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TRAVANCORE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1117 M. E.
1941—1942 A. D.

[EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT]

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

General.

	PAGE
Situation and Area	1
Physical Features	"
Population	2
Distribution	"
Religion	3
Literacy	"
Position of Women	"
Travancore compared with other States	"
Historical Sketch	"
The Calendar	5
The Currency	"
The Anchal	"
THE RULING FAMILY	"
TITLES CONFERRED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA	6
TOUR OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA	"
The British Representative	7

CHAPTER II.

War Efforts.

Travancore State Forces	8
War Supplies	9
Forest Resources	10
Total Value of Orders	"
Production of Rubber and Tea	11
War Recruitment	"
War Technicians	12
Popular Efforts	"
Concessions to Evacuees from Abroad	13
Women's Work	"
Civil Defence	"

CONTENTS

PAGE

CHAPTER III.

System of Government.

The Ruler	...	14
The Chief Executive Officer	...	"
Administration	...	"
Taxation	...	15
Application of Revenue	...	16
THE LEGISLATURE		
Early Constitution	...	"
The Present Legislature	...	17
The Sri Mulam Assembly	...	"
The Sri Chitra State Council	...	"
Franchise	...	18
System of Voting	...	"
Powers of the Legislature	...	19

CHAPTER IV.

Finance.

Revenue	...	20
Expenditure	...	22
<i>Chart showing the Revenue and Expenditure</i>		
<i>Diagram showing the proportion of the Revenue Receipts of the State</i>		
<i>Diagram showing the proportion of expenditure of the State</i>		
Assets and Liabilities	..	27

CHAPTER V.

Main Heads of Revenue.

LAND REVENUE

Basis of Land Rights	...	30
Fixity of Rights	...	"
Principles of Taxation	...	31
Revenue Settlement	...	"
Classification of Tenures	...	32
Method of Assessment	...	"
Form of Tax-payment	...	33
Land Revenue Administration	...	"
Extent of Cultivation	...	"
Distribution of Land and Extent of Cultivation	...	34

CONTENTS

v

	PAGE
CAPITAL REVENUE	
Sale Proceeds of Land	34
Demand, Collection and Balance	35
Coercive Action	35
Revenue Cases	"
Registry of lands	"
Lands for Landless Classes	36
Conversion of Dry Lands into Wet Lands	"
Land Acquisition Work	37
Markets	"
Inspection of State Boundaries	"
Land Records Maintenance	"
Jamabandi	38
Miscellaneous	"
SURVEY	
Work of the Department	"
Special and Cadastral Surveys	39
Lithography of Maps	"
Land records Maintenance	"
Survey School	"
Receipts and Expenditure	"
INCOME TAX	
Administration	40
Assessment Proceedings	"
Demand, Collection and Balance	"
Appeals and Revision Petitions	"
EXCISE DEPARTMENT	
SALT REVENUE	
Control	41
System	"
Home Salt	"
Foreign Salt	42
Salt Consumption	"
Sale Price of Salt	43
Bye-products of Salt	"
EXCISE REVENUE	
Sources of Revenue	44
Excise System	"
Abkari Policy	"
Abkari Contract	45
Arrack	"
Toddy	"

	PAGE
Questions	78
Resolutions	"
Miscellaneous	"
CHAPTER VIII.	
Protection.	
POLICE	
Strength, Recruitment and Discipline	80
Rewards	"
Health, Education and Training	81
Crime—General Features of the Year	"
Grave Crimes	"
Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes	"
Detection and Prevention of Crime	82
Habitual Criminals	"
Security for Good Behaviour	"
Criminal Intelligence Bureau	"
Finger Print Bureau	83
Motor Traffic—Early History	"
Registration of Motor Vehicles	84
Public Conveyances—Licences and Badges	85
Motor Accidents	"
Hackney Carriages	"
Cinematograph Act	86
Receipts and Expenditure	"
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	86
JAILS—THE CENTRAL PRISON	"
Strength	87
Convicted Prisoners	"
Discipline	88
Education of Convicts	"
Health and Mortality	"
Miscellaneous	"
Cost of Maintenance	"
Receipts and Expenditure	89
The temporary Prison at Alleppey	"
LOCK-UPS	"
REGISTRATION	"
Registry Offices	"
Number of Documents Registered	90
Value of Transactions	"
Classes of Documents	"

Chittles	...	91
Receipts and Expenditure	...	"
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	...	"
CHAPTER IX.		
Production and Industry.		
SEASON AND RAINFALL	...	92
AGRICULTURE	...	"
General	...	"
General Agricultural Conditions	...	93
Research—Plant Pathologist	...	"
CROPS—Paddy	...	"
Cocoanut	...	94
Tapioca	...	"
Sugar-cane	...	"
New Crops	...	95
Dry Farming	...	"
Fruit Culture	...	"
Rural Development	...	"
Control of Plant Pests and Plant Diseases	...	96
Cattle Breeding	...	"
Agricultural Education	...	"
Veterinary Aid	...	"
Marketing	...	97
Receipts and Expenditure	...	"
INDUSTRIES AND GEOLOGY	...	"
Minerals	...	"
Prospecting	...	"
Mineral Exports	...	98
INDUSTRIES	...	"
Ceramic Factory, Kundara	...	"
Rubber Factory	...	99
Sugar Manufacture	...	"
Sales Depot	...	100
Paper Manufacture	...	"
New Industries	...	"
S. M. R. V. Technical	...	101
Government School of	...	102
Madras Government Technical Examinations	...	"
Industrial Schools	...	"
Miscellaneous	...	103
Receipts and Expenditure	...	"

	PAGE
FACTORIES AND LABOUR	
General	108
Labour Commissioner	"
The Factories Act	104
The Trade Disputes Act	"
The Travancore Workmen's Compensation Act	"
The Trade Unions Act	105
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD	
Constitution and Strength of the Board	"
Travancore Economic Journal	"
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	
Number of Companies	"
Companies Limited by Shares	106
Banking Companies	"
Charitable Associations	"
Companies of Foreign Incorporation	107
Inspections and Prosecutions	"
CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT	
General	"
Number and Nature of Societies	"
Membership	108
Finances	109
Loans	"
The Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Trivandrum	110
Urban Banks	"
Taluk Banks	"
Agricultural Societies	111
Non-Agricultural Societies	"
Women's Societies	"
Societies for Backward Communities	"
Other Societies	112
Non-credit activities	"
Disputes and Litigation	"
Non-official Supervision	113
Inspection and Audit	"
Cost of Working the Co-operative Societies Act	"
PATENTS AND DESIGNS	114
UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES	115
General	"
Assignment of Lands on Concessional Terms	"
Colonies	116

CONTENTS

XI

	PAGE
General Ameliorative Work,	118
Educational Concessions	"
Hostels, Orphanages, etc.	117
Expenditure	"

CHAPTER X.

Public Works.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Outlay	118
Communications	119
Ryots' Roads	120
Buildings	"
Irrigation—Protective	"
Productive Irrigation—The Kodayar Irrigation System	"
Establishment	121
P. W. D. Workshops	"
P. W. D. Advisory Committee	"
Maramat Works	"
RAILWAYS	122

WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE

The Willingdon Water Works, Trivandrum	"
Mofussil Water Works	124
Alleppey Water Works	"
Nagercoil Water Supply Scheme	"
Shencotta Water Supply Scheme	"
Water Supply Scheme in other places	"
Trivandrum Drainage Scheme	125

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

General	125
The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project	"
Other Electric Supply undertakings	126
Trunk Telephone	127
Radio Broad Casting Scheme	"

CHAPTER XI.

Commerce.

TRADE

Value of Trade
Carriage of Trade
Imports
Exports

CHAPTER XII.

Medical Relief, Public Health and Vital Statistics.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

System of Medical Aid	...	130
Medical Institutions	...	131
Medical Officers	...	"
Medical Relief	...	"
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	132
Nursing Staff	...	"
Training in First-Aid	...	"
A. R. P. First-Aid	...	"
General Hospital, Trivandrum	...	"
Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum	...	133
Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum	...	"
Hospitals for Mental Diseases, Trivandrum	...	"
Leper Colony, Neornad	...	"
Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil	...	134
Expenditure	"	"

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT

General	...	"
Ayurveda Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	"
Relief	...	135
Government Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary, Trivandrum	...	"
The Government Ayurveda Pharmacy	...	136
The Ayurveda College	"	"
Ayurveda High Schools	...	137
Expenditure	"	"

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

General	...	"
<i>Graph showing Birth Rate</i>	...	"
Vital Statistics	...	"
Diseases	...	138
<i>Graph showing Death Rate</i>	...	"
Small pox and Vaccination	...	"
Typhoid	...	"
Malaria	...	139
Filaria Investigations and Control	...	"
Plague	...	"
Health Unit, Neyyattinkara	...	"
Maternity and Child Welfare Work	...	140

School Medical Inspection	...	141
Public Health Education	...	"
Rural Sanitation	...	"
Expenditure	..	"

CHAPTER XIII.

Public Instruction

Historical Survey	...	142
Educational System	...	143
Educational Policy	...	144

THE UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE

General	...	145
Institutions and Strength	...	"
Convocation	...	146
The Central Research Institute	...	"
Physical Education and the University Labour Corps	...	148
Technical Training Scheme	...	149
Department of Publications	...	"

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Progress of Education—General Statistics	...	149
<i>Chart showing Number and Instruction in Departmental and Private Institutions.</i>		
English Schools	...	150
Malayalam and Tamil Schools	...	151
Special Schools	...	152
Training Schools	...	"
Technical Schools for Girls	...	"
Reformatory School	...	"
Sanskrit Schools	...	153
Other Special Schools	...	"
The Sri Swathi Tirunal Academy of Music	...	154
Education of Special Classes	..	"
Special Schools for Kshatriyas	...	"
Special Schools for Malayala Brahmins	...	"
Education of Mahomedans	...	"
Education of Backward Communities	...	155
Miscellaneous	...	156
Hostels and Boarding Houses	...	"
Orphanages	...	"
Libraries and Reading Rooms	...	"

	PAGE
Scouting	157
Scholarships, Stipends and Endowments	"
Fee Concessions	"
<i>Chart showing Gross Expenditure, Receipts and Expenditure.</i>	
Examinations	158
Receipts and Expenditure	"
CHAPTER XIV.	
Local Self-Government.	
History	159
Number, Composition, Area and Population	160
Finance	161
Work of the Municipalities	"
Village Panchayats and Village Unions	"
CHAPTER XV.	
Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions.	
General	162
Devaswams - Major, Minor and Petty	163
Personal Deposit Devaswams	"
Instructional Institutions	"
Hindu Religious Libraries	"
Religious Discourses and Conventions	164
Devaswam Fund	"
Devaswam Works	"
The Working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act	165
Miscellaneous	"
Expenditure	"
CHAPTER XVI.	
Miscellaneous.	
ANCHAL (State Postal Department)	166
Early History	"
Anchor Offices and Letter Boxes	"
Articles Posted	"
Delivery of Articles	"
Value Payable and Insured Articles	167
Hundi Business	"
Savings Bank	"
Telephone Work in Anchal Office	168
Anchal Mail Lines	"
Miscellaneous	"

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT	...	169
Extensions and Readjustments of Service	...	"
Milage, Fare and Traffic	...	"
Parcels and Goods Transport	...	"
Amenities to Passengers	...	"
Accidents	...	"
Receipts and Expenditure	...	170
MINT	...	"
General	...	"
Control	...	"
Minting	...	"
Coins in Circulation	...	"
Receipts and Expenditure	...	172
GOVERNMENT PRESS	...	"
General	...	"
Machinery and Plant	...	"
Output	...	"
Gazette	...	173
STATIONERY	...	"
PRESSES AND PUBLICATIONS	...	174
Newspapers and Periodicals	...	"
<i>Department of Information</i>	...	175
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT	...	176
General	...	"
Epigraphy	...	"
Museum of Antiquities	...	"
MUSEUM	...	176
General	...	177
Additions	...	"
Visitors	...	"
Miscellaneous	...	178
Government Gardens and Zoo	...	178
Gardens	...	"
SRI CHITRALAYAM	...	"
Additions	...	179
Library	...	"
THE SRI CHITRA HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE AND THE INFIRM	...	"
THE PUBLIC SERVICE	...	180
General	...	"

	PAGE
Recruitment to the Higher Division ..	180
The Civil Service ..	"
The Intermediate Division ..	181
The Lower Division ..	"
NEW CHURCHES AND MOSQUES ..	182
STATE LIFE INSURANCE -- Public Branch ..	"
General ..	"
Proposals ..	"
Policies ..	"
Claims ..	183
Surrenders ..	"
Lapses and Revivals ..	"
Cash Loans ..	"
Receipts and Payments ..	"
Funds ..	"
Expense Ratio ..	"
STATE LIFE INSURANCE - Government Servants' Branch ..	184
General ..	"
Proposals ..	"
Policies ..	"
Claims ..	"
Loans against Policies ..	185
Receipts and Payments ..	"
STATE SAVINGS BANK ..	"
General ..	"
Limit of Deposits ..	186
Interest ..	"
Volume of Business ..	187
STATE PROVIDENT FUND ..	"
PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT ..	188
DEFENCE SAVINGS PROVIDENT FUND ..	"
INDEX ..	189

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

M. E. 1117 (17th August 1941—16th August 1942.)

Travancore (Malayalam—*Tiruvitankur*) is the southernmost Indian State and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, between $8^{\circ}4'$ and $10^{\circ}22'$ North Latitude and between $76^{\circ}13'$ and $77^{\circ}38'$ East Longitude. Travancore is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely constitute its eastern boundary and on the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Travancore has an area of 7661.75 square miles, its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width, 75 miles.

The Western Ghats form a continuous mountain chain of varying altitude from north to south, isolating Travancore from the Madras Presidency on the east and conferring a distinctiveness on its history and culture. From the mountain heights walling

Physical Features.

in the State on the eastern boundary the country undulates to the west over hills of dense vegetation till it reaches the cultivated plains which skirt the backwaters and the Arabian Sea. Extensive tea and cardamom plantations have sprung up on most of the higher elevations; popper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish in the lesser uplands; and in both regions there are reserved forests of valuable timber, both of virgin growth and of scientific planting. There are stretches of paddy cultivation terraced along the valleys, and paddy cultivation is also extensively carried on in the irrigated areas towards the south in Nanjinal and Edanal and in the fens and backwater reclamations in the north. The broad coast-belt and the shores of the backwaters are covered with dense cocconut plantations, while all over the

plains are grown in addition, around homesteads, a variety of trees such as the areca, the jack, the mango, the tamarind and the cashewnut. Tapioca is cultivated almost everywhere in the lower levels and the raising of yams, beans and gram is considerable. The State reserved forests cover an extent of slightly less than a third of the entire area and are well timbered with teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, *anjili*, etc. The elephant, the leopard, the tiger, the bison, the bear, the sambur and a variety of small game are plentiful in the forests. Among the characteristic features of the country are the broad lagoons or backwaters forming a cheap high way for traffic from the extreme north to as far south as Trivandrum, connected by navigable canals along the entire littoral, and numerous streams and rivers flowing westward to the sea. Extremes of temperature are unknown in the low country, the prevailing characteristic of which is a warm humidity. But the country cools as it climbs to the bracing heights of Peermade, the Cardamom Hills, the High Ranges and the Ponnudi Hills. Travancore receives a share of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons, the former in a larger measure than the latter. The south-west monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May-June) and the north-east monsoon commences in the month of Thulam (October-November). The rainfall is generally heavy, averaging about 89 inches *per annum*. Rice, fish and tapioca form the staple food of the people.

The population of the State, according to the decennial census of 1941 is 6,070,018 (3,045,102 males and 3,024,916 females), the increase in population for the decennial period (1931-41) being 974,045 or 19.1 per cent. The average density of population in 1931 was 665 per sq. mile and it rose to 792 per sq. mile in 1941; if calculated on the area of land available for cultivation, the density of population rises to 1,463 per sq. mile. Trivandrum, the Capital City, has a population of 1,28,365. The principal towns are Alleppey, Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Tiruvalla, Attingal and Parur. Villages and village life as prevalent on the East Coast are practically unknown except in parts of

South Travancore. Elsewhere, the conditions are rural or semi-rural and the people live in detached homesteads, each nestling in its own tree-planted and walled-in garden. Hinduism, the religion of the Ruling Family, is the predominant religion; and its

Religion. followers, divided into various caste groups constitute nearly three-fifths (3,671,497) of the entire population while the denominations of Christians, including the Syrian Christians, represent nearly one-third (1,963,790), and the Mahomedans nearly one-fourteenth (434,150). There has long existed in the State a small body of European and American residents. The number of literates per 100 of the population is 47.1.

Literacy. The percentage of literacy for males is 58.1 and for females 36.0. Except among a small section of the population, the *Purdah* system is unknown in Travancore. Women generally enjoy great freedom in the State, and this coupled with their general education has brought about their active participation in affairs.

Position of Women.

From the point of view of progressive administration and of literacy, Travancore yields to no State or Province in India and in point of population and revenue she is next only to Hyderabad and Mysore. Hyderabad which is nearly eleven times as large as Travancore is only a little over two and a half times as populous. Mysore, Gwalior and the neighbouring colony of Ceylon are nearly four times as extensive, but their population is, respectively, about one and one-third and three-fourths of and the same as that of Travancore. Baroda, though nearly of the same area, has only less than one-half of the population of Travancore.

Travancore compared with other States.

The early history of Travancore is in great part shrouded in tradition; but there is little doubt that the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in South India.

Historical Sketch.

The English first settled at Anjengo which they obtained in 1681 on a grant from the Queen of Attingal which was subsequently ratified by the king of Travancore. Marthanda Varma, the son of the Queen of Attingal, became in 1729 the *Adhipathi* of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the *Ettuveetil Pillamar*, the feudal chieftains of eight *desams*, who had striven against the power of the Rajas for over a century. Thereafter he grew in strength and power and, having amalgamated Attingal with Venad on a treaty engagement that none but the offspring of the Ravis of Attingal shall succeed to the rulership of Travancore, proceeded on a campaign of conquest with his minister Ramayyan *Dalawa* and the Venad *Valia Capittan*, Eustachius Benedictus De Lannoy, a Flemish soldier who had been captured in a fight with the Dutch and whom the Raja had befriended and raised to that high position. By the time of Marthanda Varma's death in 1758, practically the whole of modern Travancore had been brought under his sway. He established order, settled the country and dedicated it to Sri Padmanabhaswami, and he and his successors, Rajas, or Ravis of Travancore, have since ruled as the *Dasas* or *Sevinis* of the Deity. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the Carnatic and in Mysore in the eighteenth century, the Travancore State rendered military assistance to the Company. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was included in the treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view of the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippi Sultan, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 a new treaty was signed and an annual contribution of Rs. 7,96,120-8 as. was fixed mainly in lieu of the obligation assumed by the State towards the cost of maintaining a force by the Honorable Company for the defence of Travancore from foreign aggression and of the obligation under the Treaty of 1720 to provide an army for effective service in British India in times of war. The history of the State has been one of steady development and well ordered progress under a succession of able and enlightened rulers. His Highness Sri Chitra Varma, the present Maharaja, has adhered to the traditions

of his House, and has signalised his reign by a Proclamation throwing open the temple of Sri Padmanabhawami and all the temples under his control and the temples under Government control to all Hindus including those hitherto described as untouchable and backward classes--a reform which has evoked universal appreciation.

The official year in Travancore is reckoned according to the Malabar Era or the *Kollam* Era said to date from the rebuilding of *Kollam* or Quilon 1116 years ago. The *The Calendar*, year begins about the middle of August. The twelve months are named after the zodiacal signs, the longest month having 32 days and the shortest 29 days.

Travancore has its own coinage of the silver *farvam* (225 annas), the copper *chackram* (671 pies) and the *cist* (0'42 pie).

The Currency. It has been issuing also its own silver coin formerly called half-rupee but now called the "Chitra" (14 *chackrams*) and a coin formerly called quarter-rupee (7 *chackrams*). The British Indian silver and nickel coins and currency notes are also in free circulation. The "Chitra" coins and the British Indian half-rupees are legal tender for an unlimited amount.

The State has its own postal service, known as the *Anchal*, and issues its own stamps. Its *Anchal* offices also transact savings bank business and issue *hundies* or *The Anchal*, money orders.

The Ruling Family

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Raja Rama Varma Kulashekara Kiritapati Manuoy Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Maharaja of Travancore, was born on the 7th November 1912, and his accession to the *Muzud* was recognised by the British Government on the 1st September 1921. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 (20th Thulam 1107)

His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, and to twenty-one guns within the State. The *Marumakkathayam* law governs the succession to the *Musnad* which, further, is confined to the offspring of the Attingal Rani. Her Highness the Senior Maharani (born on the 19th November 1895) and Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi (born on the 8th November 1896) were adopted into the Ruling family on the 31st August 1900. His Highness the Maharaja is the eldest son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. A daughter, the First Princess (Kartika Tirunal), was born to Her Highness on the 17th September 1916 and a second son, the Elaya Raja, on the 22nd March 1922. A daughter, the Second Princess, (Uthram Tirunal) was born to Her Highness the Senior Maharani on the 30th December 1923 and a second daughter, the Third Princess, (Kartika Tirunal) was born to Her Highness on the 23rd October 1926. A son (Avittam Tirunal) was born to the First Princess (Kartika Tirunal) on the 5th January 1938 and a daughter (Bharani Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 15th February 1940.

Titles conferred by His Highness the Maharaja.

In connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in October 1941, His Highness was pleased to confer the title of *Rajyasevaprasanna* on Mr. U. Padmanabha Kukillaya, Advocate General and to award the 'Maharaja's Gold Medal' to *Gayaka sikhani* L. Muthia Bhagavathar, Principal, Sri Swathi Tirunal Academy of Music.

Tour of His Highness the Maharaja.

His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Delhi on the 28th January 1942 to attend the third session of the National Defence Council. Delhi was reached on the evening of the 1st February 1942. The session of the Council lasted for 3 days from the 2nd to 4th February. His Highness lunched with His Excellency the Viceroy at the Viceroy's House. Leaving Delhi on the 5th February, His Highness returned to Trivandrum on the morning of Monday, the 9th February 1942.

The British Representative

In the year 1800 A. D., the first British Resident accredited to the Court of Travancore took up his residence in the State. British Residents continued until October 1923, when Travancore having been admitted to direct relations with the Government of India, the British Resident's title was altered to that of "Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States." From April 1937, the designation of the Agent was changed to the "Resident for the Madras States." Lieut. Colonel G. P. Murphy who was the Resident for the Madras States from the 16th January 1939 continued as such during the year.

CHAPTER II.

WAR EFFORTS.

With the declaration of War in 1939, His Highness the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Crown. The contributions of Travancore in men, money, and material are on a scale truly worthy of her past as a staunch ally of the British.

The Trawler and Minesweeper, "H. M. I. S. Travancore" which His Highness presented to the Royal Indian Navy was built and equipped at a cost of Rs. 6½ lakhs. The vessel was launched on the 7th July 1942 by Lady Fitzherbert, wife of Vice-Admiral Fitzherbert, Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy. Two Fighter Planes—Travancore I and Travancore II—were presented by His Highness to the Royal Air Force, at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs. His Highness has also contributed Rs. 9 lakhs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 2 lakhs for the benefit of Indian troops in the Middle East and Rs. 1 lakh for Red Cross work. Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, mother of His Highness the Maharaja, has provided one Field Ambulance Unit. Her Highness has also made generous contributions to the Lady Linlithgow Trinket Fund.

The First and the Second Infantries of the Travancore State Forces have been attached to the Indian Army on active service outside the State. Besides the Third Infantry intended for internal security purposes, a *Travancore State Forces* Training Battalion has also been formed to send reinforcements to the First and Second Infantries. The First and Second Infantries have been reorganized on war establishment scale and the entire expenditure involved on this account and on account of giving Indian Army rates of pay to the personnel of the State Forces and of raising additional battalions in the Travancore State Forces, has been borne by the Travancore Government.

A Signal Platoon of the Third Infantry at war establishment basis has been deputed for service with the Indian Signal Corps. The Travancore General Purposes Transport Company was also raised to function as a unit of the Indian Army and the Company left the State on active service in May 1941. Facilities have been given for the training of other G. P. T. Companies in Travancore.

The Travancore Government have contributed large supplies of important war materials and have organised the business interests in Travancore so as to serve with the

War Supplies: maximum efficiency the demands of the Department of Supply. Orders on an extensive scale have been received from the Supply Department of the Government of India, and the Travancore Government have supplied over 15,000 tons of burnt cocoanut shell at a time when the commodity was most urgently in demand in Great Britain. The coir industry in the State is devoting itself almost entirely to the production of materials suited for war purposes; and with a view to co-ordinate the activities of all the important coir factories in this direction and to enable the Supply Department to deal with one organisation for the prompt and efficient fulfilment of war contracts, the Government have brought about the formation of the Travancore Coir Mats and Mattings Manufacturers' Association which is functioning in direct contact with the Department of Supply. Tent components made of coir consisting chiefly of salitas, bags-wall and bagspins, and camouflage nets made of aloé, were supplied by the Coir Factories in Travancore. The possibilities of using coir for soles of boots have been explored and the results have been found to be successful.

The Travancore Rubber Works, in the management of which the Travancore Government are directly interested, have supplied rubber goods such as ground sheets, hose pipes etc., worth several lakhs of rupees and have also undertaken similar contracts of large magnitude. The Government Ceramic Factory at Kundara is concentrating all its efforts in the supply of crockery and porcelain insulators and other materials for war purposes.

The Travancore P. W. D. Workshops have undertaken to supply various articles of woodware such as barrels, bins, and ammunition boxes and tent poles. The P. W. D. Workshops have also led the way to private firms taking up contracts with the Supply Department in the manufacture of various articles such as pickaxes, helms, handles, mallets, packing cases etc., in accordance with the specifications furnished by the Supply Department. The Department of Textile Technology of the University of Travancore has been working in full strength for the supply of cotton vests, hosiery, mosquito nets etc., for the use of the troops. Wood screws and wire nails are also produced by several blacksmiths all-over the country.

The cotton mills at Quilon have supplied large quantities of bandage cloth, gauze cloth and dosoti cloth; and one of the important firms at Alleppey is engaged in the supply of tents. The workshops of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield have executed large contracts for fabricated steel huttings and various other steel and iron works. Large quantities of lemon grass oil and cocconut oil are also supplied for war purposes.

The forest resources of Travancore are being fully exploited for war purposes and the Forest Department of the State has made a notable contribution towards war supplies. Extensive supplies have been made of teak and rosewood logs besides ascu-treated jungle timbers of various sizes for overseas requirements. Inclusive of contracts undertaken by purchase contractors of the Department, a volume of over 3,83,150 c. ft. of various kinds of timber have been supplied for war purposes.

The State has also undertaken the execution of orders under the small scale industries scheme.

The value of the materials ordered from the several agencies in Travancore, both Governmental and private, is estimated at about Rs. 3 crores.

*Total Value
of Orders.*

Nearly 80 per cent. of the total production of raw rubber is from Travancore and the State is putting forth its best efforts to stimulate further production by the introduction of fresh planting and other methods. The State has afforded full facilities for the transport of tea from the area of production to the nearest foreign markets.

Production of Rubber, and Tea.

The response has been remarkable from the youth of the country to the call for service in the fighting forces. Appreciation has been expressed from various quarters that the State has contributed more than the expected quota proscribed for particular periods.

War Recruitment.

The Central War Recruitment Committee established in Trivandrum with Lieut. Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for the Madras States, as Chairman, makes a preliminary selection for the posts of Commissioned Officers, while the sub-committees organised in different centres recruit men to the lower ranks as M. T. drivers, signallers and sappers and miners. The results in the case of candidates who have been selected by the Central War Recruitment Committee and who appeared before the Central Interview Board at Poona for temporary Commissions both in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces and Indian Air Force have been very satisfactory. Nearly 20,000 men have been recruited to the various services, exclusive of recruitment through the Technical Recruiting and of V. C. Os. and King's Commissioned Officers. Travancore has also made a great contribution in man power in the construction of important military works and several units of civil labourers numbering nearly 12,000 men have left for Assam and other neighbouring places. Every labour unit is complete with medical and welfare officers, medical equipment and implements of work. Care is taken to ensure the comforts and convenience of these men. They are equipped with mosquito nets and water proof ground sheets. The men are put through an intensive course of training before they are sent out. It is significant that a number of

educated young men have accompanied the Labour Force as Supervisors, Seconds-in-Command and Welfare Officers.

The War Technicians Training Scheme is also part of the general war effort and the Travancore University has played an important role in this scheme. The Work-shops of the College of Engineering afford facilities for training men as fitters, engine drivers, boiler attendants, electricians, black-smiths, tin and copper smiths, carpenters, welders and textile re-fitters. The trainees after completion of their course are drafted to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, the various technical branches of the Indian Army, Ordnance factories or civil industry. Over 300 young men are in training in a variety of trades and they are coached up under the expert supervision of the Principal of the College of Engineering and the Instructor who has experience of the mass production factories of Britain. The Government P. W. D. Work-shops and the State Transport Workshops are also utilised as training centres.

Inspired by the lead given by His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness' bonign Government, the people of the State have thrown themselves heart and soul into the organisation of war effort and have made notable contributions. Early in 1940, the Travancore War Purposes Central Committee was constituted with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as President, and the Committee has succeeded in raising nearly Rs. 4 lakhs and making suitable arrangements for the welfare of the families of the men serving in the forces, for training people in first-aid and fire-fighting and in carrying on general propaganda work. It is particularly gratifying that very recently the Committee has received very generous appreciation from His Excellency the Viceroy for the contribution of Rs. 1,18,000 made by it towards the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. It was observed in the letter: "His Excellency the Viceroy deeply appreciates this magnificent contribution and desires that an expression of his sincere gratitude may be conveyed to the donors and members of the War Purposes Committee."

Several Travancore nationals have returned to the State from enemy occupied areas. The State is rendering financial aid to them and has also given them special facilities for employment by relaxing the Public Service Recruitment Rules in their favour. *Concessions to Evacuees from Abroad.* Government have also ordered the grant of full fee concessions to the children of evacuees who are not in a position to maintain them. These children have been admitted to the schools under special conditions which apply also to students depending for their education on persons stranded or detained in enemy occupied territories.

The Women's Sub-Committee of the Central Committee has been very active. It has provided one Field Ambulance Unit out of funds generously contributed by Her *Women's Work.* Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, and has presented the hospitals at Colaba and Karachi with two X-Ray Sets purchased out of subscriptions collected from the women of Trivandrum. The Committee has also organised several work parties for knitting garments and making small comforts and more than a dozen cases of these have been despatched to hospitals and troops.

Besides an efficient A. R. P. Service directly under the control of the Dewan, with an organisation of first-aid posts, fire-fighting and rescue parties, a Civil Defence *Civil Defence.* Force known as the Sri Chitra Guards has been formed to function as an auxiliary to the Police in times of emergency.

CHAPTER III.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Ruler is the source of all authority in Travancore. For more than half a century, however, the Maharajas of Travancore have treated the revenues of the State as *The Ruler's* public funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use only a very modest civil list, which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The proportion of the civil list to the total revenue is very small. The percentage was 8.76 in 1062, 6.86 in 1072, 6.57 in 1082, 4.04 in 1092, 3.83 in 1102, 3.58 in 1112 and 3.59 in 1117.

The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. The Minister is designated Dewán. He is appointed by a *The Chief Executive Officer's* *Neet* or Commission under Sign Manual. The Dewan is assisted by an organised Secretariat closely resembling that of the Government of India and a public service constituted generally on the British Indian model.

The entire administration is carried on through several well-organised departments. The activities of these departments are separately and briefly described in the *Administration's* following chapters. Every administrative head addresses his proposals to the Government; and these recommendations are considered in the Secretariat and, where necessary, are scrutinised by the Account and Audit Office. The decisions of the Government, which, in olden times, were issued over the signature of the head of the administration in the form of *Chattavariolas* on palm leaves and later on in Malayalam and Tamil communications on paper, have for many years past been issued in English by the Chief Secretary to Government in the form of orders, proceedings or letters. The commands of the Ruler are always issued in the form of Proclamations or *Neets* under Sign Manual. Except for purposes of legislation and the conduct of important ceremonies of State the Ruler rarely issues

such direct commands in matters affecting the public administration. All notifications, proceedings and other matters to be made known generally are published in the *Government Gazette* which is issued every Tuesday in English and in Malayalam and Tamil. The *Gazette* is now in its eightieth year. The history of Travancore for nearly a century without interruption reveals the fact that the administration, adapting itself from time to time to modern forms of government, without abandoning its pristine characteristics and ideals has been conducted with a view to the progressive well-being of the country. A code of enactments for Travancore was first promulgated in 1835 A. D. Of these, Acts I to VII of 1010 M. E. provided for the working, powers and jurisdiction of law courts: Parts of Acts I and IV survive on the Statute Book. Both relate to interest awardable under decrees. As the years have gone by, the volume of legislation has become large and comprehensive.

The revenue of the State is derived mainly from a system of (a) direct taxation (b) indirect taxation, (c) commercial services and (d) levies in connection with specific services. Taxation is covered by authority conferred by various statutory enactments; the tax-payer's obligations are defined and known; and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, *viz.*, land revenue and income tax. The incidence of taxation per head of the population in the case of land revenue was, in the year under report, '7 of a rupee. Taxes falling within the second category are for the most part, duties on raw products or manufactured goods exported from Travancore, such as tea, coir, fibre, yarn and other products of the cocoanut palm, pepper, salted fish, turmeric, vegetable oils, etc. There is also a system of import duties based mainly on the British Indian tariff. The general stamp revenue is also appreciable. Next come indirect taxes, both fiscal and regulatory in character, such as import duty on foreign liquor and excise duty on country liquor. The income derived from salt and tobacco is considerable. The commercial and quasi-commercial departments yielding revenue are Forest, Anchal, Transport and Railways. Under class (d) is

an appreciable income derived from such specific services as registration of documents, court fees and tolls.

The budget is framed annually and assigns most of the income of the year to the well-being of the people. Education, public health, medical relief, the protection of person and property, the administration of justice, and the provision of communications and irrigation facilities consume the bulk of the revenue.

*Application
of Revenue.*

The Legislature.

A Legislative Council was brought into existence so long ago as 1888 and was the first institution of the kind in an Indian State. The first Council had a minimum of five members and a maximum of eight, of whom not less than two were non-officials.

*Early
Constitution.*

These non-officials were nominated by the Government. The Council was purely a deliberative body for purposes of legislation and had no administrative functions. The Ruler's right of legislation, independently of the Council, remained unimpaired. In 1898, the Council was enlarged, the minimum number of members being raised to 8 and the maximum to 15, the proportion of non-officials being fixed at two-fifths of the total number. The Council was not allowed to entertain any measure affecting the Ruling Family or the relations with the Paramount Power. The non-official members were at first nominated and latterly four of them, one for each of the four Revenue Divisions of the State, were appointed on the recommendation of the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, a representative institution which continued to exist until the promulgation of the Legislative Reforms Act in 1932 (1108 M. E.). The Council was again remodelled in 1919 by Act I of 1095 M. E. which was promulgated direct by His Highness the late Maharaja. Provision was made for granting the people the right of electing members to the Council, while reserving to the Government the right of nominating some of the non-official members. The Council was again enlarged by Act II of 1097, promulgated by the Ruler direct. The strength of the Council was raised to 50, of

whom 28 were elected and 22 nominated. Only 15 out of the latter were officials. The Dewan was made the President of the Council, but a Deputy President, not necessarily an official, was also appointed to preside at the meetings of the Council in the absence of the President. The Council was invested with powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions. Women were placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of the franchise and of membership. Every legislative measure passed by the Council required the assent of the Ruler.

The legislature was again reconstituted by the Legislative Reforms Act, II of 1108. The main feature of this Act is the constitution of a bicameral legislature *viz.*, the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly and the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council with wide powers. The Assembly consists of seventy-two members, of whom sixty-two are non-officials and ten officials. The non-officials form 83 per cent of the number of members.

Forty-three non-official members are elected by general territorial constituencies, distributed over 17 electoral divisions with reservation of seats, 8 for Ezhavas and 3 seats each for the Muslims and the Latin Catholics. The remaining 5 non-official members are returned by the special constituencies representing commerce, planters and *jennies*. Fourteen non-official seats are reserved for nomination by Government in order to give representation to minority communities and other inadequately represented interests. The Dewan is the President of the Assembly, but a Deputy President, elected by the Assembly, is empowered to preside at meetings in the absence of the President. Provision is also made for the nomination of a panel of chairmen. The State Council is composed of thirty-seven

members, of whom twenty-seven or 73 per cent are non-officials and ten officials. Sixteen elected non-official members represent the general territorial constituencies distributed over 10 electoral divisions, with reservation of seats, two for Ezhavas and one each for the Muslims and the

Latin Catholics. The remaining six members are elected by special interests such as commerce, *jenmies*, planters, municipalities and political pensioners. Five non-officials are nominated by Government. The Dewan is the President of the Council also. A panel of *chairmen* is also nominated.

The equality of women with men in the matter of voting and membership in regard to both Chambers is maintained.

Franchise. According to the latest electoral rules issued under the Legislative Reforms Act of 1108, all persons who hold lands within the State as registered owners, inamdars, tenants or *kudiyans* assossable to a tax of one rupee or more, persons who are assessed in a municipality to land or building or professional tax of any amount, persons who are assessed to income tax, all graduates of recognised universities in the British Empire who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, all discharged, retired or pensioned military officers of the Travancore State Forces or of His Majesty's Army or Navy residing in Travancore and all persons who are certified holders of fixed engines for fishing are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies of the Assembly, provided they are not under twenty-one years of age. The franchise for the State Council follows mainly the heads of qualifications for that relating to the Assembly but is fixed upon a higher standard. The property qualification is fixed at the payment of an annual land tax of Rs. 25 or a Municipal tax of Rs. 5, and educational qualification is limited to graduates of ten years' standing. Those who earn a monthly pension of not less than one hundred rupees on retirement from Government service are also eligible to vote in the general constituencies. Persons below the age of thirty are not eligible as voters or as candidates to the State Council.

In the matter of elections to the Assembly and the Council, according to the latest electoral rules, every elector has one vote with respect to one or more general seats in his constituency and he has one or more additional votes to be exercised, as the case may be, with respect to the reserved seat or seats, if any, provided in the same constituency. Thus an elector voting for a reserved seat or seats has an additional vote to be

System of Voting.

cast in favour of a candidate for a general seat. In the case of a reserved seat for either the Muslim or the Latin Catholic community the candidate who secures not less than 60 per cent. of the votes polled from his community has to be declared elected for such seat, and if no candidate secures that percentage of votes from his community, then the candidate who secures the largest number of votes polled should be declared elected for the said reserved seat.

Both houses of the legislature have the right to initiate and pass legislation, to discuss the annual budget and to ask questions and move resolutions on matters of general

Powers of the Legislature. public interest. All legislative measures generally require the assent of both chambers

before they can be passed into law. The new

legislature not only retains all the old powers of legislation but is also free to consider many matters which were not open to discussion before. Measures affecting the Ruling Family, the relations with the Paramount Power and the provisions of the Legislative Reforms Act are some of the very few topics removed from the cognisance of the legislature. Provisions relating to the emergency powers of legislation and other powers vested in the Dewan and the Ruler's prerogative to legislate independently of the legislature are retained. The budget is presented to both Houses. The Assembly has a larger control than the State Council over finance, since the former has the right to reduce or omit the grants forming part of a demand, while the latter has to deal with each demand as a whole and is not entitled to move for reduction of the grant or any item of the grant comprising the demand. Provision is made for the constitution of joint committees comprised of an equal number of members from both chambers to settle any difference of opinion arising between them. A Public Accounts Committee is constituted to deal with the audit and appropriation of the accounts of Government. The right of asking supplementary questions is extended to all members. These constitutional reforms embody a substantial devolution of powers on the representatives of the people in the best interests of the State.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE.

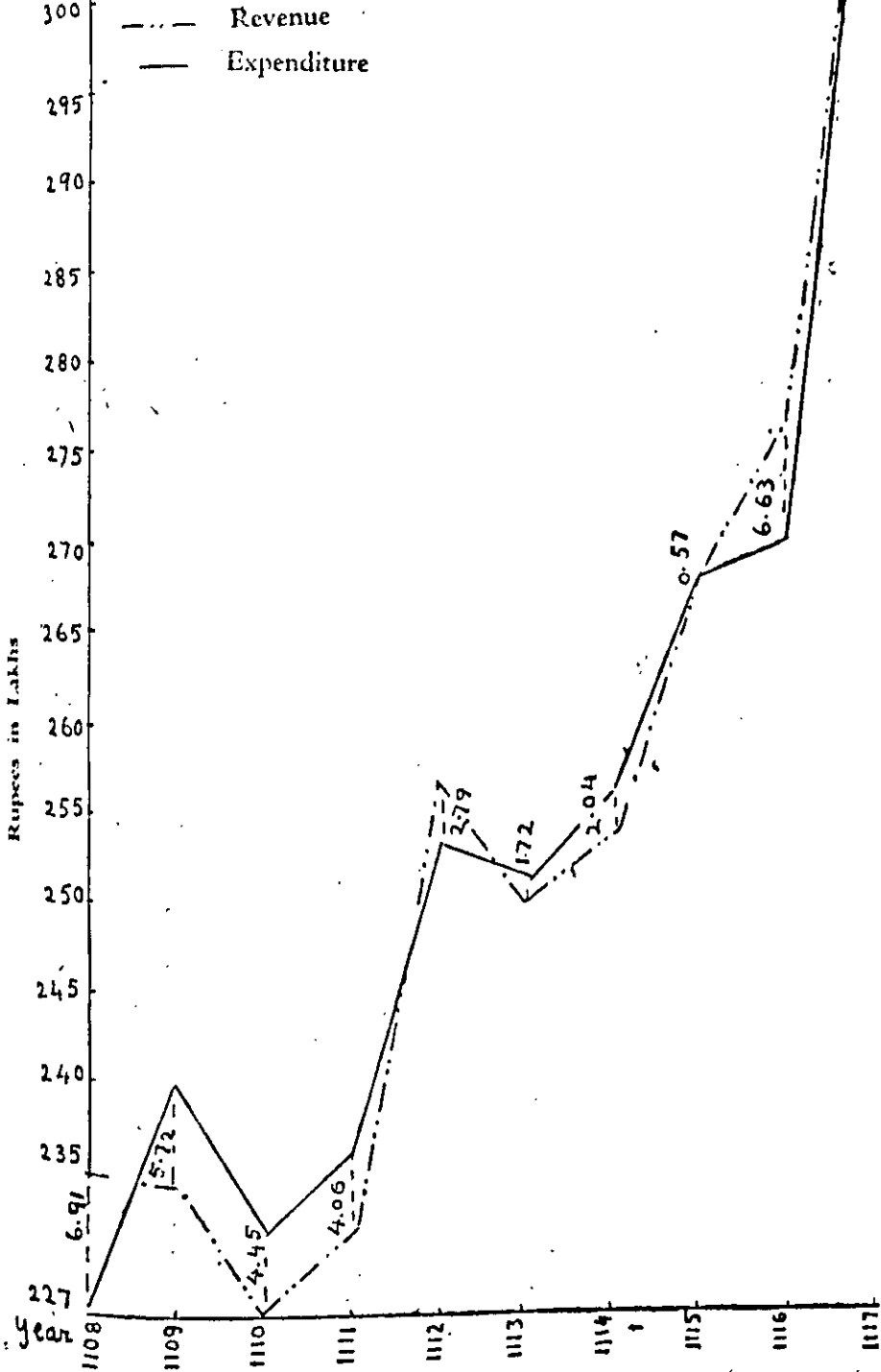
A general summary of the financial transactions of the year 1117 as compared with those of the year 1116 is furnished in the following statement:—

	1116	1117
	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Ordinary revenue receipts	... 276'79	314'52
Revenue expenditure	... 270'16	314'52
Revenue surplus (+) or deficit (-) } +	... 6'63	...
Receipts of a capital nature—sale proceeds of lands etc.	... 2'98	...
Capital expenditure not charged to revenue	... 35'84	28'87
Capital expenditure transferred from Debt Heads	... 180'52	...
Debt Head transactions (not)	... + 151'15	+ 68'83
Opening cash balance	... 109'85	54'25
Closing cash balance	... 54'25	94'21

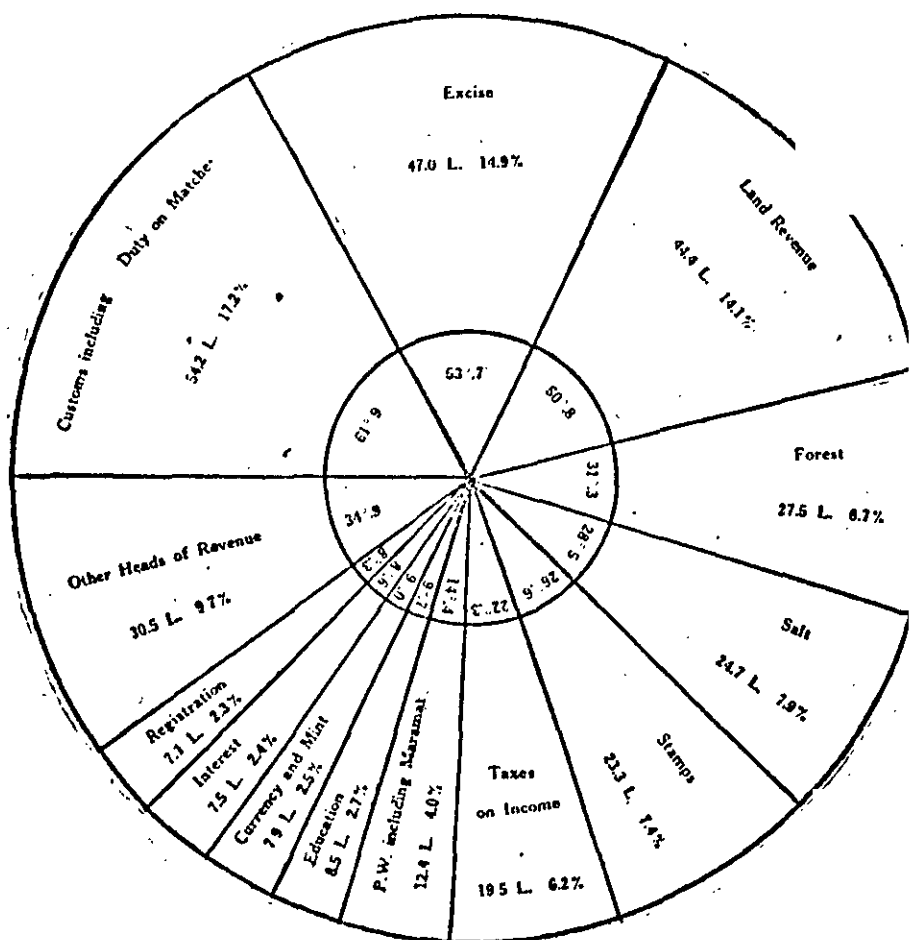
The ordinary revenue receipts of the year 1117 amounted to Rs. 314'52 lakhs—a peak figure hitherto not reached—as against Rs. 276'79 lakhs only in 1116, thus showing an improvement to the extent of Rs. 37'73 lakhs during the year under report. This increase was the cumulative effect of improvement under almost all the major heads of revenue offset by decreases under others. The major heads under which appreciable increases were noticed were Excise (Rs. 3'95 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 2'20 lakhs), Stamps (Rs. 4'03 lakhs), Forest (Rs. 8'93 lakhs), Taxes on Income (Rs. 4'09 lakhs), Registration (Rs. 1'64 lakhs), Railways (Rs. 2'25 lakhs), Currency and Mint (Rs. 7'72 lakhs), Buildings, Communications etc. (Rs. 6'49 lakhs), State Transport (Rs. 3'57 lakhs), Clay refining and Porcelain Factory (Rs. 1 lakh), Miscellaneous (Rs. 1'04 lakhs) and Extraordinary receipts (Rs. 3'57 lakhs).

REVENUE including (Sale proceeds of Government Lands etc.,) and EXPENDITURE (Charges to Revenue including contribution to the Revenue Reserve Fund)

Note.—The Cost of Collection of Revenue is included under Expenditure in this diagram



**PROPORTION OF REVENUE RECEIPTS
OF THE STATE**
For 1117 M.E. under the various Heads to the Total
Ordinary Revenue (in Lakhs of Rupees)



The increase under "Excise" was on account of larger receipts under 'duty on tobacco' and from 'liconce fee and duty' realised on arrack and toddy as well as from rent of independent shops, while under "Land Revenue" the improvement was mainly under '*ayacut* curront revenue.' There was an appreciable increase in the sale of both general and court fee stamps during 1117 and this is responsible for the betterment noticed under "Stamps." The large increase in Forest revenue occurred both under 'timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency' and under 'timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.' The increase was chiefly due to the better prices realised on a large stock of timber worked down during the latter part of 1116, and on various other kinds of forest produce including jungle-wood, reeds, etc. Better realisations under 'supertax' and 'ordinary collections' accounted for the increase under "Taxes on Income." Under "Registration" the increase was chiefly under 'fees for registering documents' as a result of a general increase in the number of registrations. The net receipt from the working of the Travancore Railway was better than that in 1116 due mainly to improvement in the Railway earnings as a result of increased goods and coaching traffic. The increase under "Currency and Mint" was due to the adjustment of the gain on silver coins minted during the year. Increased receipts from tolls on roads and bridges and from subventions from the Central Road Fund contributed to the increase under the major head "Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements." In the Transport Department, the receipts from passenger fares showed a substantial increase and this increase offset partly by an increase under Working Expenses ('Repairs, renewals and operating expenses') mainly accounted for the improvement in 1117. Larger demands for China Clay and other finished articles during the year under report were responsible for the additional revenue of the Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory during 1117. Under "Miscellaneous," the increase was due mainly to large lapses of deposits.

The sale proceeds of Government lands were treated as Capital Receipts outside the Revenue budget till the year 1116.

But in the re-classification of budget heads given effect to from 1-1-1117, this item was classified under "Extraordinary Receipts" within the Revenue budget and this accounted for the absence of receipts under sale proceeds of Government lands separately in 1117.

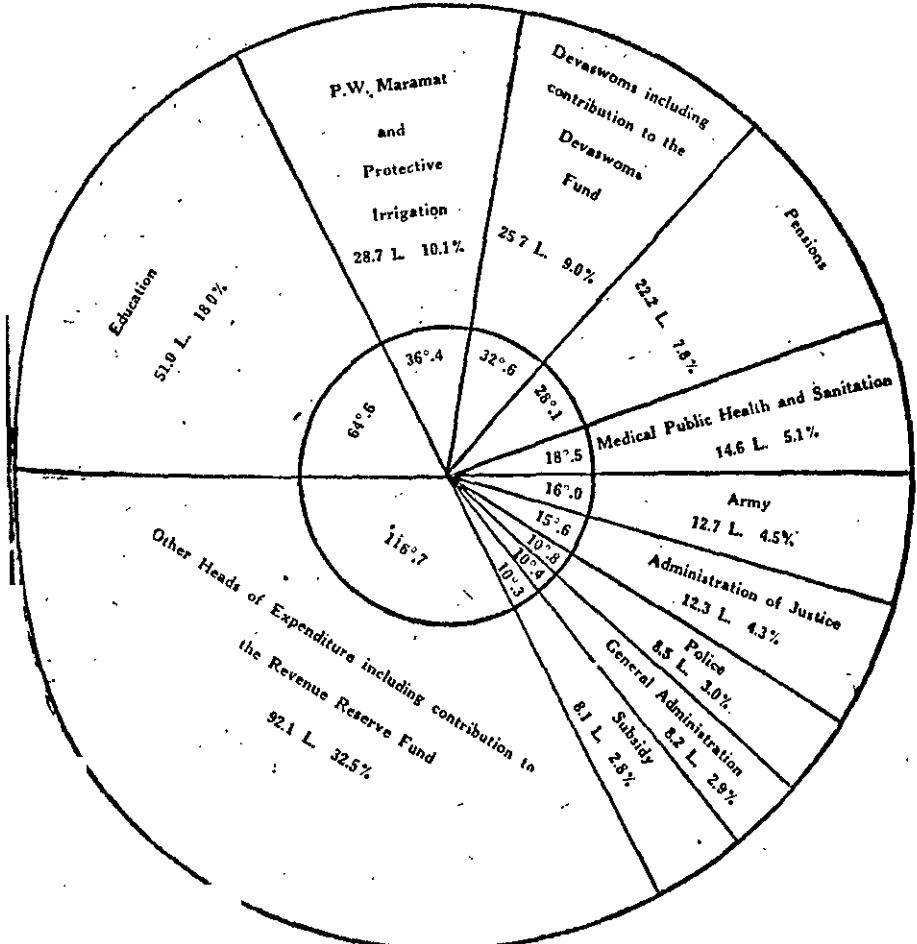
Among the revenue heads which recorded a fall during 1117, the more important ones were "Customs" (Rs. - 13.36 lakhs) and "Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. - 1.35 lakhs). Under Customs the fall was due to the fact that whereas in the year 1116 the share for almost two years *viz.*, that for the year 1939-40 (both preliminary and final) and the preliminary share for 1940-41, was adjusted in the accounts, in 1117 the share for 1941-42 alone was credited. The fall in receipts under "Miscellaneous Departments" is noticeable chiefly under 'mining royalty' and is due to lesser export of minerals during the year in view of the shipping difficulties.

Turning to the expenditure side, the total revenue expenditure of the year including contribution to the Devaswom Fund - but excluding the transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund amounted to Rs. 276.19 lakhs resulting in a revenue surplus of Rs. 38.33 lakhs.

Expenditure. This surplus was transferred to the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund which was created in 1112 with the object of building up a substantial reserve to fall back upon in times of unforeseen contingencies. The total revenue expenditure of the year was thus Rs. 6.03 lakhs more than that in the previous year. The chief items that contributed to the increase were "Interest on outlay on commercial schemes" (Rs. 7.62 lakhs), General Administration (Rs. 1.37 lakhs), Devaswoms (Rs. 3.04 lakhs), Currency and Mint (Rs. 1.55 lakhs), Water Supply and Drainage (Rs. 1.33 lakhs), Army (Rs. 3.15 lakhs), Superannuation allowances and Pensions (Rs. 1.59 lakhs) and contribution to the War Fund (Rs. 4.07 lakhs). The increase under "Interest on Capital Outlay on commercial schemes" was only apparent since it was exhibited separately in accordance with the revised classification brought into effect from 1-1-1117 by deduction from the general interest charges paid by Government. Under "General Administration" the increase was due chiefly to the inclusion under that head of

PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE
OF THE STATE

For 1117 M.E. under the various Heads to the Total
Expenditure (charged to Revenue) excluding
collection charges treated as Direct Demands
on Revenue (in lakhs of Rupees)



the expenditure on treasury establishments previously debited to Land Revenue. The expenditure in connection with the *Murajapon* ceremony in 1117 accounted for the increase under Devaswoms. The increase recorded under "Currency and Mint" was due to the adjustment by debit to this head of the loss on minting representing the difference between the face value and the bullion value of the coins withdrawn from circulation. The Water Supply and Drainage working expenses which were shown as deduction from gross receipts on the revenue side till the end of 1116; were brought over to the expenditure side of the budget under a separate major head in the revised scheme of budget classification. This explains the variation of Rs. 1'33 lakhs under this head. Additional expenditure necessitated by the present war accounted for the increase in Army expenditure, while under "superannuation allowances and pensions," the rise was due to the increase in the retirement list. The contribution to the War Fund was separately shown as a sub-item under the group head "Extraordinary items" in 1117, while during the previous year, it was merged under "Miscellaneous Political expenditure—other charges—Miscellaneous." This explains the apparent increase under the former head.

Decrease in expenditure also occurred under some of the major heads of which the more important were Land Revenue (Rs. 1'10 lakhs), Railway Capital Account within Revenue account (Rs. 1'14 lakhs), Interest on Debt and other obligations (Rs. 8'25 lakhs), Miscellaneous Political Expenditure (Rs. 4'98 lakhs) and Distress Relief Fund (Rs 4 lakhs). The fall under Land Revenue was due to the accounting of the treasury establishment charges under the major head "General Administration" in 1117. Under Railway Capital Account the minus expenditure in 1117 was due to the credit afforded on account of the value of certain ballast trucks taken over for overseas requirements. The decrease under "Interest on Debt and other obligations" was due to the fact that the interest on the capital outlay on commercial schemes was deducted from this major head and exhibited under a separate major head. The fall under "Miscellaneous Political Expenditure" was also only apparent due to the change in classification in accounting the war contribution

as already mentioned above. With a view to alleviate the distress of the poor and the unemployed, a Distress Relief Fund was newly constituted in 1116 with an initial contribution of Rs 5 lakhs. In 1117, however, a contribution of Rs 1 lakh only was made to the Fund in view of the Government's decision to make an annual contribution of not less than Rs 1 lakh. This accounted for the variation under this head.

The revenue transactions of the year thus recorded a revenue surplus of Rs. 38'33 lakhs as against Rs. 6'63 lakhs in 1116, and this surplus of 38'33 lakhs was transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund as already explained.

The sale proceeds of Government lands were included as ordinary revenue in conformity with the revised classification of the budget heads. The capital expenditure not charged to revenue during 1117 amounted to Rs. 28'87 lakhs as against Rs. 35'84 lakhs in 1116.

The following statement gives a progressive account of the capital outlay incurred on the larger schemes up to the end of 1117.

	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
Kodayar Irrigation Project	81'21
Quilon-Trivandrum Railway	54'03
Chackai-Thampanur Extension	28'93
The Willingdon Water Works	58'15
Bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar	4'35
The Neendakara Bridge	5'36
The Trivandrum Drainage Scheme	21'15
Water Supply to the Municipal Towns of Alleppey, Nagercoil and Shencotta etc.	25'76
The Town Planning Scheme	17'45
The Council Chamber	2'79
The University Buildings	0'77
Providing dustless surfacing to the M. S. road	15'08
Military Buildings	13'74
The Trivandrum Electric Supply	11'92
The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme including Q. E. S.	174'29
The Telephone Schemes	11'45
The Broadcasting Scheme	1'11
The Rubber Factory	4'73
The Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory	11'11
The State Transport	10'68

The following statements compare the receipts and expenditure for 1116 and 1117:—

(The figures are in lakhs of Rupees.)

Revenue.				Expenditure.			
Head of Account.	1117	1116	Difference Increase+ Decrease—	Head of Account.	1117	1116	Difference Increase+ Decrease—
I Customs	54.24	67.60	- 13.36	Customs	0.89	1.03	- 0.04
II Excise	47.03	43.08	+ 3.95	Excise	4.84	4.87	- 0.03
III Land Revenue	44.35	42.15	+ 2.20	Land Revenue	8.27	9.37	- 1.10
IV Salt	24.71	24.25	+ 0.46	Salt	1.21	1.10	+ .11
V Stamps	23.35	19.32	+ 4.03	Stamps	0.78	0.90	- 0.12
VI Forests	27.48	18.55	+ 8.93	Forest	10.77	9.81	+ 0.96
VII Taxes on Income	19.45	15.36	+ 4.09	Taxes on Income	0.35	0.44	- 0.09
VIII Registration	7.11	5.47	+ 1.64	Registration	3.10	3.21	- 0.05
IX Railways	3.05	1.40	+ 2.25	Survey of Minor Circuit	0.16	...	+ 0.16
X Productive Irrigation (Net Receipts)	1.57	1.50	+ 0.07	State Railways - Interest on Rail- way Debenture	0.45	...	+ 0.45
XI Anchal	1.14	0.92	+ 0.22	Loan Debt	1.14	...	+ 1.14
XII Interest	7.40	7.31	+ 0.09	Construction of Railways	1.98	2.74	- 0.76
XIII H. H. the Maharaja's Garage and Stables	0.10	0.08	+ 0.02	Protective Irriga- tion	0.02	- 0.01	+ 0.03
XIV Administration of Justice	0.65	0.67	- 0.02	Irrigation outlay charged to Revenue Account	0.03	0.04	- 0.01
XV Jails	0.38	0.22	+ 0.16	Anchal Capital Account	4.38	12.63	- 8.25
XVI Police	0.91	0.77	+ 0.14	Interest on Debt and other obligations	7.82	...	+ 7.82
XVII Ports	0.05	0.22	- 0.17	Interest on Capital outlay on Com- mercial schemes	1.16	1.16	...
XVIII Education	8.54	8.41	+ 0.13	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	11.28	9.80	+ 1.08
XIX Agriculture	0.18	0.18	...	Palace	1.89	1.96	- 0.07
XX Industries	0.12	0.01	+ 0.08	Pantvagai	1.45	1.31	+ 0.14
XXI Medical and Ayurveda	0.23	0.27	- 0.06	H. H. the Maharaja's Garage and Stables	0.11	0.90	- 0.79
XXII Public Health and Sanitation	0.06	0.06	...	H. H. the Maha- rāja's Towns out- side the State	6.18	6.81	+ 1.37
XXIII Devnawans	0.01	0.01	...	General Admini- stration	12.29	12.56	- 0.28
XXIV Currency and Mint	7.86	0.14	+ 7.72	Administration of Justice	1.57	1.23	+ 0.32
XXV Stationery & Printing	1.82	1.30	+ 0.52	Jails	8.47	8.17	+ 0.30
XXVI Miscellaneous Depart- ments	4.43	5.78	- 1.35	Police	0.22	0.26	- 0.04
XXVII Buildings, Communica- tions and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12.39	5.89	+ 6.49	Ports	50.08	50.61	+ 0.37
XXVIII A Water Supply Scheme	0.09	0.43	+ 0.56	Education	1.39	1.51	- 0.12
B. Drainage Scheme	...	- 0.03	+ 0.03	Agriculture	0.83	0.83	...
				Industries			

Revenue				Expenditure			
Head of Account.	1117	1116	Difference Increase + Decrease -	Head of Account.	1117	1116	Difference Increase + Decrease -
XXIX Maramat	0'01	0'02	-0'01	Co-operative Department	0'92	0'99	+ 0'08
XXX Electric Schemes	2'70	3'40	- 0'70	Uplift of Backward communities	0'42	0'41	+ 0'01
XXXI Telephone Scheme	0'50	0'14	+0'36	Medical, and Ayurveda	11'85	11'53	+ 0'32
XXXII State Transport Scheme	3'19	0'34	+3'57	Public Health and Sanitation	2'74	2'83	- 0'09
XXXIII Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory	0'54	0'46	+ 1'00	Devaswoms	9'72	6'08	+ 3'64
XXXIV Army	0'06	0'03	+ 0'03	State Charities	0'08	0'09	- 0'01
XXXV Receipts in aid of pensions etc.	1'01	0'81	+ 0'20	Currency and Mint.	1'60	0'95	+ 1'65
XXXVI Receipts from State Guest House Department	0'10	0'34	- 0'24	Stationery and Printing	3'50	4'06	- 0'16
XXXVII Miscellaneous	2'49	1'45	+ 1'01	Miscellaneous Departments	1'89	2'39	- 0'70
XXXVIII Extraordinary Receipts	3'57	...	+3'57	Buildings, communications and Miscellaneous	...	...	...
				Public Improvements	25'77	26'03	+ 0'74
				Water Supply and Drainage	1'48	0'15	+ 1'33
				Electrical Works to Government Buildings	0'98	1'40	- 0'42
				Maramat	1'01	1'10	- 0'09
				Army	12'46	9'51	+ 3'16
				Subsidy	8'11	8'11	...
				Political Pensions	2'79	2'71	+ 0'08
				Miscellaneous Political expenditure	4'65	9'03	- 4'98
				Superannuation allowances and pensions	12'41	17'82	+ 1'59
				Miscellaneous	1'98	2'01	- 0'03
				Contribution to War Fund	4'07	...	+ 4'07
				District Relief Fund	1'00	5'00	- 4'00
				Reserve with Government for emergencies	...	...	...
				Contribution to Devaswom Fund	16'00	16'00	...
				Contribution to Revenue Reserve Fund	34'33	...	+ 34'33
Total	314'52	270'79	37'73	Total	314'52	270'16	+ 41'36

The assets and liabilities on the books of Government as they stood on the last day of Karkatakam 1115, 1116 and 1117 are given below:—

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets:	1115 The figures are in lakhs of rupees.	1116 The figures are in lakhs of rupees.	1117 The figures are in lakhs of rupees.
I. Cash balance	109·85	54·25	94·21
II. Surplus Investments in Government Securities	54·18	54·18	45·22
III. Special deposits and shares in Industrial concerns	2·54	8·65	8·49
Shares in the Credit Bank	...	...	13·23
IV. Sinking Fund Investments			
(i) 5 per cent. Loan, 1091	14·75	14·75	...
(ii) Special Loans	...	0·65	0·65
V. Deposits not bearing interest with the Imperial Bank	2·54	2·54	2·54
VI. Do. with the Central Banking Corporation	...	...	...
VII. Do. with the Credit Bank	1·32	1·32	1·32
VIII. Overdraft account with the State Land Mortgage Bank	9·00	9·00	...
IX. General Reserve Fund Investment Account	60·55	60·55	74·37
X. Life Insurance—Public Branch—Investment account	7·41	9·89	12·98
Distress Relief Fund Investment account	...	...	2·50
XI. Bullion Account	50·73	50·82	63·68
XII. Investments on Reproductive Works			
(1) Trivandrum Electric Supply	10·95	11·45	11·92
(2) Telephone	8·73	10·12	11·45
(3) Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme	137·16	155·18	174·29
(4) Rubber Factory	4·44	4·63	4·73
(5) Clay refining and Porcelain Factory	8·22	9·28	11·11
(6) Railways	83·93	84·10	82·96
(7) Commercial Transport	10·64	10·71	10·68
(8) Broadcasting	0·33	0·62	1·11
XIII. Short term deposit in Banks etc.	...	30·54	30·54
XIV. Advances repayable	7·46	6·70	12·09
XV. Coinage Account	0·37	0·03	...
XVI. Accounts with British Government and Foreign States	2·75	3·95	3·82
XVII. Departmental Balance	0·78	1·18	1·23
XVIII. Suspense Account (Debit)	6·20	24·33	13·42
XIX. Stock	7·05	6·92	16·66
XX. Loans made by Government	55·76	64·02	66·26
Total	657·69	690·36	772·41
Grand total	657·69	690·36	772·41

Liabilities.	1115	1116	1117
	The figures are in lakhs of rupees.	The figures are in lakhs of rupees.	The figures are in lakhs of rupees.
I. Devanwari Fund	3.49	2.48	3.05
II. Kandukriah Fund	1.62	1.63	2.25
III. Savings Bank Deposits	223.73	213.85	288.03
IV. Deposits of service and other Funds	17.69	20.99	6.35
V. Insurance Fund—Public branch	...	...	13.16
Do. Official branch	...	...	1.80
State Provident Fund	11.91	18.37	21.18
Teachers' Provident Fund	...	...	6.61
Work Establishment Provident Fund	...	...	0.08
VI. State Land Mortgage Bank deposits	0.41	0.41	...
VII. Sinking Fund—			
(a) Debenture Loan, 1931	11.75	11.75	...
(b) 3½ per cent. Loan, 1956	1.68	2.15	2.74
(c) Special Loans	...	0.65	1.35
VIII. General Reserve Fund—Transport	0.13	0.13	0.21
IX. Depreciation Fund—			
(a) Electricity and Telephone	6.78	7.89	8.82
(b) Transport	3.37	4.90	3.64
(c) Rubber Factory	..	...	0.01
X. Reserve Fund			
(a) Electricity and Telephone	0.81	...	...
(b) Land Mortgage Bank	0.21	0.21	1.59
XI. Insurance Fund—Transport Scheme	0.21	0.21	0.25
XII. Irrigation Fund	7.31	8.24	8.16
XIII. Fund—Sinking of wells etc.	...	0.05	0.11
XIV. General Reserve Fund	60.55	60.55	75.80
XV. Travancore University Fund	4.95	6.28	6.37
XVI. Revenue Reserve Fund	8.90	8.90	47.23
XVII. Road Development Fund	0.78	1.12	0.85
XVIII. Agricultural Research Fund	0.63	0.01	0.01
XIX. Departmental and other deposits	31.20	45.01	40.71
XX. Distress Relief Fund	...	2.44	2.95
XXI. Suspense Account (credit)	25.09	6.21	11.07
XXII. 5x Debenture Loans	14.75	14.75	0.50
XXIII. 3½ Loan 1956	50.89	50.89	50.89
XXIV. Special Loans	75.00	77.51	83.15
XXV. Remittances	0.30	16.12	10.43
Total	676.73	613.90	702.76
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	80.96	76.37	60.65
Grand total	657.69	690.26	772.41

The fluid balances of Government in cash and gilt-edged securities stood at Rs. 139.48 lakhs at the close of the year comprising Rs. 94.21 lakhs in cash with the Government treasuries and banks, and Rs. 45.22 lakhs as investments in Government of India securities at their purchase price. The balance pending recovery under Loans which were advanced by Government mainly for agricultural and industrial purposes amounted to Rs. 66.26 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 41.55 lakhs advanced to the Cochin Harbour authorities for harbour works and Rs. 4.71 lakhs under "Loan to the Alleppey Municipality for the Water Supply Scheme."

completed in 1911. The tax fixed at that settlement was made permanent for a period of thirty years. Though this period has long expired in the case of some taluks, re-settlement has not yet been started. The results of the settlement are exhibited in printed registers which give particulars of the survey number, extent, tenure, full assessment (*pattam*), the net assessment (*irrupukaram*) etc., for each holding. A scientific survey preceded the settlement of each taluk and every parcel of land in each village which came under settlement bears a separate survey number and the registers in effect constitute a record of rights.

At the last settlement, an endeavour was made to systematise and simplify the tenures as far as possible without generally increasing the incidence of taxation: The

Classification of Tenures. names of various tenures, now of little more than historical importance as evidencing the mutations of ownership, still linger in the pages of the *Ayacut* or Settlement Register. But all these tenures fall into distinct and well-understood groups, whether classified according to the theoretical proprietorship of the lands or according to the nature of the conditions of the holding, both of which principles determine the incidence of taxation.

The assessment of wet lands is fixed, on a yield basis in paddy, determined by the seed or sowing capacity of the land, and ranges from two-fifths to seven times the

Method of Assessment. measure of seed sown in the case of single-crop lands and from three-fifths to ten-and-a-half fold for double-crop lands. The assessment of other lands, known as garden or dry lands, is fixed either on an acreage basis or on the basis of the trees grown, both not operating simultaneously. For example, if a holding of an acre has twenty cocoanut palms and ten jack trees, each of the trees is supposed to take up some space of land as "standing room" and a specific rate of tree-tax is levied for each of certain specified trees. The balance of the area not thus taken up is assessed on the acreage basis, be it cultivated, say, with tapioca or banana, or be it uncultivated. There are fourteen *tarams* or rates of acreage assessment, based on the quality or productivity of the soil in the region. In fixing the assessment, care has been taken

to provide for the lean years, and ordinarily no remission is allowed for failure of crops due to drought or excessive rainfall, though there are rules regulating the grant of seasonal remissions for proved failure of crops in the case of a few specified areas where it has not been possible to provide a sufficient margin.

Formerly, tax used to be collected in money as well as in kind such as cocoanuts and paddy. At the last settlement, all taxation in kind, except paddy in respect of *paddy lands*, was abolished and money payments substituted. This paddy tax too was commuted into money in respect of *pandaravaka* lands in 1082 M. E./1906 A. D. Payment of rent in kind continued in respect of *Kandukrishy* and *Sripadam* lands. Even this payment in kind was changed in 1102 M. E./1927 A. D. and a system of money payments introduced as in the case of *pandaravaka* lands, the commutation rate being fixed annually in the case of Crown lands.

For purposes of land revenue administration, the State is divided into three divisions. The general control of the Department was with the Land Revenue Commissioner till the post was abolished towards the close of the year 1116 and the statutory and administrative powers vested in him were taken over by Government, the Division Peishkars and Assistant Peishkars. Each division is composed of *taluks* under the charge of Tahsildars and each *taluk* is sub-divided into *pakuthies* which constitute the unit of land revenue administration, a *Proverthi-kar* being in charge of each *pakuthi*. There are now 30 *taluks* and 421 *pakuthies*. All the permanent Tahsildars and village officers have been trained in survey.

In recent years cultivation has been steadily extending into the interior. This is the result of the operation of three sets of rules which regulate the assignment of Government lands for cultivation. These are :—

(i) the Puduval Rules for the assignment of land for the older and more general forms of agriculture devoted to the raising of grains, vegetables, fruits, etc ;

(ii) the rules for the assignment of lands on the Travancore hills for the cultivation of coffee and tea; and

(iii) the rules for the assignment of lands for the cultivation of cardamoms.

The recorded total area of the State is 4,903,520 acres. The total area under occupation at the end of the year was 2,579,400 acres against 2,574,743 acres at the end of the previous year. Of the total arable land, 600,368 acres were wet lands and 1,979,032 acres dry or garden lands. The average extent of arable land per head of population was 42.5 cents. The area under paddy cultivation was 645,409 acres. The areas under cocoanut, tapioca, sugar-cane, rubber, tea, coffee and pepper were 589, 581, 477, 369, 14, 734, 101, 472, 77, 148, 6864 and 88,264 acres respectively.

Until 1102, the practice was to credit the sale proceeds of Government land as ordinary revenue, but in that year the practice was superseded by the system of showing in the budget such realisations, which are more or less in the nature of capital receipts derived from the permanent alienation of the assets with Government, as capital revenue. The demand for the year under this head including the balance at the end of the previous year was Rs. 3.76 lakhs against Rs. 3.25 lakhs in the previous year and of this, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was collected and a sum of Rs. 8,271 remitted.

The total demand under current revenue and arrears was Rs. 52.26 lakhs against Rs. 53.44 lakhs in 1116 and of this, a sum of Rs. 44.41 lakhs was collected and Rs. 1.44 lakhs remitted, the percentage of collection including remission being 85.85 against 81.6 in 1116. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 6.39 lakhs against Rs. 9.21 lakhs at the end of the previous year.

The number of demand notices issued during the year fell from 10.65 lakhs in 1116 to 9.44 lakhs in 1117 and the number of distraint and attachment notices issued also fell from 66,708 in 1116 to 63,681 in 1117.

Coercive Action. The number of defaulters whose properties were sold during the year was 25,362 against 27,929 in 1116. The percentage of sales to the number of demand notices was 2.7 against 2.6 in 1116 and the percentage of confirmation of sales to the sales conducted was 26.3 against 25.8 in 1116. The average price fetched per acre was Rs. 40 in the case of wet lands and Rs. 16 in the case of dry lands against Rs. 41 and Rs. 12 respectively in 1116. Thirty-nine per cent. of the ayaout revenue was paid by the pattadars on or before the due date against 34 per cent. in 1116.

The number of revenue cases for disposal during the year was 190,816 of which 173,114 were disposed of, the percentage of disposal being 90.7 against 89.0 in 1116.

Revenue Cases. Of the cases disposed of, 152,410 related to transfer of registry, 7,329 were cases under the Land Conservancy Act, 7,881 were *puduvai* cases, 1,684 were *karampathippu* cases, 1,883 were cases under the Land Acquisition Act and the rest were miscellaneous cases.

The area of *puduvai* lands assigned during the year was 4,807 acres against 5,897 acres in 1116; of this, the area assigned by auction was 1,890 acres and that without

Registry of Lands. auction 2,917 acres. The recurring and capital revenue secured by the disposal of *puduvai* lands was Rs. 7,075 and Rs. 2.31 lakhs respectively.

An area of 172 acres was assigned during the year under the Waste Land Rules, 872 acres under the Cardamom Rules and 124 acres under occupation within the Kannan Devan Hills concession were brought under registry during the year. The total area brought under registry under the various rules during the year was 5,851 acres against 8,002 acres in 1116.

There were 126 applications from poor people for lands on concessional terms of which 51 were disposed of and the area assigned during the year was 52 acres against 55 acres in 1116. The number of applications for lands from the backward communities was 2,706 of which 1,157 were disposed of, the area assigned during the year being 370 acres against 513 acres in 1116. Of the area assigned, 111 acres were from the earmarked area and 259 acres from outside that area. The total area earmarked for registry to members of the backward communities at the end of 1117 was 15,988 acres against 15,962 acres at the end of the previous year. The total extent of the land assigned in the names of members of backward communities up to the end of 1117 from both within and outside the area earmarked was 9,473 acres.

The subjoined statement furnishes details of the extent of land fit for conversion, the area converted up to the end of 1116, the area converted during 1117 and the balance available for conversion.

*Conversion
of Dry Lands
into Wet Lands.*

Particulars of land.	Area fit for conversion	Area converted up to the end of 1116.	Converted during 1117.	Balance available for conversion.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry lands:	21,871	18,901	151	5,758
Tank-beds.	1,627	1,505	..	32
Other <i>parambukas</i> .	170	113	2	65
Total.	26,680	20,669	156	5,855

There were 2,111 land acquisition cases for disposal of which 1,883 were disposed of. Land compensation to be paid amounted to Rs. 2'63 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 2'46

Land Acquisition Work. lakhs was disbursed during the year.

The number of public markets at the end of the year was 249 against 242 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 73 were in the Trivandrum Division, 91 in the Quilon Division and 85 in the Kottayam Division; 202 were combined fish and vegetable markets, 17 vegetable, 16 cattle and 14 fish markets; 21 of these were evening markets. A sum of Rs. 1'16 lakhs was secured by the lease of public markets against Rs. 1'05 lakhs in 1116.

There were 388 private markets at the end of the year against 363 at the end of the previous year. The license fees realised amounted to Rs. 4,330 against Rs. 4,350 in 1116.

The taluks in which inspection of State boundaries has to be conducted are Tovala, Agastiswaram, Chirayinkil, Shencotta, Quilon, Shertalla, Vaikom, Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad, Parur, Devicolam and Peermade. The Tahsildars of all the above taluks inspected either the entire length of the boundary or a portion thereof in their respective taluks. The boundary in Tovala taluk was jointly inspected by the Deputy Tahsildar of Radhapuram representing the British Government and a Head Surveyor of this State. The Division Peishkars of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam inspected portions of the State boundary in their respective divisions.

The Land Records Maintenance staff surveyed during the year 5,601 *Porambokes* having an area of 1,149 acres and 6,782 *Puduval* and other sub-divisions measuring 4,775 acres against 4,028 *porambokes* measuring 1,308 acres and 8,284 *Puduval* and other sub-divisions measuring 5,322 acres in 1116. They detected 3,224 encroachments against 3,058 in 1116.

The Revenue Supervisors who inspected the work of the staff verified and refixed theodolite stations, enquired into land complaints and attended to the work of pointing out the boundaries of registered holdings and the survey and demarcation of sub-divisions on the application of parties. They verified 8,469 *poramboke* numbers, 7,799 *puduvai* and other sub-divisions and 4,538 encroachments on Government Lands. The Tahsildars inspected 3,192 *poramboke* numbers, 3,240 *puduvai* and other sub-divisions and 2,331 encroachments on Government lands, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,817, 4,418 and 2,842. There were 2,895 applications for pointing out the boundaries of registered holdings and for the demarcation and survey of sub-divisions and of these, 1,441 were disposed of.

The *Jamabandi* inspection for the year was conducted by the Division Peishkars and the Assistant Peishkars in the month of Chingom and Kanni 1117.

Jamabandi.

There was no failure of monsoons during the year and there was good supply of water in the channels under the Kodayar Project till towards the close of the year when *Miscellaneous.* a breach occurred at the Left Bank Channel resulting in shortage of water supply from the Kodayar Reserve for a few days.

The average price per para of paddy was 24 chukrams and 6 cash in the Trivandrum and 22 chukrams and 8 cash in the Quilon Division. The average price per para of paddy in Nanjinad was 23 chukrams and 12 cash against 21 chukrams and 9 cash in 1116.

Survey Department.

*Superintendent, Travancore
Survey.*

*Mr. S. Sivaramakrishna
Aiyar, M. A.*

The work of the department mainly consists of special and miscellaneous cadastral survey, training of candidates in survey and lithography of village and other maps.

*Work of the
Department*

SURVEY

The following lands were surveyed and demarcated during the year *viz.*, 163 acres of tea and rubber lands, 2,072 acres of cardamom lands and 1,530 acres of *puluvai* lands

Special and Cadastral Surveys. Computation and mapping of the following lands were done *viz.*, 193 acres of tea and rubber lands, 2,726 acres of cardamom lands and 3,300 acres of *puluvai* lands.

The miscellaneous cadastral surveys for the year consisted mainly of the following:—

(1) Demarcation and survey of areas in different taluks to the extent of 2,807 acres;

(2) Computation and mapping of 1,141 acres of lands in the Poernade and Muvattupzha taluks ;

(3) Joint inspection and verification with the British Indian authorities of portions of the State boundary ;

(4) Joint verification with the Cochin authorities of portions of the single line boundary ; and

(5) Verification of the Travancore portion of the double-line boundary forming the Travancore Cochin State boundary.

Sixteen-inch maps for 43'36 sq. miles were printed during the year against 39'92 sq. miles in 1116, and 37 miscellaneous maps and charts were printed against 43 in

Lithography of Maps. 1116.

Including the 1,217 field measurement sketches pending check at the end of the previous year, the total number of sketches for verification was 10,232 and of these, 5,723 were returned duly approved and 3,558 returned for correction.

Land Records Maintenance. There was no higher course during the year. The number of candidates trained in the Central Survey School, Trivandrum during the four courses of the year was 36 of whom 34 passed.

Survey School. The receipts of the Land Revenue Department including the Survey Department rose from Rs. 42'15 lakhs in 1116 to Rs. 44'35 lakhs in 1117 while the expenditure fell from Rs. 9'37 lakhs in 1116 to Rs. 8'27 lakhs in 1117.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Income Tax.

Income Tax Commissioner. *Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar, B. A., B. L.*
(From 1-1-1117 till 15-1-1117.)
Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L.
(From 16-1-1117 till the end of the year.)

The Land Revenue Commissioner was Income Tax Commissioner also but when the post of the Land Revenue Commissioner was abolished in 1116, the Chief Secretary to Government was declared to be the Income Tax Commissioner and Chief Revenue Authority and the staff working in the Income Tax Commissioner's Office was absorbed into the Secretariat.

Administration. The number of assesses increased from 2,933 in 1116 to 2,935 in 1117. Of these, 2,613 were individuals, 312 companies and 10 registered firms.

Assessment Proceedings. The demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 21'69 lakhs against Rs. 13'71 lakhs in 1116. Including the remission of Rs. 32,157 made during the year, the total collection amounted to Rs. 20'41 lakhs, the percentage of collection being 94'11 against 87'38 in 1116. The balance pending at the close of the year was Rs. 1'28 lakhs against Rs. 2'36 lakhs in 1116. The incidence of taxation per head of population was chs. 8 and cash 15 against chs. 8 and cash 11 in 1116.

Demand, Collection and Balance. Of the 281 appeals for disposal by the Deputy Commissioner, 170 were disposed of. The Income Tax Commissioner had 30 appeal cases and 24 revision petitions for disposal of which 10 appeal cases and 13 revision petitions were disposed of during the year.

Appeals and Revision Petitions.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner.

Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan,
B. A., B. L.

Salt Revenue.

The supervision and control over the manufacture of salt in the factories in South Travancore and the administration of salt revenue in the State rest with the Excise

Control. Department.

Salt is a Government monopoly as in British India and one of the primary industrial concerns of the State. The salt consumed in the State is mainly manufactured in

the factories in the State, a small quantity being imported from Tinnevely to meet special situations. The expansion of the salt industry during the last few years has made the State self-sufficient. The manufacture of salt in the factories is entrusted to licensees. In the case of the old factories, Government are entitled to get free of payment 60 per cent. of the salt manufactured. This is called *melvaram* or Government's share of the produce. The remaining 40 per cent. is the share of the licensee and is called *kudivaram*. This latter quantity is also taken over by Government on payment of a fixed price called *kudivila*. This price was 7½ chs. per maund till 1092, when it was raised to 11½ chs. to meet the increased cost of manufacture. In 1095, the *kudivila* was raised to 12½ chs. per maund to cover the additional expenditure incurred by the licensees for weighing salt before storage, which was necessitated by the passing of a new set of rules under the Salt Act, III of 1088. In 1107, the *kudivila* was raised to 17 chs. 13 cash (10 annas) per maund with a view to provide a fair margin of profit for the licensees of the old factories. This price, when spread over the whole quantity manufactured by the licensees and taken delivery of by Government, works out to 7 chs. 2 cash per maund. As regards the new factories, the licensees have to deliver to Government a stipulated quantity of salt every year; are paid *kudivila* varying from 2½ to 2¾ annas per maund on the quantities so delivered. They have, however, themselves to construct and maintain the necessary works in the factories, whereas the Government do this in the old factories. Salt

for consumption was sold by Government agencies in bankshalls, depots and factories except in the Devicolam Excise Division. In that Division, the consumers themselves are permitted to import the salt required by them from the adjoining British Districts on payment of duty at the *chowkeys*.

There were 19 salt factories in the State and they were all situated in South Travancore. Of the 19 salt factories, 18 were working under the modified excise system and

Home Salt. one factory under the monopoly system. The total extent of the pan area available for the manufacture of salt in the State was 592'54 acres as in 1116 but an extent of 557'39 acres only was worked by the licensees during the year against 541'61 acres in 1116. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories together was 1'40 million maunds against 1'56 million maunds in 1116. Including the excess found at the time of storage and sale, the out-turn during the year was 1'48 million maunds against 1'60 million maunds in 1116. The average yield per acre during 1117 was 2,651'11 maunds against 2,955'58 maunds in 1116. The total quantity of salt borne in the accounts including the stock at the beginning of the year and the output during the year was 5'16 million maunds against 5'04 million maunds in the previous year. The quantity expended during the year was 1'42 million maunds and the closing balance was 3'74 million maunds.

A quantity of 1'15 lakhs of maunds of salt was stored by the licensees under the under bond arrangement at the Alleppey and Shencottah depots during 1117 and a quantity of 64,650 maunds was exported under bond for supply to the Cochin Government.

A quantity of 1,565, maunds of salt was imported into Devicolam on payment of duty by private individuals during the year against 1,439 maunds in 1116.

Foreign Salt.

The following statement compares the consumption of salt during the years 1116 and 1117 :—

*Salt Consum-
ption.*

Year.	Home Salt.	Tinnevely Salt.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1116	1,367,114	1,440	1,368,554
1117	1,403,433	1,566	1,404,999

Deducting the 13,516 maunds of salt issued for industrial and manurial purposes, the average consumption per head of population during the year was 18'88 lbs. against 18'35 lbs. in 1116.

The issue prices of the different kinds of salt at the close of the year are given below :—

*Sale price of
Salt.*

Salt Factories.	Home Salt.			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Salt Factories	2	3	0	Per maund
Trivandrum Port Salt Depot—Government Salt	2	5	8	do.
Under bond salt	2	5	8	do.
Quilon Salt Depot—Government salt	2	7	0	do.
Under bond salt	2	7	0	do.
Alleppey Port Salt Depot—Government salt.	2	8	0	do.
Under bond salt	2	8	0	do.
Munambam Port Salt Depot—Government salt	2	7	6	do.
Shencottah Depot under bond salt	2	6	6	do.
Bankshalls of the Shencotta taluk under bond salt	2	7	0	do.

The manufacture of bye-products like calcium sulphate was attempted during the year and small quantities of calcium sulphate obtained were found to be good.

*Bye-products
of Salt.*

Excise Revenue.

The excise revenue is derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor and from licences for the sale of toddy, country and foreign liquors, from tobacco, opium and its derivatives and ganja.

Sources of Revenue.

The substitution of the present "Independent Shop" system for the old farming monopoly for the manufacture and sale of toddy and arrack in the whole State, except the Devicolum taluk, was completed in 1100.

Excise System. Under the present system the rights to vend toddy and arrack are separated and sold by auction shop by shop. The right of manufacture and vend of toddy is with the shop-holder who pays a tax on every tree tapped. He can draw toddy only from trees licensed to him for the purpose on payment of the prescribed tree-tax. The right of sale alone of arrack is granted, the right of manufacture being with the Government who engage contractors for its manufacture and supply to the arrack shop-keepers. On account of the hilly nature of the taluk and the consequent difficulties in transporting arrack thereto, the farming system in respect of arrack still continues in Devicolum and toddy is not produced there. The Government have engaged a contractor for the manufacture and vend of arrack in that taluk and reserved to themselves the right to fix the number and location of shops in the area.

The policy of the department has been to make it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain liquor. The reduction in the number of shops, the enhancement of the liquor duties and the adoption of other restrictive measures are forces tending to control consumption. Care is taken to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do. As sources of supply are easily accessible in the State and as liquor can be had from almost any palm tree with no more skill than is required to make an incision and with no more apparatus than a knife and a toddy pot, Government intervention only operates to regulate both the quality and the

quantity of the liquor consumed, the former by the prescription of certain standards of strength and the latter by the levy of stillhead fees which the consumer automatically pays.

The biennial contract in respect of arrack and toddy shops which was entered into at the beginning of 1116 continued in 1117 and the contract taken up by the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Trivandrum for the manufacture and supply of jaggery arrack to the independent shops from the beginning of 1113 continued during 1117 also. The total number of toddy and arrack shops working during the year was 1,448 as in the previous year.

The arrack required for the State was manufactured by the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., in their distillery at Nagercoil, under the agreement entered into with the company. Coco-brandy was manufactured by the Devicolam Distilleries Ltd., in the distillery at Vaikom. The supply price for jaggery arrack and coco-brandy remained the same as in the previous year, viz., B. Rs. 2 and B. Rs. 7 annas 3 respectively per proof gallon. The strength of jaggery arrack and coco-brandy supplied to the licensees was each 25° U. P. and 35° U. P. as in the previous year. The total number of arrack shops excluding the shops in the Devicolam taluk was 393 against 396 in the previous year.

There was one shop for every 17.70 sq. miles and 15,281 inhabitants as in the previous year. The quantity of arrack consumed during the year rose from 43,801 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 1,131 proof gallons of coco-brandy in 1116 to 66,241 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 1,608 proof gallons of coco-brandy in 1117. The average incidence of vend rent per proof gallon for the whole State was Rs. 2 chs. 12 and cash 3 against Rs. 3 chs. 19 and cash 1 in 1116. The incidence of taxation on country spirits per head of population was chs. 2 and cash 8 against ch. 1 and cash 14 in 1116.

The number of toddy shops working during the year was 1,055 as in the previous year. This works out at one shop for every 5,692 persons and 6.59 sq. miles.

Toddy.

The rates of tree tax remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Bh. Rs. 2 and anna 1 per palmyra tree, Bh. Rs. 4 and annas 2 per cocoanut tree and Bh. Rs. 8 and annas 4 per *choondapana* (sago palm) tree per half year. The tree tax collected during the year was Rs. 4.10 lakhs against Rs. 3.96 lakhs in 1116.

The number of trees licensed for tapping during the years 1116 and 1117 is given in the subjoined statement:—

Trees Tapped.

Class of trees.	No. licensed.	
	1116.	1117.
Cocoanut	65,313	66,931
Palmyra	15,247	15,681
<i>Choondapana</i>	23,619	25,035

The daily average yield of fermented toddy was 21 drams from the cocoanut tree, 26 drams from the palmyra tree and 48 drams from the *choondapana* tree. Sweet toddy rules were in force throughout the State except in the taluks of Tovala, Agastiswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Noyyattinkara and Shencotta.

The vend of foreign liquor is governed by the "License Fee System", the fee being differentially fixed for "off sales" and "on sales". The import of foreign liquor directly by sea is subject to levy of duty. The quantity of foreign liquor including all varieties imported into the State in 1117 was 19,669 gallons against 19,443 gallons in 1116. Thirty-two permits were issued to persons other than licensed vendors for the import of foreign liquor. Twenty-eight wholesale licenses, 9 retail licenses and 9 club licenses were issued during the year for the vend of foreign liquor. Thirty-six licenses were issued for the vend of medicated wines and 21 licenses for the vend of denatured and methylated spirits.

The independent shop system for the sale of opium and ganja continued to be in force throughout the State. The opium required for the State was as usual purchased from the Madras Taluk Office, while ganja was purchased from the British Indian Store House at Vettapalam, and both the articles were issued from the Central Stores at Trivandrum.

System of Sale of Opium and Ganja.

The supply to the vend contractors was made by the department. Till 1930, the practice was to obtain opium and ganja from the Madras Stores on payment of the price of the quantity purchased and the duty thereon as also centage charges. At the end of every financial year the British Government used to grant a rebate of the duty on the article supplied to this State. From the financial year commencing from the 1st April 1930, the Madras Government agreed to supply opium and ganja on payment of the cost price and centage charges only, thus doing away with the system of rebate of duty. The contracts entered into with the shop-keepers for 1116 having terminated, fresh contracts were entered into for 1117. The issue prices of opium and ganja were the same as in the previous year, viz., Bh. Rs. 87 and Bh. Rs. 35 respectively per seer.

The number of shops working during the year was 131 as in the previous year. This gave one shop to every 46,336 persons and 58.20 sq. miles. The quantities of opium and ganja issued for sale in 1117 were 1,940 seers and 2,871 seers respectively against 1,798 seers and 2,045 seers respectively in 1116. The average selling price per tola of opium was

Consumption of Opium and Ganja.

Rs. 1, chs. 22 and cash 9 and that of ganja was chs. 19 and cash 10. The average consumption per head of population was 0.025 tola of opium and 0.037 tola of ganja in 1117 against 0.023 tola of opium and 0.026 tola of ganja in 1116.

The tobacco required for consumption in the State is imported by the merchants on their own account by land, sea or rail and removed for consumption on payment of duty at the chowkey of import, or bonded in the Government warehouses where it is allowed to remain in the joint custody of the Government and the merchants. The merchants

Tobacco— System of Supply and Sale.

remove the tobacco from the warehouses after paying the import duty. The varieties of tobacco imported are Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Jaffna, the duty imposed being Bh. Rs. 120 per candy for Coimbatore and Tinnevelly and Rs. 200 per candy for Jaffna tobacco. The right to sell *beedi* and *beedi* tobacco was restricted to persons who had obtained a licence from the Excise Department. The import of *beedi* and *beedi* tobacco was allowed only by persons who had obtained permits for the purpose from the department, except in the Devicolam taluk and the Vandanmettu pakuthi of the Peermade taluk.

The following restrictions relating to trade in tobacco were also in force, *viz.*, a *mellabhom* licensee should import not less than 50 candies of Coimbatore and Tinnevelly tobacco or 10 candies of Jaffna tobacco in a year; a wholesale licensee who carries on business outside the Devicolam Division should sell not less than two candies of *beedi* tobacco or five candies of other varieties of tobacco, as the case may be, in a year; a retail licensee should sell on an average not less than 15 lbs. of tobacco per month.

The consumption of duty-paid tobacco rose from 15,895 candies in 1116 to 17,251 candies in 1117 of which 1,020 candies were Tinnevelly tobacco, 2,606 candies Jaffna tobacco and 13,625 candies Coimbatore tobacco, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,060, 2,022 and 12,813 respectively. Leaving out a third of the population as children and non-chewers of tobacco, the average consumption per head of population was 2'59 lbs. against 2'36 lbs. in 1116.

Under the Abkari, Opium, Tobacco and Salt laws, 1,538 cases involving 650 persons were reported during the year against 2,047 cases involving 2,267 persons in 1116. Including the 63 cases pending investigation at the end of the previous year, 1,601 cases were handled by the department during the year and of these 1,478 cases were charged before the Magistracy, 65 cases were either referred or struck off the register and 58 cases were pending investigation at the end of

the year. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases tried by the Magistrates was 1,518 of which 1,462 cases ended in conviction 32 in acquittal and the remaining 24 cases were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction and acquittal during the year was 95.31 and 2.10 against 95.56 and 4.44 respectively in 1116.

Customs Revenue.

The relations of Travancore with the British Indian Government in regard to "Customs" are governed by the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865. Until the date of

Import Duty. that Convention, the Travancore Government was free to levy its own rates of import and export duties on goods entering or leaving her frontiers. Subject to certain exceptions, the Travancore Government agreed under the Convention to admit, free of duty, all goods which are the manufacture or produce of British India or Cochin, or which have paid import duty in British India or Cochin; tobacco, salt, opium and spirits form the exceptions. The Travancore Government also agreed, except in the case of certain specified articles, to adopt the British Indian tariff in respect of imports direct through her own ports. In consideration of the surrender by Travancore of her right to levy import duties on foreign goods entering the State after having paid duty in British India, the British Government agreed to compensate her to the extent of the probable loss sustained by her on this account. The average amount of customs collected at the time of the Interportal Convention was Bh. Rs. 53,218, of which Bh. Rs. 13,218 represented the amount of import duty realised at the Travancore sea ports, and the loss then sustained by the State on account of the concession was Bh. Rs. 40,000. Although the principle was recognised that Travancore was entitled to be compensated to the extent of the probable loss sustained by her on account of the surrender of the right to levy duty on goods which have already paid duty in British India or Cochin, the practice has been to calculate such loss on the basis of the figures for 1863-64. Thus, when the Travancore sea customs collections (on imports from foreign countries, excluding goods imported by sea for the use of the Travancore Government) are less than Bh. Rs. 13,218,

the British Government pays to Travancore Bh. Rs. 40,000; but, if in any year, the collections exceed Bh. Rs. 13,218, the excess amount realised is deducted from the sum of Bh. Rs. 40,000 and the balance alone is paid to Travancore. No amount was paid during the year under report by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. The assigned values and rates of duty adopted by Travancore in regard to imports from foreign countries follow the British Indian tariff.

The main commodities of dutiable imports by land are snuff, cigars, cigarettes, *beedies* and *beedi* tobacco. Imports through sea customs are mainly ale, beer and other liquors, wines, cement, chemicals and apparatus, iron, steel and other metals, textile manufactures, etc. The receipts under imports rose from Rs. 6'96 lakhs in 1116 to Rs. 7'79 lakhs in 1117. Nearly 93'25 per cent. of the import duty was contributed by snuff, English tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, gudak, *beedies*, *beedi* tobacco and other Indian manufactured tobacco.

In regard to exports, the State is free to levy duty on any commodity. Under the Interportal Trade Convention, however, the rate of duty on tariff valuation shall not exceed 5 per cent. on all ordinary exports, 10 per cent. on timber and Rs. 15 a candy on pepper and arecanut. Of the articles on which export duty is levied, the most important are copra, coir, cocoanut oil, cocoanuts, tea, pepper, dry ginger, jaggery, salt fish, arecanuts and tamarind.

The export trade was on the increase in spite of the unsettled general trade conditions. The total export duty collected during the year was Rs. 31'65 lakhs against Rs. 23'53 lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the export duty was, as usual, realised from the produce of cocoanut trees such as copra, cocoanuts, coir, cables, coir fibre, cocoanut husks, *punnac* and cocoanut oil. These articles together yielded Rs. 8'61 lakhs or 27'2 per cent. of the total revenue from exports, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 7'12 lakhs or 30'04 per cent. Increase was observed mainly under arecanut without husk, coir, coir fibre, *punnac*, jaggery, palmyra fibre, cocoanut oil, laurel oil, lemon grass oil, cane sugar, tamarind, tea,

turmeric, charcoal, mango-wood planks, fish, rubber and cardamom. There was a fall in the export of cocoanuts, pepper, fire-wood, prawns and hides of all sorts.

The levy of an excise duty on matches having been given effect to by the Government of India in 1934, the Travancore

Duty on Matches. State along with other Indian States agreed to levy a corresponding duty on matches manufactured in the State and to pay the proceeds thereof into a common pool along with the proceeds of the British Indian duty for ultimate distribution between British India on the one hand and the various States that have agreed to come into the arrangement on the other on the basis of population.

There were five match factories working in the State at the beginning of the year of which one was manufacturing splints and veneers and three were working on cottage industry basis, the remaining one alone being a regular factory for the manufacture of matches. Two of the cottage type factories ceased to work towards the close of the year. The duty realised on matches produced in the State fell from Rs. 1'22 lakhs in 1116 to Rs. 46,731 in 1117 and the amount received from the Government of India rose from Rs. 64,329 in 1116 to Rs. 2'71 lakhs in 1117. Including the license fees of Rs. 509, the total receipts under excise duty on matches was Rs. 3'18 lakhs against Rs. 1'83 lakhs in 1116.

The output of the sugar factory at Thuckalay has never been sufficient for the requirements of the State and the import of sugar has always been found to be necessary.

Sugar Control. During the year under report, scarcity of sugar was felt throughout India and as it was found difficult to obtain the entire quantity of sugar required for the State, Government had to take steps to control the consumption of sugar. The "Sugar Control Order" was passed and the Excise Commissioner was nominated as the Sugar Controller.

On account of the abnormal conditions prevailing in the State due to war, Government had to adopt special measures to meet the situation. The export of yarn and

Miscellaneous. hand-loom woven cloth, sugar, paddy and rice was restricted.

An excise duty imposed on kerosene at the rate of 2 annas and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pies per imperial gallon towards the close of the previous year was enhanced to 4 annas and 6 pies during the year and a duty of ten per cent. on the value of all tyres produced and issued out of the manufactory was in force. But according to the agreement entered into with Government by the Travancore Rubber Works no duty was levied on tyres manufactured and issued by the factory.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the department for the years 1116 and

1117 :—
Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts.		
Item.	1116.	1117.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salt	24,25,186	24,71,158
Tabacco	20,55,651	22,31,695
Alkari and Opium	22,54,919	21,67,824
Customs	65,67,777	51,02,196
Duty on Matches (after deducting cost of collection, etc.)	1,82,647	2,18,197
Duty on Kerosene	9,171	3,159
Total	1,34,95,354	1,25,97,269
Expenditure.		
Item.	1116.	1117.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salt	1,10,029	1,21,052
Excise	1,87,467	4,81,181
Customs	1,03,134	59,429
Total	7,00,930	7,04,662

Forest Revenue.

Conservator. Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkateswara Aiyar, M. A.

Travancore has been from the earliest times a country with valuable forests. In the early part of the last century, teak was the only 'monopoly' timber in the State. People were free to fell and remove every other kind of timber except that they had to pay a slight river duty when the timber was

Historical Survey.

transported by water. The first Conservator was appointed more than a century ago with an establishment costing a little over Rs. 1,000 per annum. The function of the Conservator was confined to arranging for teak and cardamom being collected and delivered at Alleppey. From such small beginnings the department steadily grew in size and strength and it has now been charged with increased and multifarious functions. In 1844, blackwood and *anjili* were declared monopolies and wax, cardamom, ebony and sandalwood were later on added to the list. Cardamom ceased to be a monopoly in 1071 (1896). At present the 'monopoly' trees are teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood. The monopoly on trees growing on lands west of the Main Central and Main Southern Roads was abolished from 1109. Artificial regeneration of teak was commenced in 1886. In 1063 (1888) the first Forest Act for the protection and management of the State forests was promulgated. The first forest reserve of 300 square miles was notified in the following year. Since then, in the course of about 52 years, the area of the State reserved forests has reached 2,360 square miles and 412 acres. In the interests of cultivation and to meet the increasing pressure of population, selected areas from them are, wherever possible, being excluded for assignment. The receipts of the Forest Department in 1038 (1862-63) amounted to over Rs. 1.75 lakhs. As a result of nearly seventy-nine years of careful control and management, the annual income from the department has risen far above that amount and in 1117 it was Rs. 27.48 lakhs. There has also been a proportionate rise in the expenditure which was less than Rs. 80,000 in 1059 (1883-84) but amounted to Rs. 10.77 lakhs in the year under report.

The policy of the Government has in recent years been to refrain from further reservation of extensive areas. The objects underlying the reservation so far made have been to secure the utmost possible yield from that part of a forest block which is commercially valuable, to protect the forest growth in mountainous tracts for the prevention of erosion and landslips, to regulate the flow of water in streams originating from the hills and to preserve the sources of supply of small timber and fuel to the agriculturists.

and of fodder for cattle. Endeavours have been made to develop the utilisation of soft woods. On the conservancy side, special efforts are made for the scientific plantation of valuable species of timber to replace fellings in natural forests. Artificial regeneration, side by side with exploitation, is the settled policy of the Government. A judicious policy of disafforesting as much suitable land as practicable for paddy cultivation is being systematically pursued.

The development of the forest resources of the State has been receiving the particular attention of the department in recent years and the efforts made during the year to meet the requirements of the Defence Department of the Government of India has given an impetus to the tapping of the forest resources. The department has effectively shouldered its added responsibility.

The area of reserved forests increased from 2,360 sq. miles and 412 acres in 1116 to 2,403 sq. miles and *Reserved Forests*, 126 acres in 1117.

The area of the reserved lands was 40 sq. miles and 415 acres against 83 sq. miles and 324 acres in 1116 and the area of the proposed fuel and fodder reserves was 404

Reserved Lands and Fuel and Fodder Reserves. acres against 1 sq. mile and 550 acres in 1116. There were 11 proposed regular reserves and 6 fuel and fodder reserves pending settlement at the beginning of the year and of these, 1 regular reserve and 3 fuel and fodder reserves were finally settled during the year. 274.86 miles of forest boundary and 1 sq. mile and 10.30 acres of forest area were surveyed during the year against 301.17 miles and 174.76 acres in 1116.

Forest exploitation is regulated by working plans or working schemes so as to bring all important forests under systematic management, to ensure continuity of treatment and orderly and economic working, as well as to ensure forest regeneration in the interests of posterity. Out of a total area of 2,403 sq. miles and 126 acres, there were sanctioned plans or schemes for an area of 1,085

sq. miles. The area for which working plans or schemes are not prepared comes to 1,059 sq. miles while schemes have to be taken up for 258 sq. miles and 438 acres.

As in the past, the extraction of timber from the forest was entrusted, mostly to contract agencies except in the High Ranges where timbers were extracted under the *Exploitation mellabhom* system. Motor lorries and carts along land routes and rafts along water-ways were adopted for the transport of forest produce. Elephants were employed for dragging timber from areas away from road sides or river banks. The quantity of timber extracted and removed from the forests during the year was 2,21,700 c. ft. against 1,544,170 c. ft. in 1116. Of the timber extracted, royalties formed 1,029,544 c. ft. and junglewood 1,187,156 c. ft., the corresponding figures for the previous year being 634,540 c. ft. and 909,630 c. ft. respectively. Including the stock at the beginning of the year, the quantity of timber available for disposal was 3,085,323 c. ft. of which 1,901,201 c. ft. consisting of 801,522 c. ft. of royalties and 1,099,679 c. ft. of junglewood were disposed of during the year while in the previous year 1,537,899 c. ft. consisting of 728,835 c. ft. of royalties and 809,064 c. ft. of junglewood were disposed of. The balance in stock at the end of the year was 1,184,122 c. ft. consisting of 559,611 c. ft. of royalties and 413,511 c. ft. of junglewood. The receipts on account of royalties and junglewood amounted to Rs. 24'96 lakhs against Rs. 16'72 lakhs in the previous year.

Firewood, charcoal, cardamoms, sandal, bamboos and ivory are among the most important items of minor forest produce.

The receipts from the disposal of minor forest produce during the year amounted to Rs. 1'92 lakhs against Rs. 1'47 lakhs in the previous year; the increase was mainly under leases of cardamom lands, bamboos, reeds, rubber plantations and grazing lands. Besides these, articles such as reeds, sandalwood, rattans, honey, wax, rubber, etc., were also sources of revenue from the forests.

There were 11 elephants—6 tuskers and 5 cows—in the possession of the department at the beginning of the year; 19

elephants (10 tuskers and 9 cows) were captured during the year and one cow elephant was purchased from the Zoo. Of these, 8 tuskers and 7 cow elephants were sold and one tuskor and one cow died during the year leaving 13 elephants (6 tuskers and 7 cows) in the possession of the department at the end of the year. The average cost of capture and upkeep of the captives was Rs. 320 against Rs. 339 in 1116 and the average sale price per elephant amounted to Rs. 2,485 against Rs. 1,394 in the previous year.

The area under teak plantations at the commencement of the year was 16,673 acres, and 831 acres were brought under plantation during the year. An area of 10 acres

Sylviculture. planted with teak was excluded during the year as it was not a success being swampy area. The area of teak plantations at the end of the year was thus 17,494 acres. The average cost of planting per acre was Rs. 1'83 in 1117 against Rs. 1'01 in 1116 and the planting was done by taungya lessees, the department undertaking the opening of nurseries and the supplying of the plants. The receipts from the teak plantations by the sale of logs, poles, saplings, etc., rose from Rs. 54,352 in 1116 to Rs. 1,88,341 in 1117. The large number of poles thinned and the better prices realised account for this appreciable increase of revenue during the year. Teak plantations to the extent of 3,740 acres were thinned during the year against 2,529 acres in 1116. The following statement shows the area under principal plantations other than teak :—

Name of plantation.	Area in acres.			
	At the beginning of the year.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	At the end of the year.
Rubber	157.47	...	...	157.47
Plum	82.10	20.00	...	84.10
Red Gum	56.75	15.00	...	71.75
Cashewnut	171.59	311.73	...	513.23
Casuarina	198.00	...	...	198.00

Including the 196 cases pending disposal at the end of the previous year, there were 1,094 forest offences for disposal against 1,366 in 1116. 344 cases were disposed of by the magistracy, 555 were compounded and 14 were withdrawn, leaving a balance of 181 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of by the magistracy, 334 ended in conviction and 10 in acquittal. During the year 569 cases were disposed of departmentally of which 14 were withdrawn and the remaining compounded.

Of the total area of 2,444 sq. miles and 335 acres of reserved forests and lands, 2,014 sq. miles and 533 acres were protected from fire during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,065 against 2,016 sq. miles and 149 acres in 1116 at a cost of Rs. 6,143. There were two cases of minor forest fire.

Out of a total area of 2,403.2 sq. miles of reserves, the area closed to all animals throughout the year was 238 sq. miles and 238 acres. The area of reserved forests open to the grazing of all animals during the year was 2,164 sq. miles and 528 acres.

The manufacture of plywood was carried out on a large scale during the year. The quantity of plywood panels, chair seats and other panels produced during the year was 362,195 sq. ft., 1568 sq. ft. and 243 sq. ft. respectively. A sum of Rs. 45,461 was realised during the year against Rs. 27,859 in 1116.

There were three Ascu treating plants during the year, one each at Trivandrum, Shencotta and Pallom. The plants at Shencotta and Pallom had sufficient work and a large quantity of timber was treated and supplied during the year. About 37,373 c. ft. of poles and 3,833 c. ft. of other timber were treated at the Shencotta and Pallom plants.

There were 1,300 species in the forest herbarium at the beginning of the year and 548 species were added on during the year.

Miscellaneous.

Game Department.

*Game Warden.**Mr. S. C. H. Robinson.*

In line with the increasing interest evinced in the matter of Game preservation in other parts of India and elsewhere, the Government in 1933 appointed a Game Warden for the preservation of wild life in the State and measures were taken for the preservation of wild life by creating game reserves in suitable places. A Game Sanctuary was established at Nellikampatty Isthmus in the Periyar Lake. A Game Association was also organised at Peermade with a view to regulate hunting, to prevent poaching and other forest offences and to introduce new and varied species of animals and birds from other countries. There are various animals and birds in the Sanctuary of which mention may be made of the elephant, the Indian bison or Gaur, the Sambur, the mouse deer, the ibex, the tiger and the panther.

The Wild Life Sanctuary received the special attention of the department during the year and human intrusion into the forest reserves of the area was completely prevented. The varieties of game increased considerably and elephants, bison, sambur, bear, etc., were a common sight to the tourists cruising on the lake. The usual fire protection arrangements were made in 1117 also. Successful attempts were made to rear new species of animals and birds.

As in previous years, many distinguished persons visited the Sanctuary.

Stamp.

The administrative control of the Stamps Department is vested in the Financial Secretary to Government who is ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps. The Stamp
General. Manufactory is under the immediate charge of a Superintendent and the Central Stamp
 Depot under the Divisional Treasury Officer, Trivandrum, who is ex-officio officer in charge of the Central Stamp Depot. Stamps are printed at the manufactory and sent over to the

depot wherefrom they are issued to other divisional treasuries and sub-treasuries.

The volume of stamp printing work done during 1115, 1116 and 1117 is shown in the following state-

Manufacture of Stamps. —

S. No.	Description of stamps.	Number printed.		
		1115	1116	1117
1	General stamps	291,221	752,001	440,505
2	One anna receipt stamps	1,920,000	..	357,000
3	Foreign bill stamps	51,120	20,100	11,616
4	Private documents (embossed)	22,746	20,884	17,693
5	Medical revenue stamps	..	111,576	82,600
6	Court fee stamp papers	122,215	219,202	96,312
7	Court fee labels	2,663,600	1,946,186	1,453,000
8	Copying papers (ordinary)	1,055,500	920,000	1,054,000
9	Do. (service)	69,000	52,000	81,000
10	Anchal stamps	10,668,000	6,407,520	6,141,120
11	Anchal covers	3,526,517	4,502,785	4,062,132
12	Anchal cards	3,315,200	2,912,000	3,190,414
13	Service Anchal stamps	5,476,104	4,455,991	3,192,496
14	Special adhesive stamps	..	..	..
15	Share transfer stamps	15,120	3,120	27,840
	Total	29,196,343	22,326,638	20,457,730

The value of stamps in stock on the first day of the year was Rs. 72'21 lakhs ; the value of stamps manufactured in 1117 was Rs. 20'25 lakhs and the value of stamps received back from branch depots was Rs. '28 of a lakh, the total value of the stamps in stock being Rs. 92'74 lakhs. The value of stamps issued from the Central Stamp Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 26'51 lakhs and the value of stamps converted into 'Service' and 'Medical Revenue' stamps was Rs. 0'89 of a lakh. The value of stamps in stock at the close of the year was Rs. 65'34 lakhs.

The receipts and expenditure statement of the department for the past three years is given below :--

*Receipts and
Expenditure.*

Particulars.	1115.	1116	1117
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	21,32,443	20,00,317	24,02,622
Deduct—Refunds	68,661	68,605	67,351
Net receipts	20,63,782	19,31,712	23,35,271
Expenditure	1,17,047	1,32,393	1,17,991
Deduct Share debitable to the Anchal Department	83,210	12,573	40,126
Do. Do. Medical Department	...	89	78
Net Expenditure	83,837	89,731	77,787

CHAPTER VI.

JUSTICE AND CRIME.

<i>Chief Justice, High Court</i>	<i>Mr. Joseph Taliath, M. A., Barrister-at-Law.</i>
<i>Judge, High Court.</i>	<i>Mr. G. D. Nokes, LL. D., Barrister-at-Law.</i>
" "	<i>Mr. K. Sankarasubba Aiyar, B. A., B. L.</i>
" "	<i>Mr. H. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A., B. L.</i>
" "	<i>Mr. C. Madhavan Pillai, B. A., B. L.</i>
" "	<i>Mr. K. K. Lukose B. A., B. L. (From 1-1-1117 to 26-4-1117.)</i>
" "	<i>Mr. K. C. Abraham, B. A., B. L.</i>
" "	<i>Mr. Parur N. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L. (From 27-4-1117 to 25-10-1117.)</i>

The judicial administration of the State rests with the High Court except in the matter of offences committed by European British subjects for which there is special procedure prescribed by law. The High Court is the highest civil and criminal court in the land and has the power of adjudication over suits of the highest value and criminal cases of the most serious nature. Decisions in some important civil and criminal cases, such as decrees in suits to the value of five thousand ruppes and above and capital and life sentences, are subject to confirmation by the Ruler, application for which is transmitted through the Dewan, such confirmation being a matter of course. The High Court has no original jurisdiction. In appeals, however,

*Judicial
System.*

questions of fact as well as of law are adjudicated upon. Until 1894, there was a "Royal Court of Final Appeal" corresponding, more or less, to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England. This Court has since been abolished, but the functions of such a committee are to some extent exercised by a Full Bench of the High Court which, when so acting, passes judgments in the form of advice to the Ruler. Below the High Court are the District and Sessions Courts which are the highest courts of original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Below these District and Sessions Courts are the courts of the Munsiffs and the Village Panchayat Courts for the trial of civil cases and the courts of the magistrates including benches of honorary magistrates for the trial of criminal cases. Munsiffs' Courts and Village Panchayat Courts have only original jurisdiction; and, generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the Munsiff extends up to suits to the value of two thousand rupees, and that of the Village Panchayat Court up to fifty rupees. Suits tried by the Village Panchayat Courts are of a small cause nature and the decisions are not subject to appeal, although the District Courts have the power to revise them to a limited extent. Munsiffs also try some classes of suits as small cause suits, the decisions being subject only to revision by the High Court. The decisions of the Munsiffs in other suits are subject to regular appeals which lie either to the High Court or to the District Court according as the value of the suit is above one thousand rupees or not. For the administration of criminal justice, there are below the Sessions Courts, magistrates of three classes, some of whom are honorary. The chief magistrate of a district is the District Magistrate who is a magistrate of the first class and under him are other magistrates of the first class and those of the second and third classes. The latter have only original jurisdictions while magistrates of the first class, including District Magistrates, have original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The appellate authority over magistrates of the second and third classes is the District Magistrate and, if specially authorised, any other First Class Magistrate. The appellate authority over First Class Magistrates, including the District Magistrates, is the Sessions Court. District and certain First Class Magistrates are Land Revenue Officers as

well; but except in a few cases where the Tahsildars are empowered to exercise magisterial functions in their respective taluks, all magistrates of the second or third class and some of the First Class Magistrates are magistrates exclusively and have no revenue functions. The stipendiary magistrates are mostly graduates-in-law. The criminal judiciary in the State in respect of offences committed by European British subjects consists of Special Magistrates and a Special Appellate Judge, appointed under Sign Manual by virtue of certain Proclamations. Special Magistrates exercise original jurisdiction; and the Special Appellate Judge exercises appellate and revisional powers over them. None of them can, however, award any punishment higher than imprisonment extending up to three months or fine up to one thousand rupees or both. If, in the opinion of the Special Magistrate taking cognisance of a case, the offence is one that cannot be tried by him or be adequately punished by him, he has to commit the offender for trial to the High Court of Madras.

The entire judiciary is recruited from the ranks of duly qualified members of the service or the bar. Judges of the

Recruitment. High Court are appointed by His Highness the Maha Raja and they are ordinarily selected from among the District Judges or leading members of the bar. District Judges are appointed by Government, in consultation with the High Court. Munsiffs are

Security of service. likewise appointed by Government, on the recommendation of the High Court. District Judges and Munsiffs are removable for misconduct only after a formal enquiry by a commission duly appointed by the High Court, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja. The Judges and Munsiffs are,

Independence. without exception, graduates-in-law or barristers-at-law. The courts are free from interference on the part of the executive authorities. Suits against Government are a common feature; and they have always regarded the decisions as binding on them, the courts being authorised by law to issue execution against Government.

Criminal Justice.

There were 76 criminal courts during the year under report against 78 in the previous year and these comprised the High Court, 7 Sessions Courts, 8 Additional Sessions Courts, 3 District Magistrates' Courts, 16 First Class Magistrates' Courts, 30 Second Class Magistrates' Courts, 5 First Class Bench Magistrates' Courts and 6 Second Class Bench Magistrates' Courts.

Crimes.

The number of offences reported during the year fell from 23,090 in 1116 to 22,380 in 1117 and the number of cases returned as true also fell from 22,776 in 1116 to 22,055 in 1117. The percentage of offences under the Penal Code to the total number of cases rose from 39.61 in 1116 to 42.56 in 1117 while that of offences under the Special and Local laws fell from 60.39 in 1116 to 57.45 in 1117. The number of cases rejected *in limine* rose from 181 in 1116 to 228 in 1117 while those struck off as false, frivolous or vexatious fell from 133 in 1116 to 97 in 1117. The percentage of true to reported cases fell from 98.64 in 1116 to 98.56 in 1117.

Of the 35,416 persons brought to trial during the year, 15,840 or 44.73 per cent. were convicted against 41.70 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted was 0.26 of the population of the State against 0.29 in 1116.

During the year under report 2,927 women were involved in cases for disposal and formed 6.17 per cent. of the total number of accused persons against 3,644 and 6.18 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

Women
offenders.

The number of juveniles charged with offences fell from 497 in 1116 to 357 in 1117 of whom 333 were boys and 24 girls. The number of juveniles brought to trial was 31 of whom 15 were convicted.

Juvenile
offenders

The number of public servants prosecuted fell from 24 in 1116 to 3 in 1117.

Public Servants.

The number of persons called upon to furnish security for breach of the peace was 25 against 42 in 1116 and 24 persons were bound over for good behaviour. Three persons were convicted for preferring false or vexatious complaints against one in the previous year.

Preventive and Miscellaneous.

Magistrates' Courts.

The total number of cases for disposal in the Magistrates Courts including the Bench Magistrates' Courts fell from 29,205 affecting 51,685 persons in 1116 to 26,090 affecting 48,581 persons in 1117. Of these, 23,568 cases were disposed of against 26,750 in 1116 leaving 2,522 cases pending at the end of the year against 2,455 cases at the end of the previous year.

The number of cases for disposal in the Bench Magistrates' Courts rose from 7,571 affecting 8,238 persons in 1116 to 7,727 affecting 8,318 persons in 1117. Of these, 7,291 cases affecting 7,797 persons were disposed of against 6,919 cases affecting 7,527 persons in 1116 leaving 434 cases pending at the end of the year against 652 cases pending at the end of the previous year. The average duration of disposal of a case from the commencement to the end of the trial was 35 days against 28 days in 1116.

There were 18,365 cases affecting 40,266 persons for the total in 1117 against 21,631 cases affecting 46,447 persons in 1116 and of these, 16,277 cases affecting 33,426 persons were disposed of against 19,654 cases affecting 40,163 persons in 1116. The average duration of a case from the commencement to the close of the enquiry and of the trial was 16 days in respect of preliminary enquiries and 31 days for trials against 56 and 38 days respectively in 1116.

Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts.

The number of appeals for disposal in the 10 Magistrates' Courts exercising appellate jurisdiction was 581 against 886 in 1116 and of these, 452 cases were disposed of against 789 in 1117. The average duration of an appeal rose from 47 days in 1116 to 51 days in 1117. The subjoined statement shows the result of appeals disposed of in 1116 and 1117 :—

	1116		1117	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Finding and sentence confirmed	312	43·81	222	49·12
Conviction altered but sentence confirmed	16	2·03	1	0·22
Conviction upheld but sentence reduced	34	4·31	29	6·42
Conviction and sentence altered	7	0·89	55	12·10
Conviction quashed and acquittal ordered	268	33·97	99	21·90
Conviction quashed and retrial ordered	21	2·66	17	3·76
Otherwise disposed of	101	12·80	29	6·42
Total	789	100·00	452	100·00

The number of applications for revision under Section 362 of the Criminal Procedure Code including those received by the District Magistrates fell from 11 in 1116 to 9 in 1117 and of these, 8 were disposed of. Of the 4,697 calendars received by the District Magistrates 3,565 were disposed of.

Sessions Courts.

The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts rose from 254 in 1116 to 301 in 1117 while the number of persons involved fell from 721 in 1116 to 610 in 1117. Including those pending at the end of the previous year and those received by transfer etc., 332 cases came up for trial against 289 cases in 1116 and of

those 297 cases were disposed of. The average duration of a Sessions case from the date of receipt of records till its disposal was 25 days against 30 days in 1116 while such duration from the beginning to the end of the trial was 13 days against 18 days in 1116. The number of persons convicted formed 39'32 per cent. of the number of persons involved against 38'67 per cent. in the previous year.

There were 391 appeals for disposal against 458 in 1116 and of those, 323 were disposed of against 363 in 1116. The average duration of disposal of an appeal was 67 days as in the previous year. In 35.30 per cent. of the appeals disposed of the findings and sentences of the superior Magistrates were confirmed; in 12'39 per cent. of the cases the findings and sentences were altered; and retrial was ordered in 12'69 per cent. of the cases.

High Court.

There were 60 referred trials involving 82 persons for disposal during the year against 41 cases involving 54 persons in 1116 and of these 44 cases involving 60 persons were disposed of during the year. Death sentence was confirmed in 11 cases; sentence was enhanced to one of death in 2 cases; death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 6 cases; rigorous imprisonment for life was confirmed in 24 cases; conviction altered to one of less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded in 6 cases and conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered in 7 cases. Forty-six persons in referred trials were defended at Sirkar cost as they were poor against 16 in 1116. The average duration of a referred trial rose from 171 days in 1116 to 184 days in 1117.

The number of appeals for disposal by the High Court fell from 504 in 1116 to 466 in 1117 while the number disposed of rose from 271 in 1116 to 276 in 1117. The average duration of an appeal disposed of rose from 269 days in 1116 to 336 days in 1117. The number of appeals defended at Sirkar cost was 62 against

45 in 1116. The subjoined statement shows the result of appeals disposed of in 1116 and 1117 :—

		1116		1117		
		Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	
Application against conviction.	Confirmed	(a) Abated by death of appellant	5	1·85	3	1·09
		(b) Interference declined	149	54·98	99	35·87
	Modified	(c) Conviction altered and sentence confirmed	1	0·37	12	4·35
		(d) Sentence altered with or without altering conviction	38	14·02	62	22·46
		(e) Appeal rejected but sentence enhanced in revision, or appeal by Government	20	7·37	8	2·90
		(f) Conviction quashed and acquittal ordered	32	11·80	50	18·12
		(g) Conviction quashed and retrial ordered	4	1·48	...	...
		(h) Royal clemency exercised . . . . .	...	...	...	...
	Reversed	(i) Included in the list of long pending cases	2	0·74	...	...
		1. Interference declined	9	3·32	28	10·14
		2. Acquittal set aside and conviction entered	5	1·85	7	2·53
3. Acquittal set aside and retrial ordered		4	1·48	3	1·09	
4. Abated by death of respondent		2	0·74	1	0·36	
5. Otherwise disposed of . . . . .		...	...	...	...
Appeal against acquittal.	6. Sentence enhanced . . . . .	...	...	3	1·09	

The number of cases for revision fell from 630 in 1116 to 530 in 1117 while the number disposed of rose from 636 in 1116 to 645 in 1117. The sentence or order was *Miscellaneous*. confirmed in 73·45 per cent. of the cases; modified in 12·68 per cent. and quashed in 13·68 per cent. of the cases.

The total number of calendars and appeal statements for disposal was 1,283 of which 1,241 were disposed of. Of the 43 applications for transfer of cases from one court to another, 36 were disposed of and of these 10 were allowed.

The High Court inspected 17 criminal courts during the year and of these 10 were surprise inspections,

Extradition.

The number of persons extradited to British India and the Cochin State at the instance of the Resident for the Madras States was 39 and 60 persons were surrendered to the State from British India and the Cochin State.

Civil Justice.

The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction was 78 against 80 in the previous year comprising the High Court, 7 District Courts, 4 Second Judges' Courts, 4

Number of Civil Courts. Temporary Second Judges' Courts, 35 District Munsiffs' Courts, 5 Temporary Munsiffs' Courts and 22 Village Panchayat Courts.

The volume of litigation in the years 1116 and 1117 is given below :—

Civil Litigation.

Name of Court.	Original Litigation.						Appeals (including 1st and 2nd appeals, cross objections and appeals from orders).	
	1116			1117			1116	1117
	O. S.	S. C.	Total.	O. S.	S. C.	Total.		
Village Panchayat Courts	...	7,196	7,196	...	6,661	6,661	..	..
Munsiffs' Courts	20,530	13,975	34,505	24,400	13,612	38,012	..	...
District Courts	610	292	902	691	115	806	3,109	4,328
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,344	1,918
Total	21,140	21,463	42,603	25,091	20,418	45,509	4,453	6,216

There was a decided rise in the total volume of litigation the increase being 4,699 or 9.99 per cent. over that of the previous year. There was also a rise in original litigation by 2,906 or 6.82 per cent. and in appellate litigation by 1,793 or 4.27 per cent.

This temporary rise may be due to the increase in the price of agricultural products. The ratio of the original suits instituted during the year to the total population was one suit for every 133 persons against one suit for every 142 persons in 1116.

The aggregate value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1'06 crores against Rs. 86'13 lakhs in 1116, the average value of a suit being Rs. 232 against Rs. 202 in 1116.

Original Litigation.

The total number of suits for disposal by the Village Panchayat Courts fell from 10,277 in 1116 to 8,950 in 1117 and the number disposed of also fell from 8,617 in 1116 to 7,510 in 1117. The average duration of a contested suit was 191 days and of an uncontested suit 40 days against 166 and 44 days respectively in 1116.

The number of suits for disposal in the Munsiffs' Courts fell from 73,007 in 1116 to 71,431 in 1117 and the number disposed of also fell from 45,100 in 1116 to 41,559 in 1117. Of the cases disposed of on merits, those decreed in favour of the plaintiffs formed 82'33 per cent. against 83'42 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and uncontested suits rose from 668 days and 111 days in 1116 to 799 days and 122 days respectively in 1117. The total arrears in the Munsiffs' Courts rose from 27,907 at the end of 1116 to 29,872 at the end of 1117.

The number of suits for disposal in the District Courts fell from 3,399 in 1116 to 3,020 in 1117 of which 1,218 or 40'33 per cent. were disposed of against 1,406 or 41'37 per cent. in the previous year. The number of contested original suits disposed of formed 69'38 per cent. of the total disposal of original suits. The average duration of contested and uncontested original suits was 1,241 and 233 days respectively in 1117 against 1,335 and 267 days in 1116. The number of references received under the Land Acquisition Act was 82 against 255 in

the previous year. The number of petitions received, disposed of and pending under the Insolvency, Succession Certificate and Guardian and Wards Acts etc., were 350, 402 and 302 respectively against 399, 539 and 354 in 1116.

A comparative statement of the number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal, the number disposed of, the number pending at the close of the year and the average duration of an application in the years 1116 and 1117 is given below:—

Name of Court.	No. for disposal.		No. disposed of.	
	1116	1117	1116	1117
Village Panchayat Courts	8,900	8,506	8,299	7,904
Magistrate Courts	106,469	108,275	78,506	72,270
District Courts	4,903	4,634	2,630	2,228
Total	120,272	121,415	89,485	82,402

Name of Court.	Balance pending at the close of the year.		Average duration in days of application.			
			Ordinary suits.		Small Causes.	
	1116	1117	1116	1117	1116	1117
Village Panchayat Courts	601	602	...	...	26	23
Magistrate Courts	27,963	36,005	116	122	56	61
District Courts	2,223	2,406	257	275	156	156
Total	30,787	39,013	...	...	...	...

The percentage of applications in which full satisfaction was obtained to the total disposal was 10.34 and that of petitions in which partial satisfaction obtained was 12.62. The number of petitions which proved wholly infructuous was 58,170 or 70.59 per cent. of the total disposal against 66,051 or 73.81 per cent. in 1116. The number of applications in which judgment debtors

CHAPTER VII.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The constitution and powers of the State Legislature have been detailed in Chapter III. The Sri Mulam Assembly met three times during the year and sat for 18 *Meetings.* days in all, out of which 13 days were devoted to the transaction of official business and three days to non-official business. The Sri Chitra State Council sat for 11 days in all; official business was transacted on eight days and non-official business on three days. There was, besides, a joint sitting of the Houses for the presentation of the budget for 1118 M. E.

Twenty-four Acts and three Proclamations were enacted during the year. Of these 27 enactments, 16 Acts were passed through the Legislature and the rest were *Enactments.* promulgated direct by His Highness the Maharaja. The following were the enactments passed through the Legislature, namely:—

(i) The Travancore Motor Vehicles Act (Act I of 1117) which consolidates and amends the law relating to motor vehicles.

(ii) The Travancore Penal Code (Amendment) Act (Act II of 1117) which makes certain provisions in the Penal Code regarding criminal conspiracy, obscene publications, etc.

(iii) The Travancore Hindu Gains of Learning Act (Act III of 1117) which removes doubts as to the rights of a member of a Hindu undivided family in property acquired by him by means of his learning. The Bill relating to this measure was introduced in the Legislature by a non-official member of the Council.

(iv) The Travancore Insurance (Amendment) Act (Act IV of 1117).

(v) The Travancore Kshatriya (Amendment) Act (Act V of 1117) which originated as a private Bill in the Council, amends the Kshatriya Act and makes provisions to preserve the corpus of the *Taravad* properties of certain Kshatriya families

by preventing fragmentation and to protect the members of those families from the evil effects of individual partition.

(vi) The Travancore Evidence Act (Act VII of 1117) which consolidates, defines and amends the law of evidence in the State.

(vii) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1117 (Act VIII of 1117) which consolidates and amends the law relating to criminal procedure.

(viii) The Travancore Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act (Act XII of 1117) which provides for grading and marking of agricultural produce.

(ix) The Travancore Fisheries (Amendment) Act (Act XIII of 1117) which makes provisions for preventing the evasion of the law in respect of fishing in private waters and for regulating and controlling the unrestricted exploitation of the shells of aquatic animals in marine waters.

(x) The Travancore Cutchi Momons Act (Act XIV of 1117) which provides that all Cutchi Momons in the State shall be governed by the Mahomedan Law in matters of succession and inheritance. This measure originated as a private Bill in the Assembly.

(xi) The Travancore Police (Amendment) Act (Act XV of 1117)

(xii) The Travancore Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Act XVI of 1117) which makes better provision for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women in the State.

(xiii) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act (Act XVII of 1117).

(xiv) The Travancore Trade Marks Act (Act XVIII of 1117) which provides for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks.

(xv) The Travancore Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act (Act XXI of 1117).

(xvi) The Travancore Merchandise Marks Act (Act XXII of 1117) which amends the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise.

The following eleven enactments (8 Acts and 3 Proclamations) were promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja direct:—

(i) The Travancore Court of Wards (Amendment) Act (Act VI of 1117) which makes provision for the reconstitution of the Court of Wards.

(ii) The Travancore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act (Act IX of 1117)

(iii) The Travancore Irrigation (Amendment) Act (Act X of 1117) which amends the Irrigation Act as a consequence of the abolition of the post of Land Revenue Commissioner.

(iv) The Travancore Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act (Act XI of 1117)

(v) The Essential Services (Maintenance) Act (Act XIX of 1117) which makes provision for the maintenance of certain essential services during the war.

(vi) The Travancore Coffee Market Expansion (Second Amendment) Act (Act XX of 1117).

(vii) The Travancore Village Unions (Amendment) Act (Act XXIII of 1117).

(viii) The Travancore Patents and Designs (Extension of time) Act (Act XXIV of 1117) which provides for granting extensions of time limited by or under the Travancore Patents and Designs Act for the doing of acts thereunder.

(ix) Proclamation dated the 9th Chingom 1117/25th August 1941 abolishing the royalty in trees in certain places in the State.

(x) The Coinage and Mint (Amendment) Proclamation 1117, dated the 4th Thulam 1117/20th October 1941.

(xi) The Coinage and Mint (Second Amendment) Proclamation, 1117, dated the 21st Medom 1117/4th May 1942.

The Travancore Trade Marks Bill and the Travancore Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Bill both of which have

Bills. been passed by the Sri Chitra State Council during the previous year, were considered and

passed by the Assembly. The Travancore Police Act (Amendment) Bill, the Travancore Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act

(Amendment) Bill, the two Bills to amend the Travancore Fisheries Act, the Travancore Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill and the Travancore Cutchi Memons Bill which had been pending consideration by Select Committees of the Assembly were reported on by the respective Committees and the Bills as revised by them were considered and passed by the Assembly and subsequently by the Council also. The Select Committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the Travancore Ezhava Bill submitted its report, and the Bill as revised by the Committee, renamed the Ezhava Act (Amendment) Bill, came up before the Assembly, but the consideration of the Bill was adjourned on a motion passed to that effect. The following Bills were introduced in the Assembly during the year:—

- (i) The Travancore Court Fees Act (Amendment) Bill.
- (ii) The Travancore Village Panchayat Courts Act (Amendment) Bill.
- (iii) The Travancore Income Tax Act (Amendment) Bill.
- (iv) The Travancore Merchandise Marks Bill.
- (v) The Travancore Official Trustee Bill.
- (vi) The Travancore Administrator General's Bill.
- (vii) The Travancore Provident Funds Act (Amendment) Bill.
- (viii) The Travancore Insurance Act (Amendment) Bill.

Of these, Nos. iv, v and vi were referred to Select Committees of the Assembly and the Bills as reported on by them were considered and passed by both the Houses. The Travancore Provident Funds Act (Amendment) Bill was passed by the Assembly without reference to a Select Committee and the Bill was subsequently passed by the Council also during the course of the year. The other four Bills which were introduced in the Assembly were pending with Select Committees of that House when the year closed. The Travancore Poisons Bill and the Christian Succession Act (Amendment) Bill were introduced in the Council and they were pending with Select Committees of that House at the end of the year. The Council considered and passed with two amendments the Travancore Special Marriage and Succession Bill which had been passed by the Assembly during the year previous.

The Budget for 1118 M. E. was presented at a joint sitting of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council held on the 1st Karkatakam 1117/17th July 1942.

Financial Business. It was discussed by the Assembly for nine days of which two days were devoted to general discussion and seven days for the voting of the several demands for grants. The Budget was passed by the Assembly as presented to it, and subsequently it was fully voted by the Council also. Demands for supplementary grants, totalling Rs. 2,34,767 in the budget for 1117 were also voted by both the Houses during the year.

The total number of questions answered in the Assembly was 712 and in the council 99 during the year.

Questions.

Five resolutions were moved and discussed in the Assembly. In the Sri Chitra State Council also, five resolutions were moved and discussed. Of these, 2 resolutions were withdrawn after discussion one was not pressed by the mover, and two were withdrawn on the assurance given on behalf of Government that the point raised therein would be considered.

Resolutions.

An "adjournment" motion was moved in the Assembly for discussing measures to increase the production of paddy and other food stuffs in the State. After discussion the motion was not pressed by the mover. The Council also discussed a similar adjournment motion regarding the necessity for adopting immediate measures for improving agriculture and increasing the production of food stuff. After discussion the motion was withdrawn by the mover.

Miscellaneous.

The question of the reconstitution of the Economic Development Board was discussed by both the Houses and they adopted a motion recommending the reconstitution of the Board limiting the number of members to 15, not more than five of that number being officials, and amalgamating with this Board the Board of Agriculture.

Motions were passed by both the Assembly and the Council congratulating the Dewan-President Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar on his appointment as a Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and expressing the hope that he would return soon and resume the Dewanship of the State.

A motion was passed by the Council felicitating Rajyaseva-pravina G. Parameswaran Pillai on his appointment as the Officiating Dewan of the State during the temporary absence of Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

CHAPTER VIII

PROTECTION

Police.

Inspector-General of Police *Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy.*

The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 2,674 officers and men as in the previous year. The number of Inspectors in the permanent police force also remained the same, viz., 81. There was one member of the permanent force to every 2'85 sq. miles of the area of the State and to every 2,233 of its population. The number of cognisable cases investigated made an average of 1'4 per member of the police force. The strength of the temporary force was enhanced from 358 in 1116 to 1,024 in 1117 consisting of 946 Constables and 78 Head Constables. The standard of efficiency of the force was at a high level and discipline was well maintained. The percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength was 21'2 against 18'3 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed from the force was 10 against 6 in 1116.

During the year, the Maharaja's Police Medal for gallantry was awarded to *Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy*, Inspector General of Police and the Travancore Police Medal for distinguished service was awarded to Mr. E. Subramonia Pillai, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Travancore Police Medal for gallantry was awarded posthumously to deceased Constable Kunjukrishna Pillai. The Kendall Humanity Medal of the Bombay Humanitarian League was awarded to one Constable for life saving. Twenty men were given accelerated promotions for outstanding good work and a sum of Rs. 676 was given as rewards.

The health of the force on the whole continued to be satisfactory, the percentage of admission into hospitals and that of men absent from duty on account of sickness being only 11.5 and 0.46 against 11.9 and 0.65 respectively in the previous year. Periodical medical examination of the members of the Armed Reserves was conducted for the first time during the year. All the officers and men in the permanent force on the last day of the year were literate and of these, 29.7 per cent were literate in English. Three Inspectors were got trained in Air Raid Precaution Measures at Calcutta. The new recruits to the force were given training in law and drill and they were also taught boxing, wrestling, fencing, sword-play, yoga practice etc.

There was a decrease in the volume of crime during the year and this was chiefly due to the better economic conditions of the people coupled with the vigilance of the police.

Crime-General Features of the year.

The number of grave crimes reported during the years 1116 and 1117 is given in the subjoined statement:—

Grave Crimes.

	1116	1117
Murder	136	99
Culpable homicide	7	9
Dacoity	3	1
Robbery	66	34
House-breaking and theft	628	627
Cattle theft	166	147
Theft	1,011	968
Total	2,017	1,876

There were neither communal riots nor political disturbances during the year.

Eight cases of counterfeit coining and three of currency notes were reported during the year against 7 cases in 1116. Of these, 4 cases ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and the remaining 5 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes.

There was an increase in the detection of cognisable crime. The percentage of detection of cognisable crime disposed of during the year was 67 against 63 in 1116. The prosecution staff prosecuted 1,322 cases including appeals against 1,462 in the previous year and of these, 582 ended in conviction. The percentages of conviction of original cases and of unsuccessful appeals were 74·4 and 77·3 against 76·7 and 70·1 respectively in the previous year. 4,483 persons were tried in the year against 5,425 in 1116 and 2,275 or 50·7 per cent. were convicted against 50·0 per cent in the previous year. The average number of days taken by the courts for the disposal of cases charged, referred and undetected during the year was 51,25 and 73 days against 42, 26 and 55 days respectively in 1116. Prisoners escaped from lock-ups and other police custody numbered 4 and 7 in 1117 against 2 and 4 respectively in 1116. All the escaped prisoners were recaptured.

The number of habitual criminals brought under surveillance during the year was 231 and the number of those removed from the rolls on account of death, infirmity etc., was 100. The number of bad characters who were at large on the last day of the year was 534 of whom 183 were out of view.

Including the number of cases pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the number of persons charge-sheeted before the Magistrates under *Security for Good Behaviour*. Sections 103, 105 and 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 821 of whom 292 were discharged, 92 were ordered to furnish security and the cases against 435 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

The Bureau attended to the collection and dissemination of information regarding crime and criminals and formed a connecting link with the *Criminal Intelligence Bureau*. and the Intelligence Bureau of the various British Indian Provinces. The Police Gazette, monthly and quarterly reviews of crime, quarterly and consolidated list of O. V. K. Ds. and proclaimed offenders were regularly compiled

and published by the Bureau. Of the 695 history-sheeted inter-district criminals that remained at the beginning of the year, 5 were struck off by reason of death, 13 criminals addicted to property crimes were newly registered bringing the total number of history-sheeted criminals to 703 at the end of 1117. The Bureau was responsible for pointing out to the station house officers 24 habitual criminals for being registered as known depredators and kept under surveillance. The photographer attached to the Bureau took the photographs of 37 habitual criminals, 6 unidentified dead bodies, 2 scenes of accidents, 8 finger prints and 2 suspected persons.

The number of finger prints on record at the beginning of the year was 24,257 and the number received for record during the year was 1,887 against 1,606 in the previous year. 2,264 finger prints were received for search against 2,369 in 1116 and of these, 501 were traced against 491 in 1116. The number of finger prints eliminated was 8,572 and there were 25,902 finger prints on record on the last day of 1117.

The first motor vehicle was registered towards the close of 1087 and the first motor driving licence was issued a few months later. The task of directing and controlling motor traffic has, since its inception, been vested in the Police Department. The first attempt to deal statutorily with motor traffic was made in Act VII of 1087 which was replaced by Act V of 1090. The existing law is contained in Act I of 1117. With the increase in the volume of work, the need for an officer to examine the fitness of motor vehicles plying for hire and to regulate motor traffic was felt and a Motor Bus Inspector was therefore appointed in 1092. The post was abolished temporarily in 1103, the duty of examining buses being entrusted to approved examiners, (mostly officers of the Public Works Department), and the regulation of traffic being placed under the control of a Traffic Inspector newly appointed for the purpose. Motor Traffic Inspectors were appointed later on; and they were borne on the Inspectorate of the Police Department. From the beginning of 1107, the control of traffic

was placed under the charge of a separate District Superintendent of Police. In 1108 the number of Traffic Inspectors was increased to 7; and the examination of buses, conducted mostly by the officers of the Public Works Department, was, thereafter, entrusted to Traffic Inspectors. The work of issuing driving licences, drivers' badges, conductors' passes, etc., was attended to in the office of the Traffic Superintendent of Police.

As a result of the reorganisation of the department, the traffic branch, as a separate unit, was abolished with effect from the 1st Dhanu 1114. The executive work connected with the operation of the Motor Vehicles Act was entrusted to the local police; and the respective District Superintendents of Police exercised administrative and disciplinary control over them. The Traffic Inspectors were made to function as the traffic assistants to the District Superintendents of Police; and the staff under each Traffic Inspector was transferred to the district force and distributed among the various stations to attend to the work performed by the traffic staff in the various checking stations. The registration of motor vehicles, the issue of permits and licences and allied matters relating to the general administration of the Motor Vehicles Act are to be carried out in the Inspector-General's office, where a new traffic section, under the direct charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was created.

The Motor Vehicles Act was revised and the revised Act and the Rules passed thereunder came into force from the beginning of the year. All the motor vehicles running in the State were re-registered and assigned new identification numbers.

The subjoined statement compares the number of motor vehicles newly registered during 1116 and 1117:—

Type of Motor Vehicles.	1116	1117
Cars	288	110
Stage Carriages	23	21
Goods vehicles	90	20
Motor cycles	17	11
Road rollers	1	.
Total	419	162

The number of motor vehicles registered as public conveyances during the year were 56, the total number registered till the end of the year being 2,999. The increase

Public Conveyances, Licences and Badges. in the number of fresh permits issued from 251 in 1116 to 822 in 1117 was due to the issue of fresh permits under the revised Motor Vehicles Act. Of the 822 fresh permits issued, 332 were for goods vehicles, 236 for taxi cabs and the remaining for stage carriages. The number of fresh licences to drive motor vehicles issued during the year was 213 and the number of driving tuition licenses was 179 against 336 and 339 respectively in 1116. 3,355 driving licenses were either renewed or re-issued thus working out a total of 3,747 against 4,534 in the previous year. The drivers' badges issued numbered 82 against 74 in 1116, the total number of badges issued till the end of 1117 being 5,274. The number of conductors' pass books issued during the year was 113 against 97 in 1116, the total number of pass book holders in the State being 5,787. A surprise check of the motor vehicles throughout the State was conducted. 846 motor vehicles were simultaneously checked on the roads and 208 offences which were mostly of a technical nature were detected.

The subjoined statement shows the number of fatal accidents caused by motor vehicles during the past three

Motor Accidents. years.

Year.	Total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles.	Number that proved fatal.
1115	108	34
1116	106	33
1117	85	34

The number of carriages registered under the Hackney Carriage Act in the City of Trivandrum and the towns of Quilon and Alleppey during the year was 274, 195 and 222 against 196, 191 and 178 respectively in 1116. The number of persons licensed to drive was 630 against 532 in 1116.

monthly premature releases was introduced for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the prison and prisoners due for release on different dates during a month were all released together.

The number of offences recorded and punishments inflicted was 109 against 199 in 1116. Three prisoners
Discipline. escaped during the year and they were re-captured within 3 days.

The teachers from the Education Department continued to impart education to youthful offenders and classes were held morning and evening every
Education of Convicts. day. Religious and moral instruction was also given to the prisoners. They were also trained in printing, manufacture of textiles and leather goods in the various industrial concerns attached to the prison.

The number of prisoners admitted and treated in the jail hospital was 50 against 61 in 1116. The percentage of sick to
Health and Mortality. average strength was 1.77 against 0.80 in 1116 and the daily average number of sick was 1.967 against 2.47 in 1116. There were 16 deaths against 10 in the previous year. 20.26 per cent. of the prisoners discharged in the year gained weight while in prison, 5.19 lost weight and the weight of 74.55 per cent. of the prisoners was steady.

The Advisory Board constituted for reconsidering the sentences of long-term prisoners recommended 63
Miscellaneous. cases and Government sanctioned the release of 40 prisoners.

The cost per head under dieting charges rose from Rs. 55 and chs. 18 in 1116 to Rs. 66 and chs. 4 in 1117 and the hospital charges per head also rose from Rs. 6 chs. 24
Cost of Maintenance. and cash 6 in 1116 to Rs. 7 chs. 18 and cash 4 in 1117. The cost under clothing and bedding per head was Rs. 4 chs. 7 and cash 6 against Rs. 7, chs. 14 and cash 8 in the previous year. The total cost per head rose from Rs. 155 and chs. 25 in 1116 to Rs. 190 and chs. 3 in 1117.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts from and the expenditure on the Central Prison during 1116

Receipts and Expenditure. and 1117:—

Particulars:		1116	1117
Receipts	Jail Manufacture	Rs. 21,072	Rs. 31,911
	Central Prison Press	92	297
	Miscellaneous	581	5,851
Total		21,745	37,069
Expenditure		1,25,000	1,56,833

The Temporary Prison at Alleppey.

There were 125 prisoners at the beginning of the year in the temporary prison at Alleppey and 482 prisoners were admitted during the year. Five hundred and two prisoners were discharged during the year leaving 105 prisoners in the prison at the end of the year.

Lock-ups.

Persons sentenced by the criminal courts in the mofussil to imprisonment for a month or for a lesser period are confined in the station lock-ups, while those sentenced to longer terms by such courts and those sentenced to imprisonment for any term by the criminal courts at Trivandrum are sent to the Central Prison. The number of prisoners confined in station lock-ups during 1117 was 10,767 against 9,961 in 1116.

Registration.

Director.

Mr. K. Mathava Kurup, M. A.

The number of District Registrars' and Sub-Registrars' offices remained the same as in the previous year viz., 3 and 8 respectively. The temporary Sub-Registrars' offices at Monkompuzha, Pandalam and Ranni were continued and three more temporary Sub-Registrars' offices were opened during the year.

Registry Offices.

The total number of documents presented for registration rose from 364,588 in 1116 to 456,205 in 1117. Including the 24 documents pending registration at the commencement of the year, the total number of documents dealt with during the year was 456,205 of which 456,134 were registered, 58 were refused registration and 5 were returned unregistered at the request of the parties, leaving 32 documents pending at the end of the year. The department has, during the year under reference, displayed commendable activity and efficiency.

The aggregate value of transactions rose from Rs. 6.85 crores in 1116 to Rs. 9.96 crores in 1117 or by 44.66 per cent. The value of registrations affecting immovable property also rose from Rs. 6.67 crores in 1116 to Rs. 9.76 crores in 1117 while those affecting movable property decreased from Rs. 18.47 lakhs in 1116 to Rs. 14.91 lakhs in 1117. The average value of documents rose from Rs. 188 in 1116 to Rs. 217 in the year under report. The average value of a document relating to immovable property was Rs. 218 and that relating to movable property was Rs. 177 against Rs. 187 and Rs. 235 respectively in 1116. The highest value of a single document was Rs. 7,84,382 and the lowest value was one chuckram.

The number of registrations affecting immovable property was 440,867 or 97.92 per cent. of the total registrations against 355,804 or 97.61 per cent. in 1116. Mortgages and sales constituted 35.13 per cent. and 28.12 per cent. respectively of the total registrations against 37.87 per cent. and 27.05 per cent. in 1116. The total area of land alienated by agriculturists in favour of non-agriculturists under mortgages and sales was 56,142 acres and 37,304 acres respectively against 37,070 acres and 19,617 acres respectively in the previous year. The transactions relating to immovable property of value below Rs. 100 formed 60.71 per cent. against 62.43 per cent. in 1116.

The number of registrations relating to movable property was 8,405 or 1.84 per cent. of the total registrations against 7,845 or 2.15 per cent. in 1116. Money bonds formed 6.88 per cent., sales 8.56 per cent. and miscellaneous transactions 84.56 per cent. against 7.46 per cent., 10.16 per cent. and 82.38 per cent. respectively in 1116.

The number of wills registered during the year was 1,062 against 886 in the previous year. Sealed covers containing wills, deposited with the District Registrars numbered 45 against 44 in 1116.

The number of chitties registered during the year was 227 against 152 in the previous year. The total number of chitties registered since the enactment of the Chitties Act in 1094 was 16,282 of which 14,933 chitties terminated by the close of 1116 and 301 chitties in 1117. The number of chitties working at the close of the year was 1,048 with a capital of Rs. 25.19 lakhs.

The revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 7.12 lakhs against Rs. 5.47 lakhs in 1116 and the expenditure to Rs. 3.17 lakhs against Rs. 3.22 lakhs in 1116.

Weights and Measures.

The receipts realised under the Weights and Measures Act during the year amounted to Rs. 14,149 against Rs. 9,910 in 1116 M. E. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 980 against Rs. 922 in the previous year.

CHAPTER IX.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Season and Rainfall.

During the year under report, the rainfall was slightly above normal in Quilon and Kottayam Divisions, while stations in the Trivandrum Division registered rainfall markedly below normal. The average rainfall for the whole State in the year was about 6 per cent. less than that of the previous year. The North East and South West Monsoons prevailed as usual. Reports received of heavy rainfall exceeding 8 inches numbered only 36 as against 86 in the previous year, indicating a comparatively moderate distribution of rainfall in the year. The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was 6.20 inches at Shertalla on 22nd Mithunam, 1117.

Agriculture.

Director. *Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar, B. A.,
M. Sc., F. C. S.*

The Department of Agriculture was organised in 1083 *m. r.* (1908 *A. D.*). Since then it has steadily grown in scope and till 1116 *m. r.*, it comprised three distinct units, *General.* *viz., the Agricultural, the Veterinary and the Fisheries branches, but during the year 1116 the Fisheries branch was separated from the department and placed under the control of the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries in the Travancore University. The State is now divided into three agricultural divisions, viz., the Southern, the Central and the Northern, which are further subdivided into ranges and sections, each section constituting the unit of administration in respect of agricultural propaganda. Each division is placed under a Divisional Agricultural Officer who is entrusted with the work of planning, guiding and controlling all agricultural experiments, demonstrations and propaganda in the division. There is an*

Agricultural Marketing Officer for the purpose of improving the methods of marketing the agricultural products of the State in co-operation with the Government of India. An Advisory Board of Agriculture has been in existence from 1111 a. r. During the year under report this Board was amalgamated with the Economic Development Board.

The seasons were generally favourable for agriculture during 1117. Paddy, tapioca and other important crops fared well and gave fairly good returns. The price of paddy was more or less steady till the middle of Madam when it began to rise. Paddy, copra, cocoanut, pepper and ginger fetched better prices during the year.

General Agricultural Conditions.

The Plant Pathologist continued the survey of the diseases of the cocoanut palm. No new focus of infection or fresh outbreak of the disease was observed during the year. Inoculation experiments were as usual conducted on tender cocoanuts with the fungi from infected leaves and their parasitisms established. Experiments were conducted with root parasites also. The analysis of soil samples from the various treatment plots and the determination of available plant foods in the soils were continued during the year. The study of the quality of oil from copra prepared from palms undergoing different manurial treatment at the experimental station at Kayamkulam was commenced during the year. The two paddy brooding stations at Monkompuzha and Adoor were continued.

The food problem became acute towards the end of the year. With the fall of Burma, imports of rice and paddy from that country ceased altogether, and the Government were forced to look for supplies elsewhere. Local production could meet only a little over half the normal requirements of the State. The situation was heading towards a crisis by the end of the year, and it became necessary to regulate the existing stocks and supplies to ensure an equitable distribution throughout the country. The Food Control Order was brought into effect, and all dealers of food

Crops—Paddy.

grains were obliged to take a license under it so that their stocks and sales could be known to Government. The Director of Agriculture was appointed Food Grains Controller under the above orders and he attended the meetings of the Regional Price and Supply Board at Madras. The Regional Board of Madras allotted a monthly quota of rice jointly for Travancore and Cochin, the monthly quota being distributed among reliable merchants of both States for purchase and transport. The price of imported rice was fixed periodically by Government. Practically throughout the year 1117 M. E., acute distress was avoided in this manner by the timely action of Government.

Next to paddy, cocoanut is the most extensively cultivated crop in the State. It is the chief cash crop of the average ryot. Manurial and cultural experiments and seed selection were the main lines of work carried out by the department for effecting improvements in the cultivation of this crop. The area of the State under cocoanut cultivation during 1117 was estimated to be 589,581 acres.

Tapioca is popularly known as 'the poor man's food' in Travancore. It occupies the third place among the most extensively cultivated crops in the State. It flourishes well in almost all kinds of soil and yields plenty of tuberoso roots. The tapioca of commerce, which is nothing but the starchy substance obtained from the tubers, is used in foreign countries for sizing yarns and fabrics and for manufacturing dextrin. It is a possible source of power alcohol. It was cultivated over an extent of about 477,359 acres.

The tests of the new varieties of sugarcane introduced from the Irwin Canal Farm, Mysore, were continued. Manufacture of gur from cane was carried on and samples of Farm gur were exhibited at Trivandrum. An attempt to rotate paddy, gingolly and sann hemp with sugarcane was made in the Sugarcane Farm at Always.

The fourth crop of tobacco was grown in the Puliya Farm during the year. But it failed completely though the plants thrived well during the seedling stage and for a time after transplantation. It is proposed to continue the trials elsewhere under different soil conditions.

The Dry Crops Farm, Aramboly, was begun during the year under report. Seven strains of cotton were under trial in the Farm. The second series of experiments in the Farm were on six varieties of Chulam (Jowar) got down from the Bombay Presidency. Varietal trials of soya beans were the third experiment conducted in the Farm.

The Government Fruit Farm at Cape Comorin is devoted exclusively to the introduction and acclimatisation of exotic fruit trees and the multiplication of choice varieties for sale to the public. The chief among the important fruits cultivated in the farm are sapodillas, mangoes, guavas, grapes, vines, figs, pomegranates and oranges. There is a nursery attached to the farm from which grafts, cuttings and seedlings to the value of Rs. 2,412 were sold to the public during the year.

The Rural Development Centres opened by the Department as mentioned in the previous year's report, continued to function satisfactorily during the year. Demonstrations of better methods of cultivation of important crops, introduction of new crops, and subsidiary occupations such as bee-keeping made good progress. The demonstrations of double cropping of the lands through lift irrigation from the Periyar were conducted, one at Karamalloor and the other at Keezhmad during the year. Both the demonstrations were successful.

A virulent attack of 'Nephantis serinopa' occurred in coconut trees in Central and North Travancore during the year. Under the control of the Central Research Institute of the University, parasites of this pest were bred in various stations throughout the State. A temporary staff of fieldmen was employed to liberate these parasites in the affected areas, and by the strenuous efforts of the officers of the University and the Agriculture Department the pest was brought under control.

The Live Stock Improvement Scheme progressed satisfactorily during the year. The five Scindi bulls at Trivandrum served 242 registered cows during the year as against 196 in the previous year. 224 cows were newly registered. The Buffalo Breeding Station at Koovapady continued to work satisfactorily. Thirty grants in aid of maintaining good seed bulls were given during the year, each amounting to Rs. 50.

The Agricultural Schools at Koni and Kottarakara continued to function satisfactorily during the year under report. The sessions in each school close in alternate years, and the year under report was the final year of the course in the Kottarakara School. Twenty-five students were newly admitted to the Kottarakara School course during the year.

The total number of Government Veterinary Institutions was 15 as in the previous year. The Veterinary Dispensary at Neyyattinkara and the Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at Darsanamoope, Adoor and Thalayolaparambu, run by stockmen were continued. The two temporary Itinerant Veterinary Inspectors appointed at Thodupuzha and Perambavoor for combating outbreaks of contagious diseases of live stock continued to do useful work during the whole year. The temporary Clinical Laboratory attached to the office of the Veterinary Superintendent under the charge of a Technical

Assistant turned out good work. During the year under report 31,654 cases were admitted into Government institutions, 1,091 castrations performed and 1,814 other surgical operations conducted as against 30,680 cases admitted, 1,089 castrations performed and 2,352 other surgical operations conducted in the previous year showing a general increase of professional work in the institutions. Of the 8 grant-in-aid Veterinary Institutions, only 6 functioned throughout the year. In all 8,561 cases were treated in the grant-in-aid institutions during the year as against 8,518 cases in the previous year.

During the year, the Marketing Officer completed his report on the marketing of barley and submitted the report. Investigations were also carried on to find out the

Marketing. annual production of fruits especially mangoes and citrus varieties. Efforts were made to improve the marketing conditions with regard to specified commodities and to procure better and cheaper facilities for their trade. During the year a scheme to form an Egg Markets Expansion Board, registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, was considered.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 15,104 against Rs. 15,661 in 1116 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,39,159 against Rs. 1,50,565 in 1116. The net ex-

Receipts and Expenditure. penditure of the department was Rs. 1,23,055 against Rs. 1,34,904 in the previous year.

INDUSTRIES AND GEOLOGY.

Director.

*Mr. C. Kumara Das, B. A.,
M. Sc., F. I. C. (Till
19-9-1117).*

*Mr. E. I. Chacko, B. A., B. L.
(From 21-9-1117 till the end
of the year.)*

Minerals.

During the year under report, prospecting operations for graphite were continued at Chengalloor and Puliyaikonam both in the Neyyattinkara taluk, and at Veli in the

Prospecting. Trivandrum taluk. Prospecting for mica was

continued at Nattayan (Vattiyookavu). Excluding waste mica, the trimmed mica won during the year was estimated to bring in a substantial sum.

The number of mines at work during the year was 6 including the Government China Clay Mines at Kundara. Due to adverse war conditions there was in 1117

Mineral Exports. still lesser business than in the previous year in the export generally of the various mineral sands. The quantity of monazite exported fell from 3,440 tons in 1116 to 2,700 tons in 1117, and that of ilmenite from 194,170 tons to 31,861 tons. There was an increase in the export of zircon from 651 tons in 1116 to 876 tons in 1117. The quantity of sillimanite exported rose from 185 tons to 380 tons in 1117; that of rutile from 1,433 tons to 1,921 tons in 1117 while that of finished mica fell from 22,500 lbs. to 14,780 lbs. in 1117.

Industries.

Sirdar Dogar Singh, Ceramic Expert continued to be in charge of the Ceramic Factory. The operations which commenced on a large scale at the close of the previous year were carried on with added intensity. The abnormal increase in the price of raw materials and chemicals and the unstable conditions of the market gave way to a steadier and higher trend in prices. By the middle of the year the manufacturing and sales business of the Factory which experienced a temporary lag due to the restrictions in transport by rail revived and was carried on with undiminished energy by the receipt of a large number of orders from the Government of India Supply Department and from the public at large. The Factory has become one of the most well equipped and organised manufacturing concerns in South India and the demand for its products has increased considerably. Notwithstanding the restrictions on imports from abroad and the difficulties in obtaining the necessary raw materials and chemicals, the Factory was able to increase the production by means of judicious and anticipatory purchases of stock materials. The problem was more of keeping pace with the demand than of

finding a market for the finished goods. However the requirements of the War Supplies Department were kept in the forefront and towards the end of the year, almost 75 per cent. of the manufactured articles were for this purpose. Goods to the value of Rs. 1,37,407 were sold to the War Supplies Department during the year. The mining and refining of Chipa clay constituted the major part of the work of the Factory. The mines and refineries produced the best variety of China clay required for sizing in textile mills and an increase in the output was called for. The construction of an additional washing plant was sanctioned by the Government and it was nearing completion at the close of the year. The total value of China clay sold during the year was Rs. 1,59,127. The gross income made during the year by the sale of both manufactured articles and China clay including other miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 2,97,210.

During the year under report, the Rubber Factory continued to be under the management of Sir Chinnubhai Madhowlal Ranchhodlal, Baronet of Ahmedabad, with the partnership of Government. *Rubber Factory.* Rubber-inserted khaki sheets, sponge sheets, ground sheets, surgical tubings, hose pipes etc., were the chief items on which the factory concentrated its attention, because the major portion of these were intended for supply to the War Supplies Department. The factory was able to produce goods worth Rs. 24,85,264 of which Rs. 19,39,308 worth of goods were supplied to the War Supplies Department and the balance sold in the market. Large and numerous orders already booked were pending execution when the year closed.

The Sugar Factory at Thuckalay continued to work under the management of the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., with Messrs. Parry and Co., Ltd., Madras, as Secretaries and Treasurers. *Sugar Manufacture.* The year under report was the fifth working year of the Company and the enterprise has been a success throughout. 4,877 tons of palmyrah jaggery were melted of which 2,844 tons to the value of about Rs. 2 lakhs were purchased from South Travancore. The jaggery crop was

again affected to some extent by adverse weather conditions and as a result, the quality of jaggery purchased was below average and the cost of production of white sugar increased. 2,848 tons of first grade white sugar were produced during the year and they were all sold in Travancore and Cochin and in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, the total sales for the year being 2,988 tons. The factory also produced 1,239 tons of treacle as a bye-product in the refining process, and transferred it to the Distillery at Nagercoil for conversion into alcohol.

During the year the Sales Depot was progressing satisfactorily and the sales increased considerably. The various cottage industries products of the State along with the wooden toys of the Department and the articles of the Ceramic Factory, were a source of attraction to the people. More than 100 private individuals and institutions besides Government institutions took advantage of the facilities afforded to them in the depot for the exhibition and sale of their manufactured products. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 12,141 and the depot earned a commission of Rs. 753.

The Punalur Paper Mills made steady progress during the year and the usual qualities such as brown, badami match papers and coloured papers were manufactured and supplied to the Travancore and Madras Governments, the Railway Departments, Printing Presses, Match Factories etc. The demand for paper was very keen owing to the lack of imports on account of the war situation. An agreement with the Government for the supply of Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Power to the Mills was concluded and power was made available early in January 1942. This source of steady power supply was a great help to the Mills in increasing the production.

The Cape Canning and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Quilon, made progress during the year. Pine apple slices-in-syrup was tried; but the results were not encouraging owing to the non-availability of good quality of pine apples in the local market. The canning of

fish such as Mackerel, Jew fish, Mullet, Seer etc., was then taken up. The samples were analysed and found to be of approved quality.

The manufacture of tapioca starch, used for sizing and finishing of cloth in the Indian Mills which was pioneered by the Sri Mulam Industrial and Weaving Co-operative Society assumed the dimensions of a major cottage industry finding work and wages for a large section of people in the country. In fact the industry may be said to have revolutionised the economic condition of the lower middle class population. It enabled also various merchants and middlemen to make considerable profit. This industry bids fair to become a permanent and profitable new industry for the State after the war, provided the production of tapioca is increased several fold by means of intensive cultivation.

A factory for the manufacture of pencil has been under construction in Quilon for the last one year or more. Although it has not commenced work in full swing it is reported that the work has been started and a few grosses of pencils of good quality are being turned out daily by the factory.

Large quantities of prawns which formed a major export to Burma, Singapore etc., during certain seasons of the year, when prawns abound in the coastal waters, ceased to find a market on account of the war. Although the prices have not been attractive, trade in prawns has been kept going.

At the beginning of the year under report, there were 29 students on the rolls. Out of the 28 students who appeared for the annual examination, 22 came out successful.

S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil. The strength of the school at the close of the year was 24. For the first time girls were admitted for training in the Institute. The students were given instruction in the theory and practice of weaving and in dyeing and block printing.

The subjects taught in the school were book-keeping, banking, shorthand, typewriting and commercial practices. In addition to the regular Lower and Higher

Government School of Commerce, Alleppey. In which the two years' portions are covered in one year was conducted during the year under report. There were 90 students on the rolls during the first term and 55 during the second term. The students were presented for the Madras Government Technical Examinations and the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.

As usual, the Madras Government Technical Examinations of November 1941 and April 1942 were conducted by the department. The November examinations were held

Madras Government Technical Examinations. at Trivandrum, Mavelikara and Alleppey, and the April examinations at Trivandrum and Alleppey. The number of candidates that appeared for these examinations and the London Chamber of Commerce examinations at the various centres were 835 and 661 respectively.

At the close of the year there were 79 aided and 58 unaided technical schools and 28 commercial schools against 72 aided and 61 unaided technical schools and 28 commercial schools at the end of the previous year.

Industrial Schools. The total strength of the aided schools was 1,766. Cotton weaving was taught in the majority of the industrial schools, the other subjects being carpentry, smithery, mat weaving, rattaning, drawing and painting. The Textile Assistant under the department conducted the inspection of the weaving schools during the year. The total expenditure on account of grant-in-aid during the year was Rs. 19,090.

The Itinerant Weaving Party attached to the Textile Section of the department continued to camp at the Sachivottampuram Colony at Kurichi for 3 months during the year. Later the party proceeded to Pullampara, Nedumangad taluk, and gave training in weaving to the pupils belonging to the backward communities.

The Board of Industries constituted under the Travancore State Aid to Industries Act met once during the year and 13 applications for loans were disposed of. Of these, 4 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,700 were granted. The Travancore Government Technical Examinations in Malayalam Shorthand and Typewriting and other subjects were conducted by the Board of Examiners constituted for the purpose.

The Sri Mulam Shashthiabapurthi Memorial Institute established by public subscription in commemoration of the 60th birthday of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal, the late Maharaja, continued to work under the control of its committee of management. Industrial and commercial products were received in the Institute as usual for exhibition and sale. The sale proceeds of the exhibits belonging to the Institute during the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 3317.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 12,354 in 1117 against Rs. 86,772 in 1116 and the expenditure to Rs. 83,329 against Rs. 91,418 in 1116. The net expenditure of the department was Rs. 70,975.

Factories and Labour.

The general rise in the cost of living affected labour and there was a cry for an increase in wages and dearness allowance and with the willing co-operation of the employers it was possible to improve the condition of the labourers. In addition to the Labour Acts in force in the State one more viz., the Payment of Wages Act, was brought into force during 1117.

The co-ordination of the working of the several laws is entrusted to the Labour Commissioner who is also the Director of Industries. He has also to function as the Liaison Officer between Labour and Government and also between Labour and Capital in matters of controversy.

The total number of factories coming under the purview of the Factories Act increased from 189 in 1116 to 204 in 1117. The Chief Inspector and the two Inspectors of *The Factories Act.* Factories were conducting the inspection of these factories as usual. Three hundred and sixty-six accidents were reported to have occurred in the factories during the year against 254 during the previous year. One accident was fatal, 20 serious and 345 were minor. The accidents were mostly due to the carelessness of the workers and their disregard of the safety rules. Exemptions from certain sections of the Factories Act restricting the working hours were given to four factories for executing orders from the Government of India Supply Department for war purposes.

There were two strikes during the year one, in the A. D. Cotton Mills Ltd., Quilon and the other in the Engineering and Saw Mills and Tiles Factories of Messrs. *The Trade Disputes Act.* Harrison and Crosfield, Quilon. Negotiations were carried on and the questions in dispute were satisfactorily settled. The Industrial Relations Committee formed in 1116 by the representatives of labour and employers of the Coir Factories at Alleppey has been doing useful work. A similar committee was formed by the A. D. Cotton Mills to settle all disputes between the management and the workers of that factory.

During 1117, 8 cases of fatal accidents were reported. With the 9 cases pending disposal at the end of 1116, the number of applications for compensation for disposal was *The Travancore Workmen's Compensation Act.* 17. Of the 17 cases, payment of compensation in respect of 8 cases was sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 1,977 was disbursed during the year as compensation to the dependants of the deceased workmen. There were 4 cases of accidents resulting in permanent or temporary disablement pending disposal at the end of 1116 and reports of 14 cases of such accidents were received in 1117. Of these, 13 were settled by agreement and in one case the payment of compensation to the party concerned was made through the Commissioner.

There were 31 registered Trade Unions at the end of 1116 and of these, 4 unions were found to be not functioning. During 1117, 4 new unions were registered.

The Trade Unions Act.

Economic Development Board.

The Economic Development Board was constituted in order to co-ordinate the activities of the several development departments and to secure non-official advice on the development of the economic resources of the State, the establishment of new industries and the expansion of old ones. The Board was reconstituted during the year with a view to making it more useful and efficient. The number of members was reduced from 31 to 15, of whom 10 were non-officials nominated by the Legislature. As the work of the new Board was to be carried out through sub-committees, four standing committees were formed *viz.*, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Co-operation and Rural Development and Publicity. The new Board began to function only towards the end of the year.

Constitution and strength of the Board.

Six numbers of the journal were published during the year, each issue containing on the average 67 pages. Pictures illustrating the economic progress and activities of the country were inserted in every issue. A special number of the Journal was published in honour of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

The Travancore Economic Journal.

Joint Stock Companies,

Registrar.

Mr. K. Madhava Kurup, M. A.

The number of companies on the rolls at the end of 1117 was 572 consisting of 419 working companies, 145 companies in liquidation and 8 defunct companies, against 561 in the previous year. The number of companies registered during the year rose from 11 in 1116 to 31 in 1117, of which 26 were limited by shares and 5 were associations not for profit,

Number of Companies.

There were 356 companies on the rolls at the end of the year, of which 230 were public and 126 private companies.

The authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of these 356 companies were Rs. 10'59 crores, Rs. 4'05 crores and Rs. 3'27 crores respectively. The companies limited by shares were engaged in various spheres of business

as follows :—

	1116.	1117
Banking, loan and insurance	... 173	154
Transit and transport	... 18	17
Trading and manufacturing	... 94	101
Mills and presses	... 6	5
Tea and other planting companies	... 62	65
Mining and quarrying	... 3	3
Breweries and distilleries	... 1	1
Sugar (including jaggery) manufacture	... 2	2
Hotels, theatres and entertainments	... 4	3
Companies other than those specified above.	5	5
Total	368	356

The number of companies that went into liquidation in 1117 was 30 and the total number of companies in liquidation at the end of 1117 was 145.

There were 158 banking companies including one *nidhi* at work at the end of the previous year. Nineteen banks ceased to work during the year and 2 were converted into trading companies. The one *nidhi* reorganised itself into a regular bank. There were thus 138 banks at work at the end of 1117.

The number of charitable associations at work at the end of the previous year was 47. Of these, one became defunct in 1117. Five associations were registered during the year, the number of associations working at the end of the year being 51.

There were 74 foreign companies which had places of business in the State at the end of the previous year. Of these, one ceased to have a place of business in the State.

Companies of Foreign Incorporation. Four companies established places of business in the State during the year. There were thus 77 foreign companies working in the State at the end of 1117. Of these, 12 were engaged in banking, 6 in insurance, 4 in transit and transport, 24 in trading and manufacturing, 23 in planting, 2 in mining and quarrying, 3 in religious mission work and the rest in other miscellaneous work. Twentyfive companies were those incorporated in England, 5 in Scotland, 1 in Holland, 3 in the United States of America, 5 in Colombo, 32 in British India and 6 in Cochin.

The offices of 41 companies were inspected by the Registrar against 29 in 1116 and 285 by the Senior *Inspection and Prosecution.* Inspector against 318 in the previous year. The prosecutions launched against 5 companies were pending at the end of 1116 and 16 companies were prosecuted during the year. The prosecutions against 13 companies were withdrawn before the close of the year.

Co-operative Department.

Registrar. Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., M. Sc.

The State is divided into three co-operative divisions, the southern, central and northern, and each division is further divided into circles. As in the previous year *General.* the department followed the policy of rectification and consolidation of societies and also of cautious expansion

The number of societies registered during the year was 19 against 59 in the previous year and the number of societies whose registration was cancelled was 21. There were *Number and Nature of Societies.* 1,464 societies on the rolls at the end of the year of which 59 had not started work. The working societies in 1116 and 1117 are classified as follows :

	1116.	1117.
Central Bank	1	1
Central Institute	1	1
Central Wholesale Society	1	1
Central Weaving Society	1	1
Taluk Banks and Banking Unions	20	20
Supervising Unions	24	23
Urban Banks	18	18
Agricultural Credit Societies	1,004	992
Agricultural Credit with production and sale	16	18
Non-agricultural credit societies	199	198
Non-agricultural credit with produc- tion and sale	25	25
Distributive societies including school stores	51	50
Sale or marketing societies	6	7
Multi-purpose societies	18	24
Other types	24	26
Total	1,409	1,405

The number of members in all the societies together fell from 177,071 in 1116 to 176,291 in 1117. The average membership per society was 131 against 130 in the previous year. Classified according to occupation of the members of the societies, excluding the Central Bank, 74,385 were agriculturists, 66,527 were non-agriculturists, 8,917 were artisans and 23,800 derived their incomes partly from agriculture and partly from other sources. There were 22,249 women members against 22,680 in the previous year and the proportion of women to men members was 1 to 7. Women members formed 0.7 per cent. of the women population of the State. The total membership of the movement represented 3 per cent. of the population of the State.

The following statement indicates the financial condition of the movement during the years 1116 and 1117 in respect of share capital, deposits and working capital of societies :—

	Share capital.		Receipts under deposits.		Disbursements under deposits.		Working capital.	
	1116	1117	1116	1117	1116	1117	1116	1117
	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.
Central Bank	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.20	2.10	3.69	10.58	9.70
Other central societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.19
Agricultural societies	15.03	14.85	1.51	1.24	1.60	1.30	29.74	29.73
Non-agricultural societies	12.61	12.51	6.07	6.05	7.20	6.88	30.13	29.89
Total	28.94	28.65	8.87	9.39	10.90	11.87	70.57	69.51

The total turnover of all the societies together was Rs. 10 millions against Rs. 8.97 millions in 1116. The average turnover per society was Rs. 7,820 and per member Rs. 50 against Rs. 6,477 and Rs. 50 respectively in the previous year.

The following statement gives the details of the loans issued in 1116 and 1117 :—

Loans.

	Loans to Societies.		Loans to Individuals.	
	1116	1117	1116	1117
	B. Rs.	B. Rs.	B. Rs.	B. Rs.
Central Bank	..	3,846	1,656	7,515
State Banks and Banking Unions	65,266	1,13,002	70,778	49,223
Primary Societies	..	..	8,08,192	8,57,509

The demand for the year under principal was Rs. 37.74 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 10.41 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 27.33 lakhs at the end of the year, the percentage of balance to demand being 72.4 against 69.6 in 1116. Of the sum of Rs. 15.25 lakhs due under interest, a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 11.50 lakhs at the end of the year, the percentage of balance to demand being 75.4 against 79.9 in the previous year.

The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank was the first co-operative society to be registered in the State and it was designed to serve as the apex bank for the societies in the State. But on account of its unsatisfactory financial condition, it was not able to function as the central financing agency and its banking functions in the year were limited to the issue of 37 loans amounting to Rs. 11,361 of which only 2 loans for Rs. 3,846 were issued to societies. A loan of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was given to the Bank by Government and this enabled the Bank to discharge some of its pressing obligations. The reconstruction of the Bank was under consideration when the year closed.

Urban banks form the principal agency providing co-operative finance for the middle class population inhabiting the urban areas and there were 18 such banks at the end of the year. Four of them were working in rural centres and were more agricultural in character than non-agricultural. The working capital and paid-up share capital of the urban banks were Rs. 5.18 lakhs and Rs. 2.36 lakhs respectively against Rs. 5.05 lakhs and Rs. 2.36 lakhs respectively, in 1116.

The taluk banks constitute the financial agency inter-linking the apex bank with the rural primary societies. Including the three banking unions there were 20 taluk banks. They had a working capital of Rs. 13.99 lakhs against Rs. 14.14 lakhs in 1116 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4.98 lakhs against Rs. 5.09

lakhs in 1116. They issued loans to individuals and societies to the extent of Rs. 1'94 lakhs against Rs. 1'44 lakhs in the previous year.

The primary agricultural credit societies constitute the bulk of co-operative organisations in the State and the soundness of the co-operative structure depends on the soundness of these primary societies. The following figures show their position:—

	1116.	1117.
Number of societies	1,056	1,052
Number of individual members	112,957	111,832
Paid-up share capital	Rs. 15'03 lakhs	Rs. 14'85 lakhs
Working capital	Rs. 29'74 lakhs	Rs. 29'73 lakhs
Reserve fund	Rs. 6'88 lakhs	Rs. 6'95 lakhs

The number of non-agricultural societies working at the end of the year was 328. The following figures show their position:—

	1116	1117
Number of societies	327	328
Number of individual members	61,447	61,797
Paid-up share capital	Rs. 12'61 lakhs	Rs. 12'51 lakhs
Working capital	Rs. 30'25 lakhs	Rs. 30'08 lakhs
Reserve fund	Rs. 3'40 lakhs	Rs. 3'46 lakhs

There were 8 societies exclusively for women and all of them were engaged mainly in non-credit activities such as dairy farming, weaving etc.

Societies.

There were 112 societies exclusively for backward communities against 116 in the previous year. These societies were confined mainly to five communities viz., the Arayas, the Valas, the Coast Fishermen, the Cheramars and the Sambavars.

Societies for Backward Communities. These societies had a total membership of 8,818, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 72,503, a working capital of Rs. 1,29,018 and a reserve fund of Rs. 28,888

There were 36 societies for Government servants, 4 for municipal employees, 4 for factory employees and 19 for artisans.

*Other
Societies.*

One distinctive feature of the co-operative movement in recent years was the growing tendency for credit co-operative societies to develop non-credit activities. More than 200 credit societies were engaged in diverse non-credit activities and of the 19 societies registered during the year, 18 were for non-credit purposes. The non-credit societies are classified as follows:—

- (1) Fifty distributive societies and school co-operative stores.
- (2) Two dairy-farming societies, one at Thirumala and the other at Neyyattinkara.
- (3) Three building societies.
- (4) One Teachers' Co-operative Benefit Fund Society.
- (5) Three poultry societies and one bee-keeping society.
- (6) Eleven rural reconstruction societies.
- (7) One thrift society.
- (8) Three land colonisation societies.
- (9) Twenty-four multi-purpose societies engaged in weaving, agricultural improvement, adult literacy campaign, marketing, village sanitation, medical aid etc.
- (10) Two restaurants.
- (11) One marketing society.
- (12) Forty-three production and sale societies engaged in the sale of lime shells, mat-making, screw-pine industry etc.
- (13) Ten weaving societies; and the rest were engaged in diverse activities.

Including the 3,963 disputes referred to arbitration during the year, the total number of disputes for disposal was 7,657 of which 4,561 were disposed of leaving 3,096

*Disputes and
Litigation.* pending at the end of the year,

The agency for non-official supervision, was composed of 23 taluk supervising unions and the 3 banking unions with the Central Co-operative Institute as their federated body. As in the previous year the working of these unions was unsatisfactory. A scheme for the rehabilitation of these supervising unions was under consideration when the year closed.

Non-official Supervision.

Audit is a statutory function of the Registrar and accordingly the entire work was undertaken by the departmental officers.

Inspection and Audit. Twelve separate auditors were appointed during the year to do the work efficiently. Of the 1405 societies working at the end of the year, 1373 were audited. The Inspectors inspected almost all the working societies and the Assistant Registrars conducted super and test audits. On a classification of the societies according to their efficiency on the audit conducted during the year, it was seen that there were 32 societies in A class (model) against 35 in the previous year, 84 in B class (good) against 96 in the previous year, 853 in C class (average) against 820 in the previous year, 361 in the D class (bad) against 386 in 1116 and the remaining 38 were not classified. According to the collection test 15 had 95 per cent. collection, 57 had 70 per cent., 76 had 55 per cent., 138 had 40 per cent., 623 had below 40 per cent. collection and the rest were societies that either did not issue loans or remained unclassified.

The cost to Government during the year in working the Co-operative Societies Act was Rs. 91,838 against Rs. 88,927 in 1116, the percentage of cost to total working

Cost of working the Co-operative Societies Act. capital was 1.3 and the average cost per society was Rs. 627 against 1.2 per cent. and Rs. 607 respectively in 1116. The expenditure incurred by the societies themselves

in their working increased from Rs. 1.93 lakhs in 1116 to Rs. 2.03 lakhs during 1117, the percentage of this expenditure to the total working capital being 2.9 against 2.7 in 1116. The average cost per society was Rs. 148 against Rs. 135 in 1116.

Patent office.

*Controller of Patents and
Designs.*

*Mr. P. S. Kuppuswamy¹
Aiyar, B. A., B. L. (from
1-1-1117 to 7-4-1117.)*

*Mr. C. P. Gopala Panik
B. A., B. L., (from 1¹-4-1111
31-11-1117).*

*Mr. C. Kumara Das, B. A.,
M. Sc., F. I. C. (from 1-12-1117
till the end of the year).*

Seven patents in respect of the following inventions were sealed during the year : —

i. Improvements in or relating to air-gas mixing chambers for internal combustion engines operating on producer gas;

ii. Improvements in or relating to process of treating ferro-titaniferous materials;

iii. Improvements in or relating to apparatus and a process for treating or crushing tea-leaf;

iv. An umbrella holder for cycles and the like;

v. Improvements in or relating to insulating tiles suitable for heat and damp insulation of roofs, floors or for damp-proof courses;

vi. Process and apparatus for separating the constituents of cashew-nut shell oil; and

vii. Improved manner of and means for making long concrete or the like pipes, poles or other hollow object by the centrifugal process.

No design was registered during the year.

Consequent upon the passing of the Travancore Trade Marks Act, 1117 (Act XVIII of 1117) during the year, the work relating to trade marks registry also devolved upon the Patent Office. Only Sections 1 and 80 of the Act were in force during the year. Section 80 makes provision for the deposit of trade marks in the Patent Office by intending applicants. The procedure for such deposit was prescribed by Government under notification R. Dis. No. 80/42/Legis., dated the 11th May 1942.

The period for deposit was fixed as from the 1st August 1942 to the end of July 1943. Before the end of the Malabar year under report, 25 applications were received for deposit of trade marks under Section 80 of the Act.

The receipts of the Patent Office rose from Rs. 1,974 in the previous year to Rs. 2,423 in the year under report. The expenditure was Rs. 328 as against Rs. 325 in 1116.

Uplift of Backward Communities.

There was no change in the general policy or programme of work of the department for the Uplift of Backward Communities.

The following were the communities classed as backward, viz., Ayanavars, Arayans; Barbers, Kakkalans. Kuravans, Kaniyans, Maravans, Pallans, Parayas (including Sambavars), Pathiyans, Pulayans (including Cheramars), Valans, Vedans, Velans, Chakkilians, Paravas (including Bharathars), Arassars, Kanikkars (living outside forest reserves and in Kanipattu lands), Vallans, Velladans, Pandiyans, Vathiriyars, Ottars and Ulladans. The main items of uplift work comprised the following, viz., assignment of land on concessional terms, establishment of colonies and centres for intensive amelioration work, etc., provision of common buildings for social and religious congregations, etc., provision of wells, burial grounds, approach roads etc., employment in the public service, educational concessions, organisation of thrift societies and popularisation of industries.

Land is assigned on concessional terms to individual families of backward communities and also to families living in a compact block of land developing into a colony. The total area of land earmarked for concessional registry to backward communities at the beginning of the year was 15,943 acres and the extent of land actually assigned during the year was 111 acres from the earmarked area and 262 acres from outside that area thus making up a total area of 373 acres. The total extent of land assigned till the end of 1117 from the earmarked area was 4,363 acres and from outside that area 5,110 acres.

Colonies for backward communities were in existence in the following places, *viz.*: Sachivottampuram near Kottayam, Nari-
Colonies. kulam and Veliyathnad. The Sachivottam-
 puram Colony is the largest of the colonies having about 113 acres of land. The work in connection with the opening of colonies at Anchanada and Venganoor was in progress when the year closed. House sites were provided for the members of the backward communities in different parts of the State. Of the three centres selected for intensive amelioration work, the centre at Pacode in South Travancore had started work and the other two centres, one in North Travancore and the other in Central Travancore, had not started work when the year closed.

Common buildings were in existence at Thalakulam and Adoor and the construction of buildings at Cheriñad, Edyaran-
General Ameli- mula, Kuthattukulam and Veliyathnad was in
orative Work. progress when the year closed. The provision of drinking water in centres inhabited by backward communities was another work done by the department. Fifteen new wells were sunk and 11 old wells were repaired during the year. Burial grounds were provided in different parts of the State.

The revised classification of communities for fee concessions in Schools and Colleges on the basis of the percentage of literacy of the school-going population of each commu-
Educational nity was followed during the year. Stipends
Concessions. and scholarships were given to deserving students. Poor and deserving pupils of these communities were exempted from the payment of examination fees for the public examinations conducted by the Education Department. The University Examination fees due from the students of these communities were paid by the Department. The free supply of books to the children of the backward communities reading in classes III and IV of the Malayalam and Tamil Schools was continued during the year. The Temple Entry Proclamation Memorial Committee made an endowment of Rs. 76,329 to afford better facilities for higher education to members of the

backward communities. The administration of the fund was vested in a Board and a sum of Rs. 1,590 was available during the year by way of interest on the endowment.

Grants were paid for the maintenance of hostels, boarding houses, orphanages, reading rooms and libraries intended for the children of the backward communities. The

Hostels, Orphanages, etc. number of such institutions receiving grant was 20 in 1117.

The expenditure incurred in 1117 for the uplift of backward communities amounted to Rs. 1'67 lakhs.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer.

Mr. J. W. Chacko, Superintendent of Workshops and Stores, Division in additional charge (till 30-4-1117).

Mr. I. C. Chacko, B. Sc., Executive Engineer in charge of Communications and Irrigation (till 30-4-1117).

Mr. J. W. Chacko, Acting as Chief Engineer but on special duty in charge of P. W. D. Workshops and War Technicians etc.. (from 30-4-1117).

Mr. I. C. Chacko, acting as Chief Engineer, Roads, Irrigation and Miscellaneous (from 30-4-1117).

A sum of Rs. 31'04 lakhs was spent on public works during 1117, excluding a stock suspense of Rs. 3'81 lakhs and the cost of contribution works executed by the department on which a separate expenditure of Rs. 5'98 lakhs was incurred. Of the total

Outlay. expenditure, a sum of Rs. 26'96 lakhs was spent on ordinary public works charged to revenue including the Road Development Fund against Rs. 28'41 lakhs in 1116. A sum of Rs. 4'08 lakhs was spent on capital works not charged to revenue mainly under the following items :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Town Planning Scheme, Trivandrum	... 1'41
Millitary works	... 1'10
Travancore House, Madras	... '93
Dustless surfacing to the M. S. road from Trivandrum to Cape	... '54

The development of communications has always formed an important item in the State's programme of Public Works.

Funds are provided from the general revenues *Communications*. for the construction and maintenance of roads.

A 'Road Development Fund' has been instituted, solely for the purpose of opening and improving trunk roads. The existing road system, which is well co-ordinated within the State itself, is connected with the road systems of the adjacent British Indian Districts and the Cochin State, so as to ensure through traffic. There are main arterial roads throughout the length and breadth of the State to which is linked a network of subsidiary and feeder roads. The road system also connects the internal waterways and ports. It has further been constructed in such a manner as to open up and serve important planting areas and industrial centres. The phenomenal increase in motor traffic during recent years has led to the elaboration of a programme for widening the old highways to suit modern requirements and the allotment of increased maintenance grants. The major portion of the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department from year to year has been under the item of communication. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 15.29 lakhs against Rs. 16.36 lakhs in 1116. Of this, a sum of Rs. 4.42 lakhs was spent on the construction of new roads and bridges and for improvements to the existing ones, and the balance of Rs. 10.87 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of the existing means of communication in the State. The length of the roads newly opened and of those newly improved was 12 and 85 miles respectively against 24 and 62 miles respectively in 1116. The total length of communications maintained during the year was 5,597 miles consisting of 1,141 miles of metalled roads, 2,446 miles of unmetalled roads, 1,047 miles of village roads including cart tracks, 133 miles of planters' roads, 440 miles of traces and 390 miles of navigation cannals and backwaters. The average cost of maintenance per mile was Rs. 445 for metalled roads, Rs. 137 for unmetalled roads, Rs. 24 for village roads, Rs. 486 for planters' roads, Rs. 31 for traces and Rs. 192 for navigation canals and backwaters.

The incomplete portions of the main southern road in miles .37 to 40 were provided with cement concrete during the year.

Till recently, Government alone were responsible for constructing and maintaining roads in the State. Within the past few years, however, private enterprise has voluntarily come forward to co-operate with Government in opening new lines of communication. There is a system of "ryots' roads" under which the roads are opened by the people themselves, the department merely advising alignment and constructing the necessary bridges and culverts. The roads, if satisfactory, are subsequently taken over and maintained by Government who assume the lands covered by the roads on payment of nominal compensation and record them as *porambokes*.

The expenditure incurred on buildings was Rs. 4.28 lakhs against Rs. 4.36 lakhs in the previous year; of this, a sum of Rs. 2.59 lakhs was spent on the construction of new buildings and special repairs and improvements to the existing ones and the balance was spent on annual repairs and maintenance.

The expenditure incurred on protective irrigation works during the year was Rs. 1.28 lakhs against, Rs. 1.29 lakhs in 1116; of this, a sum of Rs. 1.03 lakhs was spent on the construction of new irrigation works and restoration of the existing ones and the balance on the maintenance of the existing sources of irrigation.

The Kodayar Irrigation system is the most important irrigation work in the State. The gross outlay on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 88.07 lakhs and the net outlay till the end of the year was Rs. 81.26 lakhs. The gross revenue from the project was Rs. 2.07 lakhs and the net revenue was Rs. 1.57 lakhs against Rs. 1.50 lakhs in 1116. As in the previous year, a length of 327 miles of irrigation channels was maintained and the area of assessed lands from the Kodayar reservoir during the year was 56,498 acres against 56,338 acres in 1116.

The outlay on establishment during the year was Rs. 4.10 lakhs against Rs. 4.39 lakhs in 1116 and the cost of establishment was 15.2 per cent. on the gross outlay *Establishment.* excluding that on capital works not charged to revenue against 15.4 per cent. in the previous year.

The P. W. D. Workshops undertake works for Government and also for private parties. The number of orders taken up for execution during the year, both private and *P. W. D.* Government, was 2,547 against 3,131 in 1116 *Workshops.* and of these 2,196 orders were completed before the close of the year. The Workshops were able to book bulk orders from the War Supplies Department for barrels, boxes, tins, portable telephone apparatus, etc., for Rs. 58,000.

Ico manufactured in the Workshops during the year including the 281 lbs. brought forward from the previous year was 111,881 lbs. Of this 61,173 lbs. was issued, 748 lbs. carried over to the accounts for 1118, and the balance was wasted by melting, the wastage being 43 per cent. of the total manufactured quantity against 48.8 per cent. in the previous year.

As in the previous year the Committee held four meetings and selected the works to be included in the budget for 1118.

The members of the sub-committee travelled, as usual, to the different parts of the State to *P. W. D.* study at first hand, the requirements of the *Advisory Com-* different localities. *mittee.*

The standing committee for restoration of tanks and storage reservoirs also functioned throughout the year.

Till the close of 1111 M. E., there was a separate Maramat Department, under a Maramat Engineer, for the execution of works connected with Devaswoms, *Oottupuras* *Maramat Works* (feeding houses), *satroms* (rest houses) and other charitable institutions. The Maramat Department was amalgamated with the Public Works Department under the control of the Chief Engineer in 1112. A

Maramat Committee was constituted to scrutinise the estimates of the Devaswom works. The expenditure incurred on account of Government Maramat works during the year amounted to Rs. 86,157 and that on account of Devaswom Maramat works amounted to Rs. 1.33 lakhs.

Railways.

The total length of the railway line in the State is 98 miles excluding the portion of the Cochin-Shoranur railway running through the Travancore territory in the Alwaye P. W. Division. There was no railway extension or survey during the year.

The Quilon-Shencotta section of the Travancore railway is worked under a guarantee in respect of interest on the capital spent thereon by the British Government. The capital required for the Quilon-Trivandrum (Chakai) line was met by this Government; but the extension from Chakai to the heart of the town (Trivandrum Central) was constructed by the State and handed over to the South Indian Railway for working.

The capital outlay to the end of March 1942 was as follows:—

Shencotta-Quilon section	Bh. Rs. 139.79 lakhs.
Quilon-Trivandrum (old Chakai station)	52.08 lakhs.
Chakai-Trivandrum Central	27.96 lakhs.

The capital expenditure for the year ended March 1942 on the Quilon-Trivandrum section excluding the Chakai-Thampanoor Extension was Bh. Rs. 6,649 against Bh. Rs. 4,698 in 1116.

The working of the Travancore railway during the year under report resulted in a gain of Bh. Rs. 3.58 lakhs against Rs. 1.38 lakhs in 1116.

The Financial Secretary to Government represented Government in the South Indian Railway Advisory Committee (Local) Board;

Water Works and Drainage.

At a capital cost of about Rs. 57 lakhs, Government have provided the Trivandrum City with a protected water supply which is one of the most complete and up-to-date water supply projects in India. The project is worked by Government through the *The Willingdon Water Works, Trivandrum.* Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department; and the Trivandrum Corporation makes an annual contribution towards the working expenses meeting the cost by levying a water tax at the rate of 3 per cent on the annual rental value of all the buildings situated within its limits and from the metered rating from house connections and other miscellaneous water receipts. In point of chemical and bacteriological purity, safety and clarity, the water distributed from the Water Works stands comparison with the water in any other town supply in the world and is decidedly superior to the water distributed in many Indian towns, the standard of purity of water distributed being similar to that adopted by the Metropolitan Water Board, London, for its supply. Samples of the filtrate and water from the street fountains are collected daily and examined in the laboratory. The total quantity of water sent down for distribution during the year was 372·316 million gallons against 366·191 million gallons in 1116. The cost of 1,000 gallons of water in 1117 was chs. 6 and cash 3 against chs. 7 and cash 1 in the previous year. The rate charged was chs. 21 (annas 11 and pios 9) for 1,000 gallons if the supply was for domestic purposes and double the above rate if the supply was for non-domestic purposes. The quantity of water supplied from street taps was 211·214 million gallons against 210·313 million gallons in 1116.

The number of street fountains remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 622. There were 486 fire hydrants at the end of the year against 476 at the end of the previous year and 2,215 meters in service against 2,125 in the previous year.

The Reservoir at Aruvikari was overflowing the dam on all days of the year and the maximum level of water in the reservoir was 151·3 and the minimum level was 145·20.

The gross receipts from the Willingdon Water Works for the year 1117 was Rs. 1,43,919 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 98,726.

Mofussil Water Works.

Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi Water Works at Alleppey was brought into service in 1115. The Alleppey Municipality collects the water tax and pays to Government the maintenance charges under special agreement with Government that half the capital cost of the project with 4½ per cent interest will be repaid to Government in 35 equal instalments

Alleppey Water Works. The Municipality is, in addition to the maintenance charges, making the annual payment under the agreement. Free supply of water through street fountains to the public which was started after the inauguration of the scheme in 1115 was continued during the year 1117 also.

The works in connection with the water supply scheme made satisfactory progress. The gravitation main from the reservoir to the town was practically completed. The

Nagercoil Water Supply Scheme. erection of street fountain posts was nearing completion when the year closed.

* All the works relating to the project were completed except the installation of the permanent electrical pumping plant.

Shencotta Water Supply Scheme. Water was supplied to the town by using an old Blackstone Engine and Pump.

The schemes for the supply of water to Muttom, Bhuthapandy and Kuttanad were in various stages of investigation and execution when the year closed.

Water Supply Schemes in other Places.

The laying of sewers was in progress during 1117 also but there was not much progress in the work for want of pipes. The total length of sewers of various sizes laid till the end of the year was nearly 58 miles against 56 miles at the end of the previous year. The man-holes, lamp holes and other masonry works in the portion of the sewers laid during the year were also constructed. House connections were given to the sewers already laid with syphon traps. The total number of house connections completed by the end of the year was 4,556 and some of the public flush-out latrines were connected to the sewers. The expenditure incurred on the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme till the end of 1117 was Rs. 21.15 lakhs.

Electrical Department.

Electrical Engineer to Government. *Rajyasevapravina K. P. Padmanabha Menon, B. A., B. Sc., Hons. D. I. C., M. I. E. E., M. I. Mech. E., M. I. E.*

The year under report witnessed the further expansion and consolidation of the various undertakings of the Department in spite of the serious difficulties created by the war. The supply of power from the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project and the extension of the telephone system kept pace with the demand. In future, however, further expansions of both these schemes will entirely depend on the receipt of an adequate supply of materials and equipment required for the purpose.

The first stage of this Project was completed in 1115 and this report deals with its second complete year of operation. This is one of the most economical water power resources in the State and utilises the falls in the Mudirapuzha river which is a tributary of the Periyar, the water from the former being diverted at Munnar through a tunnel about 2 miles in length making available a head of 1090 ft. The capital expenditure on the Project till the end of the year under

The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project.

report was 174.29 lakhs. The revenue realised during the current year amounted to Rs. 5.42 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 3.36 lakhs. The generation during the year showed an increase of over 20 per cent compared with that of the previous year. There has been a corresponding increase in the maximum demand also. There was a steady progress in the agricultural and industrial load in the year and owing to the shortage of kerosene oil there was considerable increase in house service connections as well. During the year the supply was extended to four more centres including the Cochin frontier. The 66 K. V. extension to the Aluminium factory was also completed during the year but the supply was not commenced as the factory was not ready to take the same.

There was an alround progress in the activities of this undertaking during the year. The capital expenditure on this undertaking till the end of the year was Rs. 11.89 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 75,314 which is 6.3 per cent on the capital outlay. The total generation during the year showed an increase of 20 per cent over that of the previous year. As a measure of economy in the working of the thermal plant, 945 street lights were disconnected and restrictions were imposed in the use of power in Government institutions and residential buildings. A temporary 11 K. V. extension from Kundara to Trivandrum was completed to enable a portion of the supply being fed from the Pallivasal system.

Besides the towns and villages served direct by the Hydro-Electric System, there are other places in the State which are supplied with electric power by private agencies who either make their own arrangements for the generation of power or purchase power in bulk from the department. Power from the Hydro Electric Project was supplied to the K. D. H. P. Co. distribution area in the High Ranges and also to the Kottayam Electric Supply Agency for the Kottayam town while the supply of power to Nagercoil and Shencottah was undertaken by licensees who worked their own thermal plants. All these undertakings showed satisfactory progress during the year.

The All-Travancore Trunk Telephone Scheme was completed and linked up with general Trunk System of British India in the year 1115. The construction of the Mavelikara-
Trunk Chengannur-Thiruvella line was taken up
Telephone. during the year.

There were 35 exchanges and public call offices at the end of the year against 31 at the end of the previous year.

The capital outlay on the telephones till the end of the year was Rs. 11'45 lakhs. The net revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 49,763.

The scheme provides for a 5 K. W. medium wave station in Trivandrum. The wave length of 455'926 meters was allotted to the station by the Government of India.
Radio and Almost all the transmitting and radio equip-
Broadcasting. ments required arrived at site and the work in connection with the erection of the major portion of the transmitter equipment was completed during the year.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMERCE.

Trade.

The total value of the import trade of Travancore rose from Rs. 9.45 crores in 1116 to Rs. 9.87 crores in 1117 and that of exports from Rs. 9.96 crores to Rs. 15.38 crores.

Value of Trade. The balance of trade in favour of the State was Rs. 5.52 crores against Rs. 0.51 crores in 1116.

Of the import trade, 4.74 per cent. was carried on by sea, 67.70 per cent. by backwater, 18.81 per cent. by railway and 8.75 per cent. by land. Of the export trade, 1.98 per cent. was carried on by sea, 62.58 per cent. by backwater, 27.82 per cent. by railway and 7.62 per cent. by land.

The subjoined statement shows the quantity and value of some of the most important articles imported during the years 1116 and 1117 :—

Articles.	Unit.	Quantity.		Value.	
		1116	1117	1116	1117
				Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.
Rice	Tons	227,484	188,737	2,58,89,002	2,53,25,100
Paddy	do.	12,568	32,815	10,53,519	27,90,742
Sugar and sugar candy	do.	5,121	5,000	16,04,632	12,33,754
Kerosene	Gals.	6,431,243	6,291,471	57,00,743	66,03,630
Petrol	do.	2,846,601	1,431,638	45,73,839	24,78,352
Cashewnuts	Tons	43,953	23,786	65,20,212	45,05,764
Tobacco and preparations thereof	..	..	..	33,85,620	40,96,040
Textiles	..	..	..	1,00,57,637	1,63,90,713

The substantial fall in the quantity of imported rice was due to restricted facilities for purchase and transport of rice on account of the war emergency.

There was an increase in the export of betel nuts, cardamoms, cane sugar (unrefined), cocoanut oil, coir, copra, ginger, jaggery, lemon grass oil, pepper, *punnac*, raw rubber, tamarind, tea, timber and private treasure during the year under report. But there was a fall in the export of cashew kernels, cocoanuts, fish, monazite and ilmenite etc. The following statement shows the quantity and value of some of the important articles of export for the years 1116 and 1117:—

Articles.	Unit.	Quantity.		Value.	
		1116	1117.	1116	1117
Betelnuts	Cds.	7,820	10,101	11,19,913	23,11,052
Cardamoms,	Cwts.	3,133	14,276	4,85,188	30,29,189
Ginger	do.	113,880	115,344	15,75,047	36,00,938
Pepper	Cds.	156,956	48,250	24,96,990	52,34,908
Cashew kernels	Cwts.	282,740	232,260	1,18,23,345	91,87,581
Copra	do.	286,329	322,323	31,05,323	45,11,945
Cocoanut oil	do.	351,133	475,606	48,86,711	91,29,889
Tea	Lbs.	34,999,461	42,393,385	1,59,41,852	3,22,60,147
Rubber raw	do.	25,203,248	30,462,320	1,37,66,194	1,65,48,582
Coir	do.	..	..	1,28,19,098	1,37,87,419
Lemon grass oil	do.	833,065	1,056,280	13,03,730	19,24,795
Ilmenite	Tons	189,415	30,043	23,01,429	6,74,330
Monazite	do.	3,581	2,419	4,19,837	2,98,731
Fish	Cwts.	292,594	223,901	17,66,101	14,68,166

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CHAPTER XII.

MEDICAL RELIEF, PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Medical Department.

Surgeon-General. Vaidyasastrakusala Mrs. M. Poonen
Lukose, B. A. (Madras), M. B. B. S.
(London), L. M. (Rotunda).
(Till 17th Dhanu 1117).
Dr. K. P. Raman Pillai, M. B. B. S.
F. R. C. S.
(From 17th Dhanu till the end of
the year).

The policy of Government has been to see that proper medical aid is placed within easy reach of all classes of people in the State and till the year 1116 free medical aid and free supply of medicines were made available to the public—rich and poor alike—in all the medical institutions maintained by Government. But in view of the growing attendance of patients in hospitals, Government felt that some discrimination should be shown in the matter of giving free medical aid and decided upon introducing a payment system in the hospitals. A schedule of rates for payment was introduced, as an experimental measure, in seven of the important hospitals in the State in 1116 and since the scheme worked satisfactorily, it was extended to all the hospitals in the State during the year.

An encouraging feature in the working of the Medical Department is the rapidly growing co-operation of the public in providing greater facilities in hospitals. Several donations were received from the public in recent years for the construction of operation theatres, maternity wards, pay wards etc., and 17 dispensaries in different parts of the State are held in buildings provided by the public.

The number of Government medical institutions in the State was 89 as in last year—31 hospitals and 58 dispensaries. In addition to the above, there were seven *Medical Institutions.* dispensaries for the treatment of malaria and three temporary dispensaries of which one was an itinerant dispensary for the treatment of yaws. The number of medical institutions receiving grant-in-aid rose from 20 in 1116 to 23 in 1117.

The professional staff of the department during the year consisted of one Surgeon-General, 5 Surgeons, 17 Deputy Surgeons, 45 Assistant Surgeons, 89 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 16 Honorary House Surgeons and 14 *Medical Officers.* temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The scheme introduced in 1115 of entertaining medical volunteers in the various hospitals with a view to giving them experience and training was continued in 1117 also and six volunteers were entertained during the year.

The following statement shows the extent of medical relief afforded during 1116 and 1117:—

Medical Relief.

Particulars.	1116	1117
Number of in-patients treated	92,883	96,037
Number of out-patients treated	2,380,981	2,312,035
Daily average of in and out-patients	10,719.90	10,864.83
Number of beds available	3,917	4,074
Percentage of mortality	3.86	3.97
Number of surgical operations	100,333	105,501
Post-mortem examinations—Medico-legal	901	589
do. Pathological	33	61

The Fort Hospital, Trivandrum ranked foremost in the matter of out-patient attendance, the number being 85,728. The General Hospital, Trivandrum, the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, and the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, followed next in order with an attendance of 82,116, 66,880 and 63,887 respectively. For in-patient attendance the General Hospital, Trivandrum, stood foremost with 18,174 patients followed by the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, the Victoria

Hospital, Quilon and the District Hospital, Kottayam, with 12,253, 6,481 and 5,334 patients respectively.

One hundred and five midwives were at work during the year and they attended 13,861 cases of labour, showing an average of 132.01 cases per midwife against 130.70 in the previous year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There were 44 European nursing sisters, 8 Indian nursing sisters, 77 trained nurses and 30 sick nurses. The class for training male nurses for two years started in 1115 terminated during the year and the 17 candidates who passed the examination were appointed as male nurses in the important hospitals of the State.

Nursing Staff.

Training in first aid was given to the officers of the Electrical Department not below the rank of Supervisors and also to the conductors of the Transport Department.

Training in First Aid.

Four first aid hospitals and 22 first aid posts were opened in the different parts of the city of Trivandrum and 10 private medical practitioners selected for the purpose were posted to these hospitals. One hundred and eighty volunteers including four ladies were selected and posted as medical attendants in the above institutions. First aid classes and demonstrations were conducted for imparting training to the volunteers.

A. R. P. First Aid.

The General Hospital, Trivandrum, is the biggest hospital in the State where the latest and the most up-to-date systems of treatment and appliances are available. The number of in-patients treated in the hospital fell from 18,828 in 1116 to 18,174 in 1117 and the number of out-patients also fell from 87,115 in 1116 to 82,116 in 1117. The number of surgical operations performed also fell from 16,512 in 1116 to 12,224 in 1117. The percentage of mortality among operated cases was 0.44 against 0.58 in 1116.

General Hospital, Trivandrum.

In the X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic Section of the hospital, 2,460 patients were examined and treated during the year against 3,115 in 1116.

The Dental Section treated 10,368 patients against 13,931 in 1116; the Ear, Nose and Throat Section treated 3,528 patients against 3,446 patients in the previous year; the Radium Ward treated 261 patients against 265 in the previous year; the Tuberculosis Section treated 2,239 patients against 2,214 in 1116 and in the Clinical Laboratory 47,954 cases were examined against 47,706 in 1116.

A Bronchoscopic Clinic was opened in the hospital during the year.

The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the hospital fell from 12,327 and 67,630 in 1116 to 12,253 and 63,887 respectively in 1117. Obstetric and gynæ-

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum. logical cases treated during the year numbered 3,051 and 8,743 respectively. The number of surgical operations performed in the hospital was 9,972 against 9,470 in 1116, mortality among operated cases being 0.18 per cent. against 0.16 per cent. in 1116.

The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the hospital fell from 2,368 and 36,445 in 1116 to 2,047 and 34,698 respectively in 1117. The *Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.* surgical operations performed in the hospital rose from 1,357 in 1116 to 1,445 in 1117.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 213 of whom 15 were cured, 3 improved, one was otherwise discharged, 24 died and 170 remained in the hospital at the end of the year. *Hospital for Mental Diseases, Trivandrum.*

The Leper Colony is not only an asylum for lepers but also a hospital where the patients are treated medically. With a view to making the atmosphere of the colony wholesome and congenial to the inmates, facilities *Leper Colony, Noornad.* are provided for their recreation, education and religious worship. The number of patients under treatment was 933. In the case of 26 patients the symptoms disappeared; 72 patients improved; 355 patients showed no signs of improvement and 62 died, leaving 418 persons at the end of the year against 484 at the end of the previous year.

Four Sub-Assistant Surgeons appointed for carrying on leprosy survey and leprosy treatment campaign were given training in the Leprosy Colony.

The Tuberculosis Hospital at Nagercoil constructed from out of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund was opened during the year. The hospital is supplied with all the latest equipments and an X-ray and it would accommodate 76 patients in the general wards and four in the paywards.

The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 26,737 and the expenditure to Rs. 11 lakhs.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Ayurveda Department.

Honorary Director : Mr. C. N. Narayanan M.D.,

An Ayurveda *Patasala* (school) was first established in 1065 M. E. (1889 A. D.) and a system of grant-in-aid to qualified *vaidyans* was also sanctioned. In 1093 M. E.

General. (1917-1918 A. D.), the present Ayurveda Department was constituted; the curricula of studies in Ayurveda Schools were revised on a scientific basis to suit modern requirements and an Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary was established at Trivandrum. The Ayurveda *Patasala* was subsequently raised to the status of a college.

Besides the Government Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum, there were four grant-in-aid Ayurveda hospitals. The temporary Government dispensary at Ooruttampalam for the treatment of malaria was continued during the year.

The number of grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* during the year rose from 164 in 1116 to 165 in 1117. These *vaidyasalas* were in four grades; 4 in the I grade on a grant of Rs. 30 per mensem, 10 in the II grade on Rs. 25 per mensem, 33 in the III grade on Rs. 20 per mensem and 118 in the IV grade on Rs. 15 per mensem. Of these institutions, 23 were *vishva vaidyasalas* (for the

treatment of poison), one for both poison and eye treatment, one for *marmachikilsa*, two for eye treatment, three for the treatment of women and children and the rest, including six *Siddha* and two *Unani vaidyasilas* were for the treatment of general diseases.

As in last year temporary *vaidyasilas* were opened at seven places in connection with festivals. Under the scheme for the award of recognition to expert and popular *vaidyans*, there were 178 recognised *vaidyasilas* functioning at the end of the year against 168 at the end of the previous year.

The total number of patients treated in the various Ayurvedic institutions in the State was distributed as follows :—

Institutions.		1116	1117
Government Ayurveda Hospital	In-patients	448	532
	Out-patients	95,768	98,201
	Total	96,216	98,733
Temporary Government Dispensary at Ooruttampalam		29,168	27,240
Grant-in-aid hospitals		60,931	58,336
Do. vaidyasilas		526,339	534,367
Do. temporary vaidyasilas		19,281	19,858
Recognised vaidyasilas		498,676	532,161
		1,210,911	1,270,895

As in previous years various forms of *Panchakarma* treatment were given in the *vaidyasilas*.

The total number of patients treated in the hospital rose from 96,216 in 1116 to 98,733 in 1117 of whom 532 were in-patients.

The average daily attendance of patients including repetitions was 885 against 870 in 1116. The average duration of treatment undergone by each in-patient was 25 days and the average daily cost of dieting per head was chs. 4 and cash 3 against chs. 4 and cash 7 in 1116.

Government
Ayurveda Hos-
pital and Dis-
pensary, Tri-
vandrum.

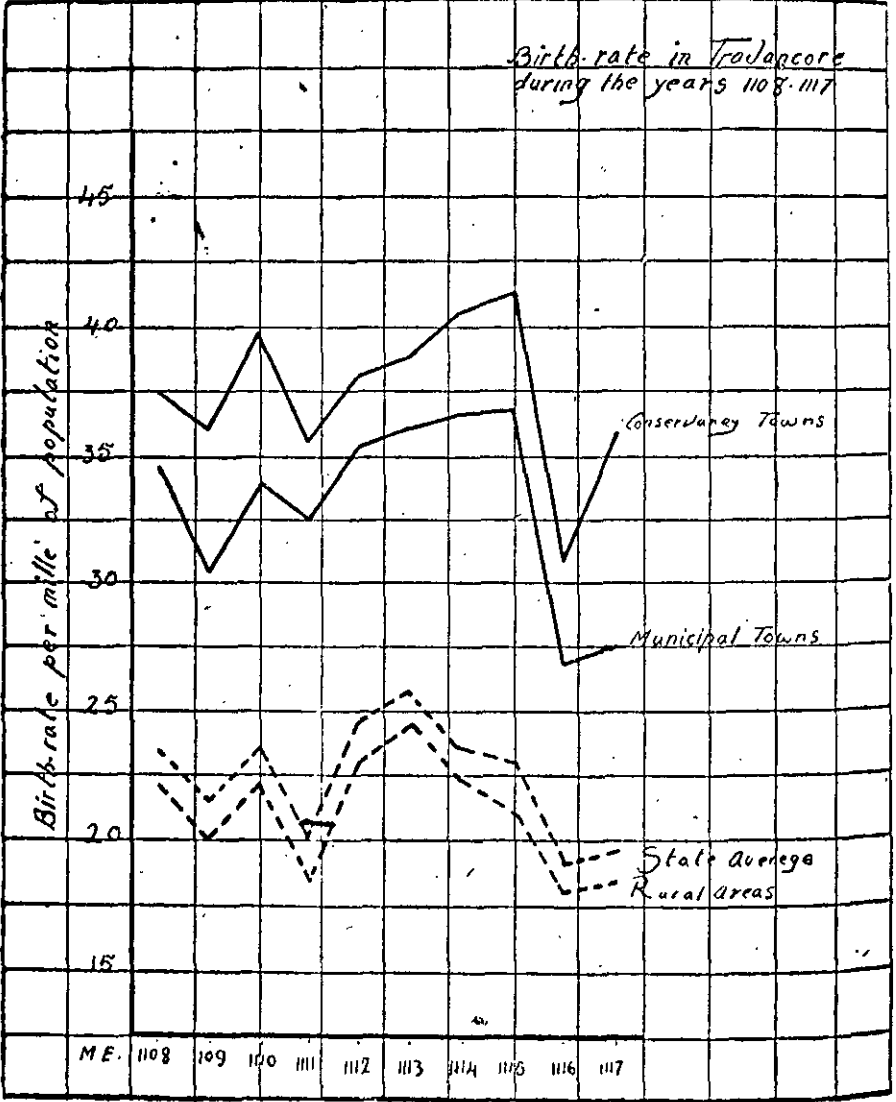
The number of patients treated in the *Marmachikitsa* ward for fractures, dislocation of bones, etc., was 5,733 against 5,229 in the previous year and the number of patients subjected to *Panchakarma* forms of treatment was 398 against 314 in the previous year.

The Pharmacy continued to prepare and supply the medicines required for the Government Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum, the temporary Dispensary at Ooruttampalam and also for sale to the public. The Pharmacy gives training to students in the Ayurveda College in the preparation of medicines.

The Ayurveda College prepares students for the *Vaidya-astri* and *Vaidyakalanidhi* examinations, the entire course extending to five years; three years for the former which forms the high school course and two years more for the latter which forms the college course. In addition to the above, the college conducts a class for coaching up candidates for the *Vishu-Vaidyavisarada* examination (treatment for poison). The Ayurveda *Acharya* examination conducted by the College is the highest test in proficiency, for which the diploma is awarded on the merits of a thesis on an approved subject on Ayurveda. The strength of the College fell from 176 in 1116 to 161 in 1117; of these 19 were girls. Forty-two scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,376 were awarded to the students of the various classes during the year. Facilities were afforded as usual to the students of the college classes for practical training in the Government Ayurveda Hospital and Pharmacy. An Assistant Surgeon from the General Hospital gave lectures in Modern Anatomy and Physiology and students were given training in the dissection of dead bodies and in modern methods of diagnosis of diseases.

A botanical garden is attached to the College where various kinds of rare medicinal herbs are grown for the purpose of teaching the students to identify herbs.

Birth rate in Travancore during the years 1108-1117



There were six aided and five recognised Ayurveda High Schools with a total strength of 370 against 371 in the previous year.

Ayurveda High Schools.

The expenditure in running the department during the year was Rs. 86,040 against Rs. 84,850 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

Public Health Department.

Director of Public Health. Raiyasevanirata Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. H. (Lond.), Dr. P. H., F. R. S. (Trop.) M. and H. F. R. I. P. H.

The State is divided into two public health districts, viz., northern and southern, with Kottayam and Noyyattinkara as the respective headquarters, each district being in the charge of a District Health Officer. The work of the department consists in the registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, vaccination, plague control measures, malaria control measures and medical entomology, management of the Health Unit at Noyyattinkara, maternity and child welfare, medical inspection of school children, public health education and rural sanitation.

General.

There was a rise in the number of births from 114,487 in 1116 to 117,862; of these 60,782 were males and 57,080 females, the ratio of male births to 100 female births being 106'49 against 106'30 in the previous year. The birth rate, calculated on the census population was 19'42 per mille against 18'86 per mille in the previous year. There were 1,189 still births against 1,320 in the previous year, the proportion of still births to 1,000 live births being 10'09 against 11'53 in 1116.

Vital Statistics.

The number of deaths fell from 69,248 in 1116 to 67,131 in 1117; of these 34,941 were males and 32,190 females, the ratio of males to 100 females being 108'55 against 106'41 in 1116. The death rate was 11'06 per mille against 11'41 in the previous year.

The number of infant deaths fell from 9,762 in 1116 to 8,586 in 1117, the infant mortality rate being 72·85 against 85·27 in 1116.

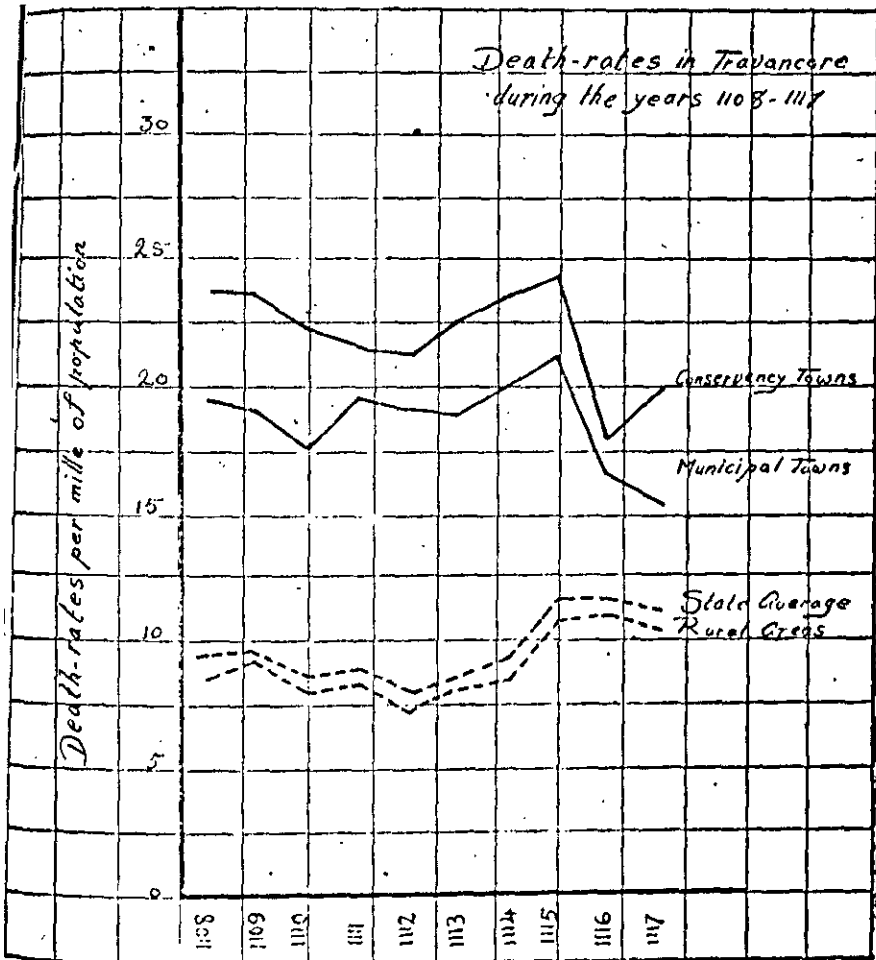
The increase in population (excess of births over deaths) worked out from the vital statistics recorded in 1117 was 50,731 against 45,239 in 1116.

There was no outbreak of plague or cholera during the year but there were some sporadic cases of small-pox and typhoid. The following statement compares the number of deaths in 1116 and 1117 due to principal diseases:—

	Deaths.	
	1116	1117
Cholera	..	..
Plague	..	..
Small-pox	582	47
Typhoid	360	343
Other fevers	15,676	15,278
Bowel diseases	8,088	7,565
Diabetes and Carbuncle	2,554	2,197
Respiratory diseases	4,293	4,303
Injuries	1,112	1,073
Other causes	26,553	36,325
Total	69,218	67,131

There were 110 attacks and 47 deaths from small-pox against 1,407 attacks and 582 deaths in 1116. Vaccination in the State is compulsory. The vaccination campaign which was inaugurated in 1109 M. E., was continued during the year. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1,232,381 against 1,478,725 in 1116. Of the total vaccinations 245,917 were primary and 986,464 re-vaccinations. The success rates in

Death-rates in Travancore during the years 1108-1117



respect of primary and re-vaccinations in the rural areas were 90.61 per cent. and 50.69 per cent., respectively.

Statistics of typhoid cases in the State began to be collected from the beginning of 1113. There were 2,672 attacks and 343 deaths from typhoid during the year against 3,066 attacks and 360 deaths

in 1116. As in the previous year the disease was prevalent mainly in Central Travancore and the usual preventive measures like protective inoculation, disinfection and chlorination were adopted.

A separate division for malaria control was organised in 1115 with the object of co-ordinating, controlling and intensifying anti-malaria activities in the State. The activities of the Malaria Control Unit in Neyyattinkara taluk consisted of spray-killing of adult mosquitoes, anti-larval measures, Paris greening, oiling, shading and flushing of streams and rivers, breeding of larvicidal fish in wells and spleen and parasite survey of the control and comparison villages attached to the malaria control unit.

Mosquito control measures are carried on in the municipal towns of Alleppey, Quilon, Neyyattinkara and the City of Trivandrum, the municipalities and the Corporation concerned paying half the cost of such measures.

The Filariasis Control Unit at Shertala comprises an area of 38 sq. miles. The area was cleared of *Pistia* six times during the year. A filariasis treatment clinic was started during the year and injections of filaria vaccine and soamine were administered to patients. Blood smears of children examined showed that only one child out of 61 had infection.

Filariasis Investigations and Control.

There was no case of rat or human plague during the year but the routine preventive measures were continued.

Plague.

The Health Unit, Neyyattinkara, is an all-comprehensive rural health organisation covering an area of 40 sq. miles and it serves also as a demonstration and training centre for health workers. The activities of the health unit consist of the following, *viz.*, registration of vital statistics, control of

Health Unit, Neyyattinkara.

communicable diseases, maternity and child welfare work, school medical inspection, rural sanitation and public health education. As in the previous year the public health of the Unit was fairly satisfactory. The general death rate was 11.37 against 12.03 in 1116.

Maternity and child welfare clinics were conducted in 11 centres in the Health Unit area. Free midwifery aid was provided as in previous years and 1,202 confinements were attended to by the midwives against 883 in the previous year. The number of school children examined in the area was 3,560 against 4,183 in 1116. The per capita expenditure of the Health Unit during the year was chs. 6 and cash 5 against chs. 5 and cash 10 in 1116.

The maternity and child welfare scheme which was inaugurated in 1114 as a temporary measure was made permanent during the year. Under the scheme each of the two public health districts has 5 midwives working in five rural centres, the work of the midwives being supervised by a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The ten centres brought under the scheme are typical rural centres situated away from hospitals and dispensaries. The work of the midwives consists of home visits, registration of anti-natal cases, midwifery aid, clinical service, routine urine examination of every pregnant woman registered and giving hygienic advice to mothers. The number of pregnant women registered was 2,685 and the number of deliveries attended to was 1,298. 51,434 home visits were made.

Some of the municipalities in the State have also organised maternity and child welfare work in the municipal areas. The maternity and child welfare work of the department has also inspired private agencies to maintain qualified midwives in certain areas such as Mallapalli, Keezhvaipur, Kurumannoor and Maramon.

School medical inspection work consists of thorough examination of the pupils, bringing to the notice of the parents the defects noted in the children, treatment in the nearest hospital of the defects observed, inspection of sanitary conditions in schools and educating children in the principles of public health and sanitation. During the year under report 381 schools were visited and 41,136 students were examined of whom 19,266 were found with defects and 75 per cent. of such children were treated in hospitals. 279 cases were referred to specialists. The main causes of ill-health noted in children were mal-nutrition, hook-worm, roundworm and diseases of the teeth and gum. The medical officers gave 128 talks on health and hygiene.

The aim of the Health Education Section of the department is to enlist the co-operation of the public in the successful conduct of the various activities of the department and to arouse in the people a sense of their responsibility in the matter of preservation and promotion of public health. The total number of lectures and group talks on public health subjects given was 3,551 to an estimated audience of 232,300 persons against 3,525 talks to 279,800 persons in 1116. Over 15,000 pamphlets, posters, etc., were distributed during the year.

A vacation course in hygiene for the benefit of the teachers of Malayalam primary schools was conducted at Alwaye and cinema lectures were conducted in different parts of the State. Six public health exhibitions were conducted at different centres during the year.

The principal activities under rural sanitation are sinking of wells, repairs, cleaning and disinfection of existing wells, street lighting and sweeping, sanitation of markets, fairs and places where festivals are held, popularisation of bore-hole latrines and adoption of control measures against epidemics. The number of bore-hole latrines constructed during the year was 539 against 672 in 1116.

The expenditure of the department during the year was *Expenditure.* Rs. 274 lakhs against Rs. 216 lakhs in 1116.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From very early times, the village school master, styled the *Asan*, imparted education of a rudimentary character in Malayalam or Tamil. He was remunerated by the people themselves. The principal subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of astronomy necessary for the simple calculations required for domestic rituals and for determining the chief periods of agricultural operations. The old village schools taught boys and girls together. The State's direct activity in the field of education began over a century ago. The duty of the State to impart public instruction was recognised so long ago as 992 M. E. (1817 A. D.) when Her Highness Rani Gouri Parvati Bayi issued a rescript in which Her Highness resolved "that the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby". The pioneers of English education in the country were Christian Missionaries who opened two English schools, one at Kottayam and the other at Nagercoil in the years 1816-19, and they were given substantial aid from the Government in the shape of grants of land. The first Government English school was started in 1834 at Trivandrum and this institution slowly and steadily developed into the Maharaja's high school and college. An English school for girls was opened at Trivandrum in 1863 by the Zenana Mission and next year was opened the Maharaja's English High school for girls which has since developed into a college for women. The first Normal School was founded in 1835 and it developed in 1911 into the Training College. A Sanskrit school was opened in 1889 which subsequently developed into the Sanskrit College. The first Director of Public Instruction

was appointed in 1084 M. E. (1909 A. D.) and this was followed in the next year by the promulgation of the Education and Inspection Codes, which marked the inauguration of the existing educational system and policy. The University of Travancore was established by Act I of 1113 M. E. promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja Sri Chitra Tirunal on the 1st November 1937. The University has made adequate provision for pure academic studies of the highest standard and the pursuit of knowledge in all the various branches, the distinctive characteristic of this University being the emphasis laid on technological studies, scientific research and the promotion of indigenous art and culture.

The educational system of Travancore consists of three important branches, *viz.*, the Malayalam and Tamil schools, the English schools and the colleges. There are also institutions for the training of teachers, special schools for the teaching of Sanskrit and technical schools for giving vocational instruction.

Educational System. Malayalam and Tamil schools are of three classes, *viz.*, primary schools, middle schools and high schools. Primary schools teach up to class IV, the course of instruction being confined mainly to reading, writing, elementary arithmetic and simple lessons in history and geography. In girls' schools special attention is paid to singing, needle work and domestic economy. Primary education is free throughout the State. Malayalam and Tamil middle schools teach up to class VII and high schools to class IX. At the end of the primary course, the pupil either pursues studies in the Malayalam and Tamil middle and high schools or joins the preparatory class in the English middle schools. English middle schools teach up to Form III and English high schools consist of all or any of the forms IV, V and VI. Facilities are provided for the admission of pupils, with sufficient knowledge of English, from Malayalam and Tamil middle schools, to English middle schools, English being an optional second language in Malayalam and Tamil middle schools. The Malayalam and Tamil school leaving certificate issued to candidates who pass class VII confers eligibility for entertainment

in the subordinate ranks of the public service. Similarly, the English school leaving certificate gives eligibility to University courses of study and to the public service. On the English, Malayalam and Tamil branches, except at the primary standard, there are separate schools for boys and girls with practically the same course of instruction. All primary schools except those for Muslim girls are mixed schools for boys and girls and co-education is adopted as the departmental policy for all primary schools. In the higher classes and forms too, co-education is allowed in places where separate schools or colleges for girls are not available. Girls were paying only half the rates of fees prescribed for boys in schools and colleges till 1107. From that year full rates began to be realised from girl students in colleges and three-fourths of the rates from girl pupils in schools. English, Malayalam and Tamil schools are supervised by four Divisional Inspectors and thirty-one Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses. Girls' schools are under the control and guidance of a separate Inspectress. A notable feature in the domain of education is the part played by private enterprise. There are institutions of all grades, from the lowest primary standard to the highest college course, run by private agencies. These agencies share with the Government the task of public instruction and receive substantial grants-in-aid from Government. The expenditure incurred by Government in 1117 on account of grants-in-aid to private educational institutions amounted to Rs. 10.51 lakhs.

In the matter of education, the Government have always pursued a liberal and progressive policy, and the remarkable advance made by Travancore during the past few decades which has brought the State to the forefront of educated India, has been due to their sedulous and fostering care. As regards primary education, its utmost importance has always been recognised and everything practicable is being done to make it universal. Consistent with the educational policy of the State, the education of backward communities has been systematically encouraged by the grant of special concessions and facilities to pupils belonging to such communities. Special schools are also

Educational Policy.

provided for the benefit of certain communities like the Kshatriyas and Malayala Brahmins who still show reluctance to send their children to school if there are no separate schools for them. Including the Government grant of Rs. 8.25 lakhs to the Travancore University, the total expenditure on Education incurred by Government in 1117 amounted to Rs. 50.98 lakhs.

The University of Travancore.

During the year Government sanctioned the amalgamation of the Colleges of Arts and of Science with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1942-43. The

General. College of Arts was shifted from Taikad and accommodated in the Girls' High School buildings and the reconstituted college was named His Highness the Maharaja's University College. To meet the requirements of students offering Arabic as a second language, a Lecturer in Arabic was appointed temporarily from the beginning of the academic year. The Diploma Course in Forestry started in 1116 M. E. terminated in the middle of the year under report. The Government Carpentry and Smithery School which was attached to the Institute of Textile Technology was transferred to the College of Engineering. The University College continued to provide instruction in Science subjects to the students of the Institute of Textile Technology and the College of Engineering.

The question of giving concessions to students from evacuated areas threatened by war was considered by the Syndicate and it was resolved that all possible help and relief should be given to such students, each case being considered sympathetically on its own merits. A few applications for admission to this University were received and special concessions in the matter of attendance and second language were granted to such candidates.

Under the administrative control of the University there are 7 Government colleges in Trivandrum, besides the Institute of Textile Technology and also a School for *Institutions* the Diploma course in Forestry. There are *and Strength.* four private colleges in the mofussil admitted to the privileges of the University. There was

a general increase in the number of students in the various colleges as shown in the following statement :—

	<i>Strength.</i>
His Highness the Maharaja's University College	1140 (171)
	(including 19 research students).
Do. College for Women	... 297 (297)
Do. Training College	... 57 (23)
Do. Law College	... 187 (10)
Do. Sanskrit College	... 84 (12)
The College of Engineering	... 232
The Institute of Textile Technology	... 47 (3)
St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry	... 592
Union Christian College, Alwaye	... 440 (52)
Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	... 240 (13)
C. M. S. College, Kottayam	... 301 (94)
(The figures in brackets indicate the number of women students.)	

Of the total strength, 715 were women: The strength of the Government institutions alone was 2,263 (including 516 women).

The third Annual Convocation of the University for conferring degrees was held on the 19th October *Convocation.* 1941 under the presidency of His Highness the Chancellor. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D., Dewan of Travancore and Vice-Chancellor of the University delivered the address to the graduates.

The Central Research Institute continued to function during the year under report. The departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology in the University College continued their research activities under the Institute. Various schemes of research, many of them having a practical bearing on the economic life of the country, were under investigation. The experiments on the improved method of manufacture of salt were continued. The possibility of the utilisation of the waste 'bitterns' for the manufacture of such products as potassium

salts and magnesium chloride was further investigated. It has been established that gypsum of a very high quality can be manufactured on a paying basis and that the future requirements of the State can be met from local sources. The production of high diesel oil and kerosene substitute on a commercial basis was extended. The work of extraction of mesothorium and thorium compounds from monazite was being continued. The investigation of the method of production of wood-charcoal made substantial progress. The investigation of the chemical principles of the various indigenous drug materials was continued by the research students. The experiments on the extraction of iodine from sargassum were continued. Twelve varieties of tapioca grown in Travancore and two obtained from Mysore were cultivated, and their morphological characters, branching habits and flowering time and other characteristics were studied. It was one of the objects of this work to select or evolve a hardy disease-resisting and high-yielding variety. For this purpose a technique for the germination of the tapioca seed had been worked out. Cytological studies necessary for establishing heterogeneity and useful for hybridisation work had been undertaken. The soil survey of Onattukara was continued and representative samples from 14 pakuthies were analysed. The study of the nutritive value of the different varieties of rice grown in Travancore has been concluded. Among other things it has been found that red rices generally contain higher amounts of protein and mineral matter than white rices and are therefore of better nutritive value. Also contrary to popular notions some of the short-duration varieties are richer in nutrients than long-duration varieties which are higher yielders. The chemical composition is influenced by varietal differences as also by soil conditions. During the latter half of the year under report, investigations on the causes of the infertility and frequent failure of crops on the *Kari* soils of Travancore were undertaken. Experiments were continued during the year for the control of pests like the coconut leaf roller, the cardamom thrip and weevil and the rice swarming caterpillar. A diet survey was carried out during the year. The rat flea survey was continued during 1117.

The demand for anti-rabic and other vaccines was met by local production during the year under report. The scheme for the decentralisation of the anti-rabic treatment was extended to Parur. Three candidates were given training as Laboratory Technicians and 20 sub-assistant surgeons were given training in anti-rabic treatment. Lectures were given to male nurses undergoing training in the General Hospital and the students of the Training College. During 1117, 629 gallons of Shark Liver Oil were sold and towards the close of the year, the demand exceeded the limited output within the scope of the department.

The various colleges had their own Games and Athletic Clubs. The Board of Physical Education ran clubs for cricket and indigenous exercises. The strength of

Physical Education and the University Labour Corps. The strength of the Indigenous Exercises Club rose from 70 in the previous year to 168 during the year under report. Competitions in wrestling, yogic *asanas* and *surya namaskar* were held.

The activities of the Rowing Club had to be suspended on account of the difficulty in hiring motor cars to take the students to the Veli Lake. A Boxing Club was organised during the year and 16 students were given coaching. Instruction was given in wrestling, club swinging, yogic exercises (*asanas*), *surya namaskar* exercises, etc. The medical inspection of the students in the junior classes was conducted by the medical officers of the colleges; the women students were examined by lady doctors. There were qualified Physical Directors in all the colleges and satisfactory arrangements were made for the compulsory physical training of the students of the Intermediate class.

The Travancore University Labour Corps made great progress during the year. To facilitate training, the Corps was divided into three companies instead of two as in the previous year. The strength of the Corps at the end of 1117 was 240. With a view to filling up future vacancies, three members of the teaching staff were given intensive training at the State Forces Headquarters. Three parades a week were arranged for the Corps.

The Corps was given instruction in Military Drill, Field work, Sappers and Miners' work and special training in military tactics. The Annual Camp was held from the 6th to 20th December 1941. More than 20 cadets of the Corps were selected for Commission in the Travancore State Forces. Some cadets were also awarded commissions in the Indian Army and several have joined the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force. The Travancore University Labour Corps took a prominent part in the organization of the A. R. P. work in Trivandrum.

The Technical Training Scheme organised at the College of Engineering was expanded during the year. The centre was recognised as a "Civil" *i. e.*, both Civil and *Technical Training Scheme.* Military centre. The number of trainees at the end of the year was 362. The Institute of Textile Technology was also recognised as a War Technicians' Training Centre by the Government of India, for the Textile Refitters and Upholstery courses. Eighty-seven candidates were under training at the end of the year. The Institute of Textile Technology continued to supply textile goods to various departments. The order placed by the Indian Stores Department was executed during the year.

The department was made permanent during the year. The glossary of terms in Botany with Malayalam equivalents prepared by the department was scrutinised by the consultative committee constituted for the purpose, and was ready for publication when the year closed. The lists of terms in Zoology, Sociology and Education were under preparation. A book on Electricity was published during the year.

Education Department.

Director of Public Instruction.

*Mr. A. Gopala Menon
M. A., B. Com.*

There were, during the year, 3,768 recognised institutions of all types and grades under the control of the Education Department with 757,150 pupils under instruction as against 3,773 institutions and 747,287 pupils in 1940, showing a decrease of 5 institutions and an increase of 9,863 in the number of

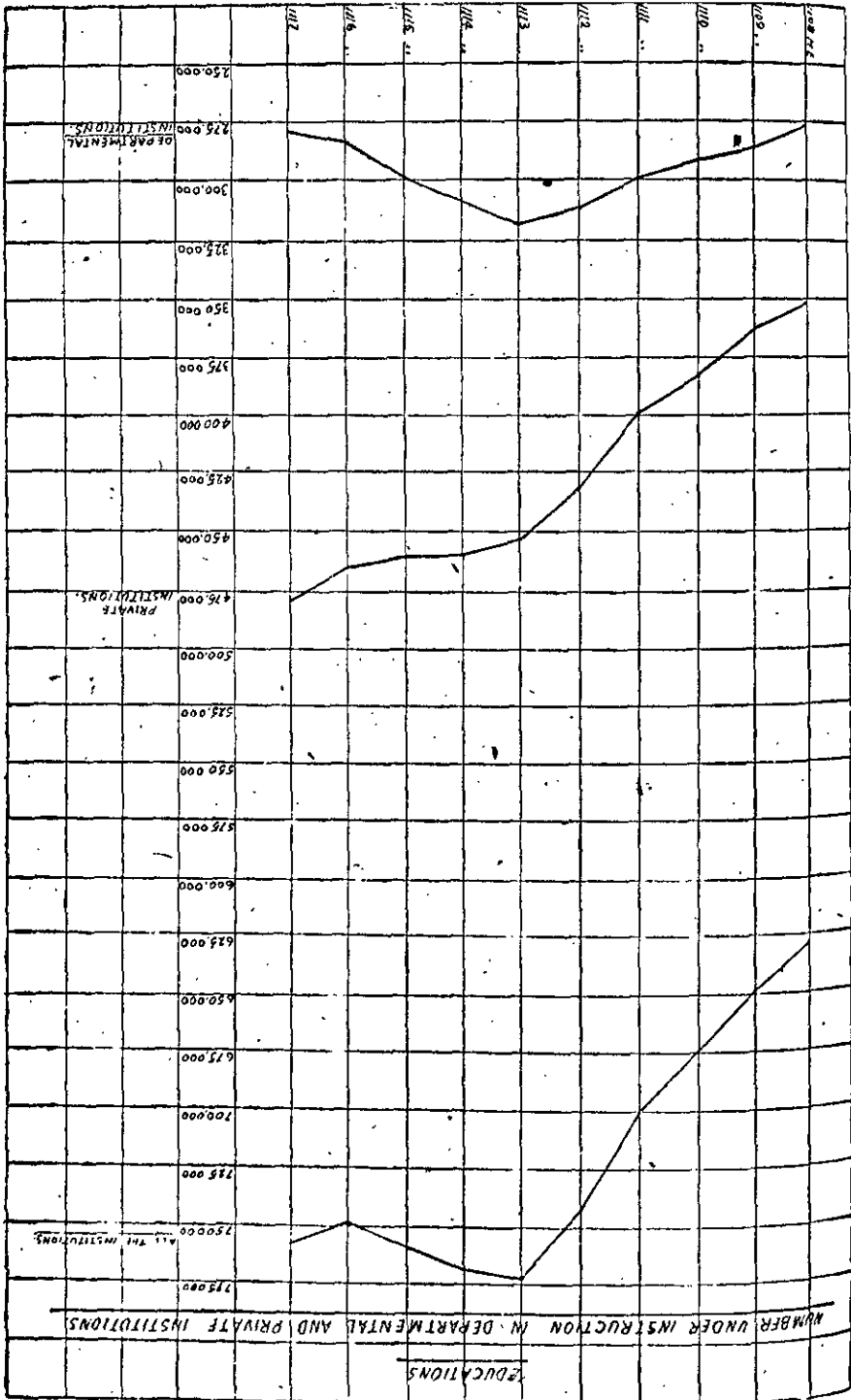
Progress of Education-General Statistics.

pupils. Of the total number of institutions, 1,040 were departmental and 2,728 private as against 1,039 departmental and 2,734 private in 1116. Of the total number of pupils 436,615 were boys and 320,635 girls against 431,749 boys and 315,538 girls in 1116. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population of the State in 1117 was 12.4, the percentage of the male students to the male population being 14.3 and the percentage of girl pupils to the female population being 10.6. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 62.2 per cent. were reading in private schools and 36.8 in departmental schools.

English Schools.

The number of English schools of all grades in the State both departmental and private rose from 308 in 1116 to 321 in 1117 and their strength from 68,753 to 75,507. The following comparative statement gives the figures for the different grades of schools for the years 1116 and 1117 :—

Class, grade and management.	1116		1117	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Departmental English High schools for boys	25	11,387	25	11,523
Do. for girls	2	1,726	3	1,439
Do. English Middle schools for boys	10	1,137	10	1,270
Do. for girls	3	359	3	258
Private English High schools for boys	76	26,936	83	29,940
Do. for girls	19	5,376	20	5,874
Private English Middle schools for boys	160	19,448	154	22,425
Do. for girls	23	2,484	23	2,674
Total	308	68,753	321	75,507



Of the total number of 75,507 pupils under instruction in English schools during the year, 24,955 were girls against 22,284 in 1116. There were 23 English High schools and 26 Middle schools, mainly intended for girls. As in the previous year the number of girls attending boys' schools was larger than the total strength of girls' schools. The strength of private English schools was 60,917. Tamil was taught as a second language in 9 departmental English high schools and two middle schools. Hindi was taught in 8 departmental and 13 private English high schools. The Travancore Athletic Association to which an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 is given has been devoting special attention to the organisation and conduct of sports and tournaments for school boys.

Malayalam and Tamil Schools.

The number of Malayalam and Tamil schools decreased from 3,369 in 1116 to 3,351 in 1117 but their strength increased from 670,201 to 673,196 or by 2,995. The following comparative statement gives the figures for the different grades of Malayalam and Tamil schools in 1116 and 1117 :—

Class, grade and management.	1116.		1117.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Departmental Schools.				
High and Middle schools for boys	179	79,810	180	79,598
Do. for girls	60	20,578	60	20,071
Primary schools	711	166,527	713	163,819
Total	950	266,915	953	263,491
Private schools.				
High and middle schools for boys	226	62,767	229	66,588
Do. for girls	46	15,691	46	16,011
Primary schools	2,111	324,798	2,093	327,103
Total	2,386	403,256	2,368	409,705
Grand Total	3,369	670,201	3,351	673,196

There were 16 private night schools aided by Government with a total strength of 484. Except in the Peermade and the Devicolum taluks almost all pakuthies in the State have more than one Malayalam or Tamil school. Of the total number of 673,196 pupils in the Malayalam and Tamil schools, 380,391 were boys and 292,805 were girls. There were 60 departmental Malayalam and Tamil High and Middle schools mainly intended for girls, but the total strength of girls in boys' schools was greater than their strength in girls' schools. Instruction in Tamil was provided in 72 departmental schools, of which 9 were English High schools, 2 English Middle schools, 3 Malayalam and Tamil High schools, 11 Middle schools and 46 Primary schools. In the interests of efficiency, appointment of trained teachers was insisted on wherever possible. The total number of trained teachers rose from 13,615 in 1116 to 15,361 in 1117, and the percentage of trained to the total number of teachers rose from 59 to 62. The scheme of medical inspection of school children in Primary schools in selected taluks by a special medical staff was continued.

Special Schools.

In addition to the Training College, there are some special institutions which provide for under-graduate higher grade and lower grade training. The number of such training schools at the end of the year was 48 of which 11 were departmental and the rest private, with a total strength of 1,265.

Training Schools.

There were 12 aided technical schools for girls attached to the Education Department with a total strength of 1,087 at the end of the year. Weaving, embroidery and lace work were the main subjects taught in these institutions.

Technical Schools for Girls.

The strength of the Reformatory School at the beginning of the year was 55. During the course of the year there were 14 admissions and 16 releases so that the strength of the school at the end of the year was 53. All the pupils were given instruction in agriculture and animal husbandry such

Reformatory School.

as gardening, horticulture, poultry-farming and agriculture. Special training was given to the inmates of the institution in such subjects as cookery, band music, Indian music and handicraft besides scouting.

There were altogether 52 Sanskrit schools of which 30 were recognised and 22 unrecognised. The total strength of the recognised schools was 5,498. The *Kavya* Section attached to the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum, continued to be under the administrative control of the Education Department and it had a strength of 242 at the end of the year.

*Sanskrit
Schools.*

Among other special schools of a vocational character, under the control of the Education Department, the following deserve mention :—

*Other Special
Schools.*

(i) the screwpine vocational weaving school for girls at Trivandrum ;

(ii) the vocational bias school attached to the S. I. B. English High school at Nagercoil ;

(iii) the weaving school attached to the Kannamangalam Malayalam middle school for girls ;

(iv) four kindergarten nursery schools ;

(v) the *Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalaya* which is a grant-in-aid institution for imparting training in Indian dancing ;

(vi) two aided music schools, one 'The *Sangeeta Vidyalaya*' at Shertala, and the other 'The Swathi Tirunal School of Music' at Poojapura, Trivandrum ; and

(vii) the *Veera Kerala Gymkhana* which is an aided school of physical culture at Trivandrum.

All these institutions were working satisfactorily during the year.

The Sri Swathi Tirunal Academy of Music, Trivandrum, started as a departmental institution in the year 1115 for the purpose of imparting higher education in music and of popularising the compositions of His Highness the Maharaja Sri Swathi Tirunal, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the institution at the beginning of the year was 90. The first final examination at the end of the third year course in music was held during the year; and the successful candidates were declared eligible for appointment as *Bhagavatars* in Malayalam and Tamil schools and music (Indian) teachers in English schools.

Education of Special Classes.

There are special schools for the education of the members of the Kshatriya families at Mavelikara, Pandalam, Aranmula, Kilimanur and Poonjar. The school at Mavelikara is an English Middle school and it had a strength of 51 in the English section at the end of 1117. There is a boarding house attached to the school, run by the department, where meals and lodging are given free. The special schools at the other four places were all Malayalam primary schools.

There is a special English middle school at Kulakkada, in the Kunnattur taluk for the exclusive use of the members of the Malayala Brahmin community. All the pupils were boarders in the school. The strength of the school at the end of 1117 was 114.

Special inducements have been offered to Mahomedan pupils in the matter of education. In addition to fee concessions, special scholarships for Mahomedans are awarded at all stages of education, based on the results of a competitive examination held exclusively for them. All Mahomedan girls who are poor are taught free in Malayalam and Tamil schools as well as English

schools, and all Mahomedan girls in English schools are given scholarships. Special schools for the exclusive use of the members of the community have also been provided in certain areas and an English high school is maintained at Alleppey for the benefit of the community. There is also a Mahomedan Inspector for the inspection of Arabic and Koran teaching in schools and for encouraging generally the spread of education amongst the members of the community. He also acts as a consultant in matters relating to Mahomedan education. The number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction in English schools fell from 2,918 in 1116 to 2,627 in 1117 while that in Malayalam and Tamil schools rose from 29,602 to 30,097 in 1117. The number of Mahomedan girls in English schools fell from 832 in 1116 to 796 in 1117 while that in Malayalam and Tamil schools rose from 8,971 to 9,475. The number of schools having provision for the teaching of Arabic rose from 282 to 283. The Arabic Teachers' Association continued to work satisfactorily with centres at certain taluks in the State. Arabic teaching was newly introduced in 2 departmental and 3 private schools. Muslim associations were awarded special grants for their work and co-operation in encouraging education among Muslim girls.

The education of pupils belonging to the backward communities is systematically encouraged by the grant of special fee concessions, stipends, scholarships, boarding grants, etc. The schools in backward areas were afforded additional facilities and the rules regarding site, building, appliances, qualification of teachers etc., were relaxed considerably in their cases. The concession to backward communities in respect of exemption from the payment of examination fee was continued during the year. There are a few schools in the Muvattupuzha division which are intended exclusively for the education of backward communities. The number of pupils belonging to backward communities under instruction in English schools rose from 12,609 (including 3,561 girls) in 1116 to 13,063 (including 3,774 girls) in 1117. In Malayalam and Tamil schools their number decreased from 71,145 in 1116 to 69,926 in 1117.

As in the previous year, copies of class readers were supplied free to the children of backward communities attending classes III and IV in departmental and private schools. Eighty-nine Harijan schools were aided during the year and an amount of Rs. 7,052 was spent on that account. A sum of Rs. 55,350 was spent on account of scholarships and fee concessions to pupils of backward communities in English schools and in Malayalam and Tamil schools during 1117. Exemption from payment of examination fee was continued to poor and deserving candidates of the backward communities who were entitled to full fee concession in schools without percentage restriction.

Miscellaneous.

There were altogether 75 hostels and boarding houses under the control of the Education Department, 37 attached to English schools for boys, 4 to Malayalam and Tamil schools and 34 to girls' schools. Five of the

Hostels and Boarding Houses. hostels were aided by Government.

There were 16 orphanages working during the year with a total strength of 827. Of these, 329 were in the Infant Jesus Orphanage, Mulagumood. A sum of Rs. 3,992

Orphanages. was spent as grant-in-aid to these institutions in 1117.

In order to encourage adult education, a system of awarding grant-in-aid to reading rooms and libraries was introduced from 1092 onwards. Sixty-two such institutions

Libraries and Reading Rooms. (13 urban and 49 rural) under private management were in receipt of grants and an expenditure of Rs. 2,810 was incurred on this account during the year under report. The system of opening rural libraries attached to departmental schools has been very helpful in preventing the lapse into illiteracy of those who have received primary education. Including the two new rural libraries opened during the year, there were 92 departmental rural libraries during 1117. Government have been encouraging the working of these rural libraries by making a lump sum provision in the

budget year after year and the allotment under this head during 1117 was Rs. 12,000.

The policy of encouraging the scout movement in schools was continued. During the year under report there were scout troops in 47 departmental schools and 110 *Scouting.* private schools. The number of scouts, cubs, etc., rose from 3,497 in 1116 to 3,720 in 1117. A Scout Masters' Training Camp was held at Kuriannore and 18 teachers from departmental schools underwent the training. A. R. P. First Aid Stations were started in different centres in Trivandrum and Quilon and scouts and scouters were posted for work. A model station has also been opened at the Scout Headquarters which is being run by scouts exclusively. During the year two more scouters completed their Wood Badge courses and were awarded certificates by the India Headquarters. There is a special allotment provided in the budget of the department every year for the encouragement of scouting in schools. As in the previous year, a contribution of Rs. 5,000 was paid to the Travancore Boy Scouts Association. The total number of girl guides, blue birds etc., in English schools for girls was 228 as against 293 in 1116.

The expenditure incurred during the year on account of scholarships paid by Government and stipends paid to teachers deputed for training from departmental as well as private institutions amounted to Rs. 60,985 of which a sum of Rs. 31,368 was on account of scholarships and the balance on stipends to teachers deputed for training from departmental and private institutions. Endowed scholarships to the total value of Rs. 1,486 were awarded during the year among the departmental high schools.

According to the rules for the award of fee concessions the percentage of literacy of the several communities as well as their economic condition was adopted as the basis for the granting of the concessions. A sum of Rs. 64,799 was spent on account of fee concessions during the year against Rs. 76,102 in 1116.

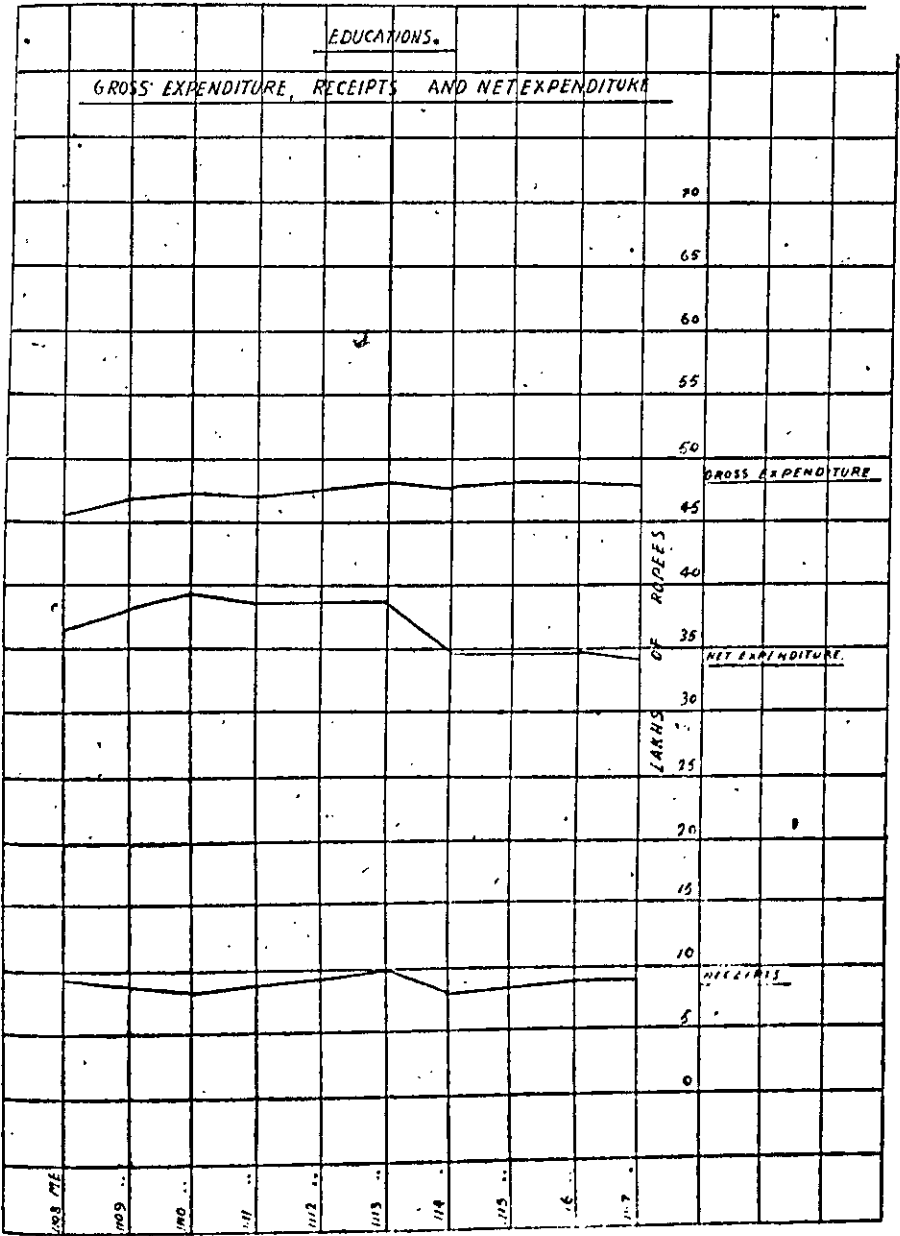
The result of the public examinations conducted by the department are shown in the following statement:—

Name of Examination.	Number of candidates that appeared.	Number passed.
1. English School Leaving Certificate examination	6,521	2,962
2. English Middle School examination	9,805	6,609
3. Malayalam/Tamil High School examination	3,956	1,461
4. Malayalam/Tamil Middle School examination	9,194	3,925
5. Trained Teachers' Certificate examination.—		
a. English Higher Grade	434	280
b. Malayalam/Tamil Higher Grade	956	479
c. Do. Lower Grade	1,285	652
6. Music Test examination		
a. Higher Grade	52	7
b. Lower Grade	64	22
7. Sanskrit examination —		
Sastri	718	343
8. Arabic Munshi's examination—		
a. Higher Grade	13	6
b. Lower Grade	8	6
9. The Needlework and Garment-making examination	193	56

The receipts of the Education Department in 1117 amounted to Rs. 8'54 lakhs and the expenditure including the grant to the University to Rs. 50'98 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 8'42 lakhs and Rs. 50'61 lakhs.

EDUCATIONS.

GROSS EXPENDITURE, RECEIPTS AND NET EXPENDITURE



CHAPTER XIV.

Local Self-Government.

The earliest legislation relating to local self-government in Travancore was Act II of 1069. Prior to that, a set of rules passed in 1053 M. E., governed sanitation and other matters connected with the improvement of towns. The rules applied to the town of Trivandrum and regulated only certain matters relating to conservancy. They had not the force of law and were not comprehensive enough to meet the growing needs of the capital or of the important mofussil towns. The Act passed in 1069, to provide for the conservancy and improvement of towns, created town improvement committees and town funds; but the powers of the committees were limited and their duties confined to the supervision of sanitary arrangements. The committees had no power of taxation. Five committees *viz.*, those at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, were appointed under this Act. The number of members on those committees varied from 5 to 9 with a permanent official majority. This Act was superseded by Act III of 1076 which for the first time authorised local taxation with the previous sanction of Government and thereby enabled the committees to augment their resources and to widen the scope of their usefulness. The experience gained in the working of this Act, the demands from the various committees for greater powers and the progress of local bodies elsewhere led to the promulgation of Act V of 1095 on the lines of the law in force in British India at the time. Under this Act, municipal councils were constituted and the maximum official as well as the minimum elected non-official element were fixed. The scope of municipal activities was enlarged and the obligatory and discretionary duties of municipal councils were defined.

The provisions of Act V of 1095 which governed the working of the municipality of Trivandrum, as also of the mofussil municipalities, for a couple of decades were not in many respects,

suitable enough to meet the increasing needs of these municipalities. It had also been felt that the municipal town of Trivandrum, the capital of the State which had grown into a city should be treated on a separate footing and be governed by a law for itself. The Trivandrum City Municipal Act, IV of 1116, drawn up on the lines of the Madras City Municipal Act of 1919 was therefore passed; and the Trivandrum Municipality was constituted into a Corporation on the 14th Thulam 1116, with larger autonomous powers in the matter of managing its own affairs. The new Act provides for the vesting of the administration of the City in a council composed of 24 elected and 8 nominated councillors one of whom shall be a woman. The municipal authorities charged with the carrying out of the provisions of the new Act are (1) the Council (2) the Standing Committees and (3) the Commissioner, who is the chief executive authority of the Corporation responsible for the proper conduct of the municipal administration and for carrying out the decisions of the council.

The Travancore District Municipalities Bill intended to stimulate the efficient progress of municipal administration in Travancore was drafted on the lines of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1919 and was passed into law as Act XXIII of 1116.

The number of municipalities excluding the Trivandrum City Corporation was 17. Six of the municipal towns are in the Trivandrum Division, six in the Quilon Division and the remaining five in the Kottayam Division. The municipal councils are composed of members, partly elected by the ratepayers and partly nominated by the Government the elected members forming the majority. Of the nominated, some are officials and the others non-officials. All the municipal councils have the right of electing their Chairmen who may be chosen either from amongst the members or from outside. The area comprised within the limits of the municipalities was roughly 102 sq. miles, with a total population of 494,732 according to the census of 1941.

The aggregate opening balance to the credit of the 17 municipal councils excluding the Trivandrum City Corporation at the beginning of the year was 2'71 lakhs and the total receipts of all the councils together amounted to Rs. 433 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4'33 lakhs was spent by the councils during the year. The opening balance, receipts and expenditure of the Trivandrum City Corporation during 1117 were Rs. 0'95 lakh, Rs. 2'62 lakhs and Rs 2'57 lakhs respectively.

Finance.

The main function of municipal administration continued to be the care of sanitation and public health. Among the obligatory functions devolving on municipalities, lighting of public streets, vaccination and registration of births and deaths were attended to by all municipal councils. Conducting leper clinics and child welfare centres, rendering free midwifery aid, running libraries and reading rooms; subsidising vaidyasalas, etc., were some of the other important items of work attended to by the councils.

Work of the Municipalities.

Village Panchayats and Village Unions.

The Village Panchayats constituted in 1107, under the Village Panchayat Act, VII of 1100, at Bhoothapandy, Nedumangad, Paravur, Samburvadakara, Ettumanur and Perumbavur have been working since 1109 and the Panchayat at Aiyroor, in the Tiruvalla taluk has been working since the year 1112. The seven panchayats had 65 members of whom 44 were elected and the rest nominated by Government. Sanitation and lighting of roads and improvement of tanks and wells were the main items of work undertaken by the panchayats.

With a view to affording better opportunity to the people for making the village organisations more useful and beneficial, Government decided that side by side with the Village Panchayat Act, another measure to suit modern conditions should be brought into being and accordingly the Village Unions Act of 1115 was promulgated. Besides the first instalment of 26 village unions constituted under the Act in 1115 another batch of 13 was established in 1116. Thus at the end of the year under report, there were 39 unions working; 11 in the Trivandrum Division, 15 in the Quilon Division and 13 in the Kottayam Division. Each of these unions is composed of six non-officials and five officials. Subject to certain rules prescribed by Government in this behalf, it is the function of village unions to arrange for the cleaning of streets, water supply, irrigation, sanitation, etc., of the places coming within their respective jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XV.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions.

Devaswom Commissioner.

*Mr. K. Parameswara Panicker,
B. A., B. L. (till 23-1-1117).*

*Mr. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar,
B. A. (from 23-1-1117).*

In pursuance of the Devaswom Proclamation dated the 12th April 1922, the control of the Sirkar Devaswoms, which had been vested in the Land Revenue Department, was

General.

taken away from that department and vested in the Devaswom Department, newly formed from the commencement of 1098 M. E. To meet the annual expenditure on Devaswoms, it was also resolved to credit to Devaswoms, annually, a sum representing not less than 40 per cent. of the State's recurring land revenue and to constitute a Devaswom Fund comprising this allotment and the other miscellaneous items of revenue like offerings etc., received by them. The newly formed Devaswom Department was entrusted with the administration not only of the Sirkar Devaswoms but also of *Japada-kshina* and *Ottus* or charitable institutions, with the exception of the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple and the *Agrasala* at the Capital, and of Personal Deposit Devaswoms and of their properties situated in and outside the State. Towards the close of 1100, the Dewan was relieved of his duties and responsibilities in connection with the administration of the Devaswoms within the purview of the Devaswom Proclamation; and their administration was entrusted to the Devaswom Commissioner, who was made directly responsible to the Sovereign, except in certain important matters in respect of which the previous approval of the Dewan had to be obtained. From Vriscchikam 1107, however, the notification giving effect to this arrangement was cancelled and the Devaswom Department was again placed under the Dewan like the other departments of Government.

Scheduled Devaswoms are grouped into three classes *viz.*, major, minor and petty, according to the annual expenditure.

Major Devaswoms are those whose annual expenditure is Rs. 1,000 or more, minor between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 and petty below Rs. 100. The number of major, minor and petty Devaswoms at the close of the year was 165, 374 and 880 respectively as in the previous year.

Apart from the scheduled Devaswoms, there are the Personal Deposit Devaswoms which are unincorporated religious institutions which came under the control and management of Government at different times and under varying circumstances. The accounts, in respect of these are not merged in the general Devaswom accounts, but are maintained separately. They have personal deposit accounts with the Government treasuries. The total number of such institutions at the end of the year was 86 against 82 at the end of the previous year. They were distributed as follows *viz.*, 24 in the Trivandrum district, 27 in the Ambalapuzha district and 35 in the Vaikom district. The most important of these are (i) the Pattazhi Devaswom, (ii) the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms, (iii) the Turavur Devaswom, (iv) the Perumbavur Devaswom and (v) the Perumanam Devaswom in the Cochin State, the *Uchapooja* service in which is conducted by the Travancore Government by virtue of the right acquired from the Parur Raja by the annexation of that principality to the Travancore State.

The *Sri Chitrodaya Devapooja Patasala* at Tiruvalla for the training of persons in the performance of *Santhi* or devotional service in temples, the *Vedapatasala* at Trivandrum and the *Thevara patasala* at Suchindram continued during the year.

The *Sri Chitra Central Hindu Religious Library and Lecture Hall* at Trivandrum functioned throughout the year. There were 2,741 books in the library besides 20 magazines and journals and 6 newspapers.

The *Sri Chitra Central Hindu Religious Library and Lecture Hall* at Trivandrum functioned throughout the year. There were 2,741 books in the library besides 20 magazines and journals and 6 newspapers.

A library and lecture hall was opened at Nagercoil during the year.

Religious discourses were as usual conducted in most of the major Devaswoms in connection with *Utsavoms* and other important religious ceremonies. Religious con-

Religious Discourses and Conventions. Conventions were held at Trivandrum, Mandakad, Mavelikara, Thirunakkara, Kalady and Vairakom.

The Devaswom Fund consists of the Government's contribution and the income derived from *Nadavaravus*, interest on investments, sale proceeds of surplus provisions and old materials, revenue from Devaswom lands etc. The Government's contribution to the Devaswom Fund, which, till 1106 M. E., had been a lump allotment of Rs. 16 lakhs per annum, subsequently fixed at forty per cent. of the *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam* land revenue of the State from 1107, was further revised in 1110, when it was decided that the contribution should be a sum not less than Rs. 16 lakhs, provided that it does not fall below forty per cent. of the total *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam* land revenue, the *Kandukrishhi* land revenue also being included in the *Ayacut* land revenue in calculating the percentage. The Government's contribution from the year 1113 was accordingly Rs. 16 lakhs per year. The total receipts of the Fund, including the above contribution amounted to Rs. 18.02 lakhs and the total expenditure charged to the Fund was Rs. 10.53 lakhs. This does not include the pay of the officers and the establishment of the Devaswom Department which is met from the general revenues of the State.

The Public Works Department attended to all major works connected with temples, all works under petty construction and repairs being, as usual, carried out by the Devaswom Department. The Maramat Committee scrutinised the estimates for major works. A sum of Rs. 1.33 lakhs was spent by the Public Works Department on the renovation of the Devaswom buildings and appurtenances and Rs. 4.75 lakhs by the Devaswom Department on petty construction and repairs.

The Hindu Religious Endowments Act, III of 1979, provides for the better administration of Hindu religious endowments in the State. Under this Act it is competent to

The Working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. the Government to intervene in the affairs of such institutions and assume their management whenever necessary. Enquiries in respect of the management of Chengamanad and Thirumaradi Devaswoms were in progress at the close of the previous year. Enquiries under Section 6 of the Act were ordered in respect of 14 institutions and enquiries were completed in respect of 9 institutions during the year. The management of the affairs of the Thiruvamanapuram Devaswom was assumed by Government; official trustee managers were appointed for the management of Manikantōswaram and Cherianad Subramoniaswami Devaswom.

Verification of *Thiruvabharanam* and other valuables in Devaswoms was conducted by the senior Thiruvabharanam Special Officer. The Devaswom calendar containing details in respect of various festivals in Devaswoms, with particulars of *satroms* and rest houses was, as usual, published in 1117 also. The Sub-Group Officers' and the Devaswom Officers' Test were also conducted.

The live-stock in the possession of the department during the year consisted of 18 elephants, 15 bulls, 30 cows, 9 cow-calves 5 bull-calves and 1 peacock.

The expenditure incurred by Government on Devaswoms and charities during the year over and above the Government's contribution to the Devaswom Fund amounted to

Expenditure. Rs. 6'80 lakhs against Rs. 6'86 lakhs in 1116 and another sum of Rs. 2'91 lakhs was spent in connection with "*Murajapom*" held in the year under report.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anchal (State Postal Department.)

Superintendent. Mr. P. A. Kasim B. A., B. L.

The Sirkar Anchal is one of the earliest institutions in the State. Its reorganisation so long ago as 1784 A. D. is the earliest available record relating to the department.

Early History. Its original function was confined to the transmission of State papers and sundry articles like vegetables, flowers, etc., from mofussil stations, for use in the Palace and the *Sri Padmanabha Swami* temple. In 1848, the department was thrown open to Government servants and petitioners, private letters of Government servants and petitions from members of the public being carried free. Private covers were accepted from 1860; and postage on letters, packets etc., was regulated during the succeeding year. Registered envelopes were introduced in 1865, Anchal stamps and cards in 1888, the money order system in 1901, the value payable system in 1906 and the savings bank work in 1912.

There were 372 Anchal offices at the end of the year against 371 at the end of the previous year; of these 193 were departmental and 179 non-departmental, 44 of the latter being in the experimental stage. The number of letter boxes at the end of the year was 608 against 590 at the end of the previous year.

*Anchal Offices
and Letter
Boxes.*

The number of private articles posted rose from 18,221,741 in 1116 to 18,414,378 in 1117, that of official articles rose from 5,109,782 in 1116 to 5,215,524 and that of privileged articles from 1,055,623 in 1116 to 1,076,635 in 1117, the increase in the total number of articles posted during the year over that of the previous year being 319,391.

*Articles
Posted.*

The number of articles delivered rose from 24,573,640 in 1116 to 25,277,527 in 1117 which gave an average of 36,902 articles for each. Anchal man per year and 101.1 articles per day to deliver against 36,518 articles per year and 100.1 articles per day in 1116.

Delivery of Articles.

As in the previous year, 20 Anchal offices were doing insurance business. The number of articles insured in 1117 was 334 against 249 in 1116. The number of value payable articles both inland and foreign issued in Travancore during the year was 16,965 against 16,962 in the previous year. The number of value payables received for delivery in the Cochin State was 1,116 and that received from the Cochin State for delivery in Travancore was 3,057. Including the 137 articles undelivered at the end of the previous year the total number of value payables for delivery was 19,043 of which 17,199 were delivered to the addressees and 1,705 returned to the senders leaving a balance of 139 at the end of the year.

Value payable and Insured Articles.

The hundi branch of the department deals with Inland hundies, foreign hundies for payment in Cochin, revenue hundies, Government revenue remittance hundies and pension payment hundies. All the 372 Anchal offices in the State were doing hundi business.

Hundi Business.

The total number of hundies for delivery in 1117 was 579,475 of which 576,079 were delivered in Travancore, 254 were re-directed to Cochin for payment leaving a balance of 3,142 pending payment at the end of the year. The total amount of hundies paid was Rs. 53.13 lakhs against Rs. 43.90 lakhs in 1116. Travancore hundies for Rs. 3.12 lakhs were paid in Cochin and Cochin hundies for Rs. 2.04 lakhs were paid in Travancore. The number of revenue hundies paid was 10,286 for Rs. 56,252 against 10,309 for Rs. 52,179 in 1116, that of G. R. R. hundies was 515 for Rs. 75,483 against 392 hundies for Rs. 28,702 in 1116 and that of pension payment hundies was 64 for Rs. 963 against 10 hundies for Rs. 131 in 1116. Money orders for Rs. 59,683 were accepted free of commission as premium for the State Life Insurance.

The number of Anchal offices doing savings bank work at the end of the year was 157 against 152 at the end of the previous year and the number of savings bank *Savings Bank* transactions was 230,089 against 158,443 in the previous year. The deposits amounted to Rs. 1'03 crores and the withdrawals to Rs. 84'75 lakhs against Rs. 73'86 lakhs and Rs. 68'78 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The balance held by the savings banks at the close of the year was Rs. 1'35 crores against Rs. 1'14 crores at the end of the previous year.

The number of Anchal offices where there were telephone *Telephone* public call offices was 26 against 23 in 1116. *Work in Anchal Offices.*

The total length of mail lines at the end of the year was 1,652 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles against 1,621 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the end of 1116 and the *Anchal Mail Lines.* transport of mails was made by railway for 99 miles, by motor boats for 18 miles, by motor buses for 783 miles and by runners for 752 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Sale of almanacs and calendars, public service forms, lottery tickets for the War Purposes Fund and yarn ration books was undertaken by the department.

Miscellaneous.

Transport Department.

Director.

Mr. E. G. Salter.

The services were not extended to any new route due to the insufficiency of rolling stock. The various services were re-adjusted to suit the varying traffic conditions *Extensions and Readjustments of Service.* and to eliminate non-essential services and trips. 'Express Services' were introduced on important routes during the year.

The number of passengers carried rose from 6'7 millions in 1116 to 8 millions in 1117. The mileage operated also rose from 5,097,097 in 1116 to 5,392,215 in 1117. The *Mileage, Fare and Traffic.* fare of 8 cash per mile adopted from the beginning remained unaltered during the year 1117

also but a system of restrictive fares was adopted on account of the difficulties created by war conditions. The minimum fare was raised to discourage the use of buses for short journeys.

There were agents in all the important stations to receive parcels from consignors and to distribute them to consignees and the number of such agents at the end of the year was 37. The receipts from the parcels service during the year was Rs. 49,311 against Rs. 31,323 in 1116.

Parcels and Goods Transport.

The lorry service between Alwaye and Munnar was maintained as in the previous year and 19,627 tons of goods were conveyed during the year against 16,639 tons in 1116.

Most of the buses are equipped with saloon bodies designed to provide maximum riding comfort. A high standard of tidiness is maintained and the seats are regularly sprayed with insecticides. Waiting rooms are provided in important stations. Utmost civility and courtesy towards passengers are insisted on, and any member of the staff acting otherwise is severely dealt with.

Amenities to Passengers.

The grant of concession tickets to students was continued during the year. Buses were given on hire for excursions, tours, marriages, etc., and additional buses were run on occasions of festivals and other important events. A booklet containing the timings and fares of the various services was published for the information of the public.

There were 43 accidents during the year against 49 in 1116; 23 of these were petty accidents, 13 were serious and 7 fatal accidents. The accident rate was one for every 125,000 miles run. With a view to rendering immediate help to victims in accidents the conductors of buses were given training in "First Aid". The book "Traffic and Road Accidents" published by the Transport Department was taught in schools with a view to creating road sense in the pupils.

Accidents.

The gross receipts of the department rose from Rs. 16,52,994 in 1116 to Rs. 20,72,544 in 1117 and the expenditure from Rs. 16,91,034 in 1116 to Rs. 17,53,210 in 1117

Receipts and Expenditure. The Department has generally proved itself equal to the severe strains produced by the unprecedented situations due to war in the matter of spare parts and supplies.

Mint.

The history of Travancore coins dates back to a period far earlier than the establishment of the Travancore Mint at Padmanabhapuram in 965 M. E. (1789—90 A. D.) To

General. begin with, gold coins known as *Anantarayan fanams*, silver *chackrams* and copper *cash* were issued. The Mint was permanently transferred to Travandrum in 1824 A. D. Gold, silver, zinc and copper coins were once in circulation. Travancore gold coins are not now legal tender. The existing currency is described in Chapter I.

The administrative control of the Mint is vested in the Financial Secretary to Government, the immediate charge of the Mint being vested in the Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory.

Control.

The work of the Mint was limited as in the previous year to the minting of copper coins out of the blanks got down from Birmingham and the face value of the copper

Minting. coins minted during the year amounted to Rs. 3,959. Following the policy of the Government of India, the silver contents of the Sirkar silver coins were reduced to 50 per cent. (quaternary alloy) and coins of the reduced fineness to the face value of Rs. 11.85 lakhs were got minted from Bombay and issued during the year.

The following statement shows the face value of Sirkar coins minted, held in treasuries and assumed to be in circulation:—

Coins in Circulation.

Description of coins.	Face value of coins minted.			Value of coins held in treasuries.	Value of coins withdrawn from circulation.	Value of coins assumed to be in circulation.
	Up to the end of 1116.	In 1117	Total.			
SILVER.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees	10,37,495	99,84,11	20,85,906	4,27,018	1,24,273	14,81,615
Quarter rupees	2,50,000	3,14,87	2,81,437	15,065	1,19,659	1,16,763
Fanams	6,07,123	15,49,61	7,62,084	77,357	3,42,240	3,42,487
Total	18,94,618	118,48,59	30,79,477	5,19,440	5,86,172	19,73,865
COPPER.						
One chackram	12,82,202	..	12,82,302	23,755	..	12,58,147
Half chackram	5,22,832	..	5,22,832	34,410	..	4,88,422
Quarter chackram	2,60,477	..	2,60,477	10,143	..	2,50,334
Cash	1,78,030	3,959	1,79,989	7,164	..	1,72,825
Total	22,41,541	3,959	22,45,500	75,472	..	21,70,029
Total of silver and copper	41,36,159	11,88,818	53,24,977	5,94,912	5,86,172	41,43,893

The subjoined statement shows the details of the Sirkar and British Indian counterfeit, light weight or defective coins cut by the treasury officers of the State during 1117 :—

Description of coins.	Number of counterfeit coins.	Number of light weight, defective and withdrawn coins.	Total No. of coins.	Face value.		
				Rs.	ch.	c.
STATE COINS.						
Half rupees	133	..	133	66	14	0
Quarter rupees	199	..	199	49	21	0
Fanams	863	..	863	123	8	0
One chackram	103	..	103	3	19	0
Half chackram	10	..	10	0	6	0
Quarter chackram.	4	..	4	0	1	0
Total	1,312	..	1,312	243	12	0
BRITISH INDIAN COINS.						
Rupees	85	..	85	86	14	8
Half rupees	17	..	17	8	19	4
Quarter rupees	74	..	74	18	23	4
Two anna pieces	158	..	158	20	2	14
Total	334	..	334	134	2	14

The total receipts of the department during 1117 amounted to Rs. 7,86,302, of which Rs. 7,85,012 represented the gain on silver coinage and Rs. 990 on copper coinage.

Receipts and Expenditure. The expenditure of the department during 1117 amounted to Rs. 1,59,524 of which a sum of Rs. 1,57,681 related to the loss on account of the difference between the face value of the coins withdrawn from circulation and the intrinsic value of the metal contents thereof and Rs. 1,843 related to establishment and contingencies.

Government Press.

Superintendent. Mr. P. E. Mathew, B. A.

The Government Press was first organised about the year 1836 A. D. In addition to the Government Gazette published every Tuesday, the most important items of

General. work done by the Government Press, in conjunction with the Central Prison Press, are the printing of the State administration report, the departmental reports, the statistical volume, the forms, etc., required by the several departments, the proceedings of both the houses of the Legislature and similar Government publications including Readers and text books for schools. The strength of the Press at the close of 1117 was 420 consisting of 2 gazetted officers, 156 salaried employees, 188 permanent piece-workers and 74 temporary piece-workers including 20 women.

The value of the plant at the end of the previous year stood at Rs. 1.70 lakhs. Types etc., cast in the Press and purchased from outside to the value of Rs. 26,175 were added to the stock. Deducting depreciation, making allowance for battered types etc., issued and deducting the value of plant transferred to the Central Prison Press and other departments, the value of plant at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1.78 lakhs.

The number of standard pages of foolscap folio set in the composing section was 60,847 against 61,567 in 1116. The number of impressions struck in the machine section was 24,510,011 against 27,309,218 in 1116. In the type foundry 21,454 lbs. of

Out-turn.

types, spaces, quads and quotations and 3,868 square inches of engraved line blocks, plates etc., were cast and cut during the year. The binding section executed works to the value of Rs. 47,295 against Rs. 49,781 in the previous year. The total value of printing and binding works done for the various departments during the year amounted to Rs. 2.67 lakhs against Rs. 2.74 lakhs in the previous year. 6,004 lbs. of types valued at Rs. 4,503 were cast in the Thompson type-casting machine against 7,472 lbs. in the previous year. Metal and rubber stamps to the value of Rs. 626 were made and supplied during the year.

Comparing the cost of production with the total out-turn, it is seen that for every rupee spent, the Press was able to show Rs. 1.83 worth of work.

The average circulation of the Gazette and the departmental sheets during the year is given blow.

Gazette.

	Year.	Number sub- scribed for.	Number issued free.
Gazette	1116	893	302
	1117	1,006	249
Departmental sheets	1116	102	3,631
	1117	214	3,986

In addition to the 52 weekly issues of the Gazette, 18 Extraordinary Gazettes were also published against 8 in the previous year.

Stationery.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under stationery during 1117 M. E. :—

Particulars.	1115	1116	1117
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	12,754	14,501	7,787
Expenditure	86,265	2,21,676	1,91,771
Deduct cost debitable to Anchal, Water Works Electricity, Masses Hotel, and Commercial Transport	16,155	11,081	14,809
Net Expenditure	70,110	2,13,595	1,76,962

During the year under report, purchases to the value of Rs. 2,02,316 were made against Rs. 2,29,999 during the previous year. The value of articles issued during the year 1117, M. E., amounted to Rs. 1,91,771 against Rs. 2,24,676 in the previous year. The value of stock on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 2,11,089 against Rs. 2,00,544.

Press and Publications.

The number of printing presses at the close of the year was 177 against 179 in 1116. The number of books published from the various presses was 58. Of these, 47 *Newspapers and Periodicals* were published in Malayalam, 2 in English, 3 in Tamil, 2 in English, Malayalam and Tamil, 3 in Arabic and Malayalam and 1 in French. As in the previous years, the majority of the publications issued from private presses related to general literature and the rest dealt with religion, history, education, medicine, scientific and other subjects.

There were 70 newspapers and periodicals published in the State during the year against 83 in 1116. Of these, 24 were published in Malayalam, 14 in English, 4 in Tamil, 25 in English, Malayalam and Tamil, 2 in English, Malayalam and Latin and 1 in Sanskrit, English and Malayalam. Of the newspapers and periodicals in circulation, 7 were dailies, 13 weeklies, 1 bi-monthly, 43 monthlies, 1 quarterly, 4 published once in four months and 1 once in six months. Of these 70 newspapers and periodicals, 12 dealt with general and political, 15 with social and religious, 16 with religious, 1 with commercial, 1 with medical and public health, 3 with legal, 3 with humorous, and 19 with general, educational and literary topics. During the year under report 8 licences were issued to newspapers and periodicals under Section 3 of the Travancore Newspapers Act, V of 1101, as amended by Act IV of 1110. The total number of newspapers and periodicals that were being published at the close of the year was 69.

A Press Room and Inquiry Office in the General and Revenue Secretariat was organised in 1090 (1915), under the

immediate control of the Chief Secretary to Government with a view to enabling the Press to obtain authentic information on matters of public interest dealt with by Government. In 1107 it was organised and placed in the charge of a separate officer with the designation of "Publicity Officer and Librarian". In 1108 this officer was relieved of his duties as Librarian and appointed full time Publicity Officer. The examination of newspapers and periodicals published in Travancore and outside, preparation of summaries of articles in them, and taking cuttings of useful and informative articles from the "newspapers" were the main items of work then attended to in the Press Room. In 1110, the correspondence relating to the issue of licences to newspapers under the newspapers Act and the correspondence relating to the Copyright Act were entrusted to the Publicity Officer. In 1114, the Photographic Department was amalgamated with the Press Room and Inquiry Office and the whole styled as the Department of Information. The officer in charge of the Department was designated Director of Information instead of Publicity Officer. The Director of Information serves as a link between the Government and the Press, issues communiques and press notes whenever necessary, corrects wrong reports about Government activities, keeps the Government informed of the trend of public opinion as reflected in the newspapers within and outside the State and gives effective publicity to matters relating to the State. Information regarding the State is promptly supplied to tourists and others when required. In the Press Room, accredited press representatives are given all possible information on the orders of Government, on important administrative measures and appointments, the working of the various departments, the new schemes planned by Government, the programmes of the tours of His Highness the Maharaja, and on other references made by them.

Since September 1940, the Department of Information has been publishing an illustrated monthly journal called "Travancore Information" whose object is to keep the public of Travancore and outside the State informed of the various activities on

which the Government are engaged in the agricultural and industrial rehabilitation of the country and also in order to enable a bird's-eye-view to be taken of the happenings in the State from time to time in proper perspective. Since the beginning of 1942, the photographic section of the Department has ceased to function.

Archaeological Department.

Director of Archaeology. Mr. R. Vasudeva Podwal, B. A.

With a view to collecting and investigating the available data relating to the political and economic history and the ethnology of the country, Government sanctioned

General. the establishment of an Archaeological Department in 1971 M. E. The work of the department is embodied in the Travancore Archaeological Series published from time to time.

Sixteen inscriptions which were hitherto unpublished were copied and deciphered during the year under report. Besides

this, four cadjan records so far unnoticed were
Epigraphy. examined and deciphered. In addition to the

collection, examination and decipherment of inscriptions and old cadjan records, some specimens of ancient works of art were discovered and an exhaustive study of the same was made during the year. Along with the survey of mural paintings, an exploration of ancient art-crafts was also undertaken.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Greater attention was bestowed on the improvement and development of the Museum of Antiquities at Padmanabhapuram and several valuable additions were made to the exhibits. Many distinguished guests visited the Museum. The total number of visitors in the year was 74,665 as against 48,507 during the previous year.

Museums.

*Art Adviser to Government
to supervise Government
Museums and Picture
Galleries.*

Professor J. H. Cousins.

*Officer in charge of the
Museums.*

*Mr. R. Vasuleva Poduval,
B. A.*

The Museum was originally started about the year 1853 A. D. and was located in its present site in 1880. The object of the foundation was to encourage science and art.

General.

The Public Gardens came into existence in 1859 A. D. Soon after, a Zoological section was formed with His Highness the Maharaja's private menagerie as its nucleus. The Museum, the Public Gardens and the Zoo formed one administrative unit till the end of 1111 M. E., when the first as also the second and third, were placed under the control of two separate officers designated officers-in-charge. The two latter branches together are now known as the 'Government Gardens' under the control of an Honorary Director, assisted by a full-time Superintendent. The institutions, as they exist to-day, are the growth of well over half a century and they have been giving instruction and pleasure to several thousands of people every year.

The following are some of the most important additions to the collections in the Museum during the

Additions. year:—

1. Ornaments worn by the Tamil women of Shenocotta and the neighbouring places.
2. A group of South Indian bronzes of fine workmanship.
3. A plaster cast of Viswarupa from Suchindram temple, prepared by Mr. Madhavan Unnithan, retired Superintendent of the School of Arts.
4. The head of a bison picked up in the forest near Mulla Periyar in North Travancore by Mr. S. C. H. Robinson, the Game Warden of Travancore, and presented to the Museum. This head has proved to be the largest so far reported from Travancore.

The Museum was kept open to the public for 310 days in the year and the total number of visitors was

Visitors.

321,960 against 401,997 in 1116.

Rearrangement of cases and exhibits and the carrying on of the programme of adult education through *Miscellaneous* lectures on interesting exhibits were two important items of work done during the year.

Government Gardens and the Zoo.

Honorary Director.

Dr. D. Jivanayakam.

The Zoo was separated from the Gardens during the year and admission of visitors to the Zoo was regulated on the basis of a nominal fee of one chukram per head, the lowest gate fee for any Zoological garden. Parties of students and teachers from schools and all children under six years were admitted free. The average number of visitors to the Zoo per day was 238.

The Zoo live-stock at the commencement of the year was 700 against 597 at the beginning of the previous year and of these 263 were mammals, 380 birds, 35 reptiles and 22 fishes. During the year, 118 were added to the stock of which 58 were mammals, 42 birds and 18 reptiles. The number disposed of during the year was 122 and the total number of live-stock at the end of the year was 696.

The Gardens are divided into two sections, the top garden and the lower garden. The top garden where there are many drives and paths, lawns and flowering plants is an evening resort of the people. The attraction of the lower garden is that it has a small lake for boating.

Gardens.

The Sri Chitralayam.

Art Adviser to Government to supervise Government Museums and Picture Galleries.

Professor J. H. Cousins.

Officer in charge.

Mr. M. R. Madhavan.

Unnithan, B. A.

The Sri Chitralayam or the State Art Gallery which was founded in Kanni 1111 M. E., has been, during the seven years, rendering valuable service by its display of paintings covering the history of the art in India, particularly in Kerala and of examples of Asian paintings in affinity with those in India.

The following paintings were added to the Gallery during the year ;—

Additions.

- (1) Paintings by Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Crangannore, Cochin ;
- (2) Paintings by Mr. Sudhir Khastgir and his pupils of the Doon School, Dohra Dun ;
- (3) Items by Mr. K. Ram Mohan Sastri ;
- (4) Paintings by the late Mr. K. Ananda Mohan Sastri ;
- (5) Mural paintings copied from the Keezh Trikkoil Temple, Haripad ;
- (6) Chinese pictures with red margins, and Tibetan Banners ;
- (7) Japanese prints ;
- (8) Line-drawings of bas reliefs copied from the Poojapura Mantapani and the Padmanabhapuram Palace by Mr. Biswa Mohan Sen ;
- (9) Paintings by the late Raja Ravi Varma—
 - (a) a portrait in oils of the late Justice Krishna Aiyar, purchased through a private agency ; and
 - (b) a portrait, in oils, of an Amma Thampuran of Mavelikara, with one of her grand-daughters, on permanent loan by the kindness of Mr. Udaya Varma Raja of Mavelikara.

The number of visitors to the Gallery was 23,956. Batches of students from various institutions in the State and outside, as well as excursion parties, visited the Gallery during the year.

Ten books were added to the collection in the Library of which the more important were the "Indian Temples," "The Faith of the Artist," "Hindu Scriptures," "Fragrant Memories," "Introduction to Modern Art" and "Pictures from the Life of Buddha."

Library.

The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm.

The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm was established at Trivandrum in 1110 M. E. with the donation of

Rs. 50,000 given by His Highness the Maharaja. Further donations, including a sum of Rs. 1,000 from Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bai, were received subsequently. The control and management of the Home are vested in a Board appointed by Government.

There were 68 inmates in the Home at the end of the year—36 adults and 32 orphans. 23 adults and 39 orphans were fed per day during the year. The average cost of feeding per head per diem was chs. 2 and cash 14 for adults and chs. 2 and cash 2 for orphans and the total expenditure in running the Home amounted to Rs. 5,924 against Rs. 5,585 in the previous year.

The number of school-going children in the Home at the end of the year was 25. 25 boys and 9 girls were trained in weaving during the year and the clothes worth Rs. 710 required for the inmates of the Home were manufactured there.

The Public Service.

Public Service Commissioner. Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai,
B. A., B. L. (till 2-1-1117).
Mr. S. N. Ure, M. A.
(from 3-1-1117 till the end
of the year).

The year under report is the seventh year of the working of the Public Service Department. The Public Service Commissioner is assisted by a non-official Advisory Committee. The Committee met three times during the year.

Arrangements were made for the first batch of Civil Service Probationers being given intensive training in every branch of general administration and they were also given training in equitation at the Body Guard Riding School. Three candidates were selected in the second Civil Service Examination conducted last year.

Recruitment to the Higher Division. The Civil Service.

Seventeen selective tests were held for appointments in the Intermediate Division of the public service during the year. The total number of candidates interviewed was 302

Intermediate Division. and the number of advices made for appointments in this division was 39.

A special examination for clerks, typists and clerk-typists was held during the year and 1,287 candidates were ranked in the order of merit within their respective communities. Selective tests were also held in respect of 52 other appointments.

The following statement shows the number of candidates advised for recruitment from the several recognised communities during 1117:

Name of community.		No. advised for recruitment to the Intermediate Division. (All these are selected on the basis of the results of selective tests.)	No. advised for recruitment to the Lower Division.	
				Appointments below Rs. 20 excluding Provosts and Accountants.
HINDU.	Brahmin	6	9	7
	Ezhava	2	34	62
	Kammala	..	10	12
	Kurava	..	2	7
	Nadar	..	9	12
	Nayar	11	46	77
	Other Hindu	2	9	14
	Other specified Hindu.	..	3	9
	Paraya	..	3	6
	Pulaya	..	11	11
	Vellala	..	3	9
CHRISTIAN.	Anglican	2	7	10
	Jacobite	7	20	22
	Latin Catholic	..	15	23
	Marthomite	2	9	7
	Other Christian	..	3	9
	S. I. U. C.	3	7	9
	Syriac Catholic	4	16	33
MUSLIM.	Muslim	..	15	32
Total		39	231	376

New Churches and Mosques.

During the year, permission was granted for opening 2 churches.

The State Life Insurance (Public Branch.)

The year under report is the ninth year of the introduction of the scheme of State Life Insurance, Public Branch. The revised rules brought into effect from 1115 provide *inter alia* for the enhancement of the period of grace in the case of monthly and quarterly instalments from fifteen days to one calendar month, an automatic non-forfeiture scheme, special claim concessions and facilities for grant of cash loans on policies of over three years' duration etc., facilities which are much appreciated by the public. The maximum risk on male lives has also been raised from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000. Policy holders have been enabled to make remittances of premium etc., through the departmental Anchal Offices free of commission, so that they may pay up with the least delay or loss.

During the year 1,097 proposals amounting to Bh. Rs. 12'35 lakhs were received against 1,194 proposals for Bh. Rs. 11'07 lakhs in 1116. Inclusive of 412 proposals for Bh. Rs. 4'47 lakhs pending disposal at the beginning of the year, there were in all 1,509 proposals for Bh. Rs. 16'82 lakhs to be dealt with during the year. Out of these, 391 proposals for Bh. Rs. 4'29 lakhs were either rejected or cancelled, 12 proposals were subjected to a reduction of Bh. Rs. 0'19 lakh and 1,079 proposals for Bh. Rs. 11'83 lakhs were accepted leaving a balance of 39 proposals for Bh. Rs. 0'51 lakh under various stages of consideration.

New completed business for the year amounted to 1,003 policies for Bh. Rs. 10'83 lakhs against 1,153 policies for Bh. Rs. 10'63 lakhs in 1116. The total number of policies issued to the last day of 1117 was 8,664 for a total assurance of Bh. Rs. 76'92 lakhs.

Thirty-eight claims on 39 policies for Bh. Rs. 25,300 arose during the year. Inclusive of 25 claims for Bh. Rs. 23,300 relating to the previous year, 63 claims on 64 policies

Claims. came up for settlement. Twenty-nine cases for Bh. Rs. 21,400 were paid during the year leaving a balance of 34 claims on 35 policies. Two claims for Bh. Rs. 1,000 related to Children's Endowment, the sum assured being payable only to the child after a specified age. The remaining claims were pending settlement because the heirs had not furnished the requisite documents.

Seven policies for Bh. Rs. 7,200 were surrendered during the year for Bh. Rs. 864 and payment made thereon.

Surrenders.

During the year under report, 374 policies for Bh. Rs. 351 lakhs lapsed and by taking prompt action, revivals were effected in respect of 304 policies for Bh. Rs. 2'93 lakhs realising a revival fee of Bh. Rs. 525.

Lapses and Revivals.

Cash loans to the extent of Bh. Rs. 27,210, were granted to 346 policy-holders, interest being at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, while 243 loans for Rs. 20,166 were granted in 1116.

Cash Loans.

Receipts for the year inclusive of repayment of cash loans, interest on investments, etc., amounted to Sr. Rs. 3'73 lakhs while the disbursements of the year inclusive of loan on policies, agents' commission, medical fee, salaries and establishment charges, postage etc., amounted to Sr. Rs. 82,667.

Receipts and Payments.

After making the disbursements, the cash balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year 1117 stood at Sr. Rs. 13'16 lakhs making an addition of Sr. Rs. 2'90 lakhs during the year.

Funds.

The proportion of expenditure incurred for the management of business to the premium income realised during the year was 10'05 per cent. as compared with 11'60 per cent. during the previous year.

Expense Ratio.

State Life Insurance.

Government Servants' Branch.

Government servants in the permanent pensionable service of the State and those of the funds whose services are pensionable from the general revenues are eligible for insurance. Palace subordinates who are eligible for pension either from Government or from Palace funds and who hold permanent appointments are also, eligible for insurance in this branch and officers in temporary service are also eligible under certain conditions. Administrative control of the fund is vested in the Accountant-General.

There were ten proposals for which policies were pending issue at the end of the year 1116 and five more were received during the year. Of these, one proposal was cancelled as the first premium was not paid within the due date specified in the notice of acceptance and the reason for the delay was also not explained. Ten policies were issued in the year. The number of proposals pending at the end of the year was four.

The number of policies in force at the end of the year 1116 was 654, the total sum assured being Rs. 5.69 lakhs. Ten policies for an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,752 were issued during the year and 61 policies for a total amount of Rs. 36,516 were removed either on account of maturity by age, death or lapse. The number of policies in force at the end of the year 1117 was 603, the total sum assured being Rs. 5.39 lakhs.

There were 4 claims on 5 policies pending settlement at the end of 1116 and during the year under report there were 18 claims in respect of 22 policies (6 death claims on 9 policies and 12 claims by maturity by age on 13 policies). Out of these 22 claims on 27 policies, 20 claims on 25 policies were settled during the year. The amounts paid on death claims and claims by maturity by age were Rs. 6,593 and Rs. 11,038 respectively. There were two claims on two policies pending settlement at the end of the year.

Thirty-four loans on 36 policies were sanctioned during the year for a total sum of Rs. 8,746. The receipts during the year on account of loan repayments including in-

Loans against interest amounted to Rs. 4,507.
Policies.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 472 lakhs. The receipts for the year including interest allowed to the fund amounted to Rs. 39,478 and the expenses

Receipts and Payments: amounted to Rs. 31,319.

State Savings Bank.

The object of the Government in establishing a savings bank is to provide a safe and ready means for the deposit of the savings of and to encourage thrift among the public.

General. Savings banks are primarily intended for the small investor and may not be used for the purpose of keeping a current account. Savings bank business is conducted in all the State Treasuries and also in important Anchal Offices. During the year under report, the savings bank business was abolished in one Anchal Office and introduced in six more Anchal Offices, thus increasing the number of offices doing savings bank business from 183 in 1116 to 188 in 1117. Besides the ordinary deposit accounts open to the public, there are security deposit accounts allowed in favour of Government contractors for the due performance of the work undertaken by them and also in favour of Government servants who have to furnish security in respect of the appointments held by them. Public accounts are permitted in the case of municipalities, co-operative societies and other public bodies and institutions constituted for purposes other than the personal advantage of the contributors. Fixed deposit accounts are also allowed to be opened in the treasuries by the Municipalities and Devaswoms having personal deposit accounts and also by administrators of *Devaswoms*, *Sreepandaravagai*, *Sreepadom* and *Kandukrishy funds*.

As a rule the total amount which may be deposited in an ordinary account is limited to Rs. 5,000 in a year and the total amount which a depositor may have at any time to his credit is limited to Rs. 20,000.

Limit of Deposits. The limit in the case of public account is Rs. 25,000, there being no limit for deposits in a year. No limit has been fixed for security deposit and fixed deposit accounts also. The concessions allowed to two banking institutions to deposit up to a specific amount in excess of Rs. 25,000, interest on their monthly minimum balances in excess of the normal limit of Rs. 25,000 being allowed only at 1 per cent. per annum, were in force during the year. The concession was extended also to another institution. The concession allowed to the State Life Insurance—Public Branch to make any deposit with the Government savings bank irrespective of the maximum limit of deposit prescribed in the savings bank rules, allowing the usual savings bank rate of interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on all deposits was continued. The concessions granted to depositors in raising the maximum limit of deposits to the credit of any depositor from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 and of removing the limit of Rs. 5,000 per annum in four of the important Anchal Offices and one treasury of the State, subject to the condition that the rate of interest on amounts in excess of Rs. 20,000 should be only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum were continued. The concession was extended to one more treasury during the year.

The rate of savings bank interest was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The interest earned below 7 chuckrams in a year in the case of ordinary and public accounts was, however, neglected and when interest exceeding 7 chuckrams was earned, the calculation was made to the nearest one-eighth of a rupee. In the case of security account, any interest earned below $3\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrams was ignored. But when interest exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrams was earned, the calculation was made to the nearest one-eighth rupee.

The number of savings bank accounts which stood at 165,105 at the end of 1116 reached 180,679 at the end of 1117.

Volume of Business. The balance of deposits which was Rs. 223'73 lakhs at the end of 1115 rose to Rs. 243'85 lakhs at the end of 1116 and Rs. 288'80 lakhs at the end of 1117. The steady rise in the number of depositors and in the amount of deposits demonstrates the confidence of the general public in the Government savings bank.

State Provident Fund.

The State Provident Fund was instituted in the year 1107 with the object of providing facilities for Government servants to invest a portion of their pay every month and to withdraw the accumulated savings when they retire from service. It is a provision for the families of the subscribers in the event of the premature death of the latter. All officers in permanent and pensionable service under Government and local or municipal bodies may subscribe to the fund. Subscription to the fund is made compulsory for all permanent entrants into Government service on or after 1-8-1107 who are not policy-holders in the official branch of the State Life Insurance Scheme. The minimum rate of subscription to the fund is fixed at chukram one per rupee of the pay for officers who draw a salary not exceeding Rs. 100 per month and chukrams one and a half for officers drawing a higher salary. The maximum rate of subscription is fixed at chukrams four in the rupee in all cases except employees getting only a pay of less than Rs. 15 who may subscribe chs. 14 or chs. 7 according to their option.

The number of subscribers admitted to the fund in 1117 was 1,291 against 1,485 in 1116. The total number of subscribers admitted to the fund up to the end of 1117 was 17,141. The amount of subscription realised in 1117 was Rs. 3'47 lakhs against Rs. 3'50 lakhs in 1116. Interest accrued on deposits for the year 1117 amounted to Rs. 69,288 against Rs. 69,258 in 1116 at the rate of 34 per cent. per annum.

The number of accounts finally closed in 1117 was 242 against 214 in 1116, the amount paid being Rs. 1.28 lakhs against Rs. 53,351 in 1116. There were 1,235 temporary withdrawals for Rs. 65,943 against 1,276 withdrawals for Rs. 63,384 in 1116. A sum of Rs. 58,898 towards principal and Rs. 2,608 as interest was realised in 1117 while the amounts realised in 1116 were Rs. 53,518 and Rs. 2,831 respectively. The closing balance at the end of 1117 was Rs. 21.18 lakhs against Rs. 18.37 lakhs at the close of 1116. The fund maintained the usual progress in 1117 also.

Owing to certain legal difficulties in the matter of final payment of the amounts to the subscribers or their families or heirs when the subscribers quit service or die, the Travancore Provident Funds Act (Act IX of 1116) was enacted and the Provident Funds Rules amended in accordance with the Act, came into force from 1st Kumbhom 1117.

*Provident
Funds Act.*

Defence Savings Provident Fund.

To enable Government servants of the State to take part in the Defence Savings movement, Government have started with effect from 1st Thulam 1116, the Travancore Defence Savings Provident Fund similar to the one instituted in British India. The contributions to this fund are invested in the 3 per cent. Defence Bonds of the Government of India. The fund is administered by the Travancore Government in the Finance Department and the accounts are maintained by the Accountant-General. The amount at the credit of the subscribers can be finally withdrawn on their quitting service or on the expiry of 12 months from the date of termination of the war whichever is earlier. Of the 33 subscribers admitted to the Fund in 1116, 32 continued to subscribe in 1117 there being no fresh entrants in the latter year. The amount realised in 1117 was Rs. 3,242 against Rs. 1,262 in 1116.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 15th June 1943.

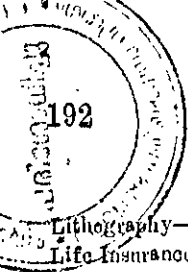
C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Dewan.

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Abkarí contract	45	Boarding Houses and Hostels under the Education De- partment	156
" policy	44	Boundary—State—inspection of	37
Academy of Music, the Sri Swathi Tirunal	154	British Representative—personnel of	7
Accidents—Motor	85	Broadcasting Scheme—Radio	127
Administration—State	14	Budget—Annual—framing of	19
Advisory Committee, P. W. D.	121	" Control by the Legislature over	"
Agricultural Department	92	Buildings—expenditure incurred by the P. W. D.	120
" conditions—general	93	Calendar	5
" education	97	Capital expenditure not charged to revenue	24
Anchal (State Postal Service)	166	Cattle breeding	96
" offices and boxes	166	Ceramic Factory, Kundera	98
" mail lines	168	Central Prison	86
Appeals—Income Tax	40	Central Co-operative Bank	110
" High Court	67	Central Research Institute	146
Appellate work—Sessions Courts	67	Cheras	3
Application of revenue	16	Child welfare work and maternity	140
Archaeological Department	176	Chitra—Sri Central Hindu Religious Library	163
Area of the State	1	Chitralayam—Sri	178
Arms and ammunition	86	Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm	179
Arrack	45	Churches and mosques, new	182
Asou Treatment	57	Civil Justice	69
Assembly—The Sri Mulám	17	" litigation	"
Assets and Liabilities—State	27	Civil List, Palace	14
Assessment—method of	32	Civil Service	160
" Income-tax	40	Colleges	146
Assignment of lands on concessional terms	115	Co-education	152
Ayurveda Department	134	Co-operative Department	107
" hospitals	134	Coins in circulation	170
" college	133	Cocconut—area under	34, 94
" high schools	160	Commerce—Trade	128
Backward Communities—uplift of	115	Conversion of dry lands into wet lands	36
" colonies for	116	Consumption—tobacco	48
" educational concessions	116	Constitution—early	16
" education of	155		
Banks, Savings	185		
Bench Magistrates' Courts	65		
Bills	76		

	PAGE		PAGE
Contract—Abkarl	45	District Municipalities	160
Courts—Magistrates	65	Drainage Scheme, Trivandrum	125
" Bench	" "	Duty—Import	49
" Sessions	66	" Export	50
" High Court	67	" on matches	51
" Civil Courts—		Economic Development Board	105
number of	69	" Journal	" "
Convocation	146	Education Department	149
Convicts—education of	88	" Agricultural	96
Counterfeiting coins and		" Physical	148
currency notes	81	" of Mahomedans	154
Customs—revenue	49	" Public Health	141
Cultivation of land—extent of	33	Educational—System	143
Crimes—grave	81	" Policy	144
" dealt with by the Police	" "	" Progress—general	
" detection and		statistics	149
prevention of	82	Electrical Department	125
" general features		Electric supply—Trivandrum	126
of the year	81	" Nagercoil	" "
Criminals—Habitual—		" Shencotta	" "
prevention of	82	Enactments—Legislative	74
Criminal Intelligence Bureau	" "	English Schools	130
Criminal Justice	64	Elephants—Forest Department	56
" Tribunals	" "	Epigraphy—work done	176
" offences	" "	European British subjects—	
Crops—Cultivation—extent of	33	Special Tribunals for trial of	
Currency	5	offences committed by	63
Debt Heads	20	Examinations—Education	
Decrees—execution of	71	Department	158
Demand, collection and balance		Excise—Revenue	44
under current revenue	34	" System	" "
" Income Tax	40	" Offences	48
Department of Information	175	Executive Officer	14
Dewan—the Chief Executive		Expenditure—State	22
Officer	14	Export of minerals	98
Discipline in the Police Depart-		Export duty	50
ment	80	Exploitation of timber	55
" Jails	86	Extradition—to and from the	
District Courts	72	State	69
Distribution of population	2	Factories and Labour	103
Documents registered—number		Factories Act	104
of	90	Farming—Dry	95
Devaswom Department	162	Fee concessions—Backward	
Devaswoms—major, minor and		Communities	157
petty	163	Filariasis	139
Personal Deposits	" "		
Fund	164		

	PAGE		PAGE
Finance—State	20	Hospital...For Mental Diseases,	
Finger Print Bureau	83	Trivandrum	133
Forest Department	52	Hospital—Ayurveda,	
" Revenue	"	Trivandrum	135
" Policy	53	Hydro-Electric Project,	
" Lands	54	Pallivasal	125
" Lands reserved	"	Import duty	49
" Fuel and fodder reserves	"	Income Tax	40
" Produce—minor	55	Independence—Judiciary	63
" Protection	57	Industries Department	98
Foreign Liquor	46	Information—Department of	175
Franchise	18	Irrigation—Protective	120
Fruit culture	95	" Productive	"
Fund—Devassom	161	" Kodayar	"
Defence Savings Provident	188	Instructional Institutions—	
" State Provident	187	Devassom	162
" Road Development	119	Insurance - State Life	182
Game—protection of	58	Interportal Trade Convention	49
Ganja and Opium—system and		Jamabandy	38
sale of	47	Jails	86
Gardens—Government	178	Joint Stock Companies	105
Gazette	173	Judicial system	61
General Hospital, Trivan-		Justice—Civil	69
drum	132	" Criminal	64
Geology	97	Juvenile Offenders	"
Government—system of	14	Kodayar Irrigation System	120
Government Press	172	Kshatriya—Special Schools for	134
Government suits and appeals		Land Revenue Department	30
in courts	73	Land rights—basis of	"
Hackney Carriage	85	Land for landless classes	36
Health Unit, Noyyattikara	139	Land Acquisition work	37
High Court	67	Land Records Maintenance	"
" appeals	"	Land—registry of	35
Hinduism	3	Labour Commissioner	193
Hindu Religious Endowments		" conditions	"
Act—working of	165	Labour Corps, University	149
Historical sketch—Travancore	3	Legislature	16, 75
Hostels and Boarding Houses		" present	17
under the Education		" powers	19
Department	156	" meetings	74
Hospital-General, Trivandrum	132	Library—The Sri Chitra Central	
" Women and Children's,		Hindu Religious	163
Trivandrum	133		
" Ophthalmic, Trivandrum	"		



INDEX

PAGE		PAGE
39	Municipalities—District	160
182	Munsiffs' Court	70
	Museum	177
184	Archaeological Department	176
69	Newspapers and Periodicals	174
70	Offences—Exoisc	48
3	Offenders—Women	64
46	" Juvenile	" "
89	Opium and Gauja—system of sale	47
159	" Consumption of	" "
	Orphanages—Education Department	156
	Paddy	93
	Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project	125
	Paper Manufacture	100
	Patents and Designs	114
	Periodicals and Newspapers	174
	Personal Deposit Devaswoms	163
	Physical Features of the State	1
	Plant Pathology	96
	Plant pests and plant diseases	" "
	Plagne	139
	Plywood—manufacture	57
	Police Department	80
	Population	2
	Position of women	3
	Press, Government	172
	Presses and Publications	174
	Principles of Taxation	31
	Produce—Minor—Forest	55
	Proclamations	74
	Proclamation, Temple Entry	5
	Prospecting for minerals	97
	Protection—Forest	57
	" of Game	58
	Provident Fund—State	187
	Public Conveyance	85
	Public Health Department	137
	" " Education	141
	Public Instruction	142
	Public Service	180
	Public Works Department	118
	" Advisory Committee.	121
	Lithography—Maps	
	Life Insurance—Public Branch	
	" Government Servants' branch	
	Litigation—Civil	
	" Original	
	Literacy	
	Liquor—Foreign	
	Lock-ups	
	Local Self-Government	
	Madras Government Technical Examinations	
	Magistrates' Courts	
	" Stipendiary	
	Mail, Anchal	
	Mahomedans—education of	
	Maintenance—Land Records	
	Malayalam and Tamil Schools	
	Malaria	
	Malayale Brahmins—Special Schools	
	Malabar Era	
	Maps—Lithograp	
	Markets	
	Marketing	
	Marthanda Varma—consolidation of Travancore	
	Maramat works	
	Maternity and Child Welfare work	
	Matches—Exoisc duty on	
	Medical Department	
	Medical Aid—System of	
	Medical Institutions	
	Medical Officers	
	Medical Relief	
	Medical Inspection of Schools	
	Minerals	
	Mineral Export	
	Mint	
	Mosques and churches—new	
	Motor Accidents	
	Motor Traffic	
	Motor vehicles—registration of	

	PAGE		PAGE
Physical Education	148	Schools—English	150
Questions answered in the Legislature	78	„ Malayalam and Tamil	151
Radio Broadcasting scheme	127	„ Special	152
Railways	122	„ Training	„
Rainfall	92	„ for girls—Technical	„
Reading Rooms	156	„ Reformatory	„
Recruitment—Judiciary	63	„ Sanskrit	153
„ Police	80	„ for Kshatriyas	154
Reformatory School	152	„ of vocational character	153
Referred Trials, High Court	67	„ of Commerce	102
Registration Department	69	Scouting	157
Registry offices	„	Scholarship	„
Religion	3	Season and Rainfall	92
Research Institute, Central	146	Sessions Courts	66
Resolutions of the Legislature	78	Situation and area of the State	1
Revenue	30	Small-pox	138
„ Customs	49	Special classes—education of	154
Revenue rights—land—fixity of.	30	„ „ —Kshatriyas	154
Revenue settlement	31	„ Malayala Brahmins	„
„ Cases	35	Sri Chitra State Council	17
Revenue—Excise	44	Sri Chitralayam	178
„ Forest	52	Sri Chitra Home for the De-	
„ Salt	41	titute and the Infirm	179
Revisional work—Magistracy	66	Sri Mulam Assembly	17
Road Development Fund	119	Sri Mulam Shasthlabda	
Rubber Factory	99	poorthi Memorial Insti-	
Ruling Family	5	tute	103
Rural Sanitation	41	S. M. R. V. Technical Institute	
Ryots' roads	20	Nagercoil	101
Salt Revenue	41	Stamps	58
Salt—Home	42	„ manufacture	59
„ Foreign	„	State Provident Fund	187
„ Consumption	„	Stipends	157
„ Sale price of	43	Stipendiary Magistrates'	
Salute	6	Courts	65
Sanitation—rural	41	Stationery	173
Savings Bank—State	185	Sugarcane	94
„ Anchal	168	Sugar manufacture	99
Savings—Provident Fund	187	Suits and Appeals by	
Scholarships	157	Government	73
School of Commerce, Alleppey	102	Survey	38
Schools—Industrial	„	„ Special and cadastral	39
„ Survey	39	„ Schools	„
		Sylviculture	„



INDEX

	PAGE	
System—Judicial	61	Trunk Telephone
System of Government	14	Typhoid
of voting	18	University of Travancore
Tamil schools	151	" Institutions and strength
Tapioca	94	" Labour Corps
Taxation	15	Uplift of Backward
principles of	31	Communities
Technical Institute,		Urban Banks
S. M. R. V., Nagercoil	101	Vaccination
Technical Examinations,		Value payables—Anchor
Madras Government	132	Veterinary Aid
Technical schools for girls	152	Village Panchayat Courts
Telephone—Trunk	127	Village Panchayats
Tenures—classification of	32	Village Unions
Temple Entry Proclamation	5	Voting—system of
Timber—Exploitation of	5	Vital Statistics, Public Health
Titles conferred by		Department
His Highness the		Municipalities
Maharaja	6	War efforts
Tobacco—cultivation of	95	" Civil Defence
consumption of	48	" Concession to Evacuees
system of supply	47	" Popular Effort
sale of	45	" Recruitment
Toddy		" State Forces
Tour of His Highness the		" Supplies
Maharaja	6	" Technicians
Trade—value of	128	" Women's Work
carriage of		Water Works
Trade Disputes Act	104	" Willingdon
Trade Unions Act	105	" Nagercoil
Traffic—Motor	83	" Alleppey
Transport Department	168	" Shencotta
Travancore compared with		Weights and Measures
other States	3	Women offenders
Treaties between Travancore		Women's Societies—
and the East India		Co-operative
Company	4	Workmen's Compensation Act
Tree tax	46	" Workshops, P. W. D.
Trees tapped		57
Treatment—Asou	57	Zoo