

*Friday,
18th July, 1902*

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Council of the Governor General of India,

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA:
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, and 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 18th July, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His Excellency General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S.I.

CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE-SANITATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces. He said :—
“The alterations which we propose to make in the existing law are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I have little to add to what is said there. The present Act has been but little used. Shortly after its passing it was applied to 37 villages, and since then (that is, during the past ten years) it has been extended to only 4 more. The main reasons why it has been so little made use of are twofold—one is that the only form of taxation which it authorises is of a nature unsuitable to the small rural towns for which the Act is intended, and the other, that temporary taxation for a specific purpose is not recognised by it.

“These defects it is now proposed to remove, at the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner. The new Act will legalise four forms of local income which are already levied by common consent and applied to sanitary purposes in a good many small towns in the Central Provinces—a fact which shows them to be congenial to the people. It will also allow of a specific sum being raised for a

[Mr. Ibbetson.]

[18TH JULY, 1902.]

specific purpose, such as the construction of a new well, or a general clean-up before the rains set in, quite apart from any permanent expenditure upon conservancy.

"At the same time opportunity has been taken to raise the minimum size of village below which the Act cannot be applied. Its provisions are wholly unsuited to small agricultural hamlets or villages, in which sanitary enthusiasm, if untempered by discretion, may easily harass and even injure the people. It is in the local centres of distribution from which the country folk draw their supplies at the weekly market, and in which the need for conservancy is greater, and local public opinion stronger, that its provisions will be found most useful. Accordingly, the limit below which the Act is inapplicable has been raised from one hundred to five hundred houses, with the entire approval of the Chief Commissioner. The limit is still low: but both towns and villages for the most part run small in the Central Provinces."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. IBBETSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th September, 1902.

J. M. MACPIHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 18th July, 1902.