

16-5-07 ✓  
13-12-05 ✓  
12/12/07 ✓  
3-7-11 ✓  
6-11-12 ✓  
8-7-14 ✓  
5-12-17 ✓  
24-3-19 ✓

No. 8 M.  
1000-1-3-00

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 695 M.

DATED 1-4-98

INDEXED.

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Administration Report — Passing  
the explanation of the Palfhat muni  
Council on the — of the muni  
for 1896-97.



# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[L. & M.]  
300-2-12-97.

Palghat Municipality

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. , dated 189  
 Again G.O., No. , dated 189  
 Current No. 4254.2 of 1897, dated , from  
 „ „ „ 189 „ „  
 „ „ „ 189 „ „

Secy.

his. ORDER.

No 695 Minis 8  
1. 4. 98

The Government sees no sufficient reason to modify its remarks in G.O. No. 2427. M. dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 1897 regarding the poor collection of the taxes in 1896-97. The short collections under the taxes on arts and lands have not been accounted for, while the explanation of the indifference collections under the tax on buildings—viz the late revision of the registers, is not at all adequate as the revision should have been completed during the earlier part of the year so as not to interfere with the work of collection.

2. Nor can the reasons assigned by the Municipal Council not extending the private seasonal service be accepted as at all satisfactory. From

that the most important tax to be



from the inspection notes of the  
Sanitary Commissioner and his  
Deputy recorded in the Govt. orders  
noted in the margin, it is evident  
that the private scavenging service is  
peculiarly suited to this town and  
that there are still many private

latrines to which the system could  
without difficulty be extended. Fur-  
ther, the plea of the Council, that

the system could not be introduced  
into the brahmin villages, which  
form the densest parts of the town  
and are reported by the Medical  
officer to be in a very insanitary  
condition, owing to opposition from

house owners, is untenable, as it

can be proved by prosecuting those persons under  
the Act if they fail to keep their  
backyards in a sanitary state,  
and thereby induce them to adopt  
the service. The Council states that

two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners  
have expressed the opinion that people  
go to paddy fields for purposes  
of nature and apparently urges  
that there is no necessity for the  
extension of the system. As, however,

Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in  
their inspection notes recorded in  
No. 516 M. dated 18th May 1888 and  
No. 413 M.

G.O. No. 1512 M. dated 11.10.90  
" " 45 M. " " 30.2.94  
" " 1256 M. " " 1.9.94  
" " 903 M. " " 13.4.97

ferred to  
pointed out, that the private latrines  
were in a most insanitary state,  
the Council should have taken steps  
to put a stop to this obnoxious  
practice instead of trying to give  
it as an excuse for not extending  
the system. With reference to its re-  
quest that the Govt. may overlook  
the loss on account of the service  
until the benefits of the system are  
appreciated by the public, it is  
observed that although the system  
has been in force in this town  
for upwards of ten years, it has  
always been worked at a con-  
siderable loss to the Municipality,  
since 1891-92, the total net ex-  
penditure from municipal funds on this  
account up to 31st March 1897 being  
Rs. 3765. It is not equitable that  
so much of the revenue <sup>derived</sup> from the  
general taxpayer should have been  
devoted to the working of a purely  
private service. In these  
circumstances, the Govt. cannot  
permit the continuance of the  
system.

to these remarks.

2. As regards the collection  
of the taxes, the Council states  
that the most important tax to be



from the inspection notes of the  
self-supporting by raising the rate  
of fees or by reducing the cost of  
the establishment, if necessary. The action taken on this order should be referred  
to Govt through the Collector by the  
end of June 1898.

3. The Council's explanation of  
the large decline in the number  
of vaccinations performed in 1896-97  
cannot also be considered ade-  
quate, as the number of children  
under one year successfully vaccinated  
was only 24.3 per mille of the  
population or less than threefourths  
of the total number of births registered  
during the year and the dif-  
ference has not been accounted  
for.

V.R.  
30/3/98

To The Chairman Dist. Palghat  
thru the Collector of Malabar  
V.R. 6/4/98

C. No. 4254 M.

SUBJECT.  
Explanations of the Report  
for 1896-97. Palghat Municipality

FOR ORDERS.

The Council's side  
suffered in this  
note all in doubt  
just filed. Please  
draft on them  
only the current  
note need come  
up of air  
15/3/98

In paragraph 5 of  
G.O. No. 2427 M. dated 4<sup>th</sup> November  
1897, reviewing the administration  
report of the Palghat municipality  
for 1896-97, the Government remarked  
that "the collection of the principal  
taxes and the extension of the private  
"scavenging system and of vacci-  
nation are all subjects in respect  
of which the administration of  
the year showed considerable  
"laxity and which for the future  
"should receive closer attention".  
With his letter read above, the  
Chairman submits a copy of  
the Council's resolution demurring  
to these remarks.

2. As regards the collection  
of the taxes, the council states  
that the most important tax to be



collected in the municipality is the tax on buildings and that as the revision of this tax, which was commenced in June, was completed only in October 1896, the tax for the two half years had to be collected within the remaining five months and it submits that under these circumstances, the Government may overlook the slight decrease in the collections under this tax. The Council considers that the decline in the collections of the Arts and land taxes does not call for any remarks.

The current collections under the house, land and arts taxes amounted to 84, 82 and 78 per cent of the respective demands, while the realization of arrears was 73, 72 and 55 per cent respectively. In paragraph 10 of the Administration report, it was stated that the percentage of the collections to the demand under the tax on buildings and lands would have been more than what it actually was, had it not been for the revision of the registers of the tax on buildings

vide para. 3(2) of G.O. N-2427-96 A.  
4. 11-97

and parambas, in which the bill collectors were engaged for the major portion of the year; but the Government considered this explanation inadequate, apparently on the ground that the revision of the registers should have been completed during the early part of the year, so that it might not interfere with the work of collection. No explanation whatever was then offered for the indifferent collections of the tax on arts or of the land tax. The remarks of Government about the state of the collections seem therefore to be justified, and no grounds have now been shown for modifying them.

3. In paragraph 3(4) of the G.O. quoted above, the Government while observing that the private scavenging service was worked at a loss of Rs 729 against Rs 718 in 1895-96, remarked as follows:

"The continuance of this unsatisfactory state of things is not creditable. The fees levied for the service are evidently too low and should be raised



in the current year, it not being  
equitable that the revenue derived  
from the general taxpayer should  
be spent upon a purely private  
service. It is also observed that  
notwithstanding the repeated in-  
structions of Government, the  
fees were not collected in advance.  
This neglect should not again be-  
come the subject of complaint. The  
service is still in a very backward  
condition, only about one eighth of  
the number of houses assessed to  
the tax on buildings having yet  
been brought under municipal  
control. x x x x

The council states that the  
fact of the extension of the private  
scavenging service having received  
the closest attention of the executive  
will be apparent from the in-  
crease in the number of houses  
under this system from 647 to  
664 in 1896-97, that the system  
could not be widely extended  
at once owing to opposition to its  
introduction, as mentioned by  
the Civil Apothecary in his report  
that Palghat is interspersed with  
paddy fields and people resort

to them for purposes of nature  
an opinion expressed by two  
Deputy Sanitary Commissioners  
who visited the town, and that  
the people do not welcome the  
private scavenging service or  
largely use the public latrines  
in preference to the paddy fields.  
With reference to the remark of  
Government that the fees levied on  
account of the private scavenging  
service should be raised so  
as to cover the loss on this ac-  
count, the council submits that  
the town consists of a number  
of scattered villages unlike the  
case with many other towns, that  
the number of scavengers is  
proportionately large, that the  
fees have been raised from  
annas two to annas three only  
in January 1897, that the service  
is already unpopular and that  
any further increase in the fees  
will make it most unpopular.  
Under these circumstances, the  
council requests that Government  
may overlook the loss on account  
of this service until the benefits  
of the system are appreciated

C. no 1112 M 4  
4-7-96

D. no 1929 M  
12-11-96

B.  
vide page 13 of G.O. No 24  
4-11-97



by the public, and at the same time assures Government that the executive will do its best to make the system self supporting, if possible.

The first mention of private scavenging by municipal agency in Palghat which can be traced, is in G.O. No 724 M, dated 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1887, in paragraph 14 of which the Government expressed the hope that "the gradual extension of the private scavenging system, of which a beginning had then been made, would effect a considerable improvement in the sanitary condition of the town." From the next annual report it appears, that the system made fair progress, 150 houses having been brought under it, and the fees were levied at the rate of four and eight annas per mensem respectively for single and double daily visits by municipal totias.

The Sanitary Commissioner, (Dr. King), inspected the town in June 1890 and wrote as follows regarding the working of the private scavenging system: "Inspected several houses

F.  
(vide para 13 of G.O. No 943 M)  
23-8-88

where this system was employed and found that arrangements were carefully carried out. x x x x x Private scavenging is so well adapted to the peculiar requirements of the locality that, with very little effort, it ought to be possible to extend it to every respectable house in the town x x x x x vide paragraph 3 (iii) of his inspection notes recorded in G.O. No 1512 M, dated 11<sup>th</sup> October 1890. H. In paragraph 3 (7) of G.O. No 1851 M, dated 5<sup>th</sup> December 1890, reviewing the annual report for the year 1889-90, the Government remarked that considering that only 165 houses out of 4,305 houses assessed to the tax on buildings, were served by this agency, there was considerable scope for the extension of the system which the Council was called upon to effect, observing at the same time that the Sanitary Commissioner was of opinion that the system was peculiarly suited to the town and that payment of the fees



in advance should be <sup>strictly</sup> enforced.

In the review of the report for the ensuing year the Government remarked on the subject of private scavenging as follows:—

"Notwithstanding the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner recorded in G.O. No 1512-M, dated 11<sup>th</sup> October 1890, and the observations of Government in G.O. No 1851-M, dated 5<sup>th</sup> December 1890, no energetic attempt has evidently been made to extend and improve the private scavenging system, the number of houses served (196) being altogether disproportionate to the size of the town. \* \* \* \* \* The system should be thoroughly reorganized and extended, fees being invariably collected <sup>quarterly</sup> in advance \* \* \* \* \* and persons refusing to keep (private latrines) in proper order being promptly prosecuted under the provisions of the Act."

In the following year the service was extended to 84 additional houses, but as the rate of the fees for a single visit per diem was reduced from Rs 4 to

I  
para. 3(4) of G.O. No 1438-M  
7-9-91

1891-92.

9.

As 2, the system was worked at a loss of Rs 375. The Government in paragraph 3(5) of its order No 1651-M, dated 10<sup>th</sup> October 1892 thereupon remarked as follows:—  
" \* \* \* \* \* It is to be regretted that the system was worked at a loss of Rs 375. From paragraph 25 of the Chairman's report, it appears that the service has as yet been extended to only about 28 per cent of the total number (1000) of private latrines in the town. Its further extension should receive the earnest attention of the Council. The fees should invariably be collected in advance. \* \* \*"

In 1892-93 the number of houses served by this agency rose from 280 to 457, but the receipts from fees amounted only Rs 566 against Rs 696 in 92 and the net cost thus rose from Rs 375 to Rs 633. The Government in reviewing the report that year therefore directed no effect should be spared to the service popular and self-sustaining and again observed

K.  
Vide para. 3(5) of G.O. No 1165-M  
4-9-93



the fees should be collected in advance.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Bamerman, inspected the town in November 1893 and remarked on this subject as follows:—

8. No 413. M. L.  
30-3-94

There are said to be 1000 private latrines in the town, of which 500 are cleaned daily by municipal agency. \* \* \* Every effort should be made to increase the number of houses scavenged so as to decrease loss at present occasioned by this service. Allowing 50 houses for each toki, 200 more could be cleaned by the present staff without additional expense to the municipality."

In 1893-94, the number of houses served under this system rose to 530, but the loss to the municipal council on account of this service also rose to Rs 816. Paragraph 3(s) of its order No. 16, dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 1894.

M.

In giving the report for this year the Government remarked as follows:—  
The council should, <sup>at once</sup> consider the advisability of

raising the fees levied for this service, so as to prevent it from being year after year so heavy a charge upon the municipal revenues. It is to be regretted that in spite of the remark contained in paragraph 3(s) of G.O. No. 1165-M, dated 4<sup>th</sup> September 1893, more than a third of the demand under this head remained uncollected at the close of the year, so that, though the number of houses served increased, the receipts decreased. The Chairman will report why the fees were not collected in advance, as directed by Government."

K.

The Council thereupon resolved, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1894, to raise the rate of the private scavenging fees from two to three annas for a single visit and from four to six annas for a double visit; and in regard to the omission to collect the fees in advance, the Chairman explained that since 1891-92, the fees were being collected in advance, but that as the people were generally unwilling to

his letter no. 1632 M. N.  
5-11-94



welcome the service and as the fees could not be recovered by distraint in the case of defaulters it was found difficult in some cases to collect them in advance. The Government thereupon ordered that if the fees were not paid in advance, the services of the municipal scavengers should be withdrawn forthwith, and that the Sanitary Inspector should be directed to see whether other arrangements had been made by the owners of such houses to have them cleaned properly and if this was not the case, to prosecute the owners of insanitary backyards.

In his notes on the inspection of the town in December 1894, Dr. King reiterated the remark made by him in 1890, that the arrangement of houses in Balghat would lend itself fully to the private scavenging system and that the municipality would therefore be well advised in attempting to extend it largely.

In 1894-95 the service was adopted by 613 houses against

vide G.O. No. 1632-M  
5-11-94

vide para. 4 (2) of his note  
G.O. No. 1256-M  
3-8-95

G.O. 1737-M P.  
24-10-95

Para. 4(3) of G.O. No. 413-M Q.  
13-3-96.

13.  
530 in 1893-94, but it was still worked at a loss of Rs 494 to the municipal council against Rs 816 in that year, the decrease in cost being due to the enhancement of the rate of the fees as resolved by the council on the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1894. The fees were, however, not collected in advance in some cases and in paragraph 3(4) of the review of the report for that year, the Government directed the Chairman to see that the instructions of Government on the subject contained in G.O. No. 1632-M, dated 5<sup>th</sup> November 1894 were carefully attended to and <sup>the Govt</sup> observed that as the number of houses served was still exceedingly small, being only about 11 per cent of the total number assessed to the tax on buildings, there was ample scope for the further extension of the system.

In reviewing the budget estimate of the municipality for 1896-97, the Government observed that the service was expected to result in a considerable



considerable loss to the council, notwithstanding the raising of the fees in October 1894, and that the cause of it was that either the fees were still low or the establishment was unnecessarily costly, and therefore directed that steps should be taken to reorganize the service so as to render it self-supporting. To this the council replied that on the 7<sup>th</sup> August 1895, it had reduced the rate of the fees from 3 to 2 annas with a view to increase the number of houses under the system, that there was a falling off in the number of houses in the beginning of the year 1895-96 and that since the reduction of fees in August 1895 the number increased, and the council regretted that it was unable to reduce the cost of the service. The Government thereupon ordered that if it was impossible to reduce the expenditure on the service, the rate of fees levied should be again raised, as the service should not be maintained at

vide G.O. No 1112-M  
4-7-96

all the  
municipal  
exhaust

17.

In paragraph 4(c) of his notes on the inspection of the

15.

G.O. No 1929-M  
12-11-96

the cost of the municipal. To this the municipal council replied that the private security service was only voluntary there being no provision in municipal law to compel to use the agency provided by the municipal council, that there were extensive areas of open fields to which persons, unwilling to pay for the service resorted, that the densely populated parts of the town were Brahmin where it was found impossible to extend the system for want of a large number of cash security. That the council reduced the rate of the fees, having regard to the fact that as the number of houses brought under the municipal management increased, the proportionate cost on each house would be less, that the number of houses rose from 457 on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1893 to 657 on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 1896, that every endeavouring



without the rate of fees raised. But the Government stated in reply that it was no reason to reconsider the order.

Go. no 1929m D.  
12-11-96

In paragraph 3(s) of its order R. 38.9m, dated 12<sup>th</sup> October 1896, reviewing the report of the municipality for 1895-96, the Government is remarked as follows on the working of this system:—

"The number of houses served by the private scavenging agency again rose from 613 to 647, but the receipts under this head only amounted to Rs 877 against Rs 1073 of the previous year and the service was again worked at a cost of Rs 718 to the council against Rs 94 in 1894-75. This is partly due to the reduced scale of fees received during the latter half of the year. x x x x x If the

otherwise be made  
the fees must be

x x x These

should not be maintained at

in G.O. No 903.9m S.  
13-4-97

In paragraph 4(c) of his notes on the inspection of the town in September 1896, the Sanitary Commissioner again remarked as follows:—

"Only 657 houses are cleaned by the municipal agency out of 1000 latrines known to exist. x x x x The increase since the

town was last inspected is 48—a very small number to result from the efforts promised by the Council. In Kalpatti there are said to be 105 houses having latrines in their backyards which cannot be cleaned, as there is no access for the scavengers. It would be however possible to make a lane at the backs of the houses and this ought to be done."

From the above it will be seen that, although the number of houses served by the private scavenging agency in Palghat has shown a slight increase every year, still the Sanitary Advisers of Government have always pointed out that the system was capable of con-



considerable extension. The Government has also been directing the council to extend the system accordingly. There are admittedly 1000 latrines in the town, while the number to which the service has been extended is only 664, according to the report for 1876-77.

From the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in his inspection notes recorded in G.O. No 903 m, S. dated 13<sup>th</sup> April 1897, above referred to, it is evident that many latrines in Kalpaki might be brought under municipal control by providing passages to the backyards of houses. Some of the Brahmin villages, which form the densest parts of the town, are also stated to be in an insanitary condition, as the private scavenging system has not been extended to them.

vide paragraph 2 of the medical B. officer's report on page 13 of G.O. No 2427 m dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 1897.

of municipal council also admits this vide the Chairman's letter in G.O. No 1929 m, dated D. 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1896. The plea is

all the co  
municipal  
exhaust

the council that the system cannot be introduced into them on account of opposition from the owners is untenable, as it can prosecute such persons if their backyards are not kept in a sanitary state and thereby induce them to adopt the service.

The municipal council states that two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners have expressed the opinion that people resort to paddy fields for purposes of nature and seems to urge that there is therefore no necessity for the extension of the system.

The municipal council is apparently referring to the remarks in the inspection notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner recorded

T. in G.O. No 516 m, dated 18<sup>th</sup> May

L. 1888 and No 413 m, dated 30<sup>th</sup> March 1894. But these remarks show

that the practice of people resorting to fields for purposes of nature, <sup>was</sup> condemned by the Sanitary officers, who also considered that the private latrines were in a most insanitary state. The municipal council should



have therefore taken steps to put a stop to this obnoxious practice instead of trying to take shelter under it for not extending the system.

With reference to the council's request that the Government may overlook the loss on account of the service until the benefits of the system are appreciated by the public, it is observed that the system having been in force in this town for upwards of ten years, the municipal council has had ample time to make the people appreciate it, and this result cannot be expected unless the penal provisions of the act are strictly enforced. In spite of the repeated remarks of Government in the reviews of the annual reports, in no year since 1891-92 has the system been self-supporting and the municipal council has in consequence suffered a total loss of Rs 3765. It is not equitable that so much of the municipal funds which are derived from the general

| Year    | Loss sustained by the municipality |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1891-92 | 375                                |
| 1892-93 | 633                                |
| 1893-94 | 816                                |
| 1894-95 | 494                                |
| 1895-96 | 718                                |
| 1896-97 | 729                                |
|         | <u>3765</u>                        |

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municipi  
exhaus

21.

80. 2427m. A.  
4-11-97

Vopojos C. no 1112m. + D. no 1929m.  
4-7-96 12-11-96

devoted to the working of a purely private service. In these circumstances, it is submitted that no reasons have been shown by the council for a modification of the remarks already passed in the matter in the review of the report for 1896-97. The municipal council assures that the executive will do its best to render the system self-supporting, if possible. But the experience of the past ten years shows that this cannot be relied upon. It should therefore be told once for all to take immediate steps to further extend the system and to make it self-supporting. The fees have been raised from 2 to 3 annas in January 1897, and this increase will probably reduce the cost of the service to some extent, but it is time that the system should be made <sup>wholly</sup> self-supporting, either by raising the rate of fees still further or by reducing the cost of establishment, if necessary.

4. In paragraph 4(4) of G.O. No 2427. M, dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 1896, it is observed.



have regarding vaccination.  
 The reported number of persons  
 vaccinated during the year fell,  
 being 2357 against 3581 in 1895-96,  
 the decrease being ascribed to  
 the services of the vaccinatrix  
 having been dispensed with at  
 the beginning of the year. This  
 is however no excuse for the  
 decline. It is the duty of the mu-  
 nicipal executive to see that  
 adequate establishments are  
 maintained x x x x Infantile  
 vaccination also showed a  
 slight decline, the total number  
 of children under one year  
 successfully vaccinated being  
 1158 or 29.3 per mille of the popu-  
 lation against 1268 or 31.9 per  
 mille in the previous year and  
 against a registered birthrate  
 of 40.7 per mille."

The municipal council  
 now explains that compulsory  
 vaccination was introduced in  
 is down from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1893, that  
 careful census of all children  
 between the ages of one and ten  
 who had not been previous-

go. no. 1764 M U.  
 27-10-92

and all of them were vaccinated  
 in the year 1893-94 to 1895-96, that  
 all the cases available in the  
 municipality having thus been  
 exhausted, the place vacated by  
 the vaccinatrix was not filled  
 up for want of cases, and that  
 the decrease in the number of  
 vaccinations performed in 1896-97  
 was therefore solely due to want  
 of cases and not to laxity on  
 the part of the executive.

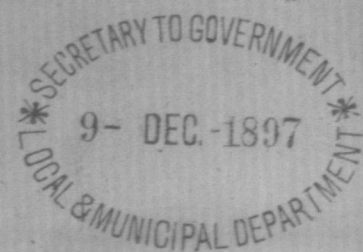
This explanation cannot be  
 considered adequate on the number  
 of children under one year successfully  
 vaccinated was only 29.3 per mille of  
 the population against a registered  
 birth rate of 40.7 per mille and the dif-  
 ference has not been accounted for

V.D.  
 17/3/92



Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4257/M



From

*The Chairman,  
Municipal Council,  
Palghat.*

Order.

No. 3846

Dated 1<sup>st</sup> December 1897

Received 9-12-1897

Registered 9-12-1897

Enclosures

Spare copies

3-DEC-1897

MALABAR

SUBJECT.

*Submitting copy of resolution  
No 1 dated 1<sup>st</sup> December 1897. passed on  
G.O. No 2427/M dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 1897  
for orders of Government.*



# BACK PAPERS.

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

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.

CURRENT FILE 4254/M

No 3846

Municipal Office

Palghat 1st December 1897

From

M. R. Ry

D. I. Chinnasawmy Pillay Avargal,  
Chairman, Municipal Council,  
Palghat.

To,

J. H. A. Tremenhue Esqre J.C.S.,  
Secretary to Government,  
Local and Municipal Department,  
Fort St George.

Through,

The Collector of Malabar.

Sir,

I have the honour to subjoin a  
resolution of the Council, adopted at the  
meeting held this evening; for orders of Govern-  
ment.

Present.

M. R. Ry D. I. Chinnasawmy Pillay Avargal,  
R. F. Austin Esqre  
M. R. Ry D. Anantha aiyar Avargal.  
" A. N. Rama aiyar "  
" C. S. Swaminadha Pather Kanakkar, M.L.  
" S. Veeraraghava aiyar Avargal.  
" A. Chockalingam Pillay "  
" V. Vythilingam Pillay "



1. "Read G.O. No 2427 M, dated 4<sup>th</sup> November  
"1897, reviewing the Administration  
"Report of the Palghat Municipality  
"for the year 1896-97"

"The following resolution was  
"proposed by Mr. Q. Ry. S. Veeraraghava  
"Aiyar Avargal, seconded by Mr. Q. Ry  
"C. S. Swaminadha Pappan Kariakar  
"Avargal, and carried unanimously."

"The Council note with regret  
"that the Government has remarked  
"in concluding its review on the Admi-  
"nistration Report of the Palghat  
"Municipality for 1896-97, that the  
"Collection of principal taxes, and  
"the extension of Private Scavenging  
"System and of vaccination are all  
"subjects in respect of which the  
"administration of the year showed  
"considerable laxity." With due deference  
"to the opinion of Government, the Council  
"beg to submit the following, and trust  
"that the Government will be pleased  
"to observe, that there has been no  
"laxity, and that all the above subjects  
"had as much careful attention of

\* in para 5 of  
fo 2427 M  
4-11-97

the

"the Executive, as possible."

1. "The most important tax to be collected  
"in this Municipality is the tax on  
"buildings. The revision of tax on buildings  
"which is being done in some other Muni-  
"cipalities for one or two years, was completed  
"between June and October 1896, and the  
"tax for the two half years had to be  
"collected within about five months, in-  
"stead of twelve months. Under these  
"circumstances, the Council trust that the  
"slight decrease in the collection of tax  
"on buildings will be overlooked by  
"Government. The very slight difference  
"in the percentage of collections under land  
"tax and tax on arts in the year 1896-97  
"as compared with the year 1895-96, calls  
"for no remarks."

current + arrears  
The percentage of the collections  
under this tax was 82.4 and 73.3  
respectively, against 86.1 and  
62 in the previous year.

The current collections under  
underland and arts taxes were 82.4 +  
77.8 per cent, respectively,  
against 83 and 80.5 in  
1895-96. The arrears collections  
were 71.6 + 55 per cent  
respectively, against 48.5 +  
43.3.

2. "That the extension of the Private Scaveng-  
"ing System had received the closest  
"attention of the Executive will be apparent  
"from the fact that the number of houses  
"under the Private Scavenging System  
"rose from 647 to 664 in the last year.  
"But the System could not be widely  
"extended at once, owing to opposition to  
"the introduction of Private Scavenging

System



"System" as mentioned by the Civil  
 "Apothecary in his report. Palghat is  
 "interspersed with paddy fields, and  
 "people resort to paddy fields for purposes  
 "of nature - an opinion expressed by two  
 "Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, who  
 "inspected this Municipality. People  
 "do not welcome the Private Scavenging  
 "System, nor do they even largely use  
 "the public latrines in preference to  
 "paddy fields - as stated by Dr Dymott  
 "in his Inspection Notes on this Mun.  
 "cipality. The Government further  
 "notes that the loss on account of the  
 "Private Scavenging System amounts  
 "to Rs 729, and that the fees levied for  
 "the service should be raised. The  
 "town consists of a number of scattered  
 "villages unlike the case with many  
 "other towns, and the number of scavengers  
 "employed is proportionately larger  
 "in number than is the case in many  
 "other Municipalities. The fees were  
 "only annas 2 per mensem for a single  
 "visit, per diem, but this has been

only 13 off 26276  
4-11-97

Koch's note printed

only 2 off 5166  
18-5-98

X see page 3 (4) of  
# 80 26276  
4-11-97

raised

for 1126 + 1926  
4-7-96 12-11-96

"raised to annas 3 from January last,  
 "under the orders of Government. The service  
 "is already unpopular, and any further  
 "increase in the fees will make it more  
 "unpopular. The Council would under  
 "these circumstances, solicit Government  
 "to overlook any loss on account of this  
 "service until the benefits of the Private  
 "Scavenging System are generally appre-  
 "ciated by the public. The Council at the  
 "same time beg to assure Government  
 "that the Executive will do its best to  
 "make the system self supporting, if  
 "possible.

3. Compulsory vaccination was introduced  
 "in this Municipality from 1st January  
 "1893. A careful census of all children  
 "between the ages of one and ten years,  
 "who under the system of vaccination  
 "before compulsion was employed, were  
 "not operated upon, was taken, and  
 "all of them were vaccinated in the  
 "financial years 1893-94, 1894-95, and  
 "1895-96. The number of cases above one  
 "year of age vaccinated in these years  
 "were 3555, 2599, and 2188 against  
 "1334, 1225 and 1510 cases in the previous

years



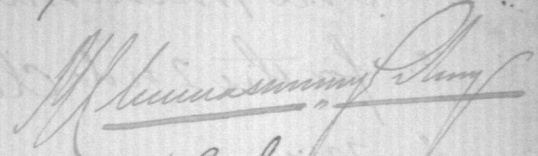
6  
 " years 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93 res.  
 " pectively. All the cases available in  
 " the Municipality have thus been  
 " vaccinated, and the place vacated  
 " by the Vaccinatrix was not filled  
 " up for want of cases. In accordance  
 " with the suggestion of the Deputy  
 " Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector  
 " of Vaccination, the 1st Class Vaccinator  
 " has been entrusted with the infantile  
 " vaccination, and the 2nd Class  
 " Vaccinator attends to all cases above  
 " 6 months and cases of <sup>re-vaccination</sup> ~~vaccination~~.  
 " The minimum number of cases fixed  
 " for the 2nd Class Vaccinator is 150 per  
 " mensem, and if the minimum is not  
 " reached, he is fined in his salary at  
 " the rate of 1 anna per case. The 2nd  
 " Class Vaccinator had not been paid  
 " his full salary for several months  
 " in the last year for want of cases, and  
 " he has applied that his minimum  
 " should be reduced as there are not  
 " sufficient cases available for vaccination.

St.

7  
 " It needs therefore scarcely any mention  
 " that the decrease in the number of  
 " cases vaccinated is solely due to want  
 " of cases, and not to the laxity on the  
 " part of the Executive."  
 " Under the above circumstances, the  
 " Council trust that the Government will  
 " be pleased to observe that the Municipal  
 " Executive had done its best in all  
 " the above subjects as in the previous  
 " years."

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

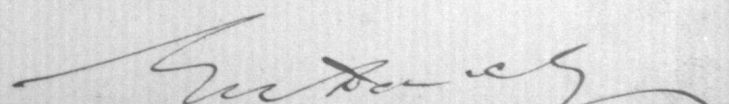
  
 Chairman.

Encd No. 486-737  
 m

Submitted.

2 The introduction of private scavenging is, I submit,  
 necessary only in parts of Paghah. A great deal of  
 the town consisting detached houses, each standing  
 in its own Compound. The inmates, when no vacant-  
 spaces are available, resort to their Compounds for the  
 purposes of nature. The action of the elements soon  
 causes the disappearance of the faeces, with less danger  
 to health than would be afforded by the usual un-  
 -savoury latrine.

Calcutta 3. 5-12-97  
 6-11-97

  
 Collector.



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