

[illegible]

Local ⁵⁰⁰ Munl. (1895) Department.

PRINTED.

DATED 6th August 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

[illegible]

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

INDEXED.

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 6. 8. 95

No. 1280m

First copy sent to Press. 8/8/95

Returned for signature. 28/8/95

Despatched in print. 2/9/95

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Inspection of Municipalities by
the Sanitary Commissioner & his
Deputy*

*Modifying the existing orders
on the subject of ————
stating with remarks that
it is sufficient if, as a
general rule, every Municipality
is inspected by the Sanitary
Commr. or his Deputy once
in two years instead of
once every year.*

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 No.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 16

ENCLOSURES

CURRENT No.

2131 m. (A)

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL
(not paged).

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED.

Order complete.
Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
R = Print, but not for monthly volume.

6TH AUGUST 1895, No. 1280 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 28th June 1895, No. 1117-S. :—

I have the honour to respectfully request the favour of reconsideration of paragraphs 13 and 11 (d) of G.Os., dated 9th August 1889 and 26th August 1890, Nos. 670 and 2135 L., Public and Local and Municipal Department, respectively. There are now 57 municipalities to be inspected. If, therefore, I divide the work with my Deputy, an average of only thirteen days is available in which to inspect each municipality, presuming every day in the year to be available. Some of these cover very large areas, for example, Bellary, Cuddalore, Calicut, Palghat, Anakápalie and Madras amount to 26, 13, 13½, 12, 12 and 27 square miles, respectively. Other municipalities have in proportion to their populations no less areas. Under G.O., dated 22nd August 1891, No. 2004, Local and Municipal, the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputy were also directed to give reports of the rural areas they pass through. An union generally consists of scattered villages covering several square miles area, and the practical result is that almost as much time is consumed as if a municipality were being inspected. In addition to examining the interior of a town, it is essential for sanitary purposes that a good idea of the surrounding country should be obtained. In fact, many very important questions as to remedial measures hinge upon this acquaintance.

2. My duties are very far from limited to inspections. Irrespective of routine correspondence as to sanitary administration, I am liable to be called upon at any moment for an opinion by Government or a local authority on subjects which, though expressed in a couple of sentences, may demand wading through piles of statistics, or a special journey for investigation on the spot before a reply can be forwarded. Even current standard reports such as the monthly compilation of statistics and annual report for the whole presidency—the materials for which, it must be remembered, reach my office in an absolutely crude form—require much time and, in practice, is more than the slender staff allowed me can fairly cope with.

3. In performing inspections, the whole of the work, if it be carried out efficiently in towns, *must be performed on foot*, and irrespective of the large areas to be covered in so doing, I would point out that circumstances occasionally aggravate difficulties as to meeting demands within the limited time at disposal. Thus, however much one might desire to get through the work personally, it can hardly be said to be fair in the case of native gentlemen who administer municipalities and who generally are not accustomed to exposure to weather, or even to the sanitary staff, to demand as I have often been obliged to do that they shall accompany me for an inspection in the midst of pouring rain, or from early morning to midday in the scorching sun of the hot season. Sundays, too, I consider the staff of the municipalities concerned ought to be able to claim for rest. Members of the municipal staff might also consider they were entitled to certain of the numerous public holidays sanctioned by Government. If to the time consumed in inspections, my journeys by rail, road and sea, be added, the chances of accidents that cripple walking power (which has from time to time happened to me during inspection in places awkward to get at) or, as occurred last

*Recd. Showproof please -
R. 6/8/95*

year, that I contract illness from sewage poisoning owing to the filthy character of places visited, the time at disposal becomes very short. In fact, towards the end of last year, I found that I was obliged to pass from one town to another with only a short sleep at nights in the trains and was at work at day-light and moon-light.

4. I do not consider that work conducted as above described can be really efficient. There is no time left for local enquiries or exchange of views with local officials, and often matters are dragged through official sources for months on end that could have been settled on the spot had I had the time to attend to them. Further, I am denied the possibility of doing good by addressing municipal councils on simple matters of sanitation, which I have always found an admirable way of creating an interest in sanitary work.

5. So far as I am aware, this high pressure mode of working is not that recognized by local Governments elsewhere. Thus, I find that in the Sanitary report for 1893, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal speaks of having inspected 43 municipalities, and of having submitted written reports on only nine. In those cases where he did not send written reports I presume he contented himself with advising the municipality on the spot in regard to urgent sanitary reforms. The necessity for thorough contrasted with hasty inspections was well insisted upon by Deputy Surgeon-General Bidie, Sanitary Commissioner, in his letter No. O—129, dated 14th April 1886, upon which Government passed the following order * :—

"The proposal made by Dr. Bidie in paragraph 8, to substitute a thorough survey of a few towns annually, so that all their defects and requirements may be noted in detail, in lieu of the casual inspection of a number of places in the course of the year is approved."

6. Under the above circumstances I would ask Government the favour of allowing me to perform my duties without being trammelled by G.O., dated 9th August 1889, No. 670, Public, and G.O., dated 22nd August 1891, No. 2004, Local and Municipal, so that in the absence of special directions from Government, I may inspect such towns and rural areas as I may think demand attention. In the Sanitary department this would set me free for important work in connection with epidemics and disease prevalence generally and inspection of fairs and festivals, and would allow of sanitary investigation in connection with schemes elaborated by the Sanitary Board—the new rules for the working of which demand much, and will probably demand more, time at the hands of the Sanitary Commissioner. In the case of my deputy, irrespective of special sanitary reports that I might desire of him, there would be more time at his disposal for inspection of the results of Vaccination department in his function of Inspector of Vaccination.

7. I would further suggest that where time at my disposal would permit of this, each municipal council should be required to hold a meeting on my giving 48 hours' notice at which I should be present, when I could hear any objection they might wish to urge against improvements I would suggest. Such an arrangement would, I think, prevent much waste of stationery and loss of time.

ORDER—dated 6th August 1895, No. 1280 M., Local and Municipal.

The Government is of opinion that there is considerable force in the arguments adduced by the Sanitary Commissioner in favour of a relaxation of the rule now obtaining that all municipalities should be inspected by him or his deputy every year. Under the existing system it not infrequently occurs that before a municipal council has had time to make the necessary financial and other arrangements for carrying out the recommendations in one inspection report, another inspection occurs. This second visit must necessarily, under such circumstances, be of little practical benefit. Were a longer interval, and the preparation of at least one budget, to come between every two inspections it would be possible for the Sanitary Commissioner to point out which of his former recommendations had, and which had not, been carried into effect, and

for the Government to judge with certainty whether failure to follow his advice proceeded from indifference on the part of the municipal council or from want of means.

2. A further advantage following upon a reduction in the minimum number of inspections of municipalities would be that the Sanitary Commissioner would be able to devote more time to the supervision of sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals, and that his Deputy would be able to undertake more frequent tours into the interior of districts for the purpose of inspecting vaccination work, and checking vaccination statistics. The need of such tours is apparent from the notes of his recent visit to Malabar printed in G.O., dated 8th June 1895, No. 990 L.

3. The existing orders upon this point will accordingly be modified, and the Government will in future consider it sufficient if, as a general rule, every municipality is inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner or his Deputy once in two years instead of once every year. This rule will however be subject to modification at the instance of Government or of the Sanitary Commissioner in the case of towns which are especially backward in sanitation and appear to require especial supervision and more frequent visits.

4. The suggestion in the last paragraph of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter has the approval of Government, and all municipal councils will be requested to afford him every facility in carrying it into effect.

(True Extract.)

For Chief Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.
"all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
"all Collectors.

Exd. C. M. Brissou.

Current No. 2131 M.

From the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., dated 6th August 1895,
No. 1280 M.

AUGUST.

Inspection of Municipalities by the
Sanitary Commissioner and his
Deputy.

Modifying the existing orders on the subject of
— and stating, with remarks, that it is sufficient if,
as a general rule, every municipality is inspected
by the Sanitary Commissioner or his Deputy
once in two years instead of once every year.

I agree with the C. that an
inspection once in every two years
of every municipality by the San.
Comm. or his Deputy is quite enough.
Special sinners can of course be
dealt with exceptionally. Nothing
is at present, the San. Comm. (or
his Deputy) inspects; it takes 3 or
4 months for his inspection notes
to be noted only the Muni. C. & for
Govt. to pass orders; and before
the Muni. C. has well digested
those orders — certainly in most
cases before it can have made
financial arrangements to carry
out any work — round comes the
San. Comm. again, with the result
that he can do little more than
repeat his former remarks. It
would be far better that Muni. C.
should have a little more time given
them — one advantage would be

Submitted that this is a
matter entirely within the
discretion of this Govt. which
is in a better position to
judge of the case than the
Govt. of India.

that between every two inspections
at least one Muni. Budget
would have to be prepared, in some-
thing the Sanitary portion of which
the San. Comm. would be able to point out

FOR ORDERS.

The Sanitary Commissioner's
request appears to be reasonable, but
in this connection, attention is invited
to para. 3 of the Government of India's
letter in G.O. dt 26th October 1894, N.O.
2189 L., in which that Government re-
marked that there was a decrease
in 1893 in the number of places in-
spected by the Sanitary Commissioner
& suggested that it may be improved
upon him that regular inspection
forms an important part of the
duties of his office.

2. Dr. King's suggestion in
para. 7 of his letter seems worthy
of

of adoption & may be communicated
to all municipal councils with the
request that it may be complied
with.

No one can suspect Dr.
 King of trying to swindle
 work & it is submitted that he

may begin the description asked for. It is now the less necessary that frequent inspections should be conducted, as Dr. King or his Deputies have ~~now~~ done every Municipality most thoroughly, & their notes form a permanent record of the points which most need attention. The reports now coming in from them in many cases repeat old recommendations which have been found to be financially impracticable, or refer to former reports in so many words. It is want of funds rather than want of advice that now retards progress.

Wraggs I submit List to every manuscript
to thoroughly inspected once in two years
by the S-C or in Defect it will
be enough. Any parchment since

what the C. had, which was,
done to remedy defects pointed
out, and Govt. would be able
to judge rather the neglect, if
any, arose from indifference or
from want of means.

A further advantage from a
 reduction of the frequency of the
 inspections would be that the
 Comr. would have more time
 for fair & festivals & his
 more time for vaccination tours
 in the interior of districts, the
 need of which is apparent from
 a study of the vaccination re-
 ports & of the special report
 recently submitted of Dr. Halliday's
 recent tour in Malabar.
 In my mind, the vaccination
 Returns are quite untrustworthy
 there is no way of making
 more trustworthy except by detailed
 inspection in the interior of
 districts.

29/12/95

True — But the man is
an earnest & zealous & able
man & we must take
him as he is.

may be selected by the S C or S W
for a more frequent visitation but
the general rule can well be once
in two years.

The waste of stationary and time
as regards reporting on inspection
arise principally from Dr. King
wastefully habit of writing paper
where lines would suffice

2672/95

C.S.

Cont. 2131. M.

Order 6/8/95 No. 1280

FOR ORDERS.

The Govt. ^{is of opinion} ~~considers~~ that there is considerable force in the ^{arguments} ~~reasons~~ adduced by the San. Comm. in favour of a relaxation of the rule ^{now} ~~existing~~ ^{obtaining} ~~that~~ all Municipalities should be inspected by him or his Deputy ^{every} ~~in~~ each year. Under the existing system it is not infrequently ^{that} ~~occurs~~ ^{before} a Municipal Council has had time to make the necessary financial & other arrangements for carrying out the recommendations in one inspection report, another inspection occurs. This second visit ^{most necessarily} ~~is~~ ^{under} such circumstances being of little practical benefit. Were a longer interval ^{to occur} & the preparations of at least one Budget to come between ^{every two} ~~each~~ inspections it would be more possible for the San. Comm. to point out which of his former recommendations had, & which had not been carried into effect, & for the Govt. to judge with certainty whether failure to follow his advice proceeded from ^{on the part of the San. Comm.} ~~indifference~~ ^{want of means} ~~or from~~ ^{real financial difficulties}.

2. A further advantage following upon a reduction in the minimum number of inspections of Municipalities would be that the San. Comm. would be able to devote more time to the supervision of sanitary arrangements.

H/11

c 27/7.
307

3. The existing order upon this point will accordingly be modified, & the Govt. will in future consider it sufficient if as a general rule every Municipality is inspected by the San. Comm. or his Deputy once in two years instead of once every year. This rule will however be subject to modification at the instance of Govt. or of the San. Comm. in the case of towns which are especially backward in sanitation & appear to require special supervision & more frequent visits.

To San. Comm. ✓
all Chairmen of Munc. Councils. ✓
all Collectors. ✓
Jusd. 2/9/95

at fairs & festivals, & that his Deputy would be able to undertake more frequent tours into the interior of districts for the purpose of inspecting vaccination work, & checking vaccination statistics. The need of such tours is apparent from the notes of his recent visit to Malabar printed in go. I. 8 June.

N. 990-L-

~~In deference to future tours, and in accordance with previous orders upon the point the Govt. will consider it sufficient that the San. Comm. or his Deputy should inspect each Municipality once in two years instead of once every year. Towns which are especially backward in sanitation may require special care & more frequent visits, but the Govt. will leave the decision upon this point to the judgment of the San. Comm. himself.~~

4. The suggestion in the last para. of the San. Comm's letter has the approval of Govt. & all Municipal Councils will be requested to afford him every facility in carrying it into effect.

W. 31. 7. 95. 22/1/8/95 (from orders)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 28th June 1895, No. 1117-S.:—

I have the honour to respectfully request the favour of reconsideration of paragraphs 13 and 11 (d) of G.Os., dated 9th August 1889 and 26th August 1890, Nos. 670 and 2135 L., Public and Local and Municipal Department, respectively. There are now 57 municipalities to be inspected. If, therefore, I divide the work with my Deputy, an average of only thirteen days is available in which to inspect each municipality, presuming every day in the year to be available. Some of these cover very large areas, for example, Bellary, Cuddalore, Calicut, Palghat, Anakápallo and Madras amount to 26, 13, 13½, 12, 12 and 27 square miles, respectively. Other municipalities have in proportion to their populations no less areas. Under G.O., dated 22nd August 1891, No. 2004, Local and Municipal, the Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputy were also directed to give reports of the rural areas they pass through. An union generally consists of scattered villages covering several square miles area, and the practical result is that almost as much time is consumed as if a municipality were being inspected. In addition to examining the interior of a town, it is essential for sanitary purposes that a good idea of the surrounding country should be obtained. In fact, many very important questions as to remedial measures hinge upon this acquaintance.

2. My duties are very far from limited to inspections. Irrespective of routine correspondence as to sanitary administration, I am liable to be called upon at any moment for an opinion by Government or a local authority on subjects which, though expressed in a couple of sentences, may demand wading through piles of statistics, or a special journey for investigation on the spot before a reply can be forwarded. Even current standard reports such as the monthly compilation of statistics and annual report for the whole presidency—the materials for which, it must be remembered, reach my office in an absolutely crude form—require much time and, in practice, is more than the slender staff allowed me can fairly cope with.

3. In performing inspections, the whole of the work, if it be carried out efficiently in towns, must be performed on foot, and irrespective of the large areas to be covered in so doing, I would point out that circumstances occasionally aggravate difficulties as to meeting demands within the limited time at disposal. Thus, however much one might desire to get through the work personally, it can hardly be said to be fair in the case of native gentlemen who administer municipalities and who generally are not accustomed to exposure to weather, or even to the sanitary staff, to demand as I have often been obliged to do that they shall accompany me for an inspection in the midst of pouring rain, or from early morning to midday in the scorching sun of the hot season. Sundays, too, I consider the staff of the municipalities concerned ought to be able to claim for rest. Members of the municipal staff might also consider they were entitled to certain of the numerous public holidays sanctioned by Government. If to the time consumed in inspections, my journeys by rail, road and sea, be added, the chances of accidents that cripple walking power (which has from time to time happened to me during inspection in places awkward to get at) or, as occurred last

Inspection work by
San. Commr. & his Deputy

2131 M

Q.

(from orders)

Note.

(Perhaps Am. wd. like to see
the draft. It is not certain
that he desired that the whole
of his note should be embodied
in the G.O.)

W.G.

I think it is as well that
it should be: the matter makes
perfectly clear. As such to
handle this in the draft

20

Note for C.S. (L.M.)

May this file be sent down
to Madras please?

W.G.

218245

year, that I contract illness from sewage poisoning owing to the filthy character of places visited, the time at disposal becomes very short. In fact, towards the end of last year, I found that I was obliged to pass from one town to another with only a short sleep at nights in the trains and was at work at day-light and moon-light.

4. I do not consider that work conducted as above described can be really efficient. There is no time left for local enquiries or exchange of views with local officials, and often matters are dragged through official sources for months on end that could have been settled on the spot had I had the time to attend to them. Further, I am denied the possibility of doing good by addressing municipal councils on simple matters of sanitation, which I have always found an admirable way of creating an interest in sanitary work.

5. So far as I am aware, this high pressure mode of working is not that recognized by local Governments elsewhere. Thus, I find that in the Sanitary report for 1893, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal speaks of having inspected 43 municipalities, and of having submitted written reports on only nine. In those cases where he did not send written reports I presume he contented himself with advising the municipality on the spot in regard to urgent sanitary reforms. The necessity for thorough

contrasted with hasty inspections was well insisted upon by Deputy Surgeon-General Bidie, Sanitary Commissioner, in his letter * G.O., dated 10th July 1886, No. 1427, Public. No. O—129, dated 14th April 1886, upon which Government passed the following order * :—

"The proposal made by Dr. Bidie in paragraph 8, to substitute a thorough survey of a few towns annually, so that all their defects and requirements may be noted in detail, in lieu of the casual inspection of a number of places in the course of the year is approved."

6. Under the above circumstances I would ask Government the favour of allowing me to perform my duties without being trammelled by G.O., dated 9th August 1889, No. 670, Public, and G.O., dated 22nd August 1891, No. 2004, Local and Municipal, so that in the absence of special directions from Government, I may inspect such towns and rural areas as I may think demand attention. In the Sanitary department this would set me free for important work in connection with epidemics and disease prevalence generally and inspection of fairs and festivals, and would allow of sanitary investigation in connection with schemes elaborated by the Sanitary Board—the new rules for the working of which demand much, and will probably demand more, time at the hands of the Sanitary Commissioner. In the case of my deputy, irrespective of special sanitary reports that I might desire of him, there would be more time at his disposal for inspection of the results of Vaccination department in his function of Inspector of Vaccination.

7. I would further suggest that where time at my disposal would permit of this, each municipal council should be required to hold a meeting on my giving 48 hours' notice at which I should be present, when I could hear any objection they might wish to urge against improvements I would suggest. Such an arrangement would, I think, prevent much waste of stationery and loss of time.

ORDER—dated 6th August 1895, No. 1280 M., Local and Municipal.

The Government is of opinion that there is considerable force in the arguments adduced by the Sanitary Commissioner in favour of a relaxation of the rule now obtaining that all municipalities should be inspected by him or his deputy every year. Under the existing system it not infrequently occurs that before a municipal council has had time to make the necessary financial and other arrangements for carrying out the recommendations in one inspection report, another inspection occurs. This second visit must necessarily, under such circumstances, be of little practical benefit. Were two inspections it would be possible for the Sanitary Commissioner to point out which of his former recommendations had, and which had not, been carried into effect, and

for the Government to judge with certainty whether failure to follow his advice proceeded from indifference on the part of the municipal council or from want of means.

2. A further advantage following upon a reduction in the minimum number of inspections of municipalities would be that the Sanitary Commissioner would be able to devote more time to the supervision of sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals, and that his Deputy would be able to undertake more frequent tours into the interior of districts for the purpose of inspecting vaccination work, and checking vaccination statistics. The need of such tours is apparent from the notes of his recent visit to Malabar printed in G.O., dated 8th June 1895, No. 990 L.

3. The existing orders upon this point will accordingly be modified, and the Government will in future consider it sufficient if, as a general rule, every municipality is inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner or his Deputy once in two years instead of once every year. This rule will however be subject to modification at the instance of Government or of the Sanitary Commissioner in the case of towns which are especially backward in sanitation and appear to require especial supervision and more frequent visits.

4. The suggestion in the last paragraph of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter has the approval of Government, and all municipal councils will be requested to afford him every facility in carrying it into effect.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.
" all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
" all Collectors.

Exd. C. M. Brisson.

Gobt. of {1895} Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., dated 6th August 1895,
No. 1280 M.

AUGUST.

Inspection of Municipalities by the
Sanitary Commissioner and his
Deputy.

Modifying the existing orders on the subject of
— and stating, with remarks, that it is sufficient if,
as a general rule, every municipality is inspected
by the Sanitary Commissioner or his Deputy
once in two years instead of once every year.

1st copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

AD ADAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

URGENT No.

CLOSURES TO C. No.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT

MENT WITH DITTO.

HERE NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
F = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED. { Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.