

5TH FEBRUARY 1886, No. 250, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home department (Sanitary), dated Calcutta, 22nd January 1886, No. 2—35-51.

Read—

Home Department Circular No. 5—100-109, dated 27th April 1885.

Read—also the following replies :—

From Government of Madras, No. 1694 M., dated the 18th July 1885.

Do. of Bombay, No. 1892, dated the 21st May 1885.

Do. of Bengal, No. 374 T. M., dated the 14th May 1885.

Do. of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 149 M.V-24-4, dated the 23rd May 1885.

Do. of Punjab, No. 382 S., dated the 20th June 1885.

From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1745—84, dated the 11th May 1885.

Do. do. of British Burma, No. 254—31 S., dated the 10th June 1885.

Do. do. of Assam, No. 2677, dated the 18th May 1885.

Do. do. of Coorg, No. 709—97, dated the 17th July 1885.

From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 350 G., dated the 11th September 1885.

Resolution—

In Home Department circular letter, No. 5—100-109, dated 27th April 1885, read in the preamble, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to report whether any rule exists in the several provinces to the effect that candidates for Government employ must, before admission into the service, produce a certificate showing that they have either been successfully vaccinated or otherwise protected from small-pox. This inquiry was made in order that the Government of India might be in a position to determine whether it is desirable to make such a rule generally applicable to all candidates for employment in the several departments of the public service.

2. The replies received to the above circular show that the existing practice is not uniform, and that opinions differ as to the desirability of laying down a general rule on the subject. In the Madras Presidency, certificates of vaccination are required from all candidates for employment in Government service, from all claimants to hereditary village offices, from all candidates for the middle school examination and from all police recruits. No inconvenience is said to have been felt in consequence of this rule, no objections have been raised to the principle involved, and any relaxation is deprecated by the Local Government. In the Bombay Presidency, no person is admitted into the public service unless he has been vaccinated, and the fact of vaccination having been performed is noted by the medical officer upon whom it may devolve to certify to the physical fitness of the candidate. The Bombay Government considers that the rule should be held applicable to all employés on permanent establishments, whether in superior or inferior service, but that it is not necessary to apply it to establishments of a temporary nature. In Bengal, a rule requiring a certificate of protection from small-pox as a condition precedent to admission into the service of Government is enforced only as regards the police force and jail warders, who are usually congregated in barracks, and for whose health the Government is held to be in some measure responsible. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Government would not be justified in going further than this, and deprecates any proposal to enforce such a condition generally. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a rule requiring intending candidates for Government service to have been previously vaccinated (unless they have had natural or inoculated small-pox) has been in force since 1867, but

is said to have been of little or no practical use. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is not disposed to insist on a strict compliance with the rule except in the case of clerical establishments, and Sir A. Lyall does not attach much importance to it under any circumstances. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab deprecates the introduction of such a rule, which has not hitherto been prescribed in that province, on the ground that it would operate as a restriction in the choice of subordinates, while it would have no perceptible effect in furthering the cause of vaccination. In the Central Provinces, candidates for Government employment have been required since 1863 to have been successfully vaccinated, and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that no qualifications or exceptions should be attached to the rule. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma is in favor of introducing a compulsory rule on the subject and recommends that it should be adopted in respect of all permanent establishments, power being given to Local Governments to exempt from its operation, either temporarily or permanently, particular departments or grades. In Assam and Coorg, no rule on the subject exists. The Chief Commissioner of Assam would apply a rule of this nature to future permanent appointments, but not to menial servants, while the Chief Commissioner of Coorg would make it compulsory in the case of both clerical and menial establishments of a permanent description. A rule requiring proof of vaccination has been in force in Berar since 1879, but the Resident at Hyderabad would in future apply it only to clerical and judicial appointments for which the candidates are presumably of sufficient educational qualifications to preclude the possibility of the order being misinterpreted. The adoption of the rule in the case of the police or of candidates for menial appointments is not at present recommended.

3. After careful consideration of the replies received from Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that a rule of the nature under discussion, when applied to permanent establishments, is one which in the abstract merits approval. At the same time, His Excellency in Council recognizes the fact that local conditions may render it unadvisable to enforce such a rule in all provinces and under all circumstances, and the Government of India is accordingly willing to leave the matter to the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations, or, as regards establishments in native states, to the Foreign department. If, however, the Local Government of any province in which the rule is not already in force should see fit in future to apply it to candidates for appointments in the gift of such Local Government, the Government of India will be prepared to make the rule applicable also to Imperial departments in that province. In the case of those provinces in which such a rule is now in force, the Governor-General in Council sanctions its extension to candidates for employment in departments directly administered by the Government of India.

Order—

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance;

and that a copy be forwarded to all departments of the Government of India for information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Government of Madras.

ORDER—dated 5th February 1886, No. 250, Public.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. D. REES,
Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.

Exd. A. Raitt.

P.W.D.

Govt. of 1886 Madras.

PUBLIC.

Recd. to
Sof J.S.S.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5th February 1886, No. 250.

FEBRUARY.

Vaccination Certificates.

Recording resolution of the Government of India regarding the production of — by candidates for Government employ.

Walter

5TH FEBRUARY 1886, No. 250, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home department (Sanitary), dated Calcutta, 22nd January 1886, No. 2—35-51.

Read—

Home Department Circular No. 5—100-109, dated 27th April 1885.

Read—also the following replies :—

From Government of Madras, No. 1694 M., dated the 18th July 1885.

Do. of Bombay, No. 1892, dated the 21st May 1885.

Do. of Bengal, No. 374 T. M., dated the 14th May 1885.

Do. of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 149 M.V-24-4, dated the 23rd May 1885.

Do. of Punjab, No. 382 S., dated the 20th June 1885.

From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1745—84, dated the 11th May 1885.

Do. do. of British Burma, No. 254—31 S., dated the 10th June 1885.

Do. do. of Assam, No. 2677, dated the 18th May 1885.

Do. do. of Coorg, No. 709—97, dated the 17th July 1885.

From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 350 G., dated the 11th September 1885.

Resolution—

In Home Department circular letter, No. 5—100-109, dated 27th April 1885, read in the preamble, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to report whether any rule exists in the several provinces to the effect that candidates for Government employ must, before admission into the service, produce a certificate showing that they have either been successfully vaccinated or otherwise protected from small-pox. This inquiry was made in order that the Government of India might be in a position to determine whether it is desirable to make such a rule generally applicable to all candidates for employment in the several departments of the public service.

2. The replies received to the above circular show that the existing practice is not uniform, and that opinions differ as to the desirability of laying down a general rule on the subject. In the Madras Presidency, certificates of vaccination are required from all candidates for employment in Government service, from all claimants to hereditary village offices, from all candidates for the middle school examination and from all police recruits. No inconvenience is said to have been felt in consequence of this rule, no objections have been raised to the principle involved, and any relaxation is deprecated by the Local Government. In the Bombay Presidency, no person is admitted into the public service unless he has been vaccinated, and the fact of vaccination having been performed is noted by the medical officer upon whom it may devolve to certify to the physical fitness of the candidate. The Bombay Government considers that the rule should be held applicable to all employés on permanent establishments, whether in superior or inferior service, but that it is not necessary to apply it to establishments of a temporary nature. In Bengal, a rule requiring a certificate of protection from small-pox as a condition precedent to admission into the service of Government is enforced only as regards the police force and jail warders, who are usually congregated in barracks, and for whose health the Government is held to be in some measure responsible. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Government would not be justified in going further than this, and deprecates any proposal to enforce such a condition generally. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a rule requiring intending candidates for Government service to have been previously vaccinated (unless they have had natural or inoculated small-pox) has been in force since 1867, but

is said to have been of little or no practical use. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is not disposed to insist on a strict compliance with the rule except in the case of clerical establishments, and Sir A. Lyall does not attach much importance to it under any circumstances. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab deprecates the introduction of such a rule, which has not hitherto been prescribed in that province, on the ground that it would operate as a restriction in the choice of subordinates, while it would have no perceptible effect in furthering the cause of vaccination. In the Central Provinces, candidates for Government employment have been required since 1863 to have been successfully vaccinated, and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that no qualifications or exceptions should be attached to the rule. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma is in favor of introducing a compulsory rule on the subject and recommends that it should be adopted in respect of all permanent establishments, power being given to Local Governments to exempt from its operation, either temporarily or permanently, particular departments or grades. In Assam and Coorg, no rule on the subject exists. The Chief Commissioner of Assam would apply a rule of this nature to future permanent appointments, but not to menial servants, while the Chief Commissioner of Coorg would make it compulsory in the case of both clerical and menial establishments of a permanent description. A rule requiring proof of vaccination has been in force in Berar since 1879, but the Resident at Hyderabad would in future apply it only to clerical and judicial appointments for which the candidates are presumably of sufficient educational qualifications to preclude the possibility of the order being misinterpreted. The adoption of the rule in the case of the police or of candidates for menial appointments is not at present recommended.

3. After careful consideration of the replies received from Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that a rule of the nature under discussion, when applied to permanent establishments, is one which in the abstract merits approval. At the same time, His Excellency in Council recognizes the fact that local conditions may render it unadvisable to enforce such a rule in all provinces and under all circumstances, and the Government of India is accordingly willing to leave the matter to the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations, or, as regards establishments in native states, to the Foreign department. If, however, the Local Government of any province in which the rule is not already in force should see fit in future to apply it to candidates for appointments in the gift of such Local Government, the Government of India will be prepared to make the rule applicable also to Imperial departments in that province. In the case of those provinces in which such a rule is now in force, the Governor-General in Council sanctions its extension to candidates for employment in departments directly administered by the Government of India.

Order—

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance;

and that a copy be forwarded to all departments of the Government of India for information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Government of Madras.

ORDER—dated 5th February 1886, No. 250, Public.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. D. REES,
Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.

Exd. A. Raitt.

P. W. D.

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

PUBLIC.

Recorded

Sof J. S. S.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5th February 1886, No. 250.

FEBRUARY.

Vaccination Certificates.

Recording resolution of the Government of India regarding the production of — by candidates for Government employ.

With order

5TH FEBRUARY 1886, No. 250, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home department (Sanitary), dated Calcutta, 22nd January 1886, No. 2—35-51.

Read—

Home Department Circular No. 5—100-109, dated 27th April 1885.

Read—also the following replies :—

From Government of Madras, No. 1694 M., dated the 18th July 1885.
Do. of Bombay, No. 1892, dated the 21st May 1885.
Do. of Bengal, No. 374 T. M., dated the 14th May 1885.
Do. of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 149 M.V-24-4, dated the 23rd May 1885.
Do. of Punjab, No. 382 S., dated the 20th June 1885.
From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1745—84, dated the 11th May 1885.
Do. do. of British Burma, No. 254—31 S., dated the 10th June 1885.
Do. do. of Assam, No. 2677, dated the 18th May 1885.
Do. do. of Coorg, No. 709—97, dated the 17th July 1885.
From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 350 G., dated the 11th September 1885.

Resolution—

In Home Department circular letter, No. 5—100-109, dated 27th April 1885, read in the preamble, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to report whether any rule exists in the several provinces to the effect that candidates for Government employ must, before admission into the service, produce a certificate showing that they have either been successfully vaccinated or otherwise protected from small-pox. This inquiry was made in order that the Government of India might be in a position to determine whether it is desirable to make such a rule generally applicable to all candidates for employment in the several departments of the public service.

2. The replies received to the above circular show that the existing practice is not uniform, and that opinions differ as to the desirability of laying down a general rule on the subject. In the Madras Presidency, certificates of vaccination are required from all candidates for employment in Government service, from all claimants to hereditary village offices, from all candidates for the middle school examination and from all police recruits. No inconvenience is said to have been felt in consequence of this rule, no objections have been raised to the principle involved, and any relaxation is deprecated by the Local Government. In the Bombay Presidency, no person is admitted into the public service unless he has been vaccinated, and the fact of vaccination having been performed is noted by the medical officer upon whom it may devolve to certify to the physical fitness of the candidate. The Bombay Government considers that the rule should be held applicable to all employés on permanent establishments, whether in superior or inferior service, but that it is not necessary to apply it to establishments of a temporary nature. In Bengal, a rule requiring a certificate of protection from small-pox as a condition precedent to admission into the service of Government is enforced only as regards the police force and jail warders, who are usually congregated in barracks, and for whose health the Government is held to be in some measure responsible. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Government would not be justified in going further than this, and deprecates any proposal to enforce such a condition generally. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a rule requiring intending candidates for Government service to have been previously vaccinated (unless they have had natural or inoculated small-pox) has been in force since 1867, but

is said to have been of little or no practical use. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is not disposed to insist on a strict compliance with the rule except in the case of clerical establishments, and Sir A. Lyall does not attach much importance to it under any circumstances. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab deprecates the introduction of such a rule, which has not hitherto been prescribed in that province, on the ground that it would operate as a restriction in the choice of subordinates, while it would have no perceptible effect in furthering the cause of vaccination. In the Central Provinces, candidates for Government employment have been required since 1863 to have been successfully vaccinated, and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that no qualifications or exceptions should be attached to the rule. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma is in favor of introducing a compulsory rule on the subject and recommends that it should be adopted in respect of all permanent establishments, power being given to Local Governments to exempt from its operation, either temporarily or permanently, particular departments or grades. In Assam and Coorg, no rule on the subject exists. The Chief Commissioner of Assam would apply a rule of this nature to future permanent appointments, but not to menial servants, while the Chief Commissioner of Coorg would make it compulsory in the case of both clerical and menial establishments of a permanent description. A rule requiring proof of vaccination has been in force in Berar since 1879, but the Resident at Hyderabad would in future apply it only to clerical and judicial appointments for which the candidates are presumably of sufficient educational qualifications to preclude the possibility of the order being misinterpreted. The adoption of the rule in the case of the police or of candidates for menial appointments is not at present recommended.

3. After careful consideration of the replies received from Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that a rule of the nature under discussion, when applied to permanent establishments, is one which in the abstract merits approval. At the same time, His Excellency in Council recognizes the fact that local conditions may render it unadvisable to enforce such a rule in all provinces and under all circumstances, and the Government of India is accordingly willing to leave the matter to the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations, or, as regards establishments in native states, to the Foreign department. If, however, the Local Government of any province in which the rule is not already in force should see fit in future to apply it to candidates for appointments in the gift of such Local Government, the Government of India will be prepared to make the rule applicable also to Imperial departments in that province. In the case of those provinces in which such a rule is now in force, the Governor-General in Council sanctions its extension to candidates for employment in departments directly administered by the Government of India.

Order—

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance;

and that a copy be forwarded to all departments of the Government of India for information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Government of Madras.

ORDER—dated 5th February 1886, No. 250, Public.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. C. Raiff

Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Departments of the Secretariat,
„ all Heads of Departments.

Exd. A. Raiff.

B5

Arch 1331

Recd. W. J. L. 23/2/86

Gobt. of (1886) Madras.
PUBLIC.

Recon de L.

30/2/86

20/2/86

U.S.
20-2-86

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5th February 1886, No. 250.

Recd. W. J. L. 23/2/86

FEBRUARY.

Ch. E. for I ✓

Ch. E. for R. ✓

Ex. on P. W. Accts

Supply Engrs ✓

C. to Govt ✓

23/2/86

J. H. P.

Vaccination Certificates.

Recording resolution of the Government of India regarding the production of — by candidates for Government employ.

20/2/86

With order

B5