnb Collector's report meets all the allegations of the three petitions against the constitution of Tirwannamalai into a Municipality. The area of the Municipality has been restricted as much as possible having regard to the completeness of the sanitary arrangements required for the festivals. The District Board has to spend large sums every year for the festival which enriched the permanent residents of the town in the way of exorbitant house rents &c. and it is only fair that the residents should contribute towards the Sanitary arrangements for the festival. The burden on the residents is being rendered as light as possible and they have no reason whatever to complain. These petitions are the result of an organized agitation in which a few interested wire-pullers tried to stultify the policy of Government which was one

highly

highly conducive to their welfare. This agitation as already reported to Government culminated in a refusal to pay Municipal dues accordingly. The ringleaders were effectually dealt with, the taxes collected without further trouble and the agitation has collapsed. The petitions are beneath contempt.

J. H. Coombes

Chief Office
23rd April 1873.

J. A. Chester

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189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
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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