[L. & M.
1,700—10-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 303 L

DATED 14th February 1896.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Communicating to the Local Boards concerned for attention Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's ---- on the rural tracts in the Anantapur district.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No. 303 L., 14TH FEBRUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RURAL TRACTS—ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

Inspected 10*th and* 14*th December* 1895.

KUDAIR.

A village of 150 houses with a population of about 1,000, the inhabitants being nearly all employed as coolies or field labourers. The houses are built of loose stone masonry or mud walls with flat roofs. There are no main roads, simply narrow, tortuous lanes between the dwellings. A large number of cattle are kept in the houses and court-yards. About thirty houses are occupied by Muhammadans. For them a butcher kills meat about once in three or four days in his own compound and sells it in the same place. Their burial ground, as well as the burying and burning grounds for other castes, is outside the village. Drinking-water is obtained from two wells—one large, square step-well and one draw-well with parapet of stone slabs. The adjoining fields are resorted to for purposes of nature.

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URAVAKONDA.

4. A major union with a population of 8,557 (nearly all weavers and dyers) and containing 1,802 houses. The conservancy establishment consists of one maistry, four sweepers and six toties as well as one man employed for the hand night-soil carts, of which there are two. There are six public latrines in the town, all for females, of the open-space pattern without seats. The contents are removed daily and said to be buried in pits about one mile from the town. The roads are in bad order. With the exception of the main road to Bellary and Bazaar street all are narrow lanes. Bazaar street is provided with side drains, but these are so much covered with slabs by the house-owners that they cannot be properly cleaned. There are twenty-four dust-bins formed of stone slabs. The contents are removed by a contractor, who supplies three bullock-carts for the purpose. The amount paid by him for 1895–96 was Rs. 124–8–0. It appears to be collected on the side of the Bellary road not far from the weekly market place. Near the latter is a female latrine, the contents of which are buried in a pit just outside it. There is a large quantity of prickly-pear close by which gives cover for committing nuisances and should be removed and might be

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5. Vaccination is in charge of 2nd-class Vaccinator Lal Khan and is well carried on. Of 197 children examined in the streets, 131 were vaccinated, forty (or 20 per cent.) unprotected, and twenty-six marked with small-pox. Of 164 children examined in four schools, 107 were vaccinated, thirty-one (or 19 per cent.) unprotected, and twenty-six marked with small-pox. From this place I visited the village of Narimetla, about six miles distant, and verified thirty-six out of thirty-eight cases done since September 1894, also twenty-eight out of thirty-one cases in Rayampalli as well as twenty-six out of twenty-seven cases in Lattavaram, *i.e.*, ninety out of a total of ninety-six, all correctly returned by the vaccinator. At Badagavi on the road to Vedapanakul I verified thirty-four out of forty cases vaccinated during the past twelve months. Fourteen of these had been previously verified by the Deputy Inspector, all correctly.

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16*th January* 1896.

(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

No. 148-S.

Forwarded to Government.

CAMP, MAIDKUR,
20*th January* 1896.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn-Lt.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 303 L., dated 14th February 1896.

Communicated to the Local Boards concerned for attention.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Read.

Encl

G.O., No. 303 L., 14th Feb. 1896.

FEBRUARY.

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No. 303 L., 14TH FEBRUARY 1896.

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(True Extract.)

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Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

For A. S.

Proof for approval

Issued

Recd. Enel

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(Signed) C. MALLINS, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Ag. Inspr. of Vaccn. and Dy. Sany. Commr.

No. 148-S.

Forwarded to Government.

CAMP, MAIDKUR,
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Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 303, L., dated 14 February 1896.

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(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

Ed. A. 8.11.

Inspection Notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the rural tracts in the Anantapur Dt (Cho 1992)

R
P.S.

Docket

Rus 27

1/2

Local and Municipal Department.

Local & Municipal Dep
From CURRENT No. 1992

Surn.-Lt.-Col. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To The Chief Secretary to Government Local & Municipal

No. 148/S

Dated 20th
Despatched 23 } January 1896.
Received

Enclosures.

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 23 JAN. 1896

Subject.

Forwards Inspection Notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on some of the rural Villages of the Anantapur District.

303 L
14/2/96

205—16-11-95.

Ack. on copy 1/2

6/

R
P.S.

Circular

Communicated to the Local Boards concerned for attention.

Copies of the Inspection Notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on some of the rural villages of the Anantapur District are forwarded herewith for information and such action as may be necessary.

2. The President, District Board, Anantapur
& Sanitary Commissioner
Collector's Table.

1/2

8

1994

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Despd 23 January 1896.

/With an Endorsement/

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Rural Tracts. Anantapur District.

Inspected 10th & 14th Decr 1895

Kudair

A village of 150 houses with a population of about 1000, the inhabitants being nearly all employed as coolies or field labourers. The houses are built of loose stone masonry or mud walls with flat roofs. There are no main roads, simply narrow tortuous lanes between the dwellings. A large number of cattle are kept in the houses and courtyards. About 30 houses are occupied by Mahomedans. For them a butcher kills meat about once in 3 or 4 days in his own compound and sells it in the same place. Their burial ground as well as the burying and burning grounds for other castes, is outside the village. Drinking water is obtained from 2 wells - one large square step well and one draw well with parapet of stone slabs. The adjoining fields are resorted to for purposes of nature.

2. Vaccination is in charge of 1st class

4. A Major Union with a population of 8,557. (nearly all weavers and dyers) and containing 1802 houses. The conservancy establishment consists of 1 maistry, 4 sweepers and 6 ticcies as well as 1 man employed for the hand night soil carts of which there are two. There are 6 public latrines in the town all for females of the open space pattern without seats. The contents are removed daily and buried in pits about 1 mile from the town. The roads are in bad order. With the exception of the main road to Bellary and Bazaar street all are narrow lanes. Bazaar street is provided with side drains, but these are so much covered with slabs by the house owners that they cannot be properly cleaned. There are 24 dust bins formed of stone slabs. The contents are removed by a contractor who supplies 3 bullock carts for the purpose. The amount paid by him for 1895-96 was Rs 124-8-0. It appears to be collected on the side of the Bellary road not far from the weekly market place. Near the latter is

a

class vaccinator Lakshmi Ramaval. In this village I verified 12 out of 20 cases done in May last and entries correctly by the deputy inspector; also 5 out of 7 done in November the results of which had not been entered by the vaccinator in Kaddarigunta, a hamlet about 2 miles distant. I verified 5 out of 7 cases done in May last, and also 6 recent cases only one of which had been entered in the Kurnam's register. In Channamuchlur and Peddamuchlur two small villages about 5 miles from Uravakonda. I verified all the cases - 44 in number done this year by 2nd class vaccinator Lakshmi. Of these 25 were vaccinated in June and 19 in October. 4 were incorrectly returned. I also inspected 18 children in a Pyal school only one was not protected.

3. The Register of births and deaths were kept neatly in the vernacular and up to date by the Kurnam; also the list of children vaccinated on each visit by the vaccinator. An unprotected list is kept up.

Uravakonda

a female latrine the contents of which are buried in a pit just outside it. There is a large quantity of prickly pears close by which grows over for committing nuisances and should be removed. There are a large pit in the vicinity in which it might be burned and the surface levelled. In the market place a shed is under construction with raised floor and galvanized iron roofs. This will provide 12 covered stalls. A large number of cattle are kept in the town nearly all inside the houses of the owners. In one house I saw 4 pairs of bullocks tied up in the same room in which the owners family lived and slept, the only ventilation being through the door and one small window. There are 12 wells in the town and its immediate surroundings. All are said to be brackish with two exceptions both large square stepped wells one near the Dispensary alongside of the temple, the other Kondappai well not far from the market place. Watchmen are employed for both. Close to the last mentioned well several houses have lately been erected, the materials for their walls having been obtained by digging large pits which are now made receptacles for rubbish. There are 3 of these close to the well. The deposit of rubbish in them should be prohibited. Although not in general use for drinking purposes at least 2 other wells are used for domestic purposes, one in the centre of the town and the other on the western side. The practice of bathing and washing clothes in these should be prohibited. It appears that the inhabitants of this town are anxious to have an existing tank on the Guntakal road enclosed and reserved for drinking purposes. As the ecidles of this tank are freely resorted to for purposes of nature and as cattle have been washed and watered here for years, the scheme does not appear a desirable one. Moreover the present drinking water well is on the opposite side of the road and is kept full by the percolation from this tank. The only object in the proposal

proposal appears to me to be to obtain a source from which water can be procured without the trouble of descending a number of steps as is necessary in the case of all the existing wells.

5. Vaccination is in charge of 2nd class vaccinator Lal Khan and is well carried on. Of 197 children examined in the streets 131 were vaccinated 40 or 20 per cent unprotected and 26 marked with small pox. Of 164 children examined in 4 schools 107 were vaccinated 36 or 19 per cent unprotected and 26 marked with small pox. From this place I visited the village of Narimetla about 6 miles distant and verified 32 out of 38 cases done since September 1894; also 28 out of 31 cases in Rayampalli as well as 26 out of 27 cases in Lattaveram, ie. 90 out of a total of 96 all correctly returned by the vaccinator. At Badagavi on the road to Vedapanakal I verified 34 out of 40 cases vaccinated during the last 12 months. 14 of these had been previously verified by the Deputy Inspector, all correctly.

Registers

6. Registers of births and deaths were kept up to date by the Kurnams at all these villages except Narimetla and Ray ampalli where neither there nor the list of children vaccinated were to be found. In Badagavi only the list of those vaccinated in November last could be produced, the others having been lost. This must constantly happen under the existing system of keeping the lists on separate scraps of paper instead of in a proper register.

7. General Remarks. The subjoined statement shows the results of verification of cases vaccinated in the different villages visited.

Name of village	No. of cases verified	No. of these verified by Dy. Insp.	No. falsely verified by Dy. Insp.	
Kudair	15	10		
Kuddarigunta	11	5		
Chinna mushtiri and Pedda mushtiri	44	25		4 incorrectly returned by vaccinator
Uravakonda	82			
Narimetla	32			
Rayampalli	28			
Lattaveram	26			
Badagavi	34	14		
Vedapanakal	37			13 incorrectly returned by vacr.
Velapamudugu	16	10		
	325	64	17	

The character of the work done was

was good, and the Dy. Inspector Mir Munzzur Ali appears to carry out his duties in a thorough and trustworthy manner. The vaccinators concerned should be punished for entering incorrect results in their registers.

I would recommend that the village heads be provided with bound registers in which the names of all unprotected children should be entered with a column for date of vaccination to be filled in by the vaccinator. In these registers full information as to parents name caste, street &c should be given for the guidance of the vaccinator.

C. Wallis. MD
Surgeon Major
Ag. Inspector of Vaccination
and Dy. Sanitary Comr.

Office of Sanitary Comr.
Forbes Sleorge 16th Jany 1896