ocal & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 25, 25 A.L

DATED 7th January 1896.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Village Sanitary Inspection Book.

Ordering, with remarks, the preparation and maintenance of a ---- for all villages which have been constituted unions under the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 and requesting the Sanitary Commissioner to notice in his annual reports the progress made in this direction.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., Nos. 25, 25A L.,
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JANUARY.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 8th March 1895, No. 4-Sanitary—83.

In a Circular letter, No. 5-Sanitary—148, dated 28th August 1893, the Government of India suggested the issue of instructions to all Civil and Medical officers for enquiries of a practical nature into outbreaks of cholera and other epidemic diseases. Stress was laid upon the necessity for the immediate and thorough investigation on the spot of outbreaks of such diseases, and it was suggested that Civil Medical officers should be directed to keep ready prepared and to distribute beforehand a printed form of instructions (as prescribed) in the vernacular for the use of all persons whose duty it would be to report the occurrence of cases of cholera.

2. With reference to this subject, and in connection with the question of improving village conservancy and rural sanitation in India, it has been suggested to the Government of India that District and Medical officers would derive much assistance in acquiring a practical knowledge of the local sanitary conditions of their districts if a permanent record containing such information as can be furnished of the sanitary history of each locality were kept up. An attempt has been made to indicate in the questions given in the annexed paper the kind of information which is required, and this information might be embodied in a record to be called the "Village Sanitary Inspection Book" by some literate resident of the village—either the headman, village accountant, or any other intelligent person. It has further been suggested that these questions might be printed on each page of the book both in English and the vernacular of the district, a blank page being inserted after each set of questions for any subsequent remarks which might be made by officers of the district staff, including Tahsildars, gazetted officers of the Police and Public Works Department and officials of the Sanitary and Medical Departments visiting the village on tour. The book should ordinarily be kept in the village as a local record, and sent at the end of every quarter to the Civil Surgeon in order that the information may be abstracted for permanent record in his office.

3. In some Provinces a "Village note book" of a similar nature is already maintained for revenue purposes, and the adoption of such a note book for information regarding sanitary matters would in these Provinces be a matter of no difficulty. It appears also to the Governor-General in Council that the suggestion could be easily carried out in other Provinces, and His Excellency in Council therefore desires that the experiment of introducing it should be tried. The Governor-General in Council will leave it to Local Governments and Administrations to make any additions or alterations which may be considered necessary or desirable in the questions to be put.

4. The Governor-General in Council desires that the system above described should be confined for the present to selected villages. It seems to His Excellency in Council essential for the proper working of the scheme that villages and areas selected should

be grouped and marked off in the district or thana maps. They are already so grouped for the purpose of furnishing information regarding cholera, but the existing groups will probably be found to be too large for the present purpose, and it may be desirable to reduce them to ten or fifteen villages at most. The system might, at first, be introduced in the chief village of each small group and gradually extended so as eventually to embrace all the villages in the group.

5. I am to request that the progress made in the preparation and maintenance of such a village sanitary record in the Madras Presidency may be duly noticed in the annual sanitary reports.

ENCLOSURE.

The points to be dwelt on briefly in the "Village Sanitary Inspection Book" should include the following :—

1. Name of village and pargana, with the name of the person by whom information was supplied.
2. Position with regard to main roads, railways, pilgrim routes, &c.
3. Conformation of site and locality.
4. Character of the soil and its tendency to retain moisture or otherwise; state of natural drainage.
   Is there any attempt at artificial drainage?
   Is there any obstruction to drainage, by roads, railways, embankments or other works on drainage or by the silting up of rivers or *khals*?
   Spring level of village lands in hot, dry and monsoon months.
   Position of burial-grounds and cremation ghâts as regards villages and streams.
5. Area, number of houses, their construction, arrangement in groups or streets, sanitary condition of immediate surroundings of each house or group of houses; site crowding. Are the dwellings generally crowded or otherwise?
6. Population, its principal castes; trades and occupations of the inhabitants.
   Particulars as to migration.
7. Food substances, their source of supply and degree of abundance.
8. Water-supply: principal sources.
   If from wells—
   How many are there? What are their respective depths and what is the distance between surface of ground and the surface of water in the hot weather? How are they protected from surface impurities? Are they of masonry or not? Are any set aside for particular castes?
   If from tanks—
   How many are there? What are their respective sizes? Are they protected from fouling by men, as by washing, &c., and by cattle? Are any set apart for the use of particular castes?
   If from rivers or streams—
   Is the stream polluted from any cause, such as impure surface drainage, or trades and manufactures, such as tanning, dyeing, &c., before it reaches the village or during the passage by the village?
   The neighbourhood of burial or burning places to drinking water should be noted.
   Are the wells or tanks set apart for drinking purposes periodically cleaned? If so, at what intervals? The date on which each cleaning actually takes place should be noted.
9. Is any place, or are any places, set aside for answering the calls of nature?
   If so, what is the position of such a place or places with regard to the prevailing winds, natural drainage of the country, the wells and tanks and the dwellings of the inhabitants? Is the site systematically cultivated? Is any system of conservancy carried out? If so, describe it. How is house refuse disposed of?
10. Are there many cattle or domestic animals kept in the village? How are they stalled or penned? Is manure stored in the village in any quantity? If stored outside the village, where is it kept? Is any place set apart for the slaughter of animals by butchers, or for chamars to skin or cut up animals; and, if so, at what distance from the village?
    Notes of epidemics among cattle should be recorded.
11. Are any religious fairs (melas) held in the village? If so, are they largely attended and by what classes of people? When are the market days? What is the average attendance at religious fairs and markets?

12. Are marriage processions frequent? Are they largely attended?
13. The births and deaths should be noted.
    How are the dead disposed of? Is cremation thoroughly carried out? What becomes of the ashes? Are dead Musulmans buried in a special cemetery? Are any buried in compounds or within municipal or village limits? How are the bodies of dead children disposed of? How are persons dead of small-pox and cholera disposed of?
    Is vaccination popular among the inhabitants?
    Notes of epidemics among human beings should be recorded.
14. Meteorological phenomena, such as exceptional rainfall, floods or unusual changes of temperature, should be described.
15. Other unusual phenomena, such as floods, drought, scarcity or famine, should also be noted.

From L. M. THORNTON, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 13th November 1895, No. 357.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Mis. No. 1814 L., dated the 2nd October 1895, requesting that the Madras Presidency may be exempted from the scope of the instructions contained in Home Department letter No. 4-Sanitary—83, dated the 8th March 1895, regarding the trial in selected villages of the experiment of maintaining a "Village Sanitary Inspection Book." The objections to the trial of the experiment appear from your letter to be—

(1) that the work would in almost all cases devolve upon the village accountant, whose record would be such as to require the scrutiny of the Tahsildar, and that the work of these classes of officials is already so heavy that any addition to it is to be strongly deprecated; and

(2) that the sanitary inspection book would be useless in the large villages where it is proposed first to introduce it, because it would contain much less accurate and scientific information than is already available.

2. In reply I am to point out that what the Government of India desire and hope to attain by the adoption of the measures indicated in Home Department Circular, No. 4-Sanitary—83, dated 8th March 1895, is a *permanent local record*, which inspecting officers visiting a village may utilise for their own information and in which they may enter facts that would be useful to future Inspectors. The facts reported in your letter do not, I am to say, differ so radically from the state of things obtaining in other Provinces as to mark out the Madras Presidency for special exemption from a trial of the scheme. Such village note books have been found most useful elsewhere, and in these circumstances I am to say that the Government of India trust that the Governor in Council will have no objection to causing a trial to be given to the system in the Madras Presidency also.

ORDER—No. 25 L., dated 7th January 1896.

The letter from the Government of India, No. 4-Sanitary—83, dated 8th March 1895, will be communicated to all local boards with the request that the proposed "Village Sanitary Inspection Book" may be prepared and maintained for all villages which have been constituted unions. The duty of compiling the book should be entrusted to the local medical officer in unions where there is a hospital or dispensary and to the chairman of the union panchayat in the others. Officers of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Tahsildar and all gazetted officers of the Police, Public Works, Sanitary and Medical departments will be expected, when visiting the union villages on tour, to enter in the "Inspection Book" any remarks they may have to offer, and the book should ordinarily be kept in the village as a local record and sent at the end of every quarter to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in order that the information may be abstracted for permanent record in his office.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to notice in his annual reports, beginning with that for the year 1896, the progress made in the preparation and maintenance of the "Inspection book" referred to in paragraph 1.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Revenue Department.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 25A L., dated 7th January 1896.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

For A.S

Proof for approval.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

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   Is there any attempt at artificial drainage?
   Is there any obstruction to drainage, by roads, railways, embankments or other works on drainage or by the silting up of rivers or *khals*?
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To all Presidents of District Boards.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Sanitary Engineer.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Judicial Department.
" the Public Works Department.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 25A L., dated 7th January 1896.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Encl.

Read.

G.O., 5th July 1895, No. 429.

JULY.

Village Sanitary Note Book.

Concurring in the Board's opinion that the preparation of a — cannot be entrusted to the already overburdened village accountant, and stating that the experiment should for the present be confined to the villages which have been constituted Unions under the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 28th May 1895, No. 135 :—

The Full Board.

Read—the following G.O., dated 29th March 1895, Mis. No. 1350, Revenue :—

Read—endorsement of the Public Department, dated 18th March 1895, No. 605, transferring to the Revenue Department for disposal, with reference to G.O., dated 12th September 1893, No. 757, Public, the following letter from J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1895, No. 4-Sanitary—83 :—

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   Is there any attempt at artificial drainage?
   Is there any obstruction to drainage, by roads, railways, embankments or other works on drainage or by the silting up of rivers or *khals*?
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7. Food substances, their source of supply and degree of abundance.
8. Water-supply: principal sources.

   If from wells:—

   How many are there? What are their respective depths and what is the distance between surface of ground and the surface of water in the hot weather? How are they protected from surface impurities? Are they of masonry or not? Are any set aside for particular castes?

   If from tanks:—

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15. Other unusual phenomena, such as floods, drought, scarcity or famine, should also be noted.

Copy forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for information, in continuation of endorsement No. 159, dated the 28th August 1893.

(By order.)

(Signed) H. LUSON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order—dated 29th March 1895, Mis. No. 1350, Revenue.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue for the issue of the necessary instructions.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. B. AYLING,
for Under Secy. to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), with one enclosure.
Copy to the Public Department.

Endorsement dated 11th April 1895.

Transferred to the Settlement Department.

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

Resolution—dated 28th May 1895, No. 135.

In its letter communicated with the Government Order read above, the Government of India requests that a commencement may be made towards the preparation of a "Village Sanitary Inspection Book" in selected villages, with a view, in the course of time, to such books being prepared for all villages. The Government of India considers that the book may be kept by some literate resident of the village, either the headman, village accountant or some other intelligent person.

2. The Board believes that a mass of information akin to that which it is proposed to record in the village sanitary inspection book has been already collected by most, if not all, Taluk and District Boards for the villages and groups of villages which have been constituted Unions under the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884. The Board would suggest that villages which have been constituted Unions under the said Act should be first selected for the experiment, and that the duty of compiling the sanitary inspection book should be imposed on the local medical officer, where there is a hospital or dispensary in the Union, or otherwise on the Chairman of the Union Panchayat. In Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris, where there are no Unions, the sanitary inspection book might be prepared by the local medical officer

for each village at which a hospital or dispensary is maintained. The preparation of the book might also be undertaken by the Sub-Registrars for villages where there is a Registration office, but where there is no Union nor Medical officer.

3. If the above suggestions are approved, the number of villages in each district in which the experiment will be introduced will be sufficient to show whether the information embodied in the sanitary inspection books can be put to any practical use, and the Board would accordingly request that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Presidents of District Boards and to the Inspector-General of Registration.

4. If the Board may venture to say so, the advance of sanitation in villages in this Presidency is delayed, not by any want of knowledge of the sanitary defects which the sanitary inspection books will abundantly record, but by want of funds.

The Revenue officers are generally well aware that the conformation of village sites (point 3) is not what it should be; that the dwellings (point 5) are ill-constructed, and crowded together in defiance of sanitary laws; that food substances (point 7) are not as abundant as could be wished; that the water-supply (point 8) is scanty and bad; that there are no latrines (point 9); that the cattle are penned inside the houses, and that each house has its own manure heap at its door (point 10). Of exhortation and precept, in season and out of season, there is already no lack; but preaching will not provide wells with parapets, construct drains and latrines or pay for scavenging establishments. The Local Boards are pushing on sanitary improvements to the utmost limit of their means, and sanitary reform is probably nowhere impeded by want of local knowledge. If the preparation of the village sanitary inspection book is insisted on in villages other than those suggested in paragraph 2, the Board fears that the duty will generally devolve upon the village accountant, and the Board would earnestly deprecate any such addition to the work of a servant who is already overburdened by the variety of statistics which he is called upon to compile.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ all Collectors.
Copy to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
„ to the Inspector-General of Registration.

ORDER—dated 5th July 1895, No. 429, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government concurs in the opinion expressed in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the Proceedings read above, and is of opinion that the experiment should for the present be confined to the villages referred to in paragraph 2.

2. Further instructions will issue in the Local and Municipal Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Local and Municipal Department.
Copy to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ to the Public Department.
„ to the Judicial Department.

Exd. C. M. Brisson.

50 Copies.

[L. & M.]

[5]
506—27-5-95.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 2nd October 1895, No. 1813 L.

Current No. 3416 L of 1895, dated 13th November 1895 from the Government of India.

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Order. No. 352 & 317-1-96

The letter from the Government of India No. 4 Sanp. 83 dated 8th March 1895, will be communicated to all Local Boards with the request that the proposed "Village Sanitary Inspection book" may be prepared and maintained for all villages which have been constituted unions. The duty of compiling the book should be entrusted to the local medical officer in Unions, where there is a hospital or dispensary in the union, and to the chairman of the Union Panchayat in the others. Officers of the Revenue Department, not below the rank of Tahsildar, and all Gazetted officers of the Police, Public Works, Sanitary and Metical Departments will be expected, when visiting

These books will cause great trouble & expense till they become familiar. India has intentionally adopted this procedure. Should start with Cir. 7/12/95

I agree as to the necessity of the experiment, but I understand the order to mean that it is to be tried. The words may direct that it shall be tried in all provinces. We asked for results when completed. The G of I replied

JS
11/12/95

I also read the expression used in India's letter to be a euphemistic way of giving an order. 'A wink is as good as a nod'. I think further remonstrance will be useless and the order shd go out. W 15 Dec

visiting the Union villages on tour, to enter in the "Inspection book" any remarks they may have to offer, and the book should ordinarily be kept in the village as a local record, and sent at the end of every quarter to the District Medical and Sanitary officer in order that the information may be abstracted for permanent record in his office.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to notice in his annual reports beginning with that for the year 1896, the progress made in the preparation and maintenance of the "Inspection book" referred to in paragraph 1.

V.R. 2/12/95

2/12/95

6/1/95.

Endorsement No. 25 A-L dy 7-1-96

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

Dupd 28/1/96

To, All Presidents of District Boards
The Sanitary Commissioner 3
" Sanitary Engineer 3
" Surgeon General. 6
" Revenue Department 6
" Judicial Department 6
" Public Works Depart 15
Dupd 28/1/96

Village Sanitary Inspection book

3416 L

H.M. Press
P. S

[L. & M.]

[G. / 25]
300—5-10-95

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

The Govt. of India sticks to this book.
I shall draw a draft G. O pursuant
to the Order is submitted. I do here
in my opinion that Village Officers
Hd. Asst. & Sub Registrars shall not
be capable of turning the book
required out in a further way. The
only person who can draw it up with
all reasonable accuracy is a fairly
well educated man with Revenue Experience
The man saddling the already over-
burdened Taluq Establishment with more
work.
If to the book is to be what India affirms
it must be the - a permanent record
he would plump "Govt paper" with the
equally plumpy brown paper cover
will not do. The paper must be
good the book a bound one and
headings must be printed; the mean

Is Cost of Inspectors: Who is to pay Provincial or Local Funds?

LP
5/12/95

Village Sanitary Inspection Book

34162.

FOR ORDERS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E. ✓

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE.

Resubmitted to Hon. Mr. Bliss as with reference to the notes of H. E. the Governor. Hon. Mr. Grose

LP
19/12/95.

WWP
17.xii.95

Seen
WP
20/12/95

Copied 25-2
7-1-96
Ito

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 34162

From

The Government of India

No. 357

Dated 13/11

Received 18/11

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Stating that the Govt of India think that the Govt of Madras will have no objection to Causing a trial to be given to the System of maintaining "Village Sanitary inspection book" in Selected Villages in the Madras Presidency —

L. & M.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3416 L

From

L. M. Thornton, Esq:,
Deputy Secy: to the Govt: of India,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt:
of Madras.

Home Department.
(Sanitary).

Calcutta, the 13th November 1895.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1814 L., Misc:, dated the 2nd October 1895, requesting that the Madras Presidency may be exempted from the scope of the instructions contained in Home Department letter No. 4 Sanitary / 83, dated the 8th March 1895, regarding the trial in selected villages of the experiment of maintaining a "Village Sanitary inspection book". The objections to the trial of the experiment appear from your letter to be -

(1) that the work would in almost all cases devolve upon the village accountant, whose record would be such as to require the scrutiny of the ... Tahsildar, and that the work of these classes of officials is already so heavy that any addition to it is to be strongly deprecated; and

(2) that the Sanitary inspection book would be useless in the large villages where it is proposed

proposed first to introduce it, because it would contain much less accurate and scientific information than is already available.

2. In reply I am to point out that what the Government of India desire and hope to attain by the adoption of the measures indicated in Home Department Circular No: 4 Sanp. 83 dated 8th March 1895, is a permanent local record, which Inspecting officers visiting a village may utilise for their own information and in which they may enter facts that would be useful to future Inspectors. The facts reported in your letter do not, I am to say, differ so radically from the state of things obtaining in other Provinces as to mark out the Madras Presidency for special exemption from a trial of the scheme. Such village Note books have been found most useful Elsewhere, and in these circumstances I am to say that the Government of India trust that the Governor in Council will have no objection to causing a trial to be given to the system in the Madras Presidency also.

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

L. H. Thornton

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

JRS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
17 NOV. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

[L. & M.]

Copy sent to Press.

Number of copies required: Order complete. Letter only. Order complete with Letter.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Read again G.O., No. Dated 189

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Date of Government

Letter of Government

Agreement with ditto.

Are not filed up being meant for despatch in original.

A = Print in full
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
C = Print heading only.