

Revenue (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 90

DATED 5th January

[Despatch Abstract.]

According to proceedings Rev. Sec. Dept.:
Circulating to Collectors with instructions revised
forms of Marriage Registers of Births and Deaths.

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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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd. } 15th Dec. } 1898.
Regd.

Enclosures

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Proceedings, No. 447, 8th December 1898.

DECEMBER.

Order mis No 9075-1/1

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11/15/98

To the Board of Rev. Sett.

16.9.98

Sec. 9-1.

18-12-98

Registers of Births and Deaths.—Circulating to Collectors with instructions revised forms of village —.

to record information in regard to the vaccination of such children in the birth and death registers, and no suggestion is made as to how a separate record regarding them should be maintained.

3. It is presumably intended that, on the receipt of orders for the opening of a vaccination register, every Village Head should go about his village inspecting what children have not been successfully vaccinated, and that he should bring the names and descriptions of such on to the register of unprotected children.

The task is not an easy one; the register is likely to be incomplete and untrustworthy and in the absence of any powers of compulsory vaccination the register when made can be put to no practical use.

4. The form recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner contains no column for the name of the child, or for the caste. When the main object of the register is to check the work of the vaccinators by making it possible to identify every child, it would seem undesirable to omit the two most important means of identification.

5. The form contains a column headed "Residence." It is not understood how the Sanitary Commissioner contemplates that it should be filled up.

It is only on the West Coast that houses are given names. As each large caste has usually a quarter to itself possibly such entries as "agraharam", "weavers' street", "parachéri", &c., might occasionally be useful, but the caste of the child, if known, would equally well indicate in what part of the village it was likely to be found.

6. The Board is not sure whether the Sanitary Commissioner will admit what the Board's experience leads it to affirm, viz., that it is now very often, if not generally, impracticable to identify a child by the description which the vaccinators enter in their registers. The perpetual recurrence of the same name, and the wide use of nick names and pet names will, the Board apprehends, render the register an ineffective instrument for securing identification, and probably the chief end which its preparation will serve will be to furnish the Village Head with another plausible excuse for the ill-performance of his land revenue, magisterial and judicial functions.

7. If a separate vaccination register is to be maintained as now proposed, column 7 of the birth register headed "date of vaccination" is, in the Board's opinion, superfluous. If it is omitted, column 12 of the proposed vaccination register will become unnecessary.

8. Obviously the serial numbers given to the children in the birth register will not do for the vaccination register, for the latter must include (a) children born in other villages, and (b) children of one year and upwards whose names will have to be brought on to the unprotected list. The Sanitary Commissioner's proposal at the end of paragraph 1 of his letter clearly will not work.

9. The proposal that certain entries should be made by the Village Head in red ink may seem a small matter, but this unfortunate official has enough to do to provide himself with black ink.

10. The Sanitary Commissioner's proposals thus require further consideration, and the Board requests his further remarks especially as regards the difficulties noted in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this reference.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

Read—also the following letter from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Fort St. George, 22nd April 1898, No. 922-S. :—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Mis. No. 1715, dated 19th March 1898, I have the honour to invite the attention of the Board to the fact

that in the form proposed by it the desirability of including notice of vaccination has been duly recognized. Hence the objection raised in paragraph 2 would apply also to the form proposed by the Board.

2. In respect to paragraph 3, seeing that the order to maintain "unprotected lists" in villages is no new matter, but has been in force in many districts for several years, if the Village Head has been obedient to orders, but little trouble ought to fall to him in the matter of searching for unprotected cases. Even when no such order has been in force, the trouble of collecting the names of unprotected children ought not to be great, if the Village Head had paid due attention to the encouragement of vaccination. If the Board consider that the possession of red ink is beyond the ways and means of village officials, there can be no reason why black should not be used.

3. A perusal of this office letter, No. 1052-S., dated 15th May 1897, will show my reasons for regarding the use of the column No. 7 in village form No. 19 suggested by the Board as likely to lead to conditions which were impracticable. To avoid these difficulties, I suggested opening a new form devoted to vaccination results, and, to make certain that there should be no difficulty as to identification, I proposed using the numbers in the birth register. If, then, the method adopted by the Board for registration and its verification be correct, so also must that for the proposed vaccination register.

4. In regard to paragraph 5 of Revenue Board's Proceedings, I anticipate no difficulty in the matter. The village official would doubtless not attempt to give more information than he possessed on the subject. This would usually be limited to the name of the hamlet of the village in which the child was resident, although occasionally, in the large villages, such terms as "Agraharam," "Paracherry," &c., suggested by the Board would usefully be supplied. In my experience of identification of vaccination results, I have frequently found that neither caste nor name afforded the identification required, both being common to different persons, but that the villagers would readily distinguish parents of the same name, caste and occupation, by referring to them as living in such and such a part of the village. As residence may be changed from time to time before vaccination is effected, it is well that this information should be available.

5. In its paragraph 7, the Board suggests that column 7 in the birth register should be abolished, in the event of the vaccination register being maintained. This would involve much unnecessary trouble to the village official and to the vaccination staff by requiring useless searching for identification, and would render the birth register independent of the vaccination register, whereas it is desirable that the progress of vaccination should be checked by reference to the birth register.

6. In regard to the objection conveyed by the Board in paragraph 2 as to non-resident mothers, it must be mentioned that perfection is not aimed at, but rather an improvement of the existing state of affairs. Indeed, seeing that "unprotected lists" of frequently complicated character are already used in several districts, the change anticipated really consists in arranging that the register of births should be utilized as a check upon vaccination, in a simple and more uniform manner than hitherto. In my opinion, the results will be to systematize the village head's efforts and, if the man be honest, greatly diminish the work expected of him. This effort towards improvement by the special means indicated in the direction of securing that birth registered shall be duly accounted for by registration, need not interfere with the question of responsibility of the village head in seeing that children born elsewhere than in his village are duly vaccinated. The name of such infants would, as a matter of course, be added to the list as far as known by him.

7. I would take the opportunity of advising that if the form suggested by me be ultimately approved by the Board, a note should be added to the column reserved for "remarks," stating that when a death has occurred the fact and date should be entered, and that if the person concerned has permanently left the village, this should also be recorded with date if possible.

Resolution—No. 205, dated 16th June 1898.

In its Order Mis. No. 3819, Revenue, dated 24th September 1896, the Government directed the Board, in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, to prescribe a form in which Heads of villages should maintain lists of children who are not protected from small-pox by vaccination.

2. In its Proceedings, No. 113 (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 3rd June 1896, the Board had submitted to Government a revised form of birth register, in which a column was inserted to show "date of vaccination," and which directed the karnam, before sending the birth register to the taluk at the end of each year, to make an extract therefrom showing all children who had not been vaccinated. This revised form finally received the approval of Government in G.O., Mis. No. 2888, dated 9th June 1897.

3. In the meantime, a reference regarding the form was made in the Land Revenue Department (Mis. No. 1343, dated 8th April 1897) to the Sanitary Commissioner as to the sufficiency of the proposed entries and instructions regarding vaccination. In his reply, dated 15th May 1897, the Sanitary Commissioner pointed out that the proposed addition to the birth register would not answer the desired purpose unless supplemented by a separate vaccination register, a form of which, with thirteen columns, he submitted for approval. The pressure of famine in several districts rendered it a wholly inopportune season for imposing new work on the village officials, and many objections to the adoption of the proposed new register were on the face of it apparent. These were pointed out to the Sanitary Commissioner by the Board in its Proceedings R.S., L.R. and Agri., No. 1715, dated 9th March 1898, and the last paper read above is his reply thereto.

4. The subject has now been considered by the Full Board, and in its opinion the form of vaccination register which the Sanitary Commissioner proposes to introduce as an additional village account is obviously unsuitable for the purpose which it is designed to serve.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner supposes that the birth registers are always available in the villages for reference; but under the rules they are forwarded to the Taluk office at the end of each year for preservation. The High Court has pointed out that they are often used in civil litigation, and this precaution for their safe custody is necessary to prevent their being tampered with. The proposal to identify children in the vaccination register by their serial number in the birth register is thus unworkable. Children of one year and upwards must obviously be identified in some other way.

6. Further, to be of any use, the register should contain the names of children living in the village who were born elsewhere. As pointed out to the Sanitary Commissioner, the custom of the country renders such births extremely numerous. Thus comes in the difficulty of identifying children (especially of the lower castes) by name, which is explained in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings printed above.

7. There is, next, the serious difficulty of laying down a rule as to the age up to which children should be kept on the register. If every unprotected child is to be kept on the register till he or she attains his or her majority, the register is likely to be one of the longest of the village accounts. The same difficulty applies to the preparation of an initial register, on to which the names of all unprotected minors should presumably be brought. The preparation of such a list, if conscientiously attempted in sufficient detail to admit of the identification of every individual, is really an enormous task.

8. Finally, in the absence of any power of compulsory vaccination, the register, when made, can be put to little or no practical use, and will only furnish the Village Head with another plausible excuse for the ill-performance of his other multifarious duties. Whether the vaccinator be armed with "an unprotected list" or not, at the news of his approach the squads of naked children will still leave their mud pies, or other play, and hide themselves until the unwelcome visitor has departed; while the parents, if they can be found, will still profess their ignorance of the children's

whereabouts or their repugnance to the operation. The Sanitary Commissioner urges that "unprotected lists of frequently complicated character are already used in several districts," but this is of no weight unless it can be shown that they are useful.

9. The real issue is whether the maintenance of a descriptive roll of all unvaccinated minors is so useful and indispensable as to justify imposing on the village officials the labour of preparing and maintaining a new and elaborate village account, when these officials are already incapable of coping satisfactorily with the enormous increase of work which has of recent years been thrust upon them.

10. The Board on full consideration would earnestly advise that the introduction of the new vaccination register proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner should be disapproved, and as the Sanitary Commissioner has shown that a column for "date of vaccination" in the Birth Registers is useless without a separate supplemental register, the Board recommends that column 7 be deleted from the form approved in G.Os., Nos. 3899, dated 30th September 1896, and 2888, dated 9th June 1897.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 510, Revenue, dated 2nd September 1898.

Miscellaneous.

The Government accepts the recommendations of the Board of Revenue in paragraph 10 of its Proceedings read above, but is of opinion that it is very necessary that the Headmen of villages should maintain some register of unvaccinated children. The register may, however, be of the simplest form, a mere list with room for the initials and remarks of the Vaccinator and the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination being sufficient.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. J. WILSON,
for Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture),
Local and Municipal Department.

RESOLUTION—No. 447, dated 8th December 1898.

Communicated to all Collectors for information and guidance. The revised forms of birth and death registers approved in the Government Orders read above, together with instructions thereon, are appended to these Proceedings. They should be brought into force from the commencement of the next calendar year (1899).

2. As directed in G.O., No. 510, dated 2nd September 1898, last read above, the Headmen of villages should be instructed to maintain a register of unvaccinated children. This register should be open for the remarks of Vaccinators and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination at the time of their visits to the villages.

3. A statement showing the number of forms of birth and death registers estimated to be required for three years' use in each district of the Presidency, with an addition of 25 per cent. to cover loss, wastage, &c., is appended to these Proceedings. Specimen forms in Tamil and Telugu are forwarded herewith to the Superintendent, Government Press, who will be requested to print them and issue copies as specified in the statement to all districts except Malabar and South Canara as soon as possible.

4. The Collectors of Malabar and South Canara should print the forms required for their districts at the District Press.

5. The Collector of Ganjám will be requested to inform the Superintendent of Government Press at once how many forms should be in Telugu and how many in Uriya. He should also send to the Superintendent specimen forms in Uriya. Similarly, the Collector of the Nilgiris should inform the Superintendent of the number of Tamil forms required by him. Malayalam forms will be supplied to him by the Collector of Malabar.

(True Copies and Extract.)

R. G. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To all Collectors except Madras (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
" the Superintendent, Government Press, with specimen forms.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" " Land Revenue Department.
" " Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
" " Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the number of forms of birth and death registers to be supplied to Collectors for three years' use (from 1899 to 1901).

Districts.	Total number of villages.	Number of forms of daily register of births (19, section I) required for three years' use at one for each village per year.	Number of forms of daily register of deaths (19, section II) required for three years' use at one for each village per year.	Number of forms of monthly register of births and deaths required for three years' use at 12 for each village per year.	Vernacular.
Ganjám	6,937	26,000	26,000	312,200	Telugu and Uriya.
Vizagapatam	12,052	45,200	45,200	542,400	
Godavari	2,909	10,900	10,900	130,800	
Kistna	1,919	7,200	7,200	86,400	
Kurnool	786	2,900	2,900	35,400	Telugu.
Bellary	962	3,600	3,600	43,200	
Anantapur	989	3,700	3,700	44,400	
Cuddapah	1,354	5,100	5,100	61,000	
Nellore	1,001	7,100	7,100	85,600	Tamil.
Chingleput	2,279	8,500	8,500	102,600	
South Arcot	2,772	10,400	10,400	124,800	
North Arcot	3,994	15,000	15,000	179,800	
Salem	4,429	16,600	16,600	199,200	One half in Tamil and the other half in Telugu.
Coimbatore	1,559	5,900	5,900	70,200	
Trichinopoly	967	3,600	3,600	43,400	
Tanjore	3,847	14,400	14,400	173,000	
Madura	5,605	21,000	21,000	252,200	Tamil.
Tinnevely	1,639	6,200	6,200	73,800	
Nilgiris	48	200	200	2,200	
Malabar	438	1,700	1,700	19,800	
South Canara	1,284	4,800	4,800	57,800	Tamil and Malayalam. Malayalam. Canarese.
Total	58,670	220,000	220,000	2,640,200	

Exd. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar.

[Village Form.

VILLAGE FORM No. 19.

Instructions.

1. These registers shall be kept in book form for the calendar year; pages being inserted as required after this sheet the headings on which will be common to all.

2. Section I, Daily Register of Births.—This register should be filled up by the karnam or headman as the Collector may order for each district. The entries should be made as soon as possible after the children are born. The village officers should not be satisfied with waiting till a birth is reported to them, but should make frequent enquiries so as to make the register complete and correct.

3. In column 1, the serial number of the case should be entered, commencing from 1st January and the series should be continued up to 31st December.

In column 6 the classes to be entered, are:—

Europeans.	Hindus.
Eurasians.	Muhammadans.
Native Christians.	Other classes.

Caste sub-divisions are not required. The classes may be shown by abbreviations, thus—

Native Christians = N. C.; Hindu = Hi.; Muhammadans = Mu.

4. In column 7, the name of the newborn child should be entered as soon as it is ascertained.

5. In the case of children born dead, a note "Born dead" should be entered in the remark column.

6. At the end of each month, columns 4 and 5 should be totalled for that period and the number of births that have occurred in each class of the communities entered in column 6 under each sex should be made out. An abstract in form No. 19-A will then be submitted to the Tahsildar on the first of the succeeding month containing these particulars.

7. At the end of the year an abstract for the whole year should be made in the same form at the end of the register.

8. The register should be submitted to the taluk at the end of the fasli and be filed there.

9. Section II, Daily Register of Deaths.—Instructions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8 regarding section I—the Birth Register—should be followed in the preparation of this section.

10. In column 3 such particulars as may be necessary to clearly identify the deceased should be given in cases of doubt. The age of the deceased should be entered as accurately as possible. The causes of death which should be specified are those shown in the form for the monthly return (Form No. 19-B).

11. At the end of each month columns 4 and 5 should be totalled and the number of deaths in each class, from each cause and of ages falling into the groups mentioned should be abstracted in the register, and a copy of the abstract in form No. 19-B should be submitted to the Tahsildar on the first of succeeding month together with the abstract of the birth register.

12. Instruction 7 will also apply.

13. Both registers will be retained in the Taluk Kacherry for twenty years.

Section I.—Daily Register of Births.

(2) Causes of death to be entered in column 8 are cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhoea, suicide, wounds, accidents, snake-bites, killed by wild beasts and all other causes.

(3) Children born dead should be shown in the remarks column.

[illegible]

Section II.—Daily Register of Deaths.

Name (1) The claimed to be confidantes.

(2) Number of children born dead should be shown in the remarks column.

[illegible]

VILLAGE FORM No. 19-A.

Monthly Return of Births registered in the Village of _____ during _____ 189 .

Class.	Male.	Female.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Europeans				
Eurasians				
Native Christians				
Hindus				
Muhammadans				
Other classes				
Total ..				

N.B.—The number of children born dead should be noted in the remarks column.

VILLAGE FORM No. 19-B.

Number of Deaths registered in the Village of _____ during _____ 189 .

In each class.			From each cause.			At different ages.		
Classes.	Male.	Female.	Causes.	Male.	Female.	Age periods.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Europeans			Cholera			Under 1 year		
Eurasians			Small-pox—			One year and under 5 years ..		
Native Christians ..			Under 1 year			Five years and under 10 years.		
Hindus			Under 12 years			Ten years and under 15 years.		
Muhammadans			Over 12 years			Fifteen years and under 20 years.		
Other classes			Fevers			Twenty years and under 30 years.		
			Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			Thirty years and under 40 years.		
			Suicide			Forty years and under 50 years.		
			Wounds			Fifty years and under 60 years.		
			Accidents			Sixty years and upwards ..		
			Snake-bites			Total ..		
			Killed by wild beasts ..			Born dead ..		
			All other causes ..					
Total ..			Total ..					

Dated _____ 189

Signature.

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____
189 ,

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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IN ORIGINAL.

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