

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 42 (33) பிம்மெ
 (2) முதல்திருப்பிய நான்
 (3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சருக்கொய்யம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

முதல் பக்கம்

அரண்மனை எண்.	659	அச்சகம்
மு. கோபுரத் தாள் எண்.		பலவகை
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மதுக்களம் தாள்பாடி கைப்பாட்டகம் கட்டிடம்.

(5) (6)
6TH AUGUST 1889, No 659, PUBLIC.

2
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From A. P. MACDONNELL, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 5th July 1889, No. 211.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1914 L., dated the 17th October last, communicating remarks on the opinion expressed by the Government of India in paragraph 5 of the Home Department Resolution marginally noted that a Sanitary Board should be

established in each Province, and be entrusted with the control and supervision over sanitary works, whether undertaken in urban or rural areas.

The Madras Government is, for reasons stated in your letter, opposed to the creation of a Sanitary Board, but accepts the proposal to appoint a Special Engineer who should be an expert in Sanitary Science for the purpose of acting as adviser to Municipalities and Local Boards in all important matters relating to Sanitary Engineering.

His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the appointment should be a special one; that the officer should be attached to the Local and Municipal Department of the Chief Secretary's office and connected with the ordinary Public Works Department; and that, considering the important duties and responsibilities of the post, the pay attached to it should be not less than Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,350 by annual increments of Rs. 50, to be made up by contributions from Provincial, Municipal and Local Funds.

You accordingly request sanction to the entertainment of a Sanitary Engineer on the above terms.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India is aware that much attention is paid to the development of Local Self-Government in the Madras Presidency, and that under the control of the District Officers many local bodies are beginning to evince an interest in the promotion of sanitary improvements. It is therefore far from being the wish of the Governor-General in Council to interfere with the salutary operation of the existing system, or to introduce changes which are inopportune or inappropriate. But it has been decided, after mature deliberation by His Excellency in Council, and the decision has been approved by the Secretary of State, that the establishment of Provincial Sanitary Boards will materially promote the cause of sanitation. While it is thus incumbent on the Government of India to maintain the principle of a Sanitary Board as sketched in the resolution quoted above, it is anxious to go as far as it can to meet the wishes of His Excellency the Governor in Council in this matter, and it therefore will not object to the Sanitary Board in Madras being so constituted as to consist of the Sanitary Commissioner to Government and the Special Sanitary Engineer. Under the Madras system this Board would naturally work in concert with the Collector of any district for the purpose of planning or carrying out any particular sanitary work or works in his Collectorate, and thus the main features of the system which has commended itself to the Secretary of State will be practically secured. The Governor-General in Council would wish that the Proceedings of the Board should be regularly recorded and submitted to the Local

Government for such orders as may be necessary; but he will leave it to the Government of Madras to prescribe the precise lines on which it should work, and the manner in which the Sanitary Commissioner and Engineer shall be associated together.

A recommendation will now be made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for sanction to the appointment of a Special Sanitary Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,350 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 50.

3. As regards the other points discussed in the Home Department resolution of the 27th July 1888, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council is glad to observe from the latest Municipal and District Boards' reports that there is no fundamental difference of opinion between the Government of Madras and the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council trusts to the Local Government giving effect to the principles of the resolution with due regard to local circumstances.

4. In connection with this subject I am directed to enclose an extract from a report made by another Province in regard to the proceedings of Sanitary Commissioners. I am to say that, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, the Commissioner ought certainly to see and confer with the District Officers whenever he makes an inspection; and to report to Government, not only shortcomings, but how far they have been, or are, in course of being rectified.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Officiating Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6947, dated Raipur, the 11th September 1888.

"He should never leave a district without meeting the Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for all the district administration, and discussing the results of his inspection with him. Or if he cannot conveniently see the Deputy Commissioner before leaving the district, he should arrange to meet him soon after, as the railway now runs nearly all over the Province. What he has of fault to find should be pointed out, and the remedy should be found there and then if there is a remedy. If the Municipal Committee are also concerned, they should be taken into the consultation if possible, so as to prevent useless correspondence hereafter."

ORDER—dated 6th August 1889, No. 659, Public.

Communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner, with copy of the Government of India resolution referred to in paragraph 1 of the letter.

2. His Excellency in Council accepts the suggestion of the Government of India that the Sanitary Board for this Province should for the present consist only of the Sanitary Commissioner and the proposed Sanitary Engineer. With reference to the concluding portion of clause 1, paragraph 2, of the Government of India's letter, the Sanitary Commissioner is requested to prepare and submit draft rules for the working of the Board, the duties of which should be limited to consultation and advice on matters coming within the common sphere of both its members.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government of India's letter, the Sanitary Commissioner will be directed to confer, whenever possible, with all Collectors and Divisional Officers whose ranges he visits on his tours of inspection. This instruction will, of course, apply also to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary

To the Sanitary Commissioner, with copy of Resolution of the Government of India, dated 27th July 1888, No. 3—212-225.
Local and Municipal Department.
Exd. A. Raitt.

Original
Govt. of {1889} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Recd.

G.O., 6th August 1889, No. 659.

AUGUST.

Sanitary Board in Madras.

Communicating to the Sanitary Commissioner, letter from the Government of India, regarding the appointment of a Special Sanitary Engineer and the constitution of a —, and issuing certain instructions in connection therewith.

FROM

A. P. MACDONNELL, ESQ., C.B.I.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
MADRAS.

Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the 5th July 1889.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1914 L, dated the 17th October last, communicating remarks on the opinion expressed by the Government of India in paragraph 3 of the Home Department Resolution marginally noted that a Sanitary

Dated the 27th July 1888.
Board should be established in each Province, and be entrusted with the control and supervision over Sanitary works, whether undertaken in urban or rural areas,

The Madras Government is, for reasons stated in your letter, opposed to the creation of a Sanitary Board, but accepts the proposal to appoint a special Engineer who should be an expert in Sanitary Science for the purpose of acting as adviser to Municipalities and Local Boards in all important matters relating to Sanitary Engineering.

His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the appointment should be a special one, that the officer should be attached to the Local and Municipal Department of the Chief Secretary's office and unconnected with the ordinary Public Works Department; and that, considering the important duties and responsibilities of the post, the pay attached to it should be not less than Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,350 by annual increments of Rs. 50 to be made up by contributions from Provincial, Municipal and Local Funds.

You accordingly request sanction to the entertainment of a Sanitary Engineer on the above terms.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India is aware that much attention is paid to the development of Local Self-Government in the Madras Presidency, and that under the control of the District Officers many local bodies are beginning to evince an interest in the promotion of Sanitary improvements.

It is therefore far from being the wish of the Governor General in Council to interfere with the salutary operation of the existing system, or to introduce changes which are inopportune or inappropriate. But it has been decided, after mature deliberation by His Excellency in Council, and the decision has been approved by the Secretary of State, that the establishment of Provincial Sanitary Boards will materially promote the cause of sanitation. While it is thus incumbent on the Government of India to maintain the principle of a Sanitary Board as sketched in the Resolution quoted above, it is anxious to go as far as it can to meet the wishes of His Excellency the Governor in Council in this matter, and it therefore will not object to the Sanitary Board in Madras being so constituted as to consist of the Sanitary Commissioner to Government and the special Sanitary Engineer. Under the Madras system this Board would naturally work in concert with the Collector of any District for the purpose of planning or carrying out any particular sanitary work or works in his Collectorate, and thus the main features of the system which has commended itself to the Secretary of State will be practically secured. The Governor General in Council would wish that the Proceedings of the Board should be regularly recorded and submitted to the Local Government for such orders as may be necessary; but he will leave it to the Government of Madras to prescribe the precise lines on which it should work, and the manner in which the Sanitary Commissioner and Engineer shall be associated together.

A recommendation will now be made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for sanction to the appointment of a Special Sanitary Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,350 per annum by annual increments of Rs. 50.

3. As regards the other points discussed in the Home Department Resolution of the 27th July 1888, I am glad to say that the Governor General in Council is glad to observe from the latest Municipal and District Boards' Reports that there is no fundamental difference of opinion between the Government of Madras and the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council trusts to the Local Government giving effect to the provisions of the Resolution with due regard to local circumstances.

4. In connection with this subject I am directed to enclose an extract from a report made by another Province in regard to the proceedings of Sanitary Commissioners. I am to say that, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, the Commissioner ought certainly to see and confer with the District Officers whenever he makes an inspection; and to report to Government not only shortcomings, but how far they have been, or are, in course of being rectified.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. Macdonnell

Secretary to the Government of India.

be my guest if
 this opportunity is not to
 be taken advantage of to
 reorganize the office
 of Sanitary Commission
 which needs reform
 my heart - I have not
 been able to trace
 one stone of benefit
 that has arisen to
 the people since I have
 been Governor of this
 Province from the
 existence of this
 Sanitary Commission

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 circulated in advance
 for information
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I dare say that this
 measure may do good -
 But if it is to have that
 effect - there must be
 taken that the Sanitary
 Engineer should have
 a special qualification
 B That he be encouraged
 and strong
 C That the Sanitary
 to inspection be laid
 down That he shall
 visit every district
 annually -

D That he be treated with the
 allowance to settle himself
 down comfortably in one
 place on the plan that
 he is working out a
 plan - that he be
 E That he shall visit every
 district yearly
 be treated -



Government Gazette, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI. OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT. N.W. P. AND OUDH.
 SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IN TOWNS
 AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

No. 27
 1889.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Allahabad, the 14 February, 1889.

READ -
 The undermentioned paper regarding the necessity of taking
 measures for the control and supervision of sanitary administration
 in towns and rural districts:

Government of India, Home Department, No. 27, dated 27th July, 1888.

Government of India, No. 4, dated 14th February, 1889.

Sanitary Commission, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 27, dated 14th February, 1889.

Sanitary Commission, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and from the
 Sanitary Commission, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read also

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 14, dated 14th January, 1889, regarding the grant of advances and loans to local
 bodies.

OBSERVATIONS - The Government of India, in its Resolution
 of the 27th July, 1888, has called the attention of Local Governments

to the ne... of taking measures for extending the machinery at present... in the control and supervision of sanitary administration... in rural districts. It has indicated the mode in which development of the present system might be attempted, and has expressed its opinion that the time has come when a more forward, though cautious and tentative, policy would be opportune.

As regards Municipalities, the Government of India say little. The necessary machinery, whether for control or for raising funds, is provided within those areas by the Municipal Acts, and in regard to the several towns under those Acts the Government of India merely write that "they may in future look with greater confidence to Municipal Committees for active assistance in carrying into effect the measures of sanitary improvement declared to be necessary for the towns over which they preside." With regard to rural areas, while admitting that among the village population the sense of the need for sanitary reform is but little, if at all, more developed than it was when a Royal Commission reported a quarter of a century ago, the Government of India do not doubt that in the matter of executive agency a great improvement has been effected by the District and Local Boards Acts. This legislation, it is added, "has provided the Government of India for the first time, with the means of creating that agency for executing sanitary reform in rural areas without which its previous exertions proved comparatively fruitless. Although the agency is as yet in infancy, it is impressed upon Local Government that from the beginning the promotion of sanitation should be regarded as one of the most important duties of District and Local Boards, and of village unions, where they exist." To guide, however, and direct the operation of these Boards, the Government of India considers it eminently desirable that there should be established in each Province a Sanitary Board through which the Local Government could operate, and... subject to the orders of the Local Government, the control and supervision of sanitary works, whether in urban or rural areas, should be entrusted. The Sanitary Board which the Government of India wishes to create "should, it is added, "from the outset receive recognition not only as a consultative body, but also as the executive agency through which the Government acts in the Sanitary Department." The Resolution of the Government of India goes on to indicate the officers of whom such a Board might be composed, and desires that, under the orders of the various Local Governments, they should be in constant communication with the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India.

2. The provision of pure water, and drainage, especially in those localities in which the construction of public works, such as railways and canal embankments, have interfered with the natural flow of water, and may have injuriously affected the people's health, are especially indicated as matters calling for early attention. Simple rules for the regulation of village sanitation are also suggested. "Wherever," it is added, "the existing law makes no provision or insufficient provision for the enforcement of necessary sanitary measures in rural

areas, there should be no hesitation in taking the necessary power by legislation." The Government of India then discusses the question of raising, by local taxation, the funds necessary for local expenditure, and adds, with regard to loans, that it has taken the subject of loans to local bodies into careful consideration (the result of which, it may be here added, has been subsequently embodied in its Resolution of 1st January, 1889, published since the date of the Resolution of July 27th). The question of contribution from Provincial resources on the grant-in-aid principle is finally glanced at, and it is left to the Local Governments to give effect to the principles and measures thus laid down by the Government of India.

3. The subject divides itself obviously into four heads:—

Firstly—Sanitary reform in municipalities.

Secondly—Sanitary reform in rural areas.

Thirdly—The nature of the control and agency to be established, and the individuals of whom such agency should be composed.

Fourthly—Provision of funds.

Active measures have already been taken in these provinces in the past year to obtain in some of the larger cities a proper supply of drinking water, and the services of a competent Engineer have been especially placed by the Government of India, in accordance with the request of this Government, at the disposal of Municipalities for this purpose. The Engineer in question, Mr. Hughes, has already submitted a plan for the water-supply of Agra, and the question of raising the necessary funds for that city is now under the immediate consideration of this Government. It is probable that Mr. Hughes will shortly furnish the necessary scheme for a water-supply for the Municipality of Allahabad, the members of that Municipality having also actively taken up the subject of providing a better water-supply for their town. Mr. Hughes is also in consultation with the Municipality of Benares, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is awaiting the result of the deliberations of the Municipal Commissioners of that very important city, there being probably no town in Upper India which is in a more filthy state than Benares: none which is more resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India; none, consequently, which more urgently requires an efficient system of water-supply and drainage; none which is so entirely devoid of both; and few which offer greater facilities for those measures. In Lucknow experiments have for some time been going on to see whether a water-supply cannot be obtained by means of artesian wells. Other Municipalities have also asked for Mr. Hughes' service, and at present there seems to be no need for further immediate action with regard to this branch of the subject.

4. With regard to rural areas, however, the case is far otherwise. The great difficulty of sanitation in India will, for a long time, be found in the fact that its population is spread for the greater part

over tens of thousands of small villages, many of them composed of houses and huts in too close proximity to one another, built on insalubrious sites, surrounded by decaying matter of every description, and frequently unprovided with a pure and unpolluted supply of potable water; while the habits of the people are, on the one hand, opposed to laws of sanitary conservancy, and on the other, any attempt to coerce them into sanitary observance of such laws is in the highest degree surrounded by difficulties, owing to the enormous area and population concerned, the countless small centres in which it is congregated, the comparatively small agency which could be employed in introducing reforms, and the danger, or it might be said the certainty, of the subordinate staff of such agency abusing the authority given them, and exercising it for their own pecuniary profit. The Government of India in the Home Department, in its letter No. 15, dated the 14th February, 1888, in acknowledging receipt of the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year 1886, called attention to this part of the subject, and on the 14th of the following month the Government of the United Provinces issued a circular order to the Sanitary Commissioner and all district officers, saying, "In their opinion, it would be practicable to issue rules in the spirit of instructions given by the Government of India in its letter, the Government of India having anticipated therein the substance of the instructions embodied in their Resolution of July 27th. Replies to the circular of this Government have been received. At present it is unnecessary to deal with them further than to say that District Officers, as a rule, seem to recognize the magnitude and the danger of the task suggested to them; and to be more apprehensive of the evils which will arise from the introduction of the machinery required for ensuring some degree of sanitary conservancy in rural areas, than of the dangers at present existing from the prevalence of sanitary neglect."

5. The third question is the constitution of a Board to which could be delegated the charge of devising, under the authority of the Local Government, the measures necessary gradually to extend sanitary reform in rural areas, to control and supervise the sanitary condition of Municipalities, and to advise the Government generally upon all points connected with sanitary questions. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner proposes to give effect to the desire of the Government of India by the creation of a Board, such as that which it has indicated. He thinks, however, that in this matter it would be prudent to proceed tentatively, and to delay the assignment of actual executive functions to the Board, such as are contemplated by the Government of India, until the Board shall have itself completed a preliminary examination of the subject referred to, and have laid down for the approval of the Government the lines of a scheme which would at once contain a working plan of the operations whether with regard to Municipalities or village areas; recommendations for the agency which they would desire to adopt for the execution of such a plan; and a statement of the attitude in which they themselves would propose to stand, whether in regard to the Govern-

ment and the Sanitary Commissioner on the one side, or the Municipalities and rural areas on the other. Until these preliminaries have been carefully considered and reported on, it would be premature to force executive action upon a body of which the members have important, and in many cases onerous, duties of their own; who can only meet at stated times; and whose ability consequently to discharge duties of an executive character forms not the least of the many doubtful questions surrounding the problem.

6. Finally, with regard to funds; the recent Resolution of the Government of India in respect to loans to local bodies, has cleared the ground so far as the Municipalities are concerned. District and Local Boards, however, under the existing law, have no power to impose taxation or to borrow in these provinces. Moreover, nearly all of them are largely subsidized by the Provincial Government, and have no security to offer for loans. Not the least of the difficulties surrounding the scheme will be found in this direction. There seems little or no possibility of district bodies being able to raise money for sanitary purposes so far as these provinces are concerned; while, on the other hand, the financial retrenchments to which the Government of India has found it necessary to resort, and the difficulties which at present surround that Government in connection with its resources, render it obligatory on Provincial Governments to devote such funds as the Government of India may from time to time find it practicable to leave at their disposal mainly to those objects which are of the first necessity, and which are essential to the working of the ordinary mechanism of the Government. So far, however, as may be practicable, this Government will endeavour to make such provision of funds from time to time as shall ensure progress being made in directions indicated by the Board.

7. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, on a consideration of the whole subject as reviewed in the preceding remarks, has decided for the present to nominate as a Sanitary Board—whose duties in the first instance will be confined to preparing a working scheme of operations in the United Provinces, and to indicating the machinery through which it could be administered, and the precise position which it can itself best occupy in the executive body—the following officers: both the Secretaries to the Government in the Public Works Department, the senior Secretary being President of the Board; the Secretary to Government in charge of the Department of Municipalities and Local Boards; the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals; the Sanitary Commissioner; the Legal Remembrancer; and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who should also be Secretary to the Board. The Commissioner of each Division will be *ex-officio* a member of the Board, and two native gentlemen should be selected by him, who are willing to be placed upon the Board, and whose services are likely to be useful. The Government, after approval, will formally constitute such gentlemen members of the Board. A copy of the Resolution of the Government of India, of its letter of the 14th Febra-

ary, and of the replies received from the District Officers, will be forwarded to each of the members of the Board, including the several Commissioners of Divisions. The President will arrange for a preliminary meeting of the members at such time and place as may be desirable; the Commissioner of the Division in which the meeting is held, and any other Commissioner whose presence is desired, being summoned as a member of the Board. The Board will understand that the immediate subject of its deliberations will be to draw up and present to the Government a plan having for its object the most practicable lines on which to carry out the wishes of the Government of India. This will include, for example, a review of the towns in which, from their importance or other causes, sanitary measures are more urgently needed. It should also furnish suggestions for a sanitary survey. Such a survey would probably be carried out, in the first instance, in selected parts of the province; but a list could be drawn up at once of the more insalubrious tracts in which the drainage has been intercepted owing to the existence of railways, or canals, or other works carried out by the Government. The Board should indicate those localities in which it considers action to be most necessary, leaving for a later stage of its proceedings, the actual measures to be taken to ascertain the detailed work to be done. It should, further, consider the replies of the District Officers to the circular letter of this Government of the 12th March last, and should examine the suggestions thrown out in the correspondence forwarded to them with this Resolution in their relation to the least objectionable manner of inaugurating some more or less comprehensive scheme of sanitary reform in rural areas. The members of the Board, from their personal experience of the country, will not be inclined to under-estimate the dangers of carrying into effect proposals for a minute or vexatious system of control or supervision in the smaller towns or villages. But it is possible that they may consider that the presence of District and Local Boards may prove of material assistance in this direction. The members of those Boards are not infrequently large landlords who have means of ensuring in their own villages some degree of attention to sanitary matters, and of assisting in obtaining information on points concerning the sanitary measures to be adopted in their villages, which no other agency could so unobjectionably obtain. It is probably in a tentative and cautious employment of this agency that the Board may be disposed to seek for a practical means of adopting at least the first principles of sanitary reform in rural areas. The Bill about to be considered in the Bombay Legislative Council for the furtherance of sanitary measures will also be studied by them. With the question of funds the Board need not occupy itself. For the present, in their report it will be sufficient to estimate approximately the cost of such measures as, in accordance with the terms of this Resolution, they indicate as of primary necessity. They should, finally, very carefully examine the precise position in which they can be most usefully placed with regard, on the one hand, to the Government and the Sanitary Commissioner, who is at present the officer charged with a portion of the duties which are to be delegated

to the Board, and on the other, with respect to the civil Divisional or District Officers, the Municipal, District, and Local Boards, and the officers of the Public Works Department through whose agency the actual execution of the measures from time to time determined upon must be carried out.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not desire to hurry the members of the Board in the submission of their recommendations on the preliminary points now referred to them. He is well aware that to be useful their report must embrace the result of careful inquiry from both officials and non-officials. At the present season most, moreover, of the several officers of whom the Board is to be composed are on tour in distant parts of the provinces. It is better to lay deliberately the foundations of any measures which are to be determined on, than, under the influence of the desire to make a commencement, to hasten the submission of insufficiently considered proposals. The Board, through their President, can keep themselves in close communication with the Government, and from time to time obtain such information or intimation of its views as they may think desirable, and His Honor trusts that they will be in a position some time before the close of the ensuing rainy season to submit to him their recommendations on the several points defined in this Resolution, and personally to consult with him as to the practical measures necessary to give effect to such of their recommendations as may be finally approved by Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, together with copies of the correspondence read above [Nos. (1), (2), and 4], be forwarded to the following gentlemen for information and guidance:—

- (1) The Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
- (2) The Joint-Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
- (3) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- (4) The Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- (5) The Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- (6) The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- (7) All Commissioners of Divisions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette*.

By order, &c.,

J. B. THOMSON.

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

19
NO. 211
FROM

A. P. MACDONNELL, ESQ., C.S.I.

Secretary to the Government of India.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
MADRAS.

Home De
San

Simla, the 7th July 1889.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1914 L, dated the 17th October last, communicating remarks on the opinion expressed by the Government of India in paragraph of the Home Department Resolution, marginally noted that a Sanitary Board should be established in each Province, and be entrusted with the control and supervision over Sanitary works, whether undertaken in urban or rural areas.

Dated the 27th July 1888.

The Madras Government is, for reasons stated in your letter, opposed to the creation of a Sanitary Board, but accepts the proposal to appoint a special Engineer who should be an expert in Sanitary Science for the purpose of acting as adviser to Municipalities and Local Boards in all important matters relating to Sanitary Engineering.

His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the appointment should be a special one, that the officer should be attached to the Local and Municipal Department of the Chief Secretary's office and unconnected with the ordinary Public Works Department; and that, considering the important duties and responsibilities of the post, the pay attached to it should be not less than Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,350 by annual increments of Rs. 50 to be made up by contributions from Provincial, Municipal and Local Funds.

You accordingly request sanction to the entertainment of a Sanitary Engineer on the above terms.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India is aware that much attention is paid to the development of Local Self-Government in the Madras Presidency, and that under the control of the District Officers many local bodies are beginning to evince an interest in the promotion of Sanitary improvements.

It is therefore far from being the wish of the Governor General in Council to interfere with the salutory operation of the existing system, or to introduce changes which are inopportune or inappropriate. But it has been decided, after mature deliberation by His Excellency in Council, and the decision has been approved by the Secretary of State, that the establishment of Provincial Sanitary Boards will materially promote the cause of sanitation. While it is thus incumbent on the Government of India to maintain the principle of a Sanitary Board as sketched in the Resolution quoted above, it is anxious to go as far as it can to meet the wishes of His Excellency the Governor in Council in this matter, and it therefore will not object to the Sanitary Board in Madras being so constituted as to consist of the Sanitary Commissioner to Government and the special Sanitary Engineer. Under the Madras system this Board would naturally work in concert with the Collector of any District for the purpose of planning or carrying out any particular sanitary work or works in his Collectorate, and thus the main features of the system which has commended itself to the Secretary of State will be practically secured. The Governor General in Council would wish that the Proceedings of the Board should be regularly recorded and submitted to the Local Government for such orders as may be necessary; but he will leave it to the Government of Madras to prescribe the precise lines on which it should work, and the manner in which the Sanitary Commissioner and Engineer shall be associated together.

A recommendation will now be made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for sanction to the appointment of a Special Sanitary Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,350 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 50.

3. As regards other points discussed in the Home Department Resolution of the 27th July 1888, I am to say that the Governor General in Council is glad to observe from the latest Municipal and District Boards' Reports that there is no fundamental difference of opinion between the Government of Madras and the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council trusts to the Local Government giving effect to the principles of the Resolution with due regard to local circumstances.

4. In connection with this subject I am directed to enclose an extract from a report made by another Province in regard to the proceedings of Sanitary Commissioners. I am to say that, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, the Commissioner ought certainly to see and confer with the District Officers whenever he makes an inspection; and to report to Government not only shortcomings, but how far they have been, or are, in course of being rectified.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India

San. Comm. No. 11
NO. 11 FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

The issue of orders with
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part of the San. Comm.
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Circular - this

~~The following~~

The Collection of
Voted & Unvoted
and the other duties
enumerated have
shd be done in the
districts ^{and}
at various periods

I am strongly of
opinion that if
the Engineers of the
Sanitary Commission
ought to be appointed
His duties ⁱⁿ the
are - can be ^{of} the
to the new ^{of}

12 13
Note for H.E. the Governor
with ref. to H.E.'s remarks
on the accompanying of
of Dec 17 Oct 1898 L.C. 1906

There is no present
intention of abolishing the
San. Comm. even though
India shd sanction the
app. of a Sanitary Engineer
The work of the Engineer
will not in any way replace
that of the Comm., but will
be supplementary to it.
The Comm. will as hitherto
visit towns villages and
report on their sanitary
defects & the remedial
measures required. It

will be the province of the
Engineer to send him!
Council about Boards
in carrying out such
measures. Please see
the enclosing portion of
para 3 of the letter to Shaha
The San? Council has
however other important
duties besides that of sanitary
inspection, e.g. the completion
of the building for the Presidency
which the Engineer could
not discharge.

The way in which we propose
to employ the Sanitary Engineer
is entirely special and the app't.
is not likely to be a permanent
one. The work he will have to do
is a series of stoppage incidents
to the ordinary work of the San-
itary Council. I think he
should be paid as a consultant
and not as a permanent
member. To meet this
purpose I made by H.C. some
I think quite a protracted
discussion and probably the
in our not getting an Engineer
at all to perform the duties
which we need so much for
Sanitary work in the Municipal
I would therefore like to put it
forward.

25/1/01

I think it will be a mis-
take to abolish the appoint-
ment of Sanitary Commis-
sioner if a Sanitary Engineer
is appointed. There is much
for both to do and in dif-
ferent directions. The ques-
tion seems to me to be whe-
ther more can be done
by the existing agency in
the way of inspection and
consultation with local bo-
dies so that the latter may
be imbued with a sense
of the necessity for action.
The appointment of an
Engineer is very desirable
but it should not be made
the reason for weakening
the existing agency which
is none too big to deal with
such an extensive coun-
try as Madras.

W.C.
25/1/01

It is therefore far from being the wish of the Governor General in Council to

(14)

Note for H.C. the
Governor

Circulated in draft
by H.C.

The Finance Committee proposed
in 1886 to change the office
of the Governor in the City of
London, but this has been
the subject of so much
discussion that it has been
put off to the day of the
Finance Committee, and
is now under consideration.

in 20. 24 Jan 88
13 Feb

Letter
13 Nov

24 Jan
25 Jan
26 Jan

Public

Papers to be read in Proceedings - 11

Again G.O. dated 188 , No.

Again G.O. dated 188 , No.

Current No. 2610 of 1889, dated 5 July from the part of India

From

The Government of India

Current No. of 188 , dated from

Order 6 Aug 1889

Comm. of the sanitary Comm. with copy of the

of India Res. ref. to in para 17 of the letter

The H.E. in accept the suggestion of the part of India

that the Sanitary Board in this Province shall for

the present consist only of

the San. Comm. & the

proposed sanitary engineer

with ref. to the concluding

of Comm. 1 para 2

the part of India letter, that

San. Comm. & engineer

No. 211 San. Comm. Secretary

Dated 5th July 1889

Received 15th July 1889

Enclosures 8

SUBJECT.

Establishment of Sanitary Board in India

1400
Apr 20th of a Sanitary Eng.
construction of a sewer

1. and

(from Order)

with respect to the
not, indeed better than some
common, & it is directed to
the other side, possible with
all the other officers there
say, he went on his terms
of inspection. The same
instruction will come off
for the other common

(2 values)

been

311.

the same (annexed) to the India dated 27th July 1886, No. 3-112-225
and the same is the subject of the India dated 27th July 1886, No. 3-112-225
and the same is the subject of the India dated 27th July 1886, No. 3-112-225

Letter DETAILMENT

C No. 2610 ✓

From *The fort of India*

Entered

111

FOR ORDERS

with reference to H. & the persons
his remarks on the copy of
Indies letter circulated in
advance on the 73rd inst., &
the notes in the paper marked

(A)

I am a little bit nervous about the last week of the season, and therefore women to take the extra few hours. I may not be. I believe I shall be just the same as the students around with me. I am not a little nervous. I think I shall get the same as the students.

The Council are surprised that the
 Act and for time for several years the
 meeting between the Council and the
 Faculty & Drainage Committee, and will
 not have much power of Committee
 inspection. That must be done by
 the Council by the Council and members
 of the Board, & that is the only way
 that the Council can place the matter
 to the Council.

The powers of the Executive will be
unquestionably laid in the hands of the
President, and the Executive will be
the only power in the land, and
the only power in the land.

The £2 I might be asked
by telegram to lay stress in
their appeal to the Sec of State
for the Secs Engⁿ on their
qualifications asked by H.C.

The points marked C, D & E in H's note can be settled when the app^t has been made. Rules as to inspection might fitly be made by the "Sanitary Board"

Board
The same form might be
used to deal of differences
in regard to the powers and
duties of the same Board,

7 Dist. Bonds & Sanitation
which relate to sanitation.

8/24/77
2:47

For Orders

The San. Comm. &
the new special San.
Engineer

C. Wood & Sons, Inc.

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. 637
6/15/77

19

2610 - a

100

716 Oct 31/14/89

3874/89

1857

8 89

31/10/98

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21-11-18

28-8-18

20-2-95

Sanitary Board in India

Commissioner of the

Sanitary Commission

for the purpose of the

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission