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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
COCHIN
FOR
THE YEAR 1120 M.E.

(16th AUGUST 1944 to 16th AUGUST 1945)



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CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Cochin is situated on the south-west coast of India. It is bounded on the north by British Malabar and on the south by the Travancore State. On its east are the well-known Malaya Hills, while its western shores are washed by the waters of the Arabian Sea.

The total area of the State is 1,480 square miles, and the total population, according to the Census of 1941, was 14,22,875 (6,96,889 males and 7,25,986 females). Nearly a third of the State consists of forest tracts and lagoons or backwaters.*

Assuming an even distribution of the population over the whole area, there are as many as 861 persons to the square mile; and, if the habitable area of about 865 square miles alone is taken into account, the density of population will work up almost to 1,645 per square mile. Cochin is thus one of the most densely peopled area in the world. Of the total population, 63·4 per cent are Hindus.

Malayalam, the official language of the State, is the parent tongue of 91 per cent of the population. Tamil is the mother tongue of 5 per cent of the people and the Konkani dialect of Mahratta of 2·0 per cent. The great majority of those who have returned languages other than Malayalam as their mother tongue speak Malayalam as well as the languages returned.

Physical strength.—Cochin is singularly diversified in its configuration as well as in its physical aspects. Two disconnected parts make up the State, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur Taluk and encircled by British territory. Long spurs, extensive ravines, dense forests and thick jungles are a distinguishing feature of the eastern portion of the State. From here the land gently slopes westward, a succession of closely cultivated valleys, with forest-clad up-lands in between, following the hilly region. Nearer the seaboard the laterite table-lands gradually give way to extensive rice plains and backwaters fringed with picturesque groves of cocoanut palms. Three fairly well-marked divisions in regard to physical aspects are thus discernible—the hills, the plains and the seaboard.

The hilly portion is covered with magnificent forest comprising valuable timber of almost every description. Plants and herbs of great commercial and medicinal value are also to be found in abundance. The fauna includes all the larger animals to be seen in Southern India—elephant, bison, bear, tiger, leopard, sambhar, and ibex, with many varieties of deer. The hunting leopard, hyaena, wolf, fox, monkey, etc., are also found, and birds and snakes are abundant.

Between the hills and the backwaters lie the plains. They are intersected in many places by several rivers and minor streams. The chief rivers are the Alwaye, the Chalakkudi, the Karuvannur and the Chittur. The principal produce of the plains is paddy, the cultivation of which forms the occupation of the vast majority of the people. Some of the cereals, besides rice, pulses and pepper, are also grown in several parts, while vegetable gardens and arecanut topes are to be found almost everywhere throughout the plains.

The seaboard is a long and narrow stretch of land, very irregular in form and sandy in soil. It is from four miles to a few hundred yards in width and is bounded on one side by the sea and on the other by the backwater. This stretch of land is low and generally swampy, and is, in many parts, liable to be submerged during the monsoon floods. Luxuriant cocoanut palms cover almost the whole of the coastal tract, and the various products of the cocoanut tree provide the means of livelihood for the teeming population which inhabits it. In places where there are natural or artificial embankments rice cultivation is also carried on.

One of the most striking features of Cochin is the all but continuous chain of lagoons or backwaters lying parallel to the coast and receiving the waters of the numerous rivers flowing

* The area as calculated in March 1941, by the Survey of India is 1,493 square miles. The divergence is due to difference in computation.

down from the Western Ghats. The backwaters communicate with the sea at two points—Cochin and Cranganur. Though in most places shallow, these backwaters allow of navigation at all times during the year for flat-bottomed passenger and cargo-boats, and, consequently, the trade of the country is to a very great extent carried on by water transport.

Early History.—Very little is known of the early history of the State of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas hold the territory in right succession to Cheraman Perumal who, some time about the 5th century, divided his kingdom amongst his relatives and chief nobles. The nephew, being the legal heir, was given the Imperial Crown, and he became the first King of Cochin. In 1502 the Portuguese were given a strip of land near the Port of Cochin, and in the following year they were allowed to build a fort at the place and to establish commercial relations with the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin, the Raja of Cochin derived considerable help from the Portuguese. About the latter part of the 17th century the Portuguese influence began to decline on the West Coast, and in 1663, when they were defeated and ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, the then Raja entered into a treaty with the latter and conceded to them the same privileges as to the Portuguese.

About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to wane the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, but he was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776 the State was invaded by Hyder Ali to whom, and subsequently to his son Tippu Sultan, she remained tributary for some time. In 1791 a treaty was concluded between the then Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the Company and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection promised by the Company from outside invaders. In 1809 the treaty was revised and a fresh treaty entered into, under which, in addition to the previous subsidy of one lakh of rupees, the State agreed to pay an annual sum equal to the expenses of maintaining one battalion of native infantry, viz., Rs. 1,76,037 or Rs. 2,76,037 on the whole, the amount to be paid in six equal instalments every year. In 1818 this annual subsidy was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 and the latter forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

Ruling Family.—His Highness Sri Revi Varma, Ruler of Cochin, was born on 16th Vrischigam, 1041 M. E. His Highness ascended the Musnad on the 27th Kanni 1119. The family follows the Marumakkathayam or nepotic law of inheritance and succession. The Elaya Raja or the heir-apparent was born on the 31st Mithunam 1945. At the end of the year there were 212 male members and 215 female members in the Ruling Family excluding Their Highness the Maharaja, the Elay Raja and the Valiamma Thampuram.

System of Administration.—The State possesses an efficient system of administration which is conducted in the name and under the control of the Maharaja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and chief executive officer of the State with whom the British Resident corresponds in all official matters. Certain departments of administration—Agriculture, Ayurveda, Co-operation, Panchayats, Public Health, Uplift of the Depressed Classes, Development of Cottage Industries, Village Libraries, Fisheries and Industrial Schools—have been transferred to the charge of a minister for Rural Development, and His Highness has expressed his intention generally to act on the advice of the Minister in all subjects relating to the administration of these transferred subjects. The Diwan and the Minister are assisted by a Secretariat and a Civil Service.

Legislation in the State rests with the Legislative Council, but without prejudice to the right of the Maharaja to make laws. The Legislative Council, which was inaugurated in April 1925, is composed of fifty-eight members, of whom thirty-eight are elected. The Diwan is ex-officio President, and in his absence a Deputy President, who is elected by the Council, presides over the meetings. No measure passed by the Legislative Council can take effect in law unless it receives the Maharaja's assent.

At the head of the judicial administration in the State is the High Court. Subordinate to it there are District Courts and Munsiff's Courts to exercise civil jurisdiction. Criminal jurisdiction is exercised and controlled by Sessions Courts and Sub-Magistrate's Courts. Litigation up to a value of Rs. 50 is decided in Village Courts.

The State is divided into six taluks for administrative purposes—Cochin-Kanayannur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappalli, Chittur and Cranganur. There are six municipal towns—Mattancheri, Ernakulam, Trichur, Chittur, Tattamangalam and Irinjilakkuda. The total number of inhabited towns and villages in the State is 283.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR

One of the most important events of the year was the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wavell to the State. Their Excellencies arrived in Cochin on the 15th February 1945, and left on the 17th February. Various places of interest and importance were visited by them. Special mention has to be made of His Excellency's visit to the Labour Recruiting Centre at Vyttila, the Cochin Restaurant at Ernakulam and certain Fair Price and Ration shops. Their Excellencies were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja. On the occasion of their visit, His Highness was pleased to present a further sum of one lakh of rupees to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, visited the State in March 1945. His Highness accompanied by His Highness' personal Staff arrived by special train on the 1st March and left on the 4th. His Highness the Maharaja and Party were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued as Diwan throughout the year.

Mr. T. K. Nayar, Minister for Rural Development, resigned his office on the 11th July 1945 and Mr. Parambi Lonappen was appointed Minister and continued as such during the remaining part of the year under report.

Mr. H. J. Todd continued as Resident for the Madras States till the 27th of Thulam 1120. Lieut. Colonel C. G. N. Edwards succeeded him in office and continued as Resident throughout the year.

The year witnessed the demise of Her Highness Kavu Thampuran, Ikkavukutty Thampuran and the Sixth Thampuran. The Thirumasom ceremony of His Highness Sri Kerala Varma and of His Highness the Elaya Raja who passed away in 1119 were conducted in the year. Another important event of the year was the Thrithalicharthu ceremony conducted in the months of Medam and Edavam.

War Activities

Central War Committee.—The Central War Committee, the nine sub-committees and also the Recruiting Sub-Committees functioned during the year. Nearly 240 war propaganda meetings were conducted.

The total collections for the Cochin State War Purposes Fund, including the amount contributed by the Government, came to Rs. 2,43,613. From these collections and from the balance amount remaining at the beginning of the year contributions were given to the following causes.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	1,20,000	0	0
King George's Fund for Sailors	1,335	10	5
Rent of building adjusted	9,711	1	0
Relief of Polish refugees and support of Polish children	720	0	0
Y. M. C. A. centres at Ernakulam and Willingdon Island	1,500	0	0
Combined Military Hospital	1,200	0	0
R. A. F. Benevolent Fund	39	6	3
Mobile Canteen	10,000	0	0
Recruiting activities	1,000	0	0
Amenities to H. M. I. S. Cochin crew	1,430	0	0
Greek Relief Fund	1,614	11	0
All Cochin Red Cross Knitting Committee	250	0	0
Royal Indian Navy (Reading materials)	375	0	0
Amenities for troops (Christmas presents)	575	0	0
Lump sum contribution on the occasion of H.E. The Viceroy's visit	1,00,000	0	0
Total	2,49,750	12	0

Cochin State Military Benevolent Fund.—The total collections to the end of 1120 came to Rs. 1,21,870—6—6.

National Savings.—Considerable interest was evinced by the public in the National Savings Scheme which gathered momentum in the year under report.

	Collections at the end of 1119	Collections in 1120	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Victory Loan ..	9,99,100	25,68,650	35,67,750
Prize Bonds ..	19,800	69,440	89,240
National Savings Certificates ..	10,64,590	12,35,620	23,00,210
Total ..	20,83,490	38,73,710	59,57,200

War Services Exhibition.—The exhibition was conducted at Ernakulam. It was a splendid success and it attracted thousands of people from all parts of the State.

Combined Military Hospital Welfare Committee Fund.—Various amenities were provided for the patients and the total expenditure came to Rs. 4,002.

War Publicity.—On an average 70 to 80 propaganda meetings were conducted in a quarter during the year. The publicity van was used for propaganda and for conducting cinema shows in various parts of the State. A second edition of the album 'Cochin' was issued during the year.

Food Problem.—At the beginning of the year there were 83 Cochin Restaurants subsidised by the Government. Ten restaurants were closed down during the year. The working of these institutions was satisfactory.

Recruitment.—The Recruiting Sub-Committee with the assistance of local Recruiting committees and Recruitment Information Bureau conducted vigorous propaganda campaign for recruitment. Of the total recruited up to the end of the year 824 were technicals, 10,680 non-technicals, 1,674 non-combatants and 1,100 technical trainees. There were 149 in Women's Auxiliary Corps (General Service). In the Medical Field Service, 15 honorary assistant surgeons and 4 honorary sub-assistant surgeons were enlisted. For the intensification of recruitment of educated personnel career masters were appointed charged with the function of making personal contacts with the student population. The Cochin War Recruitment Committee also selected candidates for commissioned ranks for final selection by the General Head-quarters Selection Board. The Naval Recruitment Rally, Naval Demonstrations, the visit of H.M.I.S. Dipavathi and the War Services Exhibition also helped recruitment activities.

Indian Air Training Corps.—Sanction for the inauguration of an Indian Air Training Corps in the Maharaja's College was received from the Government of India. Young men of the college were not slow to take advantage of the air training course along with their academic studies.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

All the activities of the National War Front continued unabated during the year. One hundred and fifty-four publicity meetings were conducted and 2,696 members were enrolled. Special meetings were conducted during the National Savings Fortnight to help the Savings Campaign. "National War Front Day" was celebrated during the War Services Exhibition. The most important publications issued by the National War Front were "Cochin's Rice Problem" and "A peep into the Post-war World" in English and "Samadhana Kahalam", "Nissabdasavanam", "Samarageethamala" and "Samaraganangal" in Malayalam. To enable the National War Front to directly associate itself in an increasing measure with the promotion of the welfare of the rural population of the State, agricultural demonstration plots and adult education classes were opened in different taluks of the State. Special meetings—94 in all—were held under the auspices of the National War Front on V-E Day in different parts of the

State. Under the inspiring leadership of the State Leader Mr. T. K. Nayar and under the able guidance of the State organisers enthusiastically helped by the panchayat, municipal and divisional leaders the National War Front did useful and substantial work during the year under report.

COCHIN STATE LABOUR UNITS

The recruitment of Labour Units was continued in the year under report. Sixteen units for Assam and ten for Ceylon including a Gardening Unit, were recruited, thus bringing the total number of units recruited from the State to 114 (75 to Assam and 36 ordinary and 3 gardening units to Ceylon). The Government of India and the Crown Representative expressed their appreciation of the co-operation and help rendered by the State in connection with the raising, equipment and despatch of so many labour units from the State for service in the Army. The Unit number 56 was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy in Assam and when His Excellency visited the State in the year under report, he inspected the recruiting camp at Vyttila, near Ernakulam, and addressing the Chief Recruiting Officer said, "Tell your men that I have seen labour units doing excellent work in Burma, especially after air raids. Both the Commander-in-Chief and I have a high opinion of these men".

CHAPTER II

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

There was no change in the organisation of the Huzur Secretariat during the year under report.

Information Department.—The Information Department was constituted in 1117. The report on the administration of the State for 1119 was prepared and published by this department. The publication of the Malayalam weekly Samaragathi and the English monthly Cochin Information was continued under the editorship of the Information Officer. More than 2,400 cuttings from newspapers (inclusive of those sent to the Diwan, the Minister and the Secretary to Government) were brought to the notice of the Heads of Departments. The Department served as a link between the Government and the Press. Orders passed by Government on matters of public interest, such as administrative schemes, legislative enactments, appointments, etc., were placed in the Press Room for the information of Press representatives. The Department answered numerous queries from parties both inside and outside the State regarding matters of public interest and issued corrections of mis-statements of facts that appeared in the papers concerning the administration of the State.

The Advocate-General continued to function as Press Advisor to Government and Censor. Instructions regarding the publication of news and comments relating to war were issued to the Press from time to time and a strict censorship of letters and other communications carried by the State Anchal to the Editors of newspapers was exercised.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD

The scheme of recruitment by the Staff Selection Board which was brought into force in Kanni 1112 continued to work satisfactorily. One thousand five hundred and fifteen appointments were made by the Government on the recommendation of the Staff Selection Board as against 1,562 in the previous year. Of these, 1,487 were officiating or temporary in Group I, that is, appointments the initial salary of which is below Rs. 40, and 28 were officiating in Group II, that is, appointments the initial salary of which is Rs. 40 and above.

Justice and equity were meted out to the various communities in the distribution of appointments. The claims of certain communities such as Pulaya, Muslim, Latin Christian, Jew and Anglo Indian had to be passed over for want of duly qualified hands. Of the total number of appointments Ezhuvas secured 309, Romo Syrians 206, Nayars 286, Muslims 40, Other Hindus 172, Tamil Brahmins 67, Other Hindus (Backward or Depressed) 218, Latin Christians 67, Other Christians 117, Pulayas 26 and Jews and Anglo-Indians 7.

THE WORKING OF THE TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS

Public Health.—In the beginning of the year under report the Panchayat Department was separated from the Public Health Department and the two departments were placed under separate heads of departments.

Small-pox which broke out in an epidemic form in many parts of the State was brought under control by vigorous preventive measures. Timely and successful steps were taken at Trichur to prevent the spread of plague. There were twelve suspected human attacks of which eight proved fatal. Anti-malarial attacks were continued as before. In all the activities of the Public Health Department it received the help and co-operation of all the Municipalities. Two Health Centres were opened with trained personnel and a nutrition survey of certain parts of the State was conducted.

Village Courts.—With a view to afford greater convenience to the litigant public a few of the village courts were reconstituted. From the beginning of the year all the villages were brought under the jurisdiction of village courts. Certain changes to make the constitution of the courts more compact were also effected.

Agriculture.—The activities connected with the Grow More Food Campaign were pushed on vigorously. Large quantities of manure, including chemical fertilizers, were made available to the agriculturists at concession rates from Government depots. Some difficulty was experienced by them in obtaining iron for making agricultural implements. But arrangements were made by Government to manufacture and sell implements suited to each locality and a special officer for implements was also appointed to find out and satisfy the requirements of the agriculturists in the matter of implements. By this arrangement the agriculturists got considerable relief.

Veterinary.—The activities of the Veterinary Department, which up to the end of 1119 was attached to the Agricultural Department, increased considerably in recent years. For effective administration these two departments were bifurcated and placed under independent heads from the beginning of the year under report.

Ayurveda.—With the growing popularity of the Ayurvedic system of treatment, the activities of the Department of Ayurveda increased and the popular demand for more Ayurvedic institutions was met by opening five new Vaidyasalas in the villages to cater to the needs of the rural population.

Co-operation.—The progress of the Co-operative movement in the State was very steady, and though there was a slight fall in the number of societies, the increase in membership, working capital, transactions and profits was considerable. Many village societies took to multipurpose activities during the year. Several changes in the working of the co-operative movement, based on the recommendations of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee, were sanctioned during the year and such changes as departmental execution of decrees and awards, compulsory affiliation of societies to unions, levy of supervision fees from societies by Unions, etc., will be enforced in 1121. The implementation of the recommendations of the Committee would go a long way to improve the economic and social life of the country.

Industries.—Certain recommendations of the Industrial Development Committee which enquired into and reported on the possibilities of industrial development in the State, were given effect to in the year under report. The Victory and Pharmaceutical works began its activities, a bone meal crushing factory was started by a Syndicate and an impetus was given to ship building industry. The year was a bright one for cottage industries which obtained substantial help from the Cottage Industries Marketing Society in the procurement of raw materials and in the marketing of finished products. Satisfactory work was done by this Society and several industrial co-operative societies.

Panchayats.—The Panchayat Department was separated from the Public Health Department and was placed under a separate Head of Department designated "Director of Panchayats". To widen the powers, to increase the responsibilities and to extend the scope of the activities of the Panchayats, the Cochin Panchayat Act XX of 1120 was placed in the Statute Book. The rules under the Act were under preparation in the year under review. The activities of the Panchayats continued with the same vigour as before. The scheme of starting rural libraries was continued and during the year, thirteen libraries were newly organised.

CHAPTER III

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

The Accounts Department started as a branch of the Government Secretariat and worked like that until 1083 M. E. (1907 A. D.) On 1st Kanni 1083, it was separated from the Secretariat and placed under the charge of an independent officer styled the Comptroller of Accounts. The designation of the officer has since been changed into that of the Comptroller of Finance and Accounts. The department was from the very first organised on the model of the British Accountant General's Office and rules were framed accordingly. Four years hence, on the recommendation of Mr. Hensman of the Madras Audit Department, a system of local audit was introduced. Later, in 1106, efficiency audit was also started in select offices.

In 1083, when the department was first organised, the Comptroller of Accounts was given the help of an Assistant Comptroller of Accounts to aid him in the Head Office. Later, when the system of local audit was introduced, one more Assistant was appointed. Since then there have been re-organisations from time to time and today the personnel of the department includes besides the Comptroller, an Assistant Comptroller, six Superintendents, forty Auditors, one Comptometer operator, two typists, three apprentices and two attenders.

The department concerns itself mostly with the compilation of the State accounts and its audit both at the Head Office and the offices of the heads of departments where the initial accounts and registers are kept. With the inauguration of the Legislative Council in 1100, the Comptroller of Accounts became also the Finance Member of the State.

Two temporary divisions each consisting of one supervisor and four auditors entertained from 1117 and 1118 were continued in 1120 also. A third temporary division of Local Audit was entertained to cope with the increased work in local audit and the Special Audit Staff for the audit of the Food Accounts and the staff for this purpose in the Head Office were continued during the year.

An auditor was entertained as usual for three and a half months for budget work, another for four months for the preparation of audit and appropriation accounts and two auditors for the compilation section. A leave reserve staff consisting of 6 hands was sanctioned as an experimental measure from 1st Chingam 1118.

Audit.—The efficiency audit of the offices of the several heads of departments was conducted according to programme.

The local audit was as usual conducted by the two permanent divisions and three temporary divisions consisting of one Superintendent and four auditors each. The headquarters of two of the divisions was at Ernakulam and that of the remaining one at Trichur.

The audit of the following new items was taken up—National Savings Schemes, War Services Exhibition, Current accounts of the Panchayats Department, Nelliampathy Fruit and Vegetable Farm, War Publicity Receipts, Special audit in Ernakulam Municipal Office, Office of the Commandant State Forces, etc.

No irregularities deserving special mention were observed in the course of local audit. Trifling errors and omissions were, as far as possible, got rectified, and the departmental officers were given the opportunity to discuss with the Local Audit Staff the objections raised in the course of audit before finally embodying them in the reports.

All the treasuries were inspected by the Comptroller of Finance and Accounts. Surprise visits were also made. No serious irregularities were noticed.

The hroffing work of the Cochin-Kanayannur and Trichur treasuries continued to be done by the Central Bank of India Ltd.

Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts.—During the year under report the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts for the financial year 1119 were prepared. Due to war conditions

and pending formation of the Public Accounts Committee the report was not printed. The Government review on the report was pending at the close of the year.

Provident Fund.—The total number of subscribers under the various funds—General Provident Fund, Cochin Aided Schools Provident Fund, Palace Provident Fund, Tramway Contributory Provident Fund, Forest Department Contributory Provident Fund, Central Farm Contributory Provident Fund and Defence Savings Provident Fund—fell from 11,323 to 11,219 at the end of the year with a total subscribed capital of Rs. 24,19,188 as against Rs. 22,05,030 at the end of 1119. The whole of the sum lies merged in the State cash balance except a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 from the Defence Savings Provident Fund invested in the Bonds.

State Accounts.—The total receipts under the various revenue heads in the year amounted to Rs. 2,66,57,149 as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 2,18,69,500 and the revised estimate of Rs. 2,53,00,000. The actuals of 1119 were Rs. 2,16,63,103.

Increase in receipts was noticeable chiefly under the heads of Land Revenue (mainly under Fisheries), Stamps, Abkari and Ganja (due to the consumption of liquor), Matches and Betel Nuts (due to the introduction of duty on betel nuts and vegetable products), Forests and Tramway (due to increased supply of timber for war purposes), Education (due to increased admission in schools), Public Works (due to larger income from sale of buildings, war works system, etc.), Railway (due to greater traffic), Income-tax (due to increased revenue under Excess Profits Tax), Anchal (due to larger hundi transactions) and Public Health (due to increase in license fees). There were decreases in receipt under Salt (due to lesser consumption of salt), Customs (due to rebate allowed on the petrol used by the Military) and Registration (due to fall in the number of documents registered).

The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,42,77,123 as against the budget estimate of Rs. 2,02,10,500 and the revised estimate of Rs. 2,52,84,400. The actuals of 1119 amounted to Rs. 2,07,76,156 including the transfer of Rs. 25,00,000 subsequently made to the Reserve Fund in 1120 from the surplus of 1119.

There was an increase in expenditure under Land Revenue (due to grant of increased dearness allowance etc.), Palace (due to increased contribution for Palace expenditure on account of the revision of the Palace Scheme), Matches (due to levy of new duty on betel nuts etc.), Forest and Tramway (due to greater collection charges), General Administration (due to increased war and other allowances), Police (due to adjustment effected to Public Works Department towards cost of equipment to be purchased for the reorganised Fire Brigade Staff), Medical (due to increased cost of dietary materials), Public Works due to increased tender rates, etc.), Railway (due to larger maintenance charges), Miscellaneous (due to food supply measures, additional establishments and increased war, town and dearness allowances). Savings were effected under Jails, Education, Public Health, Military, and Income-tax.

The transactions of the year on account of revenue receipts and expenditure resulted in a surplus of Rs. 23,80,296 against Rs. 16,59,000 and Rs. 15,600 anticipated in the budget and revised estimates, respectively.

State Loans.—The two loans for a total amount of Rs. one crore—3½ per cent loan 1956—61 for Rs. 30 lakhs and 3 per cent loan 1953—55 for Rs. 70 lakhs—were pending at the end of the year.

The fluctuations in the value of the securities in the market ceased, and both loans kept steady position, being quoted at a premium.

The arrangement for the payment of interest on State Loan Bonds at the offices of the Imperial Bank of India and the Central Bank of India Ltd., continued to work satisfactorily.

The yearly contribution from General Revenues to sinking Fund was invested in the 3 per cent Victory Loan of Rs. 3 lakhs. The total investments under Sinking Fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,75,700.

Cash balance.—The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 19,32,404 as against Rs. 87,12,957 anticipated in the budget, and closed with a balance of Rs. 17,31,369 as against 24,00,804 anticipated in the budget. The closing balance consisted of Rs. 8,631 in treasuries and Rs. 8,68,229 in current account with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Investments.—Excluding the investments under Capital Outlay, and under Sinking Fund, the total of the other investments stood at Rs. 78,11,900 at the beginning of the year. During the year a fresh investment of Rs. 13,10,000 was made. The closing balance under this head came to Rs. 91,21,900.

The capital outlay on the Cochin Harbour, the State Railway, the Stoneware Factory, etc. stood at Rs. 1,12,05,787 at the beginning of the year. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 8,54,281 was also met, so that the total outlay at the end of the year came to Rs. 1,20,60,068. This was distributed as follows.— Railway, Rs. 84,499, Harbour, reclamation, etc., Rs. 15,92,644, Stoneware Factory, Rs. 1,33,107, Navigation Canals, Rs. 11,07,781; Electricity Works, Rs. 4,61,032; Water Supply, Rs. 89,341; Manufacture of Tinctures, Rs. 3,071; Central Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Rs. 38,768; Irrigation Rs. 33,124; Nelliampathi cultivation, Rs. 1,41,976 and Government Farm Rs. 9,240.

Financial Position.—The statement given below compares the financial position of the State at the beginning of the year with that at the close of the year.

Serial No.	Liabilities	At the beginning	At the end of
		of 1120	1120
		Rs.	Rs.
Liabilities			
1	Loans received from public—Temporary loan	..	..
	5 per cent loan Rs. 75,00,000	..	30,50,000
	3½ per cent loan Rs. 30,00,000	..	41,000
	3 per cent loan	..	..
2	Advance repayable.—	..	..
	(a) To Government of India	22,00,000	23,00,000
	(b) To other advances	11,87,975	14,63,619
3	Remittances	27,81,911	28,04,074
4	Sinking Fund	12,75,772	16,20,004
5	Devaswam Fund	7,10,809	7,39,581
6	Provident Fund	22,05,560	24,19,188
7	Road Development Fund	8,766	8,731
8	Road Board Fund	3,42,163	3,32,515
9	Other Construction works	1,63,261	3,66,774
10	Other deposit funds	35,86,908	50,29,284
11	Revenue Reserve Fund	53,75,000	76,75,000
12	Securities Depreciation Fund	1,20,000	1,40,000
		3,68,17,635	3,78,89,770
Assets			
1	Capital outlay—	..	..
	(a) Railway	84,62,185	84,49,984
	(b) Harbour	15,92,644	15,92,644
	(c) Navigation canals, irrigation works, etc.	..	..
	Communications—	..	..
	(i) Shanmukham canal	2,11,079	2,11,079
	(ii) Appangat canal	..	..
	(iii) Shoranur Bridge redecking	35,631	33,018
	(iv) Anamalais Road works	2,76,070	8,63,684
	(d) Industries—	..	..
	Government Stoneware works	1,33,107	1,33,107
	(e) Government Electricity works	..	..
	(i) Nemmara	28,269	37,543
	(ii) Chittur	63,396	60,526
	(iii) Pallivasal Scheme	2,10,444	3,62,964
	(f) Water supply—	..	..
	Mattancheri submerged pipe line	97,341	89,346
	(g) Chalakkudi Irrigation Scheme	33,043	33,043
	Thottara Punja Irrigation	81	81
	(h) Manufacture of tinctures	3,348	3,071
	(i) Central Ayurvedic Hospital	29,812	38,768
	(j) Government Farm	8,750	9,240
	(k) Nelliampathi cultivation	20,588	1,41,976

Serial No.	Assets	At the beginning of 1120	At the end of 1120
		Rs.	Rs.
2	Investments—		
	(a) Fixed deposits ..	28,52,400	28,52,400
	(b) Cochin Government Securities ..	1,20,300	1,20,300
	(c) Foreign Government Securities ..	58,73,500	72,75,800
	(d) Shares and debentures in companies ..	1,99,100	4,49,100
3	Loan and advances recoverable—		
	(a) To Municipalities—		
	(i) Ernakulam ..	30,900	55,400
	(ii) Trichur ..	36,021	28,021
	(iii) Tattamangalam ..	2,040	1,360
	(b) To Harbour—		
	(i) II Stage Works ..	3,00,000	3,00,000
	(ii) IV Stage Works ..	63,43,840	63,43,840
	(iii) Dredger ..	13,13,333	13,13,333
	(iv) Warehouse ..	1,13,333	1,13,333
	(c) To private parties and companies—		
	(i) To private parties ..	2,87,289	2,29,806
	(ii) To companies ..	91,942	91,942
	(d) Stock ..	1,70,60,898	1,43,50,735
	(e) Other advances including repayment of Government of India advance ..	36,54,157	42,82,514
4	Remittances pending adjustment ..	10,29,714	17,76,346
5	Cash balances—		
	(a) Bank ..	10,83,109	4,50,055
	(b) Treasuries ..	6,49,295	12,81,313
	(c) Departmental balance ..	28,611	41,393
	(d) Remittances in transit ..	2,00,000	..
6	Contribution works ..	11,788	22,832
7	Deposits overdrawn ..	402	298
	Total assets ..	5,25,07,760	5,34,60,190
	Assets over liabilities ..	1,56,90,125	1,55,70,420

The year opened thus with a net asset of Rs. 156.90 lakhs and closed with a net asset of Rs. 155.70 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was set apart to the credit of Revenue Reserve Fund started in 1114. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was set apart under the "Securities Depreciation Fund" started in 1114.

The financial position of the State at the close of the year is compared below with that of the preceding five years.—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1115	1,12,69,407	1,09,91,708	2,77,699	1,11,01,623
1116	1,21,46,238	1,09,42,207	2,04,031	1,23,05,654
1117	1,32,75,233	1,28,99,622	3,75,611	1,16,81,265
1118	1,70,60,463	1,44,38,450	26,21,913	1,23,03,178
1119	1,16,63,003	1,82,76,156	33,86,947	1,56,90,125
1120	2,66,57,419	2,42,77,123	23,80,296	1,55,70,420

CHAPTER IV MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

1. Land Revenue

Land Revenue forms the most important item of revenue of the State exchequer. The levy of a tax on land was started by the State for the first time in 1762 A. D. Prior to that year the produce of the land used to be shared exclusively between the Jenmi and the tenant in certain fixed proportions. In that year, however, it became necessary to provide additional funds for administrative purposes, and it was decided to levy from landholders a *rajabhogam*, or king's share, as distinguished from the *jenmibhogam*, or the land-lord's share. This *rajabhogam*, together with the *jenmibhogam* of the lands which belong to the Sirkar in *jenmam*, constitutes the land revenue of the State.

All assessable lands are divided into two classes *nilams* and *parambas*. The former consist of all kinds which have been levelled, bunded and adapted for the cultivation of paddy, and the latter of lands adapted for the cultivation of crops other than paddy, whether they contain taxable trees or not. All lands, whether *nilams* or *parambas*, are, again, divided into *pandaravaka* and *puravaka*. The former are lands over which the State has the *jenmam* or proprietary right, while the *jenmam* right over *puravaka* lands is vested in private individuals or public institutions. *Pandaravaka* lands are held by ryots directly under the Sirkar on the same tenures on which *puravaka* lands are held by tenants under the *jenmis*, *viz.*, *verumpattam*, *kanam*, *panayam*, *anubhogam*, etc.

Revenue Settlement.—The main features of the revenue settlement now in force, as detailed in the Settlement Proclamation of 27th Kumbham 1080 (10th March 1905) are (1) fixing of the full State demand on *pandaravaka* *nilams* at half the net produce, arrived at by determining the gross produce in paddy, after scientific classification of soil by chemical and physical analysis and by crop experiments, and by making therefrom liberal deductions on account of vicissitudes of season, cultivation expenses, etc., (2) converting the demand in paddy into demand in money at 4 annas 7 pies per standard para of paddy, (3) fixing of the State demand on *parambas* planted up with cocoanut, areca and jack trees, with reference to the number of such trees subject to a maximum of 60 in the case of cocoanut trees being charged at rates varying from 1 anna to 3 pies 6 pies according to the suitability of the tracts for the growth of such tree, and the areca and jack trees being assessed at uniform rates of 4 pies and 4 annas, respectively; (4) assessing of *parambas* not planted with the above said trees at very light rates (beginning with annas 5vo and ending with Rs 2 per acre) with reference to local conditions, fertility of the soil and yield; (5) conferring of full proprietary right in soil on the holders of *pandaravaka*, *verumpattam* and *kanam* lands, (6) fixing of the State demand on *puravaka* lands at half of the full or *pandaravaka* rates in the case of *parambas*, the settlement in the case of *puravaka* lands being made with the *jenmis* and not with their tenure-holders, (7) assessing of *pandaravaka* *kanam* lands at two-thirds of the full or *pandaravaka* *verumpattam* rates, and doing away with the system of periodical renewals, and the recognition of *kanam* debts, (8) settlement of the lands held under favourable tenures such as *pandaravaka*, *adima*, *anubhogam*, *karaima*, etc., and *karozhiva*, made in accordance with the principles of the Inam Settlement in the Madras Presidency, (9) adoption of only four tenures, *viz.*, (i) *pandaravaka* *verumpattam* or normal tenure, (ii) *pandaravaka* *kanam* (iii) *puravaka* (iv) *Inam*; (10) abolition of the many minor cesses and substitution therefore of one cess of six pies in the rupee of full assessment on all descriptions of lands; (11) reservation to the State of all rights to minerals, whether in *pandaravaka* or *puravaka* lands; and (12) declaration of the currency of the settlement to be 30 years.

General.—The duty of purchasing grains from landholders was entrusted to the officers of the Revenue Department in 1119. To cope with the increased work additional Tahsildars with necessary staff were appointed in all taluks. The system of giving survey training for two months and training a Revenue Inspector for six months in continuation to selected candidates for eventual appointment as Tahsildars was introduced by making necessary amendments to the Standing Orders. There was no official in the department with outside experience of land revenue administration.

For the survey of lands leased under the Food Production Scheme a staff consisting of a Tahsildar, 5 Revenue Inspectors, 2 clerks, one typist clerk, 15 special parvathiams and 7 peons was sanctioned for three months from the 13th of Mithunam 1120.

Season and Rainfall.—Both the north-east and south-west monsoons were normal. *Virippu* and *kuttadan* crops thrived well but scarcity of water was felt for *puncha* cultivation for want of sufficient rain in the months of Kumbham, Meenam and Medam.

The main rainfall recorded was 95·35 as against 96·98 in 1119 and 140·39 in 1118.

There was an increase in the prices of staple foodgrains during the year mainly due to war conditions. Government took timely steps to control the prices of various food stuffs and started fair price depots for the sale of food stuffs. The wages of the several classes of workmen were comparatively high.

The effective measures adopted by the Government checked profiteering and hoarding and brought down the prices.

Registration of vital statistics in rural areas was attended to, as usual, by village officers and work in this direction was satisfactory. There was nothing for special mention in the condition of cattle, the number of deaths being 496 as against 398 in 1119.

Lands under Cultivation.—The total extent of land under occupation and cultivation at the end of the year was 5,07,765·89 acres, made up of 2,06,118·89 acres of wet land and 3,01,647 acres of dry land as against 5,09,788·65, made up of 2,06,853·51 acres of wet land and 3,02,935·14 acres of dry land in 1119.

Of the total extent of 18,711·32½ acres under kole cultivation, 1,418·44 acres were in Mukundapuram taluk, 15,570·37½ acres in Trichur Taluk and 1,722·51 in Talappalli taluk. The lands in Mukundapuram taluk were not, however, registered as kole lands but were cultivated with kole crops.

The Mullurkayal scheme started in 1118 as an experimental measure to safeguard the kole lands in Trichur was continued in 1120.

The number of coffee estates remained the same as in the previous year. There were 19 estates in all, and the extent of land under cultivation was 5,327·92 acres, and the quit rent realised was Rs. 7,992.

Land Revenue Demand.—The total demand for the year was Rs. 12,92,901 as against Rs. 12,78,573 in 1119. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 12,80,512 was collected and Rs. 215 written off. There was thus a balance of Rs. 12,174 pending collection. The entire demand under Cranganur was collected in the year.

Coercive Processes.—The total number of processes issued in the year was 2,053 as against 4,925 in 1119. Of the processes issued, 1,923 related to the recovery of land revenue proper, and the remaining to the realisation of excise arrears, co-operative dues, agricultural loans, etc. In spite of the issue of so large a number of processes, the actual sales of land numbered only 26.

Revenue cases.—There were during the year 18,618 cases relating to assignment, relinquishment, transfer of registry, etc., for disposal, of which 10,535 were disposed of, leaving 8,083 pending. The corresponding figures for 1119 were 20,091, 13,703 and 6,388.

Including 552 applications for joint registry pending from the previous year, there were 992 applications for disposal. Of these, 326 were disposed of leaving 666 cases pending.

Including the 16 cases of revenue appeals pending at the beginning of the year, there were 24 appeals against the orders of the Tahsildars for disposal. Of these, 11 cases were disposed of, leaving 13 pending.

There were 4 cases in all of escheat pending for disposal at the end of 1119. Only one was disposed of in 1120.

Encroachments.—The number of encroachments booked was 1,415 as against 1,373 in 1119. The amount of prohibitory assessment charged was Rs. 6,962 as against Rs. 5,160 in the previous year.

The total amount of quarrying fees charged and collected was Rs. 8,285 as against Rs. 3,549 in 1119. The owners and managers of tile factories were given the option of applying for licences to quarry clay for their factories. Many of them took advantage of the liberal concession granted by Government. 32 licences were issued in the year as against 44 in 1119.

Agricultural loans.—Since the inauguration of Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, which advances loans for agricultural improvements, the maximum that the department is allowed to give out as loans is generally limited to Rs. 500 in each case. Including the balance of 23 applications out-standing from the previous year there was 36 applications for loans for disposal, of which 9 were sanctioned 14 rejected, and 13 disposed of. Altogether a sum of Rs. 675 was advanced as loans.

Forest Exclusion.—There was no progress in the disposal of forest exclusions available for assignment. Vast areas were granted for food crop cultivation. Most of the forest area exclusions remaining to be disposed of were leased out under the Food Production Scheme and these would be available for outright assignment only after the termination of the lease period.

Land Acquisition.—The volume of work relating to the acquisition of land for public purposes continued to be large. Inclusive of the 31 cases pending at the close of the previous year there were 222 cases for disposal of which 193 were disposed of. In 190 of these cases awards were passed and in 3 the proceedings were withdrawn. Approximately 142 acres of land were acquired, the compensation paid amounting to Rs. 5,81,559.

Weights and Measures.—The number of weights and measures stamped during the year, including those produced for verification was 17,744 as against 10,200 in 1119. The total number of weights and measures sold was 1,590 as against 3,899 in the previous year. There were six cases of prosecution for using false weights.

Survey and Land Records.—The work of the Survey and Land Records establishment consisted of the preparation of revised sketches and area lists in all cases of sub-division and re-demarcation; maintenance of area registers and village maps, incorporating changes up to date; re-publication of correction of village maps; printing of diagrams for registration of patents by sunprint process for the Industries Department; redemarcation of backwater areas, municipal porambokes and exclusions from reserve forests; verification of State boundaries; and maintenance of land marks.

There were 3,381 cases relating to the preparation and issue of revised records for disposal as against 2,782, in the previous year. Of these, 3,470 were disposed of, the percentage of disposal being 93·8 as against 89·7 in the previous year.

State maps showing factories, hospitals and dispensaries and plans of several villages were prepared and maps of certain villages were prepared and maps of certain villages were republished in the year.

Survey School.—A survey school was conducted for training Revenue, Devaswam, Paliam and V. T. K. Estate subordinates as well as private candidates. Out of the 133 candidates who sat for the examination 77 came out successful.

Food Production Scheme.—The term of the Food Production Scheme was extended by one agricultural year from 1120. Every endeavour was made to see that all the lands leased under the scheme were cultivated. Out of a total 593 applications for lease disposal 481 were disposed of during the year. A survey of all the Government lands leased out under the scheme was ordered with a view to ascertain the extent of the land that would be available for the resettlement of discharged and demobilised military personnel.

Payment of Compensation.—Including 67 cases pending disposal at the end of 1119 there were 284 cases for payment of compensation to the dependants of the personnel of the Cochin State Labour Units. Part payments were effected in 154 cases and the investment of the balance of the compensation amount due to the dependants who were minors, was made in the State Treasuries. Payment in full was made in 68 cases. Claims in 15 cases were rejected, Enquiries were not completed in 14 cases and the remaining 33 cases could not be taken up for enquiry and disposal. The total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 3,72,254 of which Rs. 2,29,614 was paid to the parties and Rs. 1,42,640 deposited in the Bank, being due to minors.

Statistics.—A separate statistical branch was opened in 1119 for the collection of accurate statistics relating to agriculture and plantation, rainfall, cost of living index numbers, trade, retail and wholesale prices of commodities and index numbers of prices and miscellaneous statistics

such as cattle disease and mortality and mineral statistics. Arrangements for the compilation of correct statistics were completed and the necessary registers were prepared in the year under report.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department including Fisheries was Rs. 5,67,467.

Fisheries

Cochin with its land-locked lagoons and long stretch of coast line, has been noted for fisheries from time immemorial. It was, however, only in 1086 M. E. (1911) that a Fishery Department was organised. Till 1097 it was clubbed with the Agricultural Department. The staff then consisted of a Fishery Revenue Inspector, a Petty Officer and three patrol peons. Their main work was patrolling the backwater and safeguarding the backwater fishery revenue.

The sea fishery of the State had no vital connection with the activities of the staff till the year 1110, when Government transferred the control of the fish-curing yards of the State to the Revenue Department. That year marked an expansion of the scope of the department's work and a lively appraisal by the department of the immense potentialities of the sea. A Sub-Inspector and two peons were added to the patrol staff in 1110, and two Petty Officers and four peons were appointed for two years.

The Tahsildar of Cochin-Kanayannur continued to be in charge of the administration of the fisheries, including the yards, till the beginning of 1115, when the department was reorganised with a Superintendent of Fisheries at its head under the direct control of the Diwan Peishkar. At the same time, the department was transferred to the charge of the Minister, the Revenue Department being made responsible for administration only.

The staff of the department during the year consisted of a Superintendent of Fisheries, a Sub-Inspector, a Field Assistant, a clerk, a typist assistant clerk, 4 petty officers, 13 peons, driver, a syrang of the fishery boat and a deckman.

Ways and means to improve the economic condition of the fishermen engaged, as usual, the attention of Government. In the case of lease of fisheries in different parts of the State, the claims of organised societies of fishermen were given preference. The department also initiated the policy of converting poramboke shallows as far as possible, without prejudice to other interests, into fishable and cultivable enclosures.

The fish pond at Narakkal was started in 1115 when Government placed at the disposal of the Fishery Department about 16 acres of poramboke composed mostly of a swamp and partly of shoals. The pond is stocked with choice varieties of fish.

The attempts at pisciculture were met with appreciable success. About 14 acres from the ribbon of salty marsh stretching from Ochanthuruthu to Nayarambalam was bunded and fitted with sluices for the rearing of fish of grey and white mullet family.

A Fishery Experimental Station was started in 1116 near the Fish-curing Yard at Narakkal. It was intended for the preparation of oil from livers of sharks and for conducting experiments in fish preservation. It continued to demonstrate hygienic methods of curing, preparation of fish meal and fish manure.

The three Fish-curing Yards at Narakkal, Malippuram and Kathialam did fairly good business in the year under report. Acquisition of land for opening another yard at Kannamali was completed in 1120.

Prawn trade did not regain its pre-war proportions and popularity. Enterprising lessees and traders explored better markets in British India and Travancore for dried raw prawns and salt prawns.

Fish marketing co-operative societies were organised at Kathialam and Narakkal to provide capital to fishermen members for the purchase of fishing nets and boats.

The total demand of fishery revenue was 29,790. Out of this Rs. 29,703 was collected. The demand was made up of rent on fishing stakes and Chinese nets Rs. 5,511, rent on inland fishery Rs. 12,555, a rent on minor fisheries and prawn fishing Rs. 7,778, fines and forfeiture Rs. 71 and miscellaneous Rs. 3,875.

2. Excise

The Excise Department was formed at the end of the year 1075 (1900 A.D.) Prior to that, there was only a Salt Department which looked after the suppression of salt crimes, all the other branches of revenue now controlled by the department being directly administered by the Diwan's Office. But in 1075 all the present activities of the department—abkari, salt, opium including ganja, tobacco and customs—were brought under unified control and placed under the supervision of a single officer.

Important features of the year.—A Personal Assistant was appointed to help the Excise Commissioner. To cope with the increasing work and for efficient administration the two existing circles were reconstituted and three circles under separate officers were created. There was no change in the constitution of the sub-divisions.

Excluding the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and the clerks attached to the Inspectors' Offices, the total strength of officers and men comprising the regular force, the matches excise duty and the temporary establishment of the salt preventive force was 19 and 338 respectively at the beginning of 1119. Consequent on the establishment of additional checking stations and the creation of a temporary staff for the guarding of Malipuram salt depot factory, additional hands were entertained. The total strength of both petty officers and peons stood as 19 and 398 respectively at the end of the year.

Discipline was scrupulously maintained both among the officers and men. Generally the discipline and morale of the force continued to be satisfactory.

Salt.—The year under report opened with a balance stock of 76,761 maunds of salt in the Malipuram depot as against 81,365 maunds at the beginning of 1119. Fresh contracts for the year 1120 were entered into for the supply of Bombay and Travancore salt. The new contract rates were Rs. 220 per 100 maunds of Bombay salt and Rs. 199—8—0 for 100 maunds of Travancore salt supplied by two contractors.

The usual concession of 8 annas in duty for salt supplied to the industrial concerns continued during the period under report.

Out of the 4 lakhs of maunds for which certificates were issued the contractors supplied only 1,21,801 maunds of Bombay salt, and 1,92,021 maunds of Travancore salt. Including the balance of the previous year as well as the excess found in the godowns, the balance salt of 69,145 maunds to be supplied in 1119, but supplied only in 1120 and the salt scraped from the experimental salt factory (5,187 maunds) the total receipts at the depot amounted to 4,65,528 maunds. Of this, 3,15,452 maunds were issued to merchants, 6,050 maunds to fish-curing yards, 2,100 maunds to the Agricultural Department, and 8,300 maunds to industrial concerns. The balance at the close of the year was thus 1,33,626 maunds. The incidence of consumption worked to 18·24 lbs. per head of population as against 20·48 in 1119. The issue price of salt to merchants was raised from Rs. 2—10—0 per maund to 3—14—0, to fish-curing yards Rs. 2—8—0 per maund and the Agricultural Department Rs. 2—5—0 per maund.

The duty due to the Cranganur Principality was refixed with reference to the census figures of 1941. The amount originally sanctioned as per the census of 1931 was Rs. 12,140. This was enhanced to Rs. 16,000 from 1116 onwards.

Out of six cases that were detected in the year, 3 cases ended in conviction, two were released departmentally and one was pending when the year closed.

The total receipts under salt including Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 5,75,846 as against Rs. 5,98,085 in 1119.

The manufacture of salt at the Malipuram Factory was continued during the year. As the operation of the last two years showed that no appreciable increase in the quantity of salt could be expected from the pans already laid out, no new beds were laid out in the year under report, but the areas already laid out were worked to gauge their further productiveness. This proved successful and the quantity scraped came to 5,187 maunds as against 2,034 maunds in 1119.

Abkari.—There were no changes in the fundamental principles of abkari administration in the year 1120. A fresh biennial contract for the supply of country liquor was entered into with the

last year's contractor at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon of 35° u.p. A proportionate rate was fixed for pure rectified spirit. As usual an anna extra on every gallon of arrack issued from the warehouse and four annas on issues made from the depots was allowed to the contractor.

The excise duty on country liquor which was raised to Rs. 11-0-2 per proof gallon in the high duty area comprising the Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappalli and Chittur Taluks and Rs. 6-4-0 in the low duty area comprising the Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur Taluks continued during the year.

The numbers of arrack shops sold in auction was 192 for an aggregate rental of Rs. 9,46,805. Compared with the figures of the previous year there had been an increase in consumption of arrack to the extent of 6,369 proof gallon in the low duty area and 8,567 proof gallon in the high duty area. The increase in consumption could be attributed to the dearth of foreign liquor, the increase in the floating population, the increased purchasing power of the consumer, the influx of money into the State and local seasonal demands. The incidence of consumption worked out to '083 proof gallon and '058 proof gallon per head of population in the low duty and high duty areas respectively against '075 and '048 proof gallon in 1119. Foreign liquor licenses issued in the year numbered 57 as against 51 in 1119 and the revenue realised amounted to Rs. 4,440 as against Rs. 4,103 in the previous year.

The manufacture and supply of pure rectified spirit were conducted in the Trichur Distillery by the arrack supply contractor. During the year 504 gallons of the 90 per cent variety were issued to the Maharaja's College free of duty for the manufacture of tinctures against 528.5 gallons in the previous year. 22.3 gallons of the same variety were issued at concession rate to the Medical Department against 42.8 gallons in 1119. In addition 24.7 gallons of 90 per cent variety and 50 gallons of 70 per cent variety were issued to other institutions at full rate of duty prescribed by the rules.

The rates of tree-tax on palmyrahs tapped for drawing fermented toddy remained the same as before, namely Rs. 3 for the whole area, but in the case of cocoanut trees and sagoes the rates were raised to Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 9 respectively per half year. Licenses were issued for tapping 82,900 cocoanut trees, 2,333 sagoes and 8,899 palmyrahs during the year. There was an all round increase in the number of trees tapped due to the abnormal demand for toddy. Six licenses for tapping cocoanut trees for drawing fermental toddy for the manufacture of bread were issued. Besides 16,537 trees of all varieties were licensed for jaggery tapping.

The total income from the vend of arrack during the year, including rental, was Rs. 6,88,739 and Rs. 11,52,357 in the low and high duty areas respectively. The total under toddy rentals was Rs. 21,36,570.

Including the 30 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 1,019 cases in all for disposal. Of these 85 ended in conviction, 861 were compounded, 13 released and 2 were disposed of otherwise. 57 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Ganja.—The independent shop system for the sale of ganja continued during the year. Supplies to the Central Stores in the Head Office were obtained from the Ganja Store House at Vettapalam, as usual, on remittance of the centage charges to the sub-treasury at British Cochin. The centage charges were nine annas per seer. From the central stores ganja was supplied to the various treasuries of the State which formed the sub-depots and these in turn supplied each shop.

The independent shops were sold for an annual rental of Rs. 72,195 as against Rs. 43,380 in 1119. The whole amount was collected. The issue price was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 39-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas till 18th Meenam 1120 when it was enhanced to Rs. 59-8-0 per seer.

There was no balance at the beginning of the year. Three consignments aggregating to 2,200 seers were got down from Vettapalam Store House. 1 seer and 2 tolas of confiscated ganja and 4 seers and 20 tolas of excess stock found on weighment were taken to stock during the course of the year. In all the treasuries together there was a total quantity of 2,255 seers and 33 tolas and the total issued to shop keepers from the treasuries amounted to 2,200 seers and 23½ tolas. The incidence of consumption per head of population worked out to '123 tolas against '122 in 1119.

The total receipts from ganja amounted to Rs. 1,72,501 as against Rs. 1,20,818 in 1119.

Opium.—Like ganja, opium too was issued to independent shops from the several treasuries of the State, the treasuries receiving the supply from the central stores. The whole quantity required for consumption was got down from the Madras Taluk Office.

The independent shop system of vend prevailed, and all the independent shops together fetched a rental of Rs. 88,830 as against Rs. 41,245 in 1119. The whole rental was collected. The issue price remained at Rs. 101 per seer of 80 tolas till 18th Mēenam 1121 when it was raised to Rs. 141.

There was no stock of opium in the central stores at the beginning of the year. 1,230 seers were got down from the Madras Taluk Office. The whole quantity was issued to the treasuries. There was the opening balance of 83 seers in the treasuries. The balance at the end of the year was 325 seers in all the treasuries together.

The total receipts under opium amounted to Rs. 1,83,130 as against Rs. 1,14,438 in 1119.

One case was detected under the Opium Act and the case ended in conviction.

Tobacco.—The fundamental principles of tobacco administration remained unchanged. A fresh biennial lease commenced in 1120.

During the year there were 17 A class shops entitled to import tobacco from outside without restriction and 862 B class shops authorised to sell tobacco in retail. Two shops in Venduruthi were abolished. The shops were sold in auction for the year 1120 for a rental of Rs. 5,13,500. Permits for the import of 3,765 candies of chewing tobacco were issued.

Including two cases pending at the beginning of the year there were 60 cases for disposal. In one of these cases conviction was secured, 52 were compounded, 1 was acquitted; 3 were otherwise disposed of and 3 remained pending when the year closed.

Matches.—During the year under report the duty on matches continued to be the same as last year. The rebate, however, continued to be the same as before. The procedure for the distribution of matches (Excise Duty) Pool also underwent no change and continued to be the same as in the previous year.

There were 3 factories in the State engaged in the manufacture of matches and one of splints and veneers.

The Government of India Security Printing Press, Nasik, continued as usual, to supply banderols. These were stocked in the Trichur Treasury and issued from there to the various factories.

The sale proceeds of banderols continued to be the chief source of revenue and amounted to Rs. 18,494. A sum of Rs. 555 was spent for administration. The State's share in the common pool for the year 1943-44 was Rs. 1,71,096.

Drugs Control.—Under the Drugs Control Order of 1119, four importer's licenses, 16 wholesaler's licenses 90 retailer's licenses, 136 purchaser's licenses and 3 manufacturer's licenses were issued during the year under report. The license fee collected amounted to Rs. 8,615.

Betel nut, Tea and Coffee.—By Proclamation II of 1120 an excise duty of 2 annas on every pound of betel nut and coffee cured and tea manufactured in the State was imposed in co-operation with the Government of India in their scheme for the levy of excise duty on these articles. Licenses were issued to curers, wholesale dealers and warehouses. The total duty collected during the year amounted to Rs. 8,58,418.

Vegetable Products.—The Vegetable Products Excise Duty Proclamation of 1119 continued in force during the year. There was only one factory in the State manufacturing vegetable products. A duty of Rs. 73,899 was assessed and collected from the factory in 1120. The State's share in the common pool was not received as the matter was pending decision of the Government of India when the year closed.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts under all the items of revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 72,00,154 as against Rs. 36,93,069 in the previous year. The expenditure came to Rs. 3,38,964 as against Rs. 3,28,637 in 1119.

3. Customs and Marine

The State's share of the customs revenue from the Cochin Port for 1943-44 as per the Interport Trade Convention and the Three Party Agreement was Rs. 21,70,000 as against Rs. 30,83,623 in 1942-43. This included Rs. 4,060 refunded to the State, being the half of the share duty collected on Cochin Government Stores in the previous year.

At the final allocation the actual amount due was found to be Rs. 21,25,685, the excess amount received was left to be deducted from the revenue of the succeeding year.

Marine.—No steamers visited the Malippuram port during the year.

4. Income-tax

A tax on income began to be levied in the State for the first time with effect from 1st Chingam 1109 (1934), with the coming into force of the Cochin Income-tax Act (VIII of 1108).

The rates of income-tax now in force are.—A. In the case of every individual, every Hindu undivided family, every undivided marumakkathayam tarawad, every unregistered firm, and every other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company.—(1) on the first Rs. 1,500 of total income, nil, (2) on the next Rs. 3,500 of total income, eight pies in the rupee, (3) on the next Rs. 5,000 of total income one anna in the rupee, (4) on the next Rs. 5,000 of total income one anna six pies in the rupee, (5) on the balance of total income, two annas in the rupee. Provided that (a) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which does not exceed Rs. 2,000 and (b) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000. B. In the case of every company and local authority and in every case in which under the provisions of the Income-tax Act tax is charged at the maximum rate of 2 annas in the rupee, on the whole of the total income.

The rates of super-tax now in force are (A) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, undivided marumakkathayam tarawad, unregistered firm, and other associations of persons not being a registered firm or company.—

(1) On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income, nil, (2) on the next Rs. 10,000 of total income, eight pies in the rupee, (3) on the next Rs. 20,000 of total income, one anna four pies in the rupee, (4) on the next Rs. 70,000 of total income, two annas in the rupee, (5) on the next Rs. 75,000 of total income, two annas eight pies in the rupee, (6) on the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income, three annas four pies in the rupee, (7) on the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income, four annas in the rupee, (8) on the balance of total income, four annas eight pies in the rupee and (B) in the case of every company or local authority on the whole of total income, one anna in the rupee, provided that (a) no super-tax shall be payable on a total income which does not exceed Rs. 25,000 (b) the super-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Important Features.—A temporary Income-tax Inspector, 3 temporary Assistant Examiners and a temporary additional Income-tax Officer were sanctioned. To effect equal distribution of work between the two Income-tax Officers the jurisdiction over Mukundapuram Taluk was transferred to the Income-tax Officer, Ernakulam.

There were no amendments to either the Income-tax Act and Rules, or the Excess Profit Tax Act.

The question of assessing the South Indian Railway Company and the Military and Naval Officers stationed in Cochin was pending before the Government of India at the end of the year.

Assessee.—At the beginning of the year there were 2,427 assessee; 164 names were removed from the list and 270 new assessee enlisted in the course of the year so that the total number of assessee at the close of the year was 2,533. Including arrears of the previous year and supplementary assessments there were altogether 3,831 income-tax assessments to be made. Assessment proceedings were taken in 1,101 new cases. There were 942 refund applications for disposal of which only 102 were pending at the end of the year.

Demand and Collection.—The total demand for the year including advance deduction, penalty and other miscellaneous collections amounted to Rs. 58,26,156 as against Rs. 37,84,094 in 1119. The demand was made up of Rs. 30,00,379 income-tax and Rs. 28,25,777 excess profits tax. The total demand to be collected including arrears of the previous year was Rs. 75,33,880. Out of this Rs. 43,91,533 was collected. Including the excess collection, the total collection in the year amounted to Rs. 44,92,510. A sum of Rs. 3,26,544 was adjusted to refunds. The net revenue collected in the year amounted to Rs. 41,65,966.

The total income assessed in the year was Rs. 2,77,75,456. This was exclusive of Excess Profits Tax.

The incidence of Income-tax including Excess Profits Tax was Rs. 2—14—0 per head of the population.

Coercive Steps.—In 4 cases penalty was imposed and coercive steps were taken in 93 cases for the recovery of tax. The total tax collected by coercive steps was Rs. 34,587 and the amount written off as irrecoverable was Rs. 5,181.

Appeals and Reviews.—The Deputy Commissioner had for disposal 263 Income-tax appeals and he disposed of 106 cases. The Income-tax Commissioner had for disposal 73 appeals, 88 revision petitions and 3 reference applications and he disposed of 52 appeals, 70 revision petitions and one reference application. The High Court had 2 references and 3 mandamus applications for disposal and all of them were disposed of in the year. In the appeals, reviews and references 26 assessments were enhanced and 49 reduced.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 53,513 as against Rs. 38,924 in 1119.

5. Stamps

Stamps and stamp papers required for the State (except special adhesive labels and three annas section papers which are manufactured locally) were got down from a well-known firm in India. The anchor rates were revised with effect from the first Karkadagam 1118.

The number of ex-officio vendors was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven, and the number of licensed vendors was 78 as against 74 in the previous year.

Stamp revenue realised during the year was Rs. 7,12,368 as against Rs. 7,62,193 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 66,928 as against Rs. 78,621 in 1119.

6. Railway

With the assumption of the South Indian Railway by the Government of India the management of the State Railway came to be undertaken by that Government for being worked as part of the main line with effect from 1st April 1944. The question whether the existing arrangement should be revised was pending decision when the year closed.

The gross earnings of the Railway in 1120 amounted to Rs. 44,65,113 as against Rs. 38,88,344 in the previous year and Rs. 39,00,000 anticipated in the budget estimate. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 30,77,407 as against Rs. 24,14,829 in the previous year and Rs. 25,05,000 anticipated in the budget estimate. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 13,87,705. This worked out at 11.75 per cent of the aggregate capital as against 12.54 per cent in 1119.

The following statement shows the net earnings of the Railway and the percentage to capital expenditure for the year 1120 (1944—1945) and the five previous years.

Year	Capital expenditure	Net earnings	Percentage on booked capital
	Rs.	Rs.	
1939—40	1,05,65,085	4,66,152	4.41
1940—41	1,17,18,562	6,34,703	5.4
1941—42	1,17,14,404	8,04,270	6.86
1942—43	1,17,31,225	14,11,202	12.00
1943—44	1,17,52,895	14,73,515	12.54
1944—45	1,18,10,255	13,87,705	11.75

7. Forests

The forests of the State are mainly situated in the eastern portion of Talappalli, Trichur and Mukundapuram Taluks and in the southern portion of Chittur Taluk. They extend from the Shoranur river in the north to the Chalakkudi river in the south, and are more or less compact except for a small bit in the Malayattur village of the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk. Although there has been no regular survey of all the forests of the State, it has been roughly calculated that they cover an area of about 585 square miles out of the total State area of 1,480 square miles.

A separate department to work the State forests was organised in or about the year 1835. There have been several reorganisations of the department since, effected in response to new needs and requirements felt from time to time. Until Act III of 1080 was enacted on the lines of the Madras Act, IV of 1882, there was no code of written law relating to forests in the State. Under this Act several sets of rules were framed to protect the interests of Government in the forests. These rules regulate, among other matters, the demarcation and settlement of forest areas, the protection of reserved and unreserved areas, the felling and removal of monopoly trees, the transport and floating of timber, hunting, shooting, fishing, etc., in the reserved forests. The rules also concede ample privileges to the ryots, such as free grazing of cattle except goats and elephants, free removal in headloads of dry fuel, fencing materials and other produce for domestic and agricultural purposes.

Reserved Forests.—At the commencement of the year the area of reserved forests under the charge of the department was 582 square miles and 398·76 acres. An extent of 30·9 acres was excluded from the reserved forests as against 44·9 acres excluded in 1119. The exclusions were made in response to the legitimate demands of the agricultural population for extension of cultivation of food crops or as protective margins to existing cultivation in forest-adjoining villages or to bring in additional extent of land under food crops cultivation without prejudice to forest conservancy. The total extent of reserved forests at the end of the year was 582 square miles and 367·86 acres.

For catering to the requirements of agriculturists in the matter of grazing and supply of fodder, leaf manure, firewood and small timber for agricultural implements, there was an extent of 2,689·28 acres set apart as village reserve bordering on reserved forests.

The extent of reserved forests leased out to private agencies for raising plantations of hill products such as cardamom, rubber, tea, etc., blocks of varying sizes in different localities of the State forests, at the beginning of the year was 13,670 acres. No new area was leased out during the year. The department realised Rs. 30,034 by way of quit rent on this account. Besides, old abandoned estates let on lease to the extent of 5,328 acres fetched an amount of Rs. 7,992 by way of quit rent, and this was collected by and credited to the Revenue Department.

The work of collection and removal of tree-growth from the area of 509·9 acres of reserved forests sanctioned to be leased to the Malayalam Plantations, Ltd., from the Palappilli Sub-Range was continued in the year. Arrangements were made with the Kerala-Calicut Estates, Ltd., for the departmental collection of forest growth available in an area of 18 acres of reserved forest ordered to be leased to them from Palappilli. The work was taken up but was not completed in 1120.

In pursuance of the policy of leasing out reserved forest lands suitable for the occupation of the depressed classes, 319 acres had been leased out. There were no fresh leases in 1120.

No effort was spared by the department to make available as much extent as possible of portions of reserved forests devoid of valuable tree-growth for the temporary extension of cultivation of food crops in furtherance of the food production drive launched by the Government. About 5,000 acres of forest lands were thrown out for temporary cultivation. A vast extent of reserved forest mostly devoid of valuable tree-growth and requiring immediate regeneration operations on principles of forest improvement and which from an agricultural point of view was suited for growing food crops was brought under temporary cultivation of food crops for a period of three years. The reserved forest areas worked for the Hill Paddy Scheme were also leased out for private cultivation.

Demarcation and Survey.—Some works connected with demarcation and survey of interstatal boundaries was taken up during the year. Blocks of plantations and regeneration areas were surveyed and demarcated as occasion demanded.

Agency and Exploitation.—The usual systems employed for working the forests under silvicultural principles during the year were the same as those in the previous year, *viz.*, selection fellings, intermediate fellings, improvement fellings and clear fellings. Species like Vellapine and Kalpine, the large-scale utilisation of which was the direct result of war demands constituted the chief species extracted under the selection felling system. The opportunities afforded by the war were fully availed of and large areas of young plantations were thinned under the intermediate felling system and the resultant materials—poles and ballies—were supplied to the Supply Department of the Government of India. Extraction under the improvement felling method yielded materials for *bona fide* use for structural purposes and for meeting demands for fire-wood. Clear-felling system was applied only in cases where it was economically or scientifically obligatory. Departmental collections were usually referred to the agency of the consumers and purchasers. Consumers' agency was employed for the expeditious removal of the large stocks of timber in the areas under the Hill Paddy Scheme.

Collection of Timber.—The total quantity of timber extracted during the year was 31,049 tons, firewood 65,011 tons and bamboos 45,900 in number. The corresponding figures in 1119 were 28,626, 48,986 and 55,267.

Out of the collections by departmental agency, different species of timber of the total value of Rs. 1,39,415 were supplied for Government purposes as against timber of the value of Rs. 65,731 in the previous year. Timber to the value of Rs. 15,200 was delivered as free grant to various institutions and individuals.

Bona fide agriculturists were allowed the usual rights and privileges in the matter of removal of headloads of fuel, thorns and bamboos and free grazing of cattle.

Offences under Forest Act.—At the beginning of the year 56 cases of forest offences were pending disposal. One hundred and forty-eight fresh cases were reported in the course of the year as against 159 in 1119. The total number of cases for disposal, therefore, was 204 as against 200 in 1119. Fifty-five of these cases were disposed of as against 88 in the previous year, leaving 149 cases pending. The percentage of disposal was 73 as against 44 in 1119.

Fines inflicted by the Magistrates amounted to Rs. 1,186 as against Rs. 650 in 1119 and the amount of compounding fee collected came to Rs. 1,736 as against Rs. 1,446 in the previous year.

Artificial Regeneration.—The extent of teak plantations at the commencement of the year was 7,821.29 acres and 1,035.48 acres were planted up during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,49,172 spent for opening up of new teak plantations and towards the maintenance of existing areas. The revenue realised by the sale of timber derived from the plantations was Rs. 7,13,580 as against Rs. 1,23,122 in the previous year. Though no new areas had been planted with sandalwood during the year, sandalwood plants interplanted with teak in the plantations continued to thrive well.

The silvicultural methods in the extraction operations during the year continued to be those employed during the previous year. There was extraction under the "improvement felling" system on account of the large scale collection of wind fallen timber but more under "selection fellings" system.

Collection and removal of wind-fallen and dead trees to meet the *bona fide* requirements of the ryots were allowed as usual.

Game Laws.—As a measure of game preservation, the issue of shooting licences continued to be considerably restricted, and only 20 licences were issued. There was three cases of illicit shooting.

Elephants and Ivory.—The care and management of the elephants continued to be with the executive officers of the department who had the assistance of the local veterinary surgeon for purposes of treatment whenever required.

At the beginning of the year, there were ten elephants under the charge of the department of which six belonged to the State Devaswam Department. Of these, four were transferred from the Forest Department to the Devaswam Department. One was dedicated to the temple. Thus there were five elephants under the charge of the department at the end of the year. There were no elephant-capturing operations in the year under report.

The stock of ivory at the beginning of the year was 228 lbs. Fresh ivory added to the stock came to 166 lbs. Of the total of 394 lbs. in stock, 46 lbs. of ivory were disposed of, leaving a balance of 348 lbs. The value of ivory sold came to Rs. 724.

Fuel Supply.—“The Fuel Supply Division” was constituted in the year. The supplies were made through contractors. Fuel was stocked in two central depots and the 53 retail depots were supplied by the former. Both split and unsplit firewood were sold at ceiling rates. The net surplus for the year was Rs. 56,424 after setting of Rs. 18,818 towards depreciation on capital outlay and Rs. 586 as interest on capital invested.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 30,13,056 as against Rs. 20,72,855 in 1119 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,63,961 as against Rs. 11,22,121 in the previous year. A net surplus of Rs. 11,49,095 was, therefore, realised as against Rs. 9,58,200 in 1119.

The net surplus accrued during the year was the highest on record in the history of the department. The general improvement in the timber market and the increased out-put of timber for war supplies were responsible for this record surplus. The value of timber given for war supplies amounted to Rs. 15,01,523 as against Rs. 9,70,294 in the previous year.

General.—Increased extraction of timber and high prices fetched for the out-put were the two factors that contributed to the large revenue in the year under report. The increased out-put made it possible to improve on the contribution that the State had been making in the matter of timber supplies.

For meeting the increasing military and civilian demands the activities connected with the storage and distribution of firewood were expanded. This necessitated the creation of a separate branch in the department.

8. Tramway

The State Forest Tramway was constructed in 1905, at a cost of 20 lakhs of rupees, for transporting timber from the Parambikkulam forests. The country over which the line passes is very hilly, run over by low and high ridges in all directions.

The total length of the permanent way is 50 miles. At mile 21 there are three rope inclines, the longest of them being more than half a mile, and the total over a mile. The steepest has a gradient of 1 in 3. From the top of these inclines the line descends by means of ten reversing stations to mile 24 and thence on a slight up-grade to mile 26½. Here are two rope inclines of a length of a mile and a half. The line descends from the top of the ridge by means of five reversing stations to mile 30, to mile 32 by three more reversing stations, and thence by an almost level line to mile 50.

The rope inclines are worked by gravity, a descending load drawing up the empty trucks. The wire rope, one inch in diameter, passes twice round a horizontal wheel on top of each incline, this wheel being bracked by two independent rim brakes.

There are 254 bridges and culverts along the line.

The Tramway Department was amalgamated with the Forest Department in 1113.

Engines and Trucks.—There were eight engines in use, and the expenditure, incurred on the ordinary maintenance and renewal of the locomotives came to Rs. 7,192.

There were 20 pairs of trucks in service, three luggage waggons, two brake-vans, three trailer-vans, two passenger carriages and one saloon. A sum of Rs. 15,892 was spent on repairs and renewals to the rolling stock as against Rs. 7,157 in the previous year.

Details of Traffic.—The division of Tramway into three divisions for traffic purposes was maintained. In the first section (up to 21st mile) 347 trains for timber transport, 467 for fuel transport and five special trains were run as against 341 trains for timber transport, 447 trains for fuel transport and four special trains in the previous year. In the second section (from mile 21 to 27½) 418 trains for timber transport were run as against 680 in 1119 and in the third section (from 27½ to 50) 344 timber trains were run as against 342 timber trains. The total number of trains run in all the three sections together was 1,581 as against 1,841 in 1119.

On the whole the tramway carried 4,283 tons of round timber on trucks, 1,97,574 teak ballies, and 2,775 tons of fuel as against 4,150 tons of round timber, 50,310 ballies and 3,460 tons of fuel in the previous year, besides other miscellaneous items.

The freight earned by the tramway for transport of Government timber was Rs. 2,14,694 and from the public Rs. 13,572 as against Rs. 1,67,572 and Rs. 20,800 respectively in 1119.

Workshop.—All the machines were kept in good working order. The total cost of works done in the workshop for other departments during the year amounted to Rs. 10,921 as against Rs. 1,401 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—There were 23 derailments during the year as against 9 derailments in 1119. All the derailments were of a minor nature. There was no loss of life or property.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts from Tramway amounted to Rs. 2,42,042 as against Rs. 2,06,106 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,27,066 as against Rs. 1,43,631 in 1119 so that the transactions resulted in a surplus of Rs. 14,976 as against Rs. 62,475 in 1119. The decrease in net surplus was due to the fact that trains could not be worked in full swing for want of truck wheels.

The expenditure on maintenance charges was high on account of the rise in the price of materials required for maintenance works.

The working of the forests served by the Tramway from its inception till the end of 1120 resulted in a net revenue of Rs. 22,45,301 after allowing for interest at 2 per cent on a capital expenditure of 22 lakhs.

9. Anchal

The Anchal Service appears to have been in existence, in a primitive form, from a remote time, say, from 966 M.E. (1791 A.D.) Though it was established with the exclusive object of transmitting official communications from one station to another, it became subsequently available by arrangement with the tapal carriers, for private correspondence. Private articles were allowed to be received and carried free of charge by the tapal runners, they being allowed to accept and carry them on their own responsibility. Mails were sent through village subordinates, or men engaged by them, till paid runners were appointed.

In 1039 (1864) the question of improving the anchal service was first taken up by Government, and four years later rules were framed and issued, formally authorising the acceptance and transmission of private articles on payment by the parties concerned of fees to be levied on the different kinds of articles carried. As Anchal stamps were unknown in those days, the fees levied were accepted in coin.

The management of the anchal service rested with the Diwan till 1065, when the post of a Superintendent was created and the department transferred to his control. Anchal stamps and embossed envelopes were introduced in 1067, and with the introduction of anchal stamps articles for registration began to be accepted. For the remittance of money, anchal hundies began to be issued from 1088, and this was followed by the introduction of the value-payable system three years later. There is reciprocity in respect of anchal service between Cochin and Travancore so that articles and money can be transmitted from any place in Cochin to any place in Travancore and vice versa.

A scheme of voluntary remittance by labourers in the State Labour Units working in Assam and Ceylon through the Anchal Department was accepted by the Government in consultation with the Government of India. An officer designated Staff Officer was appointed by the Government with a staff to work the scheme. A Labour Hundi Office was opened at Ernakulam to accept and transmit the labour hundis. The scheme was put into operation towards the close of 1119.

This and the introduction of the Service Hundi system enlarged the activities of the department to such an extent that Hundi transactions rose from 65 lakhs to more than 1½ crores of rupees in the year under report.

The Anchal Act was thoroughly revised and the new Act would be brought into force next year.

Important Features of the year.—The temporary branch Anchal office at Manalur, Karuvannur, Maradu, Ammadom, Arimpur and the Sub-anchal Office at Trichur were made permanent. The temporary branch Anchal Offices at Vynthala, Arakunnam, Kuzhikattusseri, Vatakumkara, Peringottukara, Akkikavu, Pady, Parappur, Patticad, Kecheri, Thiruvankulam, Kottapuram and

the Labour Hundi Anchal Office continued to be temporary during the year. Temporary Anchal offices at Padagiri and Vallanghi were closed. Three branch Anchal offices were opened at Cherai, Panamkuttichira and Desamangalam.

Anchal Offices.—Including those in Cranganur, there were 99 Anchal offices at the end of the year as against 98 in the previous year. Of these, 6 were taluk, 30 anchal, and one labour hundi, 62 branch (47 permanent and 15 temporary) Anchal offices. There were 164 letter-boxes at the end of the year.

The total length of the mail lines at the beginning of the year was 437 miles. Due to changes in lines the total length of the line at the end of the year was 457 miles (railway mail line 72 miles, bus line 232 miles and mail peons and runners 153 miles).

Registered and unregistered articles.—The total number of ordinary articles carried by anchal was 1,20,27,565 as against 80,49,864 in the previous year. Of these, 30,78,323 were Government articles. Registered articles accepted for transmission numbered 3,12,736 as against 2,84,867 in 1119. Of these 1,07,432 were Government articles.

Hundis.—Hundis including Labour Hundis issued from the anchal offices in the State (including Cranganur) numbered 2,90,940 (of the aggregate value of Rs. 86,32,050) as against 1,20,726 (of the value of Rs. 25,20,257) in 1119.

The total number of Travancore Hundis paid by the State anchal offices (including Cranganur) was 31,552 (of the value of Rs. 5,20,167) as against 30,176 (of the value of Rs. 4,72,120) in 1119.

The total number of Cochin Hundis including Labour hundis paid in Travancore during the year was 56,808 (of the value of Rs. 11,35,872) as against 24,165 (of the value of Rs. 3,73,565) in the previous year. The excess amount paid by the State and Cranganur anchal offices on account of Travancore Hundis over those issued by them on Travancore anchal offices was Rs. 5,85,705 as against 78,555 in 1119.

Hundi Commission.—The total commission remitted in the treasury was Rs. 86,196 as against Rs. 27,966 in 1119.

V. P. Articles.—The reciprocal value payable system introduced between Cochin and Travancore in 1096 continued to work satisfactorily. 13,491 registered V. P. articles were posted in the State anchal offices (including Cranganur) as against 13,407 in the previous year. The amount realised as registration fee and postage for V. P. articles was Rs. 6,950 as against Rs. 6,703 in 1119.

Complaints.—169 complaints were received as against 95 in 1119. Including 20 pending complaints, the total number for disposal was 189. Of these, all except 22 were disposed of.

Newspapers and Magazines.—Newspapers and Magazines which were registered or whose registration was renewed during the year for transmission at the reduced rate of postage numbered 33 as in the previous year.

Offences.—There were 3 cases of temporary misappropriation. Of these one was under investigation, one was pending trial and in the third the accused was convicted.

Dead Letter Office.—The number of articles undeliverable to addressees received in the Dead Letter Offices was 7,587 as against 6,310 in the previous year. Of these, 2,779 were sent to the anchal officers concerned for delivery to senders and 1,108 to Travancore Dead Letter Office for despatch. The remaining articles were either destroyed or kept in deposit for destruction after the lapse of the prescribed period of one year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total collections of the department (including those of Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 3,16,049 as against Rs. 2,35,206 in the previous year, while the total expenditure (including that of Cranganur) was Rs. 1,59,282 as against Rs. 1,51,095 in 1119. The working of the department resulted, therefore, in a net surplus of Rs. 1,56,767 as against Rs. 84,112 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V

JUSTICE AND CRIME

1. Civil Justice

The Judicial Administration of the State on the model of British India began with the inauguration of the Huzur Court by Col. Munro in 987 M.E. (1812 A.D.). The Huzur Court was afterwards named as the Appeal Court of Cochin during the time of Diwan Nanjappaya, and it remained as such till its conversion as the Chief Court of Cochin in 1076.

A great change was brought about in 1113, when with the inauguration of a new constitution for the State under the Government of Cochin Act (XX of 1113), a High Court presided over by a Chief Justice and two other Judges was ushered into existence in the place of the Chief Court. The institution of the High Court marked an important epoch in the annals of Judicial Administration in the State.

Courts at work.—There were two District Courts and seven Munsiff's Courts exercising original civil jurisdiction. Besides, one additional District Court that remained permanently attached to the Anjikaimal District Court was suspended during the year. A temporary additional District Court that remained attached to the Trichur District functioned throughout the year. The additional Munsiff's Court was working at Irinjalekkuda till 1st Kanni 1120 when it was transferred to Ernakulam where it worked till the end of the year.

Civil jurisdiction was also exercised by Village Courts.

Litigation—Including the previous balance of 3,768 suits, the District and Munsiff's Courts together had for disposal 8,916 suits, of which 5,361 were disposed of, leaving 3,555 pending disposal as against 11,557, 7,789 and 3,768 respectively in the previous year. Appeals for disposal in the year numbered 1,262 of which 715 were disposed of, leaving 547 pending disposal as against 1,354, 822 and 532 respectively in 1119. The aggregate value of suits filed in the year amounted to Rs. 41,61,973 as against Rs. 38,11,278 in the previous year, while the value of appeals filed was Rs. 8,85,522 as against Rs. 4,19,925 in 1119. Of the 5,148 suits filed in the year, 2,075 related to landed property, 2,676 to money transactions and 397 to other rights as against 267, 4,498 and 461 respectively in the previous year.

Munsiff's Courts.—The Munsiff's Courts received in the year 3,769 original suits and 1,068 small cause suits, including suits under the Tenancy Act. Together with the previous year's balance of 2,934 original suits and 410 small cause suits, the total number for disposal came to 6,693 original suits and 1,478 small cause suits. Compared with the previous year, there was a fall in the file by 1,084 original suits and 1,253 small cause suits.

Of the total cases for disposal, 3,919 original suits and 1,150 small cause suits were disposed of as against 4,763 and 2,733 respectively in the previous year. Of the disposal, 1,951 original suits and 313 small causes were contested as against 1,951 and 526 respectively in 1119. Of the arrears left at the close of the year, 675 original suits were over one year old, 909 between six and twelve months old, 432 between three and six months old, and the remaining 738 below three months. There were only 24 cases of over one year's duration under small causes.

The District Munsiffs passed appealable decisions in 3,341 cases as against 3,933 in the previous year. Appeals preferred in the year were 510 and the decisions confirmed were 255 as against 516 and 231 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of confirmation was 55.4 as against 49.2 in 1119.

Including the previous balance of 5,072 applications for execution of decrees, the District Munsiffs had for disposal 18,217 applications of which 14,097 were disposed of, leaving 4,120 pending disposal, as against 23,437, 18,365 and 5,072 respectively in the previous year. Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full were 1,719 and those in which satisfaction was obtained in part were 864 as against 3,000 and 1,891 respectively in 1119.

They had also for disposal 49,354 miscellaneous petitions of which they disposed of 47,915 petitions, leaving 1,439 pending disposal, as against 54,038, 52,193, and 1,845 respectively in the previous year.

District Courts.—The District Judges had for disposal 765 original suits of which they disposed of 292 original suits as against 717 and 293 original suits in the previous year. The average duration of the contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal was 532 days as against 563 in the previous year and that in the Trichur District Court was 648 days as against 801 in 1119. Of the 473 original suits pending disposal, between five and six years old, 3 were between four and five years old, 5 between three and four years old, 20 between two and three years old, 163 between one and two years old, and 280 below one year.

Appeals filed in the High Court against the decision of the District Judges were 98 as against 102 in 1119. Inclusive of the previous balance, the High Court had for disposal 184 appeals, of which 118 were disposed of, leaving 66 pending disposal, as against 233, 147 and 86 respectively, in the previous year. Decisions of the District Judges confirmed in appeal were 70 as against 81 in 1119, and the percentage of confirmation stood at 59.3 as against 55.1 in the previous year.

The District Judges had for disposal 958 applications for execution of decrees, of which 688 were disposed of leaving 270 pending disposal, as against 1,184, 804 and 380 respectively, in the previous year. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 138 cases and in part in 91 cases as against 183 and 106 respectively, in the previous year.

Of miscellaneous petitions, the District Judges had for disposal 11,278 of which 10,461 were disposed of, leaving 817 petitions pending disposal, as against 10,181, 9,087 and 1,094 respectively in 1119.

Inclusive of the previous balance of 362 appeals the District Judges had for disposal 876 appeals of which they disposed of 460 appeals, leaving 416 pending disposal, as against 832, 470 and 362 respectively in the previous year. Of the appeals undisposed of 1 was between 2 and 4 years old, 31 were between one and two years old, and 381 below one year. The average duration of the contested appeals disposed of rose from 188 days in the previous year to 272 in the Anjikaimal District Court and fell from 433 days to 262 in the Trichur District Court.

Including the previous balance of 21 appeals from orders, the District Judges had for disposal 92 appeals, of which 70 were disposed of, leaving 22 pending disposal as against 93, 72 and 21 respectively in the previous year.

The District Judges had for disposal 33 insolvency petitions of which they disposed of 21 leaving 12 pending disposal, as against 43, 29 and 14 respectively in the previous year. Insolvents discharged under section 41 of the Insolvency Act numbered 10 and cases of final closure of proceedings in respect of estates of insolvents in the hands of the Official Receiver were 146.

They had also for disposal 205 land acquisition cases, of which 82 were disposed of, leaving 123 pending disposal, as against 154, 89 and 65 respectively in the previous year.

High Court.—There was no work on the original side in the High Court in the year under report.

Including the previous balance of 170 appeals (86 regular appeals and 84 second appeals) the High Court had for disposal 386 appeals (A. S. 184 and S. A. 202), of which 255 (A. S. 118 and S. A. 137) were disposed of leaving 131 (A. S. 66 and S. A. 65) pending disposal, as against 522, 352 and 170 respectively in the previous year. Of those disposed of 50 regular appeals were full bench cases, 64 were division bench cases and the remaining four were single bench cases. Three second appeals were heard by a full bench and all the remaining cases were disposed of by a division bench of two judges. Cases decided after contest were 224 as against 307 in the previous year. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 70 regular appeals and 75 second appeals as against 81 and 105 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of confirmation in regular and second appeals was 59.3 and 54.7 as against 55.1 and 55.2 respectively in 1119. Of the 66 regular and 65 second appeals left as arrears, there were 5 regular appeals and 3 second appeals over one year old. The average duration of the contested regular appeals fell from 365 days to 276 days in the year under report, and that of second appeals from 343 days to 236.

The High Court had for disposal 40 miscellaneous appeals of which 30 were disposed of, leaving 10 pending disposal, as against 47, 37 and 10 respectively in 1119. Of those disposed of, 18 were decided by a full bench as against 22 in the previous year. Orders appealed against

were confirmed in 18 cases, the percentage of confirmation being 60 as against 83·8 in the previous year. There was no case pending which was over one year old.

Of civil revision petitions, the High Court had for disposal 218 of which 167 were disposed of leaving 51 pending disposal, as against 235, 184 and 51 respectively in the previous year. Of those disposed of, 9 were decided by a full bench, 80 by a division bench, and the remaining 78 by a single judge. Orders of the District Munsiffs sought to be revised were 98, those of the District Judges 57 and of the Registrar of the Village Courts 12. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 115 cases (40, being orders of the District Judges, 67 of the District Munsiffs and 8 of the Registrar of Village Courts) and the percentage of confirmation was 68·19 as against 76·1 in the previous year.

Civil miscellaneous petitions for disposal, during the year numbered 655. Of these, 582 were disposed of, leaving 73 pending disposal. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 799, 697 and 102. Nine of these petitions were decided by the full bench, 47 by division bench, and the remaining 526 by single judge.

There were five income-tax references for disposal. All were disposed of.

Enrolment of Vakils.—Thirteen persons were enrolled as advocates of the High Court, and a fee of Rs. 1,950 was realised as against 4,050 in the previous year. Vakils enrolled in the District Courts numbered 13 and the fee realised was 1,300, the amount realised in 1119 being Rs 1,800.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the Civil Justice Department in the year were Rs. 2,78,125 and 3,12,785 respectively as against Rs. 2,32,929 and 2,61,144.

General.—During the year under report a conference was held for the first time of the judicial officers of the State under the presidency of the Chief Justice for discussing matters of interest relating to the working of the judicial department and for eliciting suggestions and information for the improvement of the same.

2. Criminal Justice

There were two Sessions Courts, one District Magistrate's Court, seven Second Class Magistrate's Courts and two temporary Special Magistrate's Courts. Three Bench Courts functioned at Cochin, Ernakulam and Trichur exercising original jurisdiction.

Statistics of Crime.—The number of cases relating to offences under the Penal Code showed a decrease as compared with the previous year.

Cases filed in the Magistrate's Courts in the year number 3,256. Those filed under the Special Laws totalled 1,589 and those under the Penal Code 1,667 as against 1,382 and 2,237 respectively in the previous year.

Including the balance outstanding from the previous year, there were 2,089 cases under the Penal Code for disposal, of which 1,700 were disposed of, leaving 381 pending disposal, as against 2,651, 2,229 and 422 respectively in the previous year. Cases disposed of, included among others, 455 of theft, 684 of hurt, 33 of house-breaking and theft, and 78 of criminal trespass.

Cases for disposal under the Special Laws were 1,762 of which 1,621 were disposed of leaving 141 pending disposal as against 1,647, 1,474 and 173 respectively in the previous year.

Bench Courts.—The Bench Courts had for disposal 2,674 cases, of which they disposed of 1,908, leaving 966 pending disposal as against 2,928, 1,925 and 1,003 respectively in the previous year.

Magistrate's Courts.—Inclusive of those pending at the beginning of the year, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,851 cases during the year. Of the 3,329 cases disposed of, 438 were first class and 2,891 second class cases as against 924 first class and, 2,779 second class cases disposed of in the previous year.

Inclusive of 1,485 persons awaiting trial at the end of 1119, the Magistrates had for trial 7,423 persons of whom 452 persons were transferred to other courts, escaped or died. Thus the actual number for trial was 7,081 as against 8,262 in the previous year. Of these, 5,855 were

tried and disposed of, leaving cases against 1,226 pending disposal as against 6,777 and 1,485 in 1119. Of those disposed of 3,237 were either discharged or acquitted, 2,545 were convicted, 25 were committed to Sessions, and 48 were otherwise disposed of. The percentage of conviction was 43·47 as against 39·79 in the previous year.

Of the total number of convictions (2,545), 15 were awarded simple imprisonment, 482 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 36 to imprisonment with fine, 2,058 to fine only, 14 to whipping, and 20 released on probation for good conduct under section 455 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The total amount of fine imposed by the several Magistrates except the Sub-Magistrate of Cranganur was Rs. 50,169 as against Rs. 36,864 in 1119. Including the amount remaining uncollected at the end of the previous year, the total amount for collection amounted to Rs. 52,531. Of this, a sum of Rs. 49,999 was collected, Rs. 863 written off, and Rs. 425 was cancelled in appeal. The amount outstanding collection at the end of the year was, therefore, Rs. 1,243. The total amount of fine imposed by the Sub-Magistrate of Cranganur was Rs. 3,167. Of this, Rs. 2,642 was collected, Rs. 20 written off and Rs. 455 was cancelled in appeal. The amount pending collection at the end of the year was Rs. 50.

The average duration of cases disposed of by the First Class Magistrate was 132 days as against 91 in the previous year, and that of those disposed of by Second Class Magistrates was 39 days as against 43·5 days in 1119.

District Magistrate's Court.—Including 17 appeals (involving 55 persons) pending disposal in the previous year, the District Magistrate had for disposal 104 appeals (involving 194 persons) as against 76 appeals (involving 136 persons) in 1119. Of these, he disposed of 83 (involving 154 persons) leaving 21 appeals (involving 40 persons) as against 17 appeals (involving 55 persons) in the previous year.

Appealable sentences were passed by the subordinate Magistrates in the case of 2,215 persons, of whom, 139 persons preferred appeals. The sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in the case of 68 persons, reversed in the case of 72 persons, and modified in the case of 13. The percentage of confirmation was 44 as against 41 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of rose from 78 days in 1119 to 92 days.

The District Magistrate had for disposal 42 revision petitions (involving 131 persons), of which he disposed of 36 petitions (involving 111 persons). Orders sought to be revised were confirmed in the case of 76 persons, and in the case of 2 persons the matter was referred to the High Court.

Three thousand three hundred and sixty-four calendars were received and perused. In 250 of these, District Magistrate had to pass remarks, and in 32 the records had to be called for and perused.

Sessions Courts.—The Sessions Judges had for disposal 30 sessions cases as against 35 in 1119. Twenty-six cases were disposed of in the year. Of the 41 persons concerned in the cases disposed of, 18 were acquitted or discharged and 23 convicted. The sentences of imprisonment for life passed on two were referred to the High Court for confirmation. The sentences of the Sessions Judges were confirmed in appeal to the extent of 50 per cent as against 64·3 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases between commitment and disposal was 38 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 45 days in the Trichur Sessions Court as against 30 and 34 days respectively in 1119.

The Sessions Judges had for disposal 114 appeals, of which they disposed of 99 leaving 15 pending disposal. Appealable decisions were passed by the First Class Magistrates on 216 persons, of whom 155 preferred appeals. The appeals preferred by 157 persons were disposed of in 1119. The sentences appealed against were confirmed in the case of 89 persons, and modified in the case of 9 persons, reversed in the case of 51 persons and new trial or further enquiry ordered in the case of the remaining 8 persons. The percentage of confirmation was 56·7 as against 49·1 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 50 days as against 43 in the previous year in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 24·3 days as against 28 in the Trichur Sessions Court.

The Sessions Judges had for disposal 8 revision petitions (involving 22 persons) of which 7 petitions were disposed of. One petition involving one person was pending at the end of the year.

High Court.—The High Court had for disposal 4 referred trials and 3 of them were disposed of. The death sentence passed by the lower court in one was reduced to one of rigorous imprisonment for life. Life sentence was reduced in one and the conviction of the lower court was upheld in the other.

There were for disposal by the High Court 32 appeals (involving 66 persons) all of which were disposed of. The sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in the case of 29 persons, modified in the case of 21 persons, and reversed in the case of 8. Six cases involving 8 persons were transferred to the Anjikaimal District Court. The percentage of confirmation was 50 as against 64.3 in the previous year. One case was decided by a full bench and 2 by a division bench.

88 revision petitions (involving 223 persons) came up for disposal by the High Court, of which 75 petitions (involving 122 persons) were disposed of, leaving 13 petitions (involving 101 persons) pending disposal at the end of the year. Orders sought to be revised were upheld in the case of 77 persons, modified in the case of 13 persons, reversed in the case of 3, proceedings quashed in the case of 10 and new trial ordered in the case of 9 persons and applications of 10 persons were rejected.

There were 2 criminal references to the High Court, and both were disposed of.

Seven hundred and forty calendars were received and perused as against 1,233 in the previous year.

Extradition.—Nineteen persons were surrendered to the State on extradition warrants in the course of the year. Of these, 17 were from British India and 2 from Travancore. The trial of all was completed.

General.—During the year there were for disposal 517 cases involving 978 persons under the Defence of India Act and Rules framed thereunder as made applicable to Cochin. Of these 434 cases involving 527 persons were disposed of in the year. Under the Hoarding and Profiteering Preventive Proclamation VIII of 1119 there were 61 cases involving 90 persons. Of these 29 cases were disposed of convicting 27 persons.

By Proclamation VIII of 1120 His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to command that no sentence of death should be passed in the State as a punishment for offences under sections 180, 281, 285 and 376 of the Cochin Penal Code.

Expenditure.—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 64,002 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,08,293 including Cranganur.

3. Special Acts

The District Magistrate, as in previous years, was in charge of the administration of the Special Acts in force in the State.

Arms Act.—Licences for the possession of arms issued numbered 2,975 as against 2,868 in 1119. For the import of arms and ammunition 39 licences were issued as against 24 in the previous year. Besides, for the transport and export of arms and ammunition, for the manufacture and sale of fire works, crackers, etc., 171 licences were issued as against 153 in 1119. The licence fees collected amounted to Rs. 3,923.

There were five prosecutions of which 4 against 5 persons were disposed of. Four persons were convicted and one discharged. One case was pending at the end of the year.

Poisons Act.—Two hundred and seventy-four licences were issued as against 129 in 1119 and there were no prosecutions under the Act.

Petroleum Act.—Twenty-nine licences were issued for storage of petroleum as against 28 in the previous year. There was one prosecution under the Act; and the accused was convicted.

Press and Registration of Books Act.—Owners of the following printing presses filed declarations during the year.—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Allied Printers | 6. Balavijayam Press |
| 2. Sarada Press | 7. Vijayamani Press |
| 3. Kshemodayam Press | 8. Poor Relief Printing Service |
| 4. The State Press | 9. Queevie Printing Service |
| 5. Mar Narsai Press | |

Of the 9 declarations one was filed in respect of a new press while the rest were due to change in their ownership or in their location. At the end of the year there were 70 presses working in the State.

Fresh declarations were filed in respect of the following newspapers and magazines on account of change in the venue of printing or in the place of publications or in the name of printer and publisher.—

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Cochin Times | 9. Chandrahasan |
| 2. Kesari | 10. Kerala Mithrom |
| 3. Lokaprakasam | 11. Jenmabhoomi |
| 4. States of India | 12. Navajeevik |
| 5. Navalokam | 13. Dheeran |
| 6. Snehithan | 14. Subashini |
| 7. Desikan | 15. Sathiaprakashini |
| 8. Harijan | 16. Samastha Kerala Sahithya Parishath |

Including two cases pending at the end of the year there were three prosecutions under the Act against three persons during the year. All the cases ended in acquittal.

Newspapers Act.—Licences were granted to Sanjeevani, Jouthisha Masika, Keralan, Cochin Times, Kesari, Samstha Kerala Sahithya Parishat Thraimasikom and Navalokam. Licences granted to Cochin Times and Samastha Kerala Sahithya Parishath Thraimasikom were revoked. Rama Varma Research Bulletin was not published at all in the year under report.

There was no instance of the infringement of the provisions of the Act. The tone of the papers continued to be satisfactory.

At the close of the year there were 38 newspapers as against 34 in the previous year (See Appendix IV).

Lunacy Act.—At the beginning of the year there were 141 lunatics (92 males including 6 criminal lunatics and 49 females) in the Mental Hospital, Trichur. There were 146 admissions (131 males, including 4 criminal lunatics and 15 females) in the course of the year as against 80 in the previous year. The total number of lunatics dealt with was 287 as against 195 in 1119. Of these, 75 persons (65 males and 10 females) were discharged cured; 15 persons (12 males and 3 females) died in the hospital; and 32 persons (30 males and 2 females) were released on bonds executed by their near relations. Thus at the end of the year there were 165 persons (118 males, including 9 criminal lunatics and 47 females) as against 141 persons at the end of 1119. The daily average attendance in the hospital was 146.3 persons.

Factories Act.—Five hundred and forty-one accidents were reported as against 383 in 1119. All the accidents except nine were non-fatal. Detailed enquiries were made in the case of all the accidents. There was no prosecution under the Act.

Cinematograph Act.—Licences were issued in respect of 7 permanent theatres and 28 temporary and touring concerns. Buildings and machinery were inspected in all cases. There was one prosecution under the Act.

Wireless Telegraphy Act.—Five hundred and sixty-seven licences under the Act were issued by the District Magistrate. There were a few cases of infringement of the provisions of the Act and the rules. Some of the cases were condoned by the Government and the rest compounded on payment of surcharge. There were no prosecutions under the Act. License fee realised amounted to Rs. 5,670.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—There were 5 applications for compensation as against six in the previous year. Inclusive of the six applications pending from the previous year,

there were 11 applications for disposal. Of these, 8 applications were disposed of. Eight fatal accidents were reported by the employers. In five cases the employers deposited the compensation due under the Act. A sum of Rs. 1,698 was disbursed to the respective claimants, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,453 pending disbursement at the close of the year.

4. Village Courts

A separate Department of Village Courts was constituted in Medam 1118 after the passing of the Village Courts Act (XII of 1118). The work of the new department is purely judicial. The 35 Panchayat Courts that were functioning in the State were renamed as Village Courts and the Judges were nominated by Government. In addition to the 47 Village Courts there was also the Registrar's Court. All the villages in the State came under the jurisdiction of the Village Courts.

Suits and Revision Petitions.—Including the previous balance of 471 suits the Village Courts had for disposal during the year 3,152 suits of which 2,736 were disposed of leaving a balance of 416 pending at the end of the year. Of the 101 civil revision petitions in the Registrar's Court 93 were disposed of.

There were 10 references from the Village Courts and all of them were disposed of in the course of the year.

Value of Suits.—The aggregate value of suits filed in the Village Courts amounted to Rs. 58,980 as against Rs. 51,436 in 1119.

Execution Petitions.—The Village Courts had 4,356 execution petitions for disposal out of which 3,900 were disposed of as against 5,363 and 4,648 respectively in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—Nineteen licenses were granted to agents to appear and plead in the Village Courts after the necessary examinations. The total number of agents at the end of the year was 221.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATION

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Cochin Legislative Council was brought into existence on 17th Vrischigam 1096 (1920) by a Proclamation issued by His Highness the late Maharaja who demised in 1107 M.E. Before the Council was inaugurated, there was no special legislative machinery in the State, except certain committees appointed now and then to help Government in drafting bills. The usual procedure was that whenever the Diwan thought legislation necessary on any subject, he called upon the Government Advocate, or any other officer he chose, to draft a bill on lines indicated by him. On receipt of the draft bill, it would be published in the Government Gazette for public criticism. Subsequently, after making such revisions as he thought necessary, the assent of His Highness would be taken and the Bill would be enacted into Law. Laws were also passed in the form of Proclamations issued by His Highness.

After the passing of the Cochin Legislative Council Act (VIII of 1098) and the inauguration of the Council by His Highness the Maharaja in Meenam 1100 (April 1925), the Council became the legislative machinery for passing laws. The Council was set up with a view to associate the people more and more with the administration of the State. The first Council consisted of 45 members—30 elected and 15 nominated. The franchise was based upon property qualification, and in addition to general constituencies, certain special constituencies were created to represent interests like those of landlords, planters, industrialists, etc.

Excepting on the subjects relating to (1) the Ruling Family of Cochin; (2) the relations of Government with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States; (3) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements in force or to be made in future by Government with the Paramount Power; (4) extradition of criminals; (5) European vagrants; (6) European British subjects; (7) the regulation of affairs relating to seaports; (8) Imperial Post Office and Telegraph and Railways; (9) the Military forces, including the Nayar Brigade and His Highness' Body-guard; (10) Coinage or legal tender; (11) State Charities; (12) Devaswams belonging to or under the control of Government; and (13) the provisions of the Legislative Council Act, the Council has been allowed, from the very beginning, not only to introduce bills, but also to elicit information from Government on matters of public importance by means of interpellations, to move resolutions, to discuss and vote on the budget demands, before the budget is finally passed by Government. It has also been allowed the privilege of moving the adjournment of the House in order to call the attention of Government to any urgent matter of public importance.

On the occasion of the installation on the musnad, in January 1932, of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sri Rama Varma, His Highness announced his intention to extend the franchise for the Council by lowering the qualifications for the voters, to increase the privileges and responsibilities of the Council by conferring on it the right of electing its own Deputy President, and to extend to all the members of the Council the right to put supplementary questions. This intention was implemented by promulgating the necessary amendments to the rules. The strength of the Council was also increased to 36 elected members and 18 nominated members.

In 1935, as a further step in the direction of constitutional reforms, four Standing Advisory Committees of the Legislative Council were constituted. Each of these committees consists of three members—two elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council and one nominated from among them by Government. The nation-building departments—Education, Medical and Public Health, Co-operation, Agriculture, Panchayats, Uplift of the Depressed Classes, Industries and Commerce—are brought under the purview of these committees.

An even more momentous change in the character and complexion of the Legislative Council was brought about in June 1938. The old Legislative Council Act was replaced by the Government of Cochin Act enabling an elected representative of the people for the first time to take his place as Leader of the House and occupy the first seat on the Treasury Bench as Minister for Rural Development.

Meetings.—As in previous years there were two sessions in 1120 *viz.*, the Legislative Session and the Budget Session. There were three meetings of the Legislative Session, each consisting of 5 days. The Budget Session lasted for 12 days, the last day, as usual, being utilised for non-official business. Besides these two sessions there was a preliminary meeting of the council on the 15th of Mithunam 1120 after the general election for the swearing-in of the new members.

Elections.—The Fifth Council was dissolved and a general election was conducted. Mr. Parambi Lonappen, the leader of the Nationalist Party (having the largest following) was appointed as Minister for Rural Development to succeed Mr. T. K. Nayar.

Panel of Chairmen.—Messrs. A. V. Moothedan and M. Nanoo Menon constituted the panel of chairmen for the Legislative Session and Messrs. A. Eachara Menon and P. M. Mayankutty for the Budget Session.

Legislation.—During the year 29 bills came up before the Council of which 14 were Government Bills. The following Government Bills were passed.—

1. The Cochin Livestock Improvement Bill
2. " Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill
3. " Vagrancy Bill
4. " Employment of Children Bill
5. " Employer's Liability Bill
6. " Companies Bill
7. " Starting of Kuries Restriction Bill
8. " Panchayat Bill
9. " Revenue Enquiries Act (Amendment) Bill

10.	The Cochin	Workmen's Compensation Act (Amendment) Bill
11.	"	Local Authorities Entertainment Tax Act (Amendment) Bill
12.	"	Preservation of Eries Bill
13.	"	Industries Statistics Bill
14.	"	Arbitration Bill

Of the above number 1 to 12 received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year.

The following non-official Bills passed during the year received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja.—

1.	The Cochin	Court Fees Act (Amendment) Bill
2.	"	Verumpattandar's Act (Amendment) Bill
3.	"	Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill
4.	"	Land Conservancy Act (Amendment) Bill
5.	"	Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (Amendment) Bill
6.	"	Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Bill.

Assent was dissented by His Highness the Maharaja to the non-official bill Cochin Specific Relief Act (Amendment) Bill passed by the Council.

Prevention of Dowry Payment Bill introduced by a non-official member was circulated for public opinion.

The second reading of the Cochin Verumpattandars Act (Amendment) Bill introduced by Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan was carried while the motion for the second reading of the Cochin Verumpattandar's Act (Amendment) Bill of Mr. L. M. Pylee was lost. The second reading of the Cochin Verumpattandar's Act (Amendment) Bill of Mr. A. Eachara Menon was postponed.

Leave to introduce The Cochin Leprosy Relief Bill, The Hindu Widows Remarriage Bill and Cochin Verumpattandars Act (Amendment) Bill was granted by the Council.

Supplementary Grants.—Supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 51,13,944 relating to various items of expenditure, including transfers, were voted and passed by the Council.

Budget.—The supplementary grants for 1120 and the budget estimates for 1121 were moved at the Budget Session of the Council after scrutiny by the Standing Finance Committee.

Of the cut motions that came up for discussion eleven were carried by the Council. Cut motions were passed to bring to the notice of the Government that the Town allowance granted to the low-paid Government servants was inadequate, that there was necessity to open the Pallipuram Vypeen Road, to repair the Karuvannur-Murkanad Bund and to connect Ernakulam, Mulavukad, Panambukad and Vypeen by bridges and to extend the Always water pipe system to these areas. One cut motion dealt with the distribution of paddy instead of rice and another to the inordinate delay in the distribution of text books. Another cut motion passed by the Council was the one moved to increase the daily allowance of the members of the Legislative Council and to fix a monthly allowance of Rs. 75 for the members. Other cut motions passed were intended to emphasise the urgent necessity for appointing a Franchise Committee, for removing the restrictions on public meetings at Ernakulam, Mattancherri and Anthikad, for payment of subsidy to arecanut growers and for drawing the attention of Government to the inordinate delay in granting educational concessions to dependants of military employees.

Interpellations.—Seven hundred and sixty interpellations were answered in the Council.

Resolutions.—During the year 196 resolutions were admitted for discussion in the Council. Out of these only 8 were discussed; the rest were either not moved or were not reached. Of the eight resolutions, five were carried by the Council, two were withdrawn and the discussion of another one was not finished.

The non-official resolutions that were carried recommended the appointment of a committee to draw up a scheme of constitutional reforms, the grant of a graded subsidy to actual growers of paddy on an acreage basis, the payment of a special town allowance for the duration of the war to those Government servants residing within the municipal limits of Mattancherri, Ernakulam and Trichur and receiving a salary below Rs. 100 per mensem, a substantial extension of responsible Government in the State by transferring more departments to the popular control and the removal of unapproachability by a Royal Proclamation.

Adjournment Motions.—Out of the ten adjournment motions that were tabled for discussion during the course of the year two were carried, one was withdrawn, six were disallowed and the remaining one was not pressed. The two motions that were carried related to the lifting of the ban on public meetings and to the refusal of the Divisional Inspector of Police for security reasons to grant permission to the President of the Kanayannur Taluk Prajamandalam Committee to conduct a public meeting at Ernakulam.

Condolence Motion.—A condolence motion on the demise of Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar, who was for some time a non-official member of the Council, was passed.

Special Motion.—During the year His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to abolish capital punishment for certain offences. A motion expressing the feelings of joy and gratitude of the people to His Highness for this gracious act was passed by the Council unanimously.

CHAPTER VII

PROTECTION

1. Police

The Police Force in Cochin had its origin over a century ago in the organisation of a force of Tannadars with a Tanna Naick for each Taluk, whose duty, according to the preamble to the Huknama of May 1812, was "to keep the peace of the land". They were to move about the country, prevent contraband trade and the commission of theft, arrest depredators and make searches with a view to secure contraband articles.

This scheme was found defective, however, when conditions changed for the better and the people became more law-abiding and progressive-minded. This force was, therefore, disbanded in 1835 and a new scheme was introduced under Regulation IV of 1010 by which the Tahsildars were made police officers. A kotwal with a posse of peons under him was appointed to assist the Tahsildars.

In course of time this force was also found insufficient for the purpose of affording adequate protection to life and property and for the detection and prevention of crime. Naturally, remedial measures had to be taken. A Special Officer entrusted with the task of reorganising the force was, therefore, appointed in 1882. Acting on his recommendation, Regulation I of 1058 was passed, and the entire force was reorganised after the British model.

This Regulation continues to be in force still, although several changes have been effected since, from time to time, in the organisation and working of the department with a view to improve the morale and increase the efficiency of the force. In fact, in regard to this department, Government have always acted on the principle that "an efficient police administration is a very important factor in every form of good Government, and anything that helps to increase the efficiency is well worth the extra expenditure to achieve that end."

Strength of the Force.—The strength of the force was increased by six officers and 112 men. There were 49 officers and 1,151 men in the Police Force, consisting of the field force, the armed reserve, the police force maintained in the principality of Cranganur, the traffic staff and the temporary harbour staff. But the staff actually employed for executive work was only 49 officers and 1,127 men, so that the ratio of effective police to population (according to the Census of 1941) and area worked out at 1 to 1,210 persons and 1 to 1.32 square miles.

In view of the additional duties devolved on the armed reserve a temporary platoon of 5 head constables, 50 constables, and bugler was sanctioned during the year. The strength of the Force was double its post-war strength.

The Fire Brigade Staff attached to the A.R.P. Department was transferred to the Police Department.

Recruitment and Training.—The Central Recruits School at Trichur started in 1117 continued to turn out trained men and 175 recruits were trained in 1120.

As usual, literacy, smart appearance, good physique and antecedents and due regard to communal representation were the guiding factors in the selection of recruits.

Each Labour Unit recruited for service in Assam or Ceylon was provided with a "Unit Police" consisting of one havildar, two naiks and twelve sepoy for maintaining discipline at the work spot. The necessary personnel were selected and trained in elementary drill, the total number trained during the year being 370.

Rewards.—Good Service Entries were awarded to the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Reserve Inspector, Charge Sergeant, 3 Division Inspectors, 3 Prosecuting Inspectors, 22 Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, 13 Head constables and 11 constables during the year. Money awards to the aggregate value of Rs. 444 were awarded to 13 Sub-Inspectors, 32 Head constables and 88 constables and 17 Special Guards. One Division Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 11 Head constables, 27 constables and 1 Special Guard received money rewards from Travancore State. Money rewards from British officers were received by 1 Division Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector. The military authorities gave money rewards to 2 Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head constables, 10 constables and 3 Special Guards.

Punishments.—The total number of punishments meted out to members of the Force was 239 as against 336 in the previous year.

Offences and Crimes.—During the year police had 1,506 cases for investigation (including 126 pending from the previous year) as against 2,013 in 1119. Of these 836 were under the Penal Code and 670 under Special and Local Laws. The fall in the number of cognisable cases was mainly due to the general prosperity and to the absence of several of the criminals. There had been an appreciable fall in the number of cases under the Food Control Rules and the Defence of India Rules. From 655 in 1119 the number fell to 526 in the year under report. Besides, there were 392 cases put up before the Bench courts under the Nuisance Act for summary trial. Of the 1,506 cases the police had for investigation, 978 were charged, 168 referred, 206 reported as undetectable, 38 investigation refused and the remaining 116 were pending investigation when the year closed.

The Courts had 1,347 cases for trial (including 369 cases of the previous year) as against 1,950 cases in 1119. Of these, 1,024 were disposed of, leaving 323 pending trial in Courts.

Grave crimes investigated and charged during the year numbered 28 and 20 respectively against 17 and 16 in 1119. Of the cases investigated, 16 were disposed of, all except one ending in conviction. The percentage of conviction worked out, therefore, to 93.8 as against 100 in the previous year.

Note.—Cases under the categories "burglaries" (below Rs. 500), "thefts" (below Rs. 1,000) and "cattle thefts" are not included in the above figures as these offences do not fall under the class "grave crimes" according to the revised Police Manual.

The total value of property lost in cases reported to the police was Rs. 46,051 as against Rs. 37,531 in 1119 and the amount recovered was Rs. 36,131 as against Rs. 25,399 in the previous year. The value of property lost and recovered in charged cases alone was Rs. 40,943 and Rs. 35,875 respectively, as against Rs. 21,312 and Rs. 16,149 in 1119.

Security Proceedings.—Proceedings under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were instituted against 24 persons during the year. One case was pending enquiry in the beginning of the year. 31 persons were bounded over, in 23 cases proceedings against 13 were withdrawn and 13 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.—There was no activity in the State during the year in connection with the Congress Movement and there were no labour troubles that necessitated police intervention. The restrictions imposed throughout the State on the holding of public meetings and taking out of processions were withdrawn except in the municipal areas of Ernakulam and Mattancheri, the port area and the Anthicad police station area.

There were 9 cases of escape from police custody, but 7 persons were re-arrested and charged.

Three hundred and seven accidental deaths and 52 suicides were reported as against 295 and 71 respectively in 1119.

Finger Print and Criminal Intelligence Bureaus.—Three hundred and fifty finger print slips were received for search, of which 86 were traced as against 379 and 111 respectively in the previous year. 424 slips were received for record. The total number of finger print slips on record at the end of the year came to 15,409.

There were 212 criminals on the rolls of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau at the beginning of the year. 3 were newly registered. Of the total number, 8 died, so that there were 207 criminals registered at the end of the year.

The weekly Crime and Occurrence Sheets continued to be printed and circulated. The sheets were given in exchange to the police of the neighbouring districts and Ceylon.

Motor Vehicles.—131 motor vehicles were registered during the year, of which 72 were cases of re-registration. 1,313 licences were issued to drivers and 119 to conductors. 72 drivers' badges and 109 conductors' badges were also issued.

676 prosecutions were launched by the traffic staff, of which 638 ended in conviction, two in acquittal, 1 was withdrawn and 35 were pending trial at the end of the year.

260 cases under the Motor Vehicles Act were reported by the station staff and 12 cases were pending investigation. 202 cases were charged, 57 were referred and 13 were pending disposal. Of these 211 cases which came up before the courts 132 ended in conviction, 6 ended in acquittal, one was entered in block register and 9 were pending trial at the end of the year.

124 cases of motor accidents were reported, involving 14 deaths, and injuries to persons in 131 cases.

Special Guards.—The Strength of the Special Guards organisation which came into existence in 1116 was further reduced from 500 to 280. The guards were trained in police drill including lathi drill. They were utilised for night patrol and bandobust duty. Their services were utilised on occasions of emergency.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department (including Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 8,47,645 as against 5,25,593 in 1119. The increase was mainly due to increased staff and enhanced dearness allowance. The average cost of a policeman and the net cost per head of population on this account came to Rs 706-5-11 and 9 annas 6 pies as against Rs. 493-8-3 and 5 annas and 11 pies respectively in 1119.

2. Military

With effect from 31st July 1943, the Nayar Brigade, consisting of 4 companies, Infantry, His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guards, the State Band and the Artillery were re-constituted into the Cochin State Forces. Three companies of the Nayar Brigade became regular troops with the nomenclature First Cochin Infantry and the fourth company was re-named Nayar Guards. This company with the Body Guards, State Band and Artillery became irregular troops under the State Forces.

One Indian Garrison Company consisting of 6 Indian Officers, 201 Indian other ranks and 16 non-combatants sent for Ex-State service in 1119 continued to serve in British India under the Crown.

All the three candidates of the second batch who were undergoing training at Belgaum were commissioned as 2nd Lieutenants.

The actual strength of the State Forces at the end of the year including State Officers was 667. The original strength of the Nayar Guards viz., 1 *jamadar* and 126 other ranks, was increased to 1 *jamadar*, and 149 other ranks to cope with increased work.

The personnel of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard consisted of one *Jamadar*, 1 *Havildar Major*, 1 *naik*, 9 troopers, 2 coachmen, 1 storekeeper, 1 carrier, 1 cobbler and 7 *syces*.

The artillery section was maintained throughout the year and it contained one *Havildar* and ten *sepoys*.

State Band.—There was no change in the organisation of the State Band. The sanctioned strength was maintained. The total cost of the establishment came to Rs. 17,409 as against 15,553 in 1119.

Finance.—The total cost of the Department came to Rs. 4,97,278 as against Rs. 4,11,882 in the previous year.

General.—The men were given intensive training of a high standard in all kinds of warfare. They were sent for special duties, escorts etc. An agricultural plot started near the Barracks as an experimental measure yielded considerable amount.

3. Jails

Jails in the State consist of the Central Jail at Viyur (Trichur) and the subsidiary Jails at Mattancheri, Ernakulam, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Vadakkancheri, and Chittur. The Central Jail is under the direct management of a Superintendent, and the sub-jails are in charge of the respective local Magistrates who are ex-officio sub-jail Superintendents.

Generally all prisoners who were convicted for imprisonment for one month or less and all civil debtors ordered to be confined by panchayat courts were confined in the sub-jails; while prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by the criminal courts at Trichur, irrespective of the period of their sentence, and all prisoners whose period of imprisonment was more than one month, as well as all prisoners ordered to be detained in jail by civil courts, were confined in the Central Jail.

CENTRAL JAIL

The staff of the Central Jail consists of a Superintendent, Jailer, an Assistant Jailer, an industrial instructor, 2 clerks, 7 head warders (in 3 grades), 25 warders (in 2 grades) and one female warder. Of the temporary staff the agricultural supervisor, the assistant industrial instructor, the additional clerk and the executive staff of 11 warders and 2 head warders continued in 1120. There are also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a compounder attached to the hospital in the jail. The Civil Surgeon of the Trichur Civil Hospital is the ex-officio medical officer of the Central Jail, and he has to visit the jail twice a week and whenever emergencies arise.

Prison population.—There were 309 prisoners in the jail at the beginning of the year and 456 were newly admitted, so that, on the whole 765 prisoners (726 convicts, 25 under-trials and 14 debtors) were dealt with against 1,159 in the previous year. The daily average of the prison population was 260·26 as against 335·4 in 1119. Of the total prison population 528 (491 convicts, 24 under-trials, 13 civil debtors) were discharged, leaving a balance of 237 (235 convicts, 1 under-trial and civil debtor) at the end of the year.

Of the 726 convicts (including 32 females) in the jail 59 (including 2 females) were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life; 6 rigorous imprisonment exceeding ten years; 12 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 7 years; 192 (including 4 females) rigorous imprisonment exceeding one year; 14 rigorous imprisonment exceeding six months; 407 (including 22 females) rigorous imprisonment for six months and less and 30 (including 4 females) simple imprisonment.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles dealt with was 48 against 76 in the previous year. Of these 44 were first offenders, and 4 were convicted for the second time. The percentage of juveniles to the total number was 6·6 while that for the previous year was 7·1. The juveniles were segregated from the adults as far as conditions in the jail permitted. They were given instructions in reading, writing and simple arithmetic and in drill.

Classification of Prisoners.—Classified according to religious persuasion, 413 of the total number of prisoners (56·9 per cent) were Hindus, 190 (26·2 per cent) Christians, 123 (16·9 per cent) Muslims, and according to occupation in life, 73 of these prisoners were agriculturists, 70 tradesmen, 41 government servants, 88 professionals, 21 domestic servants and 433 coolies and others.

Eleven of the prisoners were imprisoned for offences against the State, public peace, safety and justice; 512 for offences against person and property; 33 under the security section of the Criminal Procedure Code for good behaviour; 76 for offences under the Special and Local Laws and 94 for offences under the Defence of India Act and Rules as made applicable to Cochin.

Prison Discipline.—Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of punishments inflicted on prisoners, the respective figures being 62 and 37. No corporal punishment was inflicted on any prisoner.

Remission of Sentences.—Two hundred and twenty-four convicts were released under the remission rules, and a sum of Rs. 53-7-0 was paid by way of gratuity, while the total amount disbursed in the previous year was Rs. 196-14-0. The maximum and minimum amounts of gratuity earned by a convict were Rs. 3-4-0 and one anna respectively, whereas the corresponding figures in 1119 were Rs. 16-9-0 and one anna. The average period of remission earned by a convict was one month and 12 days as against two months and six days in the previous year. Besides the ordinary remission, the system of awarding of special remission for work done in excess of the prescribed task, introduced in 1114, was continued. Fifty-three convicts received this extra remuneration and all of them got their remuneration converted to days of remission. The highest remuneration earned was Rs. 15 for 30 days remission on account of 6 days of excess labour.

Health and Vital Statistics.—The number of prisoners treated in the jail hospital was 458 as against 692 in the previous year. Of these 93 were in-patients and 365 out-patients as against 172 and 520 respectively in 1119. Average attendance of in-patients and out-patients was 3'53 and 14'63 respectively as against 8'17 and 20'13 respectively in the previous year. Five prisoners died in the year.

The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 101'87 lbs. and 106'47 lbs. respectively, while the corresponding figures for the previous year were 91 and 106 lbs. Of the prisoners discharged during the year, 89 per cent gained, 3 per cent lost and 8 per cent neither gained nor lost in weight.

The scale of rations and dietary articles continued as before.

Jail Industries.—The chief industries carried on in the Jail were weaving, making of coir yarn, coir rugs, blankets, net bags, ropes, etc., book binding, oil pressing, mat manufacture and leather works were introduced in 1120. Besides, agricultural operations such as the cultivation of tapioca, ragi, yam, vegetables, etc., were also carried on. The average number of convicts detailed for work was 236 as against 320 in the previous year. The net income resulting from the manufacturing and agricultural operations for the year, after taking into account the value of raw materials and manufactured articles in stock and the amounts due to be collected as also the balance to be repaid under "Advances", was estimated at Rs. 12,996, so that the average net earning per prisoner amounted to Rs. 55-1-1 as against Rs. 32-15-5 in 1119.

Jail Library.—There were 617 books in the jail library at the beginning of the year. 430 books were added in the year 1120. The prisoners continued to make good use of the books.

Discipline among the Staff.—Offences committed by members of the staff numbered twenty-five and all the offenders were properly dealt with.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on account of the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 87,603 as against Rs. 1,02,145 in the previous year. The average expenditure per prisoner amounted to Rs. 336-6-0 as against Rs. 301-0-8 in 1119.

SUB-JAILS

There were six sub-jails in the State, excluding the one at Cranganur. In these six sub-jails there were 40 prisoners at the beginning of the year and 934 were newly admitted; so that there were 974 prisoners on the whole to be dealt with. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 1,628. Of the total number of prisoners, 952 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 22 at the end of the year. The daily average of inmates came to 10'4 as against 10'9 in 1119 and the average period of confinement of each prisoner was 11'4 as against 14'2 days in the previous year.

The total expenditure in respect of the six sub-jails was Rs. 9,203 as against Rs. 14,326 in 1119.

Cranganur Sub-Jail.—In the Cranganur Sub-Jail, there were 90 admissions during the year. All of them, except four were disposed of in 1119. The daily average of prisoners was 1'8 as against 6'4 in the previous year, and the average duration of detention was 9'7 as against 12'6 in the previous year. The total expenditure in respect of this sub-jail was Rs. 734 as against Rs. 1,339 in the previous year.

4. Registration

The system of Registration of documents was first introduced in the State in 1050 M.E. (1875 A.D.) Six Registry Offices were opened in that year, one in each taluk. The introduction of this system was greatly appreciated by the people, and, as a result, the number had to be increased year after year. All instruments relating to properties can be registered, however petty their nature may be, although a classification exists as to those that are made compulsorily registrable and those that are only optionally so. The Department is also in charge of the working of the Company Law in the State, as well as the registration of kuries under the Kuries Act.

The Registry Office at Edacochi was shifted to Mattancheri.

Working of Registry Offices.—There were 26 Registry Offices at work—the same as in the previous year—the average area served by each office being 54·5 square miles.

Documents registered in the year numbered 65,155 as against 74,461 in 1119. The fall in numbers was due to the decrease in transactions relating to immoveable property.

Wills registered numbered 581 as against 523 in 1119. Of these 38 were executed by Brahmins, 149 by Nayers, 161 by Other Hindus, 223 by Christians and 10 by Muslims. There were five cancellations of will and no authority to adopt was registered. Seven sealed covers were deposited against four in the previous year. Three covers were withdrawn and two covers were opened and registered after the death of the depositors.

As in previous years, the largest number of documents (6,325) was registered in the Trichur Registry Office, and the smallest number (619) was in the Nemmara Registry Office.

Of the total number of documents registered (65,155) 64,590 or 99·3 per cent were registered on the day of presentation as against 98·1 per cent in 1119.

Including 20 partial refusals, 63 documents were refused registration as against 66 (including 20 partial refusals) in the previous year.

At the close of the previous year, 16 registration appeals were pending disposal. Since 22 appeals were filed in the year, there were in all 38 appeals for disposal. Of these, 25 were disposed of, leaving 13 appeals pending at the end of the year. In the 25 appeals disposed of, registration of documents concerned was ordered in the case of 19, one was refused and 5 were dismissed. There was an increase in the value of documents from Rs. 4,03,03,541 to Rs. 4,03,43,521—the difference being 41,980. The maximum and minimum value of documents registered were Rs. 15,00,000 and Re. 0—1—3 as against Rs. 2,21,356 and Re. 0—0—5 respectively in 1119. The value per document was Rs. 619—3—6 as against Rs. 541—4—4 while the average fee realised on documents was Rs. 3—14—9 as against Rs. 4—2—11 in 1119.

On behalf of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank 217 documents were registered as against 212 in the previous year, and the documents registered by other Co-operative Societies numbered 602 as against 571 in the previous year. Two hundred and ninety-seven searches were made on behalf of the Land Mortgage Bank as against 234 in the previous year, while the searches on behalf of other societies numbered 2 as against 6 in 1119. Two copies were prepared on behalf of the Land Mortgage Bank against 2 in the previous year. The total fees leviable but foregone on behalf of the Land Mortgage Bank amounted to Rs. 4,862 and on behalf of other societies to Rs. 1,994 as against Rs. 4,244 and Rs. 1,950 in the previous year.

Negotiable Instruments.—Seven instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act were dealt with as against four in the previous year.

Kuries.—There were 630 kuries on the register requiring returns to be filed. 108 new kuries were registered as against 153 in the previous year. 84 kuries terminated in the course of the year as against 106 kuries in 1119. Of the 546 kuries, 70 were old kuries and remaining 476 were kuries started after the commencement of Kuries Act.

As it was found necessary to restrict and impose conditions on the starting of kuries and to provide for the investment of the prize amounts drawn by certain classes of foremen, the Starting of Kuries Restriction Act, XII of 1120 was brought into force.

Two cases under Kuries Act were reported to the Magistrate. Twelve cases were compounded as against 15 in the previous year. The total collections under this head amounted to Rs. 5,652.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the department were Rs. 2,99,133 and Rs. 1,48,455 respectively as against Rs. 3,11,296 and Rs. 1,30,233 in 1119. Thus there was a net saving from the working of the department of Rs. 1,50,678 as against Rs. 1,81,063 in the previous year.

Joint Stock Companies

The Indian Companies Act (1913) as amended up to 1936 was in force, as in the previous year. By Act, VIII of 1117 Banking companies were directed to invest in the prescribed manner 50 per cent of the amount standing to the credit of Reserve Fund and to cover the balance 50 per cent, they were permitted to ear-mark immoveable properties owned by them. The Cochin Companies Act, XI of 1120 received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja in the year under report; but was not brought into force.

By Act, XIV of 1118 the Cochin Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act, II of 1088 was amended during the year making provision for bringing such societies under the control and supervision of Government. As a measure of anti-inflation, the new Defence of India Rule 94A promulgated in British India to control the issue of capital by companies was brought into force in the State in 1118. 20 new companies were registered in the year as against 18 in 1119. Of these, 9 were public and 11 private. The majority of companies started during the year belonged to class of "Trading and Manufacturing". The total authorised and paid-up capitals of the 20 companies amounted to Rs. 6,29,85,990 and Rs. 3,99,945 as against Rs. 61,31,000 and Rs. 74,26,250 registered in 1119.

The number of companies in liquidation that remained on the rolls at the end of 1119 was 54. Of these, 8 companies were finally dissolved leaving 46 companies at the end of the year. Three companies went into liquidation during the year. The total number of companies in liquidation at the end of the year was 49. Of these, 37 came under the classification of "Banking Loan and Insurance", 10 of "Trading and Manufacturing", 1 Mills and Presses and one of "Planting". During the year 3 companies became defunct and they were struck off the register.

There were 185 companies at work at the close of 1119. During the year 20 companies were registered (9 public and 11 private) and 6 companies ceased to work. The total number of companies limited by shares at work at the end of the year was 199. These companies have as their authorised, subscribed and paid-up capitals Rs. 10,50,99,830, Rs. 2,14,90,999 and Rs. 1,39,74,342.

Of the 199 companies limited by shares at work at the end of the year 84 (including one loan company, one chit association and one under guarantee) came under "Banking, Loan and Insurance". The totals of the authorised, subscribed, paid-up capitals of these banking companies were Rs. 87,81,240, Rs. 35,17,429 and Rs. 25,86,974 respectively. Of the remaining 115, five were transit and transport concerns, 84 trading and manufacturing enterprises, 10 mills and presses, eleven tea and other planting companies, 3 hotels, theatres and entertainments and two other associations.

There were four companies limited by guarantee at work at the close of 1119. No new company was registered during the year. No company went into liquidation, nor became defunct. There were five charitable associations at work at the end of 1120.

For infringing the provisions of the Companies Act, one prosecution was launched. There was one case pending disposal from the previous year. One case was withdrawn and in the other the accused was convicted.

There were 54 foreign companies that had established places of business in the State at the end of 1119. Nine new companies were enrolled. Of the 63 companies, five ceased to have places of business in the State. At the end of the year, there were 58 foreign companies with places of business in the State.

Seventeen firms were registered under the Cochin Partnership Act of 1112 as against 10 in 1119. At the end of the year there were 82 firms at work.

The total receipts on account of joint stock companies came to Rs. 13,826 as against Rs. 12,905 in the previous year, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 619 as against Rs. 475 in 1119.

CHAPTER VIII

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIES

1. Agriculture

The winter monsoon showers in the early part of 1120 were well distributed. The south-west monsoon commenced in time and the total amount of rains as well as their distribution were not satisfactory. The kole lands suffered badly for want of interim rains. The protracted drought, besides adversely affecting the yield of these crops affected the germination and initial growth of the virippu crops also, but the latter were able to revive after the commencement of the south-west monsoon.

The extreme limits of extension of cultivation reached in the course of the preceding years were maintained to a great extent during the year. There was a reduction in the Hill Paddy area, especially the area under tapioca.

The year continued to be a period of prosperity to the labouring classes, but not so to the agricultural producer due to high cost of production and poor yield caused by unfavourable climatic conditions. The prices of all food stuffs and other crops tended to fall towards the close of the year. Labour continued to be scarce and costly, but the position slightly improved towards the close of the year. The prices of milk and milk products remained high, but the import of a hundred cattle and thousand to two thousand sheep and goats per month from the Madras Presidency effected an improvement in the situation.

The propaganda to induce the ryots to use manure on a larger scale was continued. The Panchayats and rural development co-operative societies in some parts of the State did good work in the direction of agricultural development by distributing seeds, plants, manure, etc., supplied by the Department.

A few more demonstration centres were opened during the year and the Department participated in the agricultural, and industrial exhibitions and the War Services Exhibition held in the State, besides conducting propaganda on an extensive scale.

Central Farm.—The activities of the Farm were developed and modified to suit the requirements of the food production drive. Greater attention was paid to the cultivation of paddy, tapioca, vegetables, millets and pulses without detriment to the crop experiments in progress.

The year commenced with 190 animals in the herd. There were 37 calvings, 93 deaths, 43 purchases, 27 sales and 15 transfers to different panchayats. Including the bulls in the breeding section the stock consisted of 221 animals. The total yield of milk came to 60,659 pounds as against 57,666 pounds in 1119. Regular milk supply to the inhabitants of Trichur was continued. The coverings recorded during the year numbered 391 as against 440 in the preceding year.

The Horticultural schools in the Central Farm, Trichur and Hill Palace worked as usual. Encouraging progress was made in the work turned out in the several sections of the Farm. Analysis of different kinds of soils, collection and preservation of important crop pests and the observation and combating of different kinds of plant diseases were attended to in the chemical, mycological and entomological sections of the laboratory. Manurial experiments in connection with paddy cultivation were continued and various kinds of fruits, vegetables, pulses, cereals, root crops, sugarcane and fodder crops were raised as usual.

Vyttila Cocconut Farm.—There was no change in the lay-out of the cocconut section (25 acres and 43 cents). Experimental work in regard to the use of manures, spacing, etc., were also carried on. The total yield of nuts was 72,970 as against 85,017 in 1119. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight seedlings evolved in the Farm were sold during the year, bringing the total number of seedlings sold to the public so far to 18,580.

Agricultural demonstrations.—For effectively popularising agricultural implements of the modern type demonstrations were conducted in the lands of the ryots, and in the year under report such demonstrations were given in 73 different centres. Manurial demonstrations were continued as also demonstrations in sugarcane cultivation. The usual routine demonstrations were also conducted. A few casual demonstrations relating to manuring of crops and compost preparation, use of better tilling instruments, preservation of seeds and conservation of fruit trees were also given. Advice and assistance were given to agriculturists by the Agricultural Inspectors on important subjects relating to agriculture.

Public gardens.—The gardens within the State and those in the Spring Field and Elk Hill Palaces at Coonoor continued to be under the supervision of the department. All gardens were kept in an attractive condition.

Competition in school gardening and the system of giving prizes to the best gardens were continued during the year.

Avenues.—All the avenues were maintained by the department; but the function of auctioning wind-fallen trees remained with the respective panchayats.

Manure depots.—There were 7 manure depots under the management of the Government. All panchayats in the State, except one, maintained depots. From the latter, manure was given on credit and a subsidy of 25 per cent was also allowed by the Government. The total sales of manure amounted to Rs. 3,37,051 as against Rs. 1,50,000 in 1119.

Implements.—The manufacture and distribution of agricultural implements was taken up during the latter half of the year. Implements of the total value of Rs. 14,834 were sold.

Agricultural School.—The Agricultural School in the Central Farm was revived during the year. A monthly stipend of Rs. 15 each was given to 20 students and also Rs. 10 per student for tour expenses.

Fruit and Vegetable Farm.—In the Fruit and Vegetable Farm (Nelliampathies) two crops were raised during the year. One hundred and twenty acres were planted with oranges and 30 acres with miscellaneous fruit bearing trees and 140 acres with potatoes.

Food Production Campaign.—The campaign for the production of more food was continued and all concessions and facilities extended to the ryots in the previous year were continued more generously in the year under report. The spread of strain Cochin I was pushed on vigorously and there was a very significant increase—estimated at 1,20,000 paras in yield brought about by the adoption of these high yielding varieties. The distribution of manure at concession rates and agricultural implements at controlled prices helped agricultural operations. Village centres were organised in all taluks and in these paddy, vegetables and seasonal fruit crops were grown in small exhibition size plots under scientific methods.

General.—The outstanding features of agricultural work during the year were the further intensification of food production campaign, increased sales of manure, fabrication and distribution of agricultural implements, expansion of the area under cultivation under improved strains of crops, furtherance of the work in the Fruit and Vegetable Farm, extension of the activities of the Dairy and Breeding sections, establishment of a goat dairy and revival of the Agricultural School.

Receipts and expenditure.—Receipts under Agriculture proper including avenues and gardens amounted to Rs. 1,06,707 as against Rs. 95,575 in 1119 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,64,731 as against Rs. 2,38,385 in the previous year.

2. Veterinary

Veterinary service was first introduced in the State in 1084 M.E. It was affiliated to the medical service and placed under the control of the Chief Medical Officer. A veterinary hospital was first started at Trichur. Hospitals were subsequently opened at Ernakulam, Tattamangalam, Vadakkancheri and Irinjalkkuda, when people began to appreciate veterinary aid and when the demand for the same became greater.

The veterinary service was transferred from the medical to the agricultural department in 1099. It made rapid progress and more institutions were opened. The veterinary section was reorganised in 1115. At the end of 1116 there were 10 veterinary hospitals and 10 dispensaries. As a result of the increased activities of the agricultural department, it became difficult for that department to pay adequate attention to the veterinary section. In order to cater fully to the growing needs of the ryots and to increase the usefulness of the veterinary department, it was bifurcated from the agricultural department and placed under an independent head in the beginning of the year under report. The head of the veterinary department was designated as the Director of Veterinary Services, the office strengthened and the grades of the veterinary surgeons were raised.

Condition of cattle.—The condition of cattle in the State was not quite satisfactory during the year though it was better than that in the previous year. Rinderpest—the major cattle epidemic which broke out in 1119—persisted throughout the year; but by the middle of 1120 it was brought under complete control by extensive inoculations in affected areas. Preventive inoculations were conducted on an extensive scale.

Miscellaneous.—In the course of the year two veterinary surgeons underwent training at Allahabad in the technique of artificial insemination of cattle and another was deputed to undergo advanced training in Animal Husbandry at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, at Izatnagar.

The Cochin Veterinary Association met twice during the year and matters conducive to the better working and development of the department were discussed. The department participated in the War Services Exhibition and co-operated in the conduct of two cattle shows.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 118 and Rs. 60,411 respectively.

3. Co-operation

The Co-operative Department came into existence with the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act in 1913. For a few months in the beginning, the working of the department was entrusted to an honorary officer. Soon after, a Special Officer was appointed to be in charge of it. The movement has made remarkable progress during the last few years, so much so that all villages in the State are now served by the movement.

Number and Membership of Societies.—The number of societies at the beginning of the year was 315. Fourteen societies were newly registered, and the cancellation of one society was restored. The registration of 17 societies was cancelled, so that the number of societies at the end of the year was 313. These comprised one Central Co-operative Institute, one Central Co-operative Bank, one Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, one Cochin Central Coir Society, one Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society, nine Supervising Unions, 101 Agricultural Credit Societies, 6 Agricultural Non-credit Societies, 47 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies, 27 Depressed Class Societies, 20 Consumers' Societies for Purchase and Sale, 10 Weavers' Societies, 23 Artisan Societies, 7 Students' Stationery Societies, 1 Poultry Society, 12 Fishermen's Societies, 31 Rural Development Societies, 4 Insurance (Benefit Fund) Societies, 1 Restaurant Society, 1 Ayurvedic Society, 7 Model Panchayat Societies and 1 Bee-keepers' Society. All villages in the State have come within the movement.

Excluding 425 members of the central institutions the number of members of primary societies stood at 42,496 (of whom 3,258 were women) giving an average of 139·4 per society, as against 40,456 and 134·4 per society respectively in the previous year.

Classified according to efficiency and collections, out of the societies over three years old (excluding the central institutions); 38 came under A class, 89 under B class, 89 under C class, 76 under D class and under E class 16. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 35, 81, 92, 75 and 26. The classification for the year showed that there was a general improvement in the tone and standard of working of societies.

Working Capital.—The total working capital of all the societies together rose from Rs. 58,21,897 in 1119 to Rs. 65,05,842. The owned capital of the movement (share capital plus reserve fund) was Rs. 12,98,126, the percentage of the total owned capital to the working capital being 20·0 as against 20·8 in the previous year. The average working capital was Rs. 151·6 per member and Rs. 21,330·6 per society as against Rs. 142·4 and Rs. 18,600·3 in 1119.

The total transactions of the year rose from Rs. 2,42,96,874 to Rs. 3,04,94,970, the turnover working out at 4.6 times the working capital as against 4.1 in the previous year. The net profit of the year was Rs. 1,21,738 as against Rs. 67,456 in 1119.

Loans.—A sum of Rs. 16,32,278 was loaned out as against Rs. 12,10,951 in the previous year. Of this, loans issued by agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 3,22,820 as against Rs. 2,29,077 in 1119. Non-agricultural societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 7,21,121 as against Rs. 7,87,758 in the previous year. There was a general tendency on the part of the agricultural societies to take to multipurpose activities. Many agricultural societies engaged themselves in charities other than credit, such as weaving, manufacture of coir and distribution of seeds, seedlings and manure. Six societies distributed rationed articles and other necessities of life under licenses issued by the Food Supplies Department.

Reserve Fund.—The total reserve fund of all the societies together rose from Rs. 6,01,100 to Rs. 6,36,597. Of this, agricultural societies had to their credit Rs. 2,72,560, non-agricultural societies Rs. 2,34,340 and the central institutions Rs. 1,29,697. The percentage of the reserve fund to the working capital was 9.8 as against 10.3 in the previous year.

Disputes and Litigation.—Inclusive of 28 suits pending disposal at the beginning of the year, there were 339 suits in all for disposal. Of these, 306 were disposed of leaving a balance of 33 at the end of the year. At the beginning of the year, 404 were pending execution by the Revenue Department and 62 were forwarded for execution in the course of the year. Besides 471 decrees were forwarded for execution through civil and panchayat courts and 140 through departmental heads.

There were 92 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year. The registration of 17 societies was cancelled and cancellation of one society was removed. The total number of societies under liquidation, was 108. Of these, liquidation proceedings in respect of only six societies were completed. Liquidation work of 102 societies was pending when the year closed.

Cottage Industries Marketing Society—The Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society continued its activities in the year under report. The object of the society is to organise rural products on a commercial basis and their marketing. During the year rural products to the value of Rs. 6,98,147 were purchased. Membership of the society stood at 132 (58 societies, 22 institutions and 52 individuals) and the working capital at the end of the year was Rs. 2,16,144 as against Rs. 50,758 in 1119. The profit earned by the society was Rs. 36,276.

Expenditure.—The total cost of working the department, including free grants to societies and grants to unions, was Rs. 34,265 against Rs. 34,274 in the previous year. The average cost per society came to Rs. 109.4 as against 96.1 in 1119.

General.—Final orders on the several recommendations of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee were passed during the year. Government approved the departmental execution of decrees and awards as an experimental measure, the compulsory affiliation of societies to unions, the levy of supervision fees by unions from societies and the appointment of full-time secretaries in societies with a certain standard of working capital.

Land Mortgage Bank

It was with a view to relieve agricultural indebtedness in the State that a Land Mortgage Bank was organised on a co-operative basis in 1111. The formal inauguration of the bank was performed by His Highness the late Maharaja of Cochin on the 1st Makaram 1111. Besides subscribing for 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, Government made a contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards the working expenses of the bank.

Three meetings of the Board of Directors, 14 meetings of the Executive Committee and the general meeting were held in the year under report.

Members and Share Capital.—At the beginning of the year there were 2,681 members holding 8,454 shares of the value of Rs. 10 each, making the share capital Rs. 84,540. At the end of the year, there were 2,717 members holding 8,588 shares fully paid up, making a total share capital of Rs. 85,880.

Loan Applications.—At the beginning of the year loan applications for Rs. 2,43,068 were pending disposal. During the year applications for Rs. 2,40,325 were received and also requests for reconsideration of rejected loans to the extent of Rs. 200 thus making the total for

disposal Rs. 4,83,593. Applications for Rs. 3,29,020 were disposed of during the year leaving applications for Rs. 1,54,573, pending investigation and sanction at the end of the year. Out of those disposed of, applications for Rs. 30,225 were rejected or withdrawn.

Profit and Loss.—The working of the Bank resulted in a profit of Rs. 5,450 as against Rs. 13,754 in 1119.

There was a fall in the business operations of the Bank due to high prices of agricultural products and the consequent general prosperity of the agriculturists. This also resulted in a fall in the net profits of the Bank during the year.

4. Industries

It was in 1112 that a separate Department of Industries and Commerce was constituted in the State with a Director of Industries and Commerce in charge. This was done in accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council on Industries and Commerce.

Important features of the year.—The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the Labour Commissioner with the special responsibility of looking into all disputes between capital and labour. The Director of Industries and Commerce had to administer the Payment of Wages Act, but in order to avoid conflicting jurisdiction the Labour Commissioner was appointed as the officer to administer the Payment of Wages Act and to receive the returns from factories under the Act. The Director of Industries and Commerce was also the Officer who could be communicated with for information connected with war supplies. He functioned as Conciliation Officer under the Trade Disputes Act. The administration of special control orders like the Newsprint Control Order, the Aluminium Control Order, etc., was also vested in him. He was also appointed as Yarn Commissioner and also as officer to administer the War Risks (Goods) Insurance. He was also Assistant Textile Commissioner under Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order till Meenam 1120.

The Government Stoneware Works at Chalakkudi which was leased to the General Mercantile Corporation, Ltd., Cochin, for a period of three years continued to work satisfactorily. They manufactured improved varieties of jars, stoneware pipes, etc.

The lease was renewed in 1118 for a period of 17 years.

The Carving Workshop which was transferred to the Industries Department in 1114 continued its activities. Forty-five orders costing Rs. 2,256 were executed during the year.

New Industries.—Many new industries were established in the State during the year. The Plywood Factory at Chalakkudi showed considerable progress.

The Victory Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works at Chalakkudi started work on medical soaps and certain chemical preparations. A Bone Meal Crushing Factory was started near Trichur by the Pan Asiatic Commercial Syndicate. The Ma'abar Potteries Ltd., started a factory at Koratty for the manufacture of glazed earthen wares, etc. Arrangements to open a factory for ginning cotton and decorticating groundnut near Kozhinjampara were completed by Ram Raj Mills.

The starting of new industries such as White-clay purification and chalk manufacture, sericulture, manufacturing jaggery from sweet toddy on improved methods, making of glass bangles and pencils, packeting of scented arecanut, etc., were under the consideration of the Government in the year under report.

The two most important activities of the Industries Department were the training of war technicians and the supply of war materials.

The noteworthy feature in the training of war technicians in the State was the conversion of the training centre in the Government Trades School, Trichur, into a Civmil Centre. During the year the Civmil gave training to 1,351 trainees out of whom 776 were sent out for military duty. Out of the 182 typist-clerks trained in this institution 161 joined service.

The State's contribution in the matter of war supplies had been very great. Coir goods was an important item of supply made to the Supply Department. The total value of coir goods supplied amounted to Rs. 3,70,000.

Other items of supply included tiles, textiles, acid jars, soap, brass, wood screws, etc. The value of known items of supply during the year amounted to Rs. 5.7 lakhs.

The small scale industries scheme was another important activity of the department by which articles were got manufactured under the direct supervision of the department and supplied to the Supply Department. Private contractors also supplied furniture, packing cases, plywood chests and other wooden articles.

Industrial Development.—The Committee appointed to prepare a planned scheme for the industrialisation of the State submitted its report in the year under review. The committee did not favour the idea of achieving industrial enterprises owned wholly and managed by the State but it favoured the undertaking of public utility projects by the Government. The committee stated that there was scope for the better utilisation of timber, for the establishment of rubber and textile mills and for the development of cashewnut industry, coconut and coir industry, boat and ship-building, wood distillation, fisheries, etc. The committee suggested the establishment of an Industrial Development Fund to finance and subsidise industries and an advisory board to manage the Fund. All the main recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government. The President of the committee was Mr. Manu Subedar, M. L. A. (Central).

Paper Control.—To control the distribution and consumption of available paper to the best advantage and to preclude the possibility of parties being deprived of paper for their legitimate requirements, Paper Dealer's Licensing Order, Paper Control (Economy) Order and Paper Control (Distribution) Order were issued by Government in 1119. Paper Dealer's Licensing Order, the Paper Price Control Order, Paper Control (Price of Board) Order and the Cochin Newspaper Control Order were issued in the course of the year.

Industrial and Technical Education.—There were 47 (including 21 aided) Industrial schools in the beginning of the year, including the Government Industrial School, Desamangalam, Government Trades Schools at Trichur and Ernakulam, the Government Industrial School for Girls, Trichur, the Coir School, Kumbalangi and the Arts School at Ernakulam. The Trades School at Ernakulam was abolished during the course of the year.

The Government Trades School at Trichur was abolished; but in order to give instruction in arts and crafts a new school of Arts and Crafts was sanctioned. The Commercial section of the Trades School was abolished and a Government Institute of Commerce was started at Ernakulam. At the end of the year there were 48 Industrial schools (27 Government and 21 aided). The Experiment of working the Industrial schools on factory basis proving successful in the case of Desamangalam and Kunnankulam Industrial schools, the schools of Chittur was likewise handed over to local co-operative society.

Government continued their liberal policy of encouraging industrial and technical education by the grant of stipends and scholarships. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 2,629 as against Rs. 4,762 in 1119. The depressed class students in industrial schools continued to receive the usual special encouragement. Deserving pupils were granted special stipends by the Protector of Depressed Classes in addition to the ordinary scholarships granted to all pupils in Industrial Schools.

Handloom weaving, rattan work, mat-making, carpentry, smithy, bell-metal work and carving were the main industries taught in Government Industrial schools, while needle-work, crochet lace, embroidery, pillowlace and knitting continued to be taught in the girls' industrial schools. In some girls' schools weaving, mat-making, and rattan were also taught in addition to needle-work and allied subjects.

The total strength of all the schools together (including boys and girls) was 1,405 (530 boys and 875 girls) as against 1,361 (481 boys and 879 girls) in 1119. Compared with the prewar period the strength of the schools was lower. Relaxation in the minimum qualification prescribed for admission was one of the reasons for the increase in strength in 1120.

Cottage Industries.—The policy of the department in connection with the cottage industries was a comprehensive one and covered the marketing of the products of artisans' organisation of existing cottage industries on a co-operative basis, grant of subsidies and loans to trained artisans, starting of new industries, etc., manufacture of furniture and carvings, coir goods, bell-metal wares, hand-loom products, agricultural implements, screw-pine, kora, reed and bamboo mats

and baskets, leather goods, photo and slate frames are some of the most important cottage industries in the State.

Coir.—Nearly 40,000 people were engaged in coir industry. The Government Coir Depot at Mattancheri earned a commission of Rs. 2,024 in 1120. In order to facilitate the procurement of coir goods, all the orders of the Supply Department were issued through the Coir Trade Committee and 45 orders to the value of Rs. 3,70,000 were executed.

Other Cottage Industries.—Furniture and carvings were sold by the carpenters' co-operative society in the Cherpu Industrial Centre for Rs. 20,432. There was increased sale of screw-pine mats, bamboo mats and baskets, reed mats and kora grass mats.

Hand-loom weavings.—There were 3,000 hand-loom weavers in the State. The hand-loom goods fetched good prices during the year. At the end of the year there were 51 societies engaged in hand-loom weaving.

Industrial Centre, Cherpu.—The Centre was started in 1119. The Assistant Director of Industries continued to be in charge of the activities of the Centre. The main object of the Centre was to demonstrate the successful working of cottage industries by Government running either directly, or indirectly by giving help both financial and advisory. The activities of the Centre included the manufacture of caps, lace garlands, tooth powder, photo frames, slates and oil pressing. In the Industrial School attached to the Centre there were three sections, namely, weaving, carpentry and rattan.

Cochin Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society.—The activities of the Society developed rapidly in 1120. In addition to its usual activities it opened a Victory Shop for the sale of consumer goods at controlled rates and also yarn, paper, cement, toilet articles, etc. The net profit earned by the Society was Rs. 37,732.

Industrial Production.—There were hundred and ten registered factories in the State. Besides these there were also some unregistered factories. The rice mills in the year turned out 20,06,455 measures of rice. The oil mills produced in the course of the year about 51,048 candies of oil by crushing copra and other oil seeds. Another important industry was the manufacture of the tiles and bricks. The tile factories produced about 1,96,89,990 tiles and bricks. The two textile mills in the State produced nearly 25,66,385 lbs. of cloth. The saw mills were completely engaged in converting timber for defence requirements. Due to transport difficulties and restrictions of export facilities the coir factories did not have continuous work. The remaining were miscellaneous factories producing matches, manure, tin, etc.

Rail-borne trade.—Figures for both exports and imports were collected from the invoices kept in the various railway stations classified under the four main heads (1) food, drink and tobacco, (2) partly and wholly manufactured articles, (3) raw materials and (4) miscellaneous.

State aid to industries.—In 1116 an amendment to the rules issued under the State Aid to Industries Act was brought into force widening the scope of loans.

Patents and Designs.—Twenty-six new applications for the grant of patents were received in the year. Twenty patents were granted.

Labour legislation.—Suitable amendments were made to the Cochin Payment of Wages Act to make the Act applicable to the crew of inland vessels propelled by steam or other mechanical power. The employment of Children Act and the Employer's Liability Act were enacted and brought into force in 1120.

Under the Cochin Trade Unions Act two applications were received for registration and certificate of registration was granted. The number of trade unions on the last day of the year was six with a membership of 3,318.

There were 110 registered factories in the State employing 12,806 persons.

Geology.—The post of the Geologist was confirmed in 1120 and the geological section was transferred from the Revenue to the Industrial Department. The investigation of the lime stone deposits of Chittur Taluk and of sands in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk for the manufacture of glassware was completed. A study of the rock quarried at Parakadavu in Irimpanam was made and preliminary investigations of a quartz reef at Ramavornapuram and the clay deposits of Cheroor and Nadathra were made.

Receipts and expenditure.—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 12,228 as against Rs. 16,378 in 1119 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,79,648 as against Rs. 1,26,618.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC WORKS

It was in 1870 that a Public Works Department was organised in the State. Till then all works used to be executed by the officers of the Revenue Department, who had no professional knowledge in the line. Even after the organisation of a professional department, temple and palace works, together with several other petty works, continued to be carried out by the revenue officers till 1890, when a Maramath Department, which was also manned by non-professional men, was created for the execution of such works.

This dual system was, however, found to work unsatisfactorily, and the Maramath Department was, therefore, abolished in 1897. The department at that time was working under a Chief Engineer who had under him an Assistant Engineer and two Supervisors. This continued till 1907, when some important changes in the constitution of the department were made. Since then the activities of the department have been expanding year after year, and more than one-twelfth of the total revenue of the State is being spent on the department at the present time.

For administrative purposes the department is divided into five major divisions—southern, central, eastern, irrigation, mechanical and electricity—each working under an Assistant Engineer. The mechanical and electrical division was bifurcated during the course of the year and the water works was placed under a Special Assistant Engineer.

In 1117 a new temporary division for the Anamalai Road work was opened and it was also placed under an Assistant Engineer. Another division was opened in 1118 for the investigation of major irrigation projects. The distribution of jurisdiction of the five Assistant Engineers in charge of the permanent divisions remained the same as in the previous year. The Department of Factories and Boilers continued to work under the supervision of the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical and Electricity Division, subject to the control of the Chief Engineer. The Special Officer appointed for the kole cultivation scheme and for supervising pumping operations also functioned during the year. A new temporary division was created in the middle of the year under a Special Assistant Engineer for the investigation of post-war works.

The maintaining of motor cars and boats was attended to in the Mechanical Workshop.

The Ernakulam Water Works, the Mattancheri Water Works beyond the town limits, the Ghellanam Water Works and the Perandur Booster Station continued to be in charge of the Mechanical Equipment Supervisor.

As in the previous year Government undertook the drainage operations of the kole area and the storage of water in the Mullurkayal and Perimpillisseri areas for kole cultivation.

Civil Engineering

The department had to execute as in previous years, both State and contribution works. The final budget grant under "Civil" including additional allotment sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 32,95,314 as against Rs. 18,88,000 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 31,56,512 as against Rs. 20,00,974 in 1119. Of this, the establishment charges, including travelling allowance and contingency charges, amounted to Rs. 2,16,844 representing 6.90 per cent of the total expenditure. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 8.45.

Communications.—Original works costing Rs. 3,41,080 were executed as against Rs. 2,03,303 in the previous year. The works included the opening of new roads, widening of special renewals and outright repairs to existing ones and construction of bridges and culverts. Repairs including the annual maintenance of roads were also attended to at a cost of Rs. 8,30,165 as against Rs. 6,63,077 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in cost of labour and materials.

The total length of roads maintained during the year, including the roads maintained by the Caterpillar, was 588 miles as against 560 in the previous year. In addition, about 22 miles of road in Cranganur Taluk were maintained.

Important works undertaken under the Road Board works were the opening of unmetalled road between Nettur and Panangad and the Konthipulam road and the extending of Kodakara-Vellikulangara road.

Capital Works.—The most important of the capital undertakings was the Chalakudi-Anamalai Road work. The total length of the road when completed will be 47 miles and the main object is to connect the rich plantation district of Anamalais with the Cochin Harbour. Considerable progress was made in the construction of the road in the year.

The 11 K. V. line extension to Cochin Harbour and Mattancheri was completed and the 66 K. V. line extension to Trichur was started.

The total expenditure under capital works amounted to Rs. 7,59,840. The major portion of the expenditure was for the Anamalai road work.

Buildings.—The expenditure under "Buildings Original" was Rs. 6,49,847 as against Rs. 4,14,237 in the previous year. All public buildings were periodically inspected and steps taken to maintain them in good condition. Among the important works that were attended to during the year were construction of police lines at Mattancheri, construction of and repairs in palaces, construction of nurses' quarters in the General Hospital, construction of new still in Trichur Distillery, construction of rice godowns at Mattancheri, the Chief Medical Officer's Office at Ernakulam, Sub-Jail at Mattancheri, extension works to Sirkar High School, Trichur, etc. Repairs to several other buildings were in progress.

Irrigation.—The expenditure under irrigation came to Rs. 6,57,522 as against Rs. 2,68,167 in the previous year. All the chiras were put up in time and maintained properly. One sitting of the Irrigation Advisory Board, Trichur Group, was held in the year, and many schemes were discussed.

The increase was mainly due to the great number of irrigation works taken up during the year to increase the food resources of the State. Some of the major works carried out were construction of flood banks for Vettuveli chira and Kambalathara Eri and Amballur-Keecheri Bund, putting up of groynes at Cheriya Kadavu and bunds at Elamkulam, raising the storage capacity of Manapat Chira, storage of water at Mullurkayal and Kanimangalam. Puthur river diversion scheme, opening of canal in Tholur and Edakolathur villages, etc. The following irrigation schemes were investigated.—Improvement to Inchamudi canal, improvement to lands bordering Bharatha Puzha, irrigation works in Kombarikalloo, Nemmara, Irrigation facilities in Olipara, Mullankuzhi Reservoir scheme, construction of Kunnampidari Eri, opening of a new chala from Paranava chira to Thovannur Padam in Talappalli Taluk, strengthening of Kalatha Pandarachira, Mundanveli, etc.

Major portion of the investigation of the Peechi Reservoir and the Pillathodu schemes, to be taken up as post-war schemes, was completed during the year.

The execution of the Poomalai High Level Canal Scheme was undertaken during the year. The head works were completed and the canal excavated in the last two miles of village reserve made considerable progress.

Miscellaneous.—Works costing Rs. 95,143 were carried out under this head as against Rs. 35,089 in the previous year. Several items of works were also carried out under the scheme for making repairs to buildings under the Education Department.

Works undertaken under the Government of India Advances during the year amounted to Rs. 1,72,590. The important works taken up were widening the Vaniampara Road, metalling the gravel portion of the Chalaukkdi Road, improvements to Shoranore Road, etc.

Mechanical and Electrical

The total expenditure incurred under "Mechanical and Electrical" was Rs. 4,74,718 as against Rs. 2,76,799 in the previous year and that incurred under "State Conveyances" (motor cars, boats, etc.) was Rs. 1,18,205 as against Rs. 1,01,383 in 1119.

Water Works.—The construction of a new pumping station at Alwaye and a duplicate line from Alwaye to Ernakulam and another line from Ernakulam to Chowwara were taken up. The Ernakulam Water Works system was separated from the Mechanical Division and placed under a Special Assistant. To meet the increased demand for water and to ensure a continuous flow by giving additional pressure two booster stations were opened during the year one at Kalamasery and the other at Pachalam.

The machinery at Chowwara Water Works was practically run continuously throughout the year discharging 44,31,62,000 gallons of water as against 27,51,40,000 in the previous year.

The water supply at Ernakulam was on the intermittant system.

The Mattancheri distribution continued to be in charge of the local municipality and all extensions were under the supervision of the municipal staff. The intermittant system of supply continued at Mattancheri also.

The Ernakulam-Mattancheri pipe line, including the submerged portion, was in good condition. This is the longest submerged pipe line in Asia. The Chellanam water supply intended for the sea coast villages lying between Palluruthi and Chellanam was on the whole fair.

The water supply at Nemmara was quite satisfactory. The borehole yielded an adequate supply of water.

The water supply system at Aylore was not adequate due to scarcity of water in the well.

The Ramavarnapuram water installation was able to meet the increased demands for water of the State Forces Head-quarters and of the Central Jail.

The installation at Thiruvilwamala and Kunnankulam worked satisfactorily, throughout the year.

State conveyances.—32 cars, 2 lorries and 1 van were in service during the year.

Two motor boats were in satisfactory condition and rendered good service. One had to be kept idle for most of the time for want of necessary spare parts.

Post-war Works.—Investigation of the scheme for the improvement of the Trichur-Vaniampara Road and the Shoranur-Cochin Roads to the standard of national highways was taken up and detailed estimates were prepared. Investigation for the improvement of certain other roads were also taken up, such as the Hill Palace Road, Karupadanna and Kunnankulam roads.

Factories and Boilers

There were 110 registered factories as against 100 in the previous year. Of these 6 were seasonal (4 rubber and two tea factories). Of the 104 non-seasonal factories that worked, 20 were rice mills, 11 oil mills, 7 both rice and oil mills, 35 tile factories, two engineering works, one spinning and weaving mill, one spinning mill, two saw mills, three coir factories, three kerosene oil factories, one foundry, one potter work, one match factory, one plywood factory, one electro-plating works, one motor car repair, one oil soap works, one straw board work shop, one button making factory, etc.

There were 77 boilers in working condition during the year as against 70 in the previous year.

Five hundred and sixteen accidents were reported as against 377 in the previous year. All the accidents were inquired into and the managers instructed to take precautionary measures to reduce them as far as possible. Almost all the accidents were of a minor nature and non-fatal.

The sanitary condition of almost all the factories had considerably improved, and in general the employees were getting fairly decent treatment from the employers.

The receipts under the head amounted to Rs. 3,273 as against Rs. 2,753 in the previous year.

For the first time in the working of the Public Works Department the total expenditure amounted to more than Rs. 52 lakhs of which about Rs. 36 lakhs was under State Works, including mechanical, 13 lakhs under capital and advances and 3 lakhs under contribution works.

CHAPTER X MEDICAL RELIEF AND PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Medical Institutions

The first attempt to introduce European medical treatment into Cochin was made by a missionary, who opened a dispensary in Mattancheri in 1818 A. D. Though it received a monthly grant from Government, it did not prove a success and was closed after a short existence of two or three years. In 1823, the Civil Surgeon of British Cochin was made ex-officio Durbar Physician, and a dresser was attached to the Jail at Ernakulam, while the Trichur Jail was placed in charge of the dresser attached to the British military detachment stationed there. It was these three officers that first began to show to the people the advantage of European medicine and surgery.

In 1848, the first Government Hospital, the Charity Hospital of Ernakulam, was opened, and it was this hospital which by successive stages developed into the present General Hospital. For over a quarter of century after this, no attempt was made to extend the operations of the department, but in 1875 a hospital was opened at Trichur. In the subsequent years, hospitals and dispensaries were opened in several stations, so that the State is now liberally supplied with medical institutions.

General statistics.—There were 57 medical institutions at work during the year—the same as in 1119. Of these institutions, 15 were hospitals, 16 dispensaries, one leper hospital, 18 grant-in aid dispensaries, and 7 itinerating dispensaries. The total number of beds available in all the institutions together was 1,347 namely, 621 for men, 634 for women and 92 for children.

The total number of patients treated in the several Government hospitals and dispensaries and aided institutions was 9,83,965 as against 9,58,235 in the previous year. Of the total number of in-patients treated (32,425), 29,509 were discharged cured, 275 discharged against advice, 1,346 died, and 1,295 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 4.15 as against 6.2 in 1119. 249 patients were admitted in a moribund condition and this accounted for the rate of mortality recorded.

The total number of out-patients treated was 9,51,540 of whom 8,67,971 were treated in Government institutions and 83,569 in private institutions receiving aid from Government, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 9,28,310, 84,835 and 79,960.

The daily average attendance of both in- and out-patients was 7,378.69 as against 7,179.8 in 1119.

Of the total of 9,83,965 patients treated, 944 were Europeans, 2,611 Eurasians, 5,32,748 Hindus, 60,492 Muslims and 3,87,170 belonged to other classes. Grouped according to sex, there were 3,48,871 men, 3,51,341 women and 2,83,753 children.

The principal diseases for which treatment was given, in the order of greatest prevalence were diseases of the digestive system, malaria, diseases of the respiratory system, round worms, diseases of the skin, pyrexia of uncertain origin, anaemia, inflammatory ulceration, diseases of the intestines, influenza, dysentery, rheumatic fever and diseases of the eye.

The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed was 52,998 against 50,234 in the previous year, the percentage of deaths being .9 as against .25 in 1119. Of the in-patients 35.8 percent and of the out-patients 4.033 percent needed operation.

192 Post-mortem examinations were conducted all of which were for medico-legal purposes.

In the General Hospital, Ernakulam, the Women and Children's Hospital, Mattancheri, and the Maternity Hospital, Trichur together 73,352 women and 45,258 children were admitted for treatment, representing a daily average of 666.19 women and 263.0 children. Of the total admission, 2,219 were labour cases (1,775 normal and 444 abnormal).

There were 63 midwives and they attended to 5,198 cases, as against 4,908 cases in the previous year. 1,668 midwifery operations were performed as against 1,315 in 1119.

General Hospital, Ernakulam.—In the General Hospital, Ernakulam, 251 beds (96 for males, 111 for females, and 44 for children) were available for the accommodation of in-patients, besides 8 beds provided in the radium ward. Of the 6,588 in-patients, newly admitted, 4,060 were cured, 1,616 relieved, 320 discharged otherwise, 342 died and 250 remained under

treatment at the end of the year. The daily average of in-patients treated was 266.4 and the percentage of deaths to the total treated was 5.04 against 7.8 in the previous year. Important surgical operations performed in the year numbered 6,109 of which 5,760 resulted in cure, 270 in relief, 18 in death, 60 in being discharged otherwise and 43 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Out-patients attended to numbered 60,578, the daily average attendance of old and new patients was 390.74 as against 445.7 in 1119.

6,330 fresh cases were treated in the Radiology Department, the daily average attendance working out to 17.34 as against 11.95 in 1119. Of the total number of patients, 3,270 were men, 2,035 women and 1,025 children. The cases were grouped as follows for treatment: ultra violet, 1,002, actinotherapy 1,008, radiography 1,698, electric treatment 249, infra red 468, fluoroscopy 1,529 and diathermy 278.

The institution for radium treatment rendered medical aid to 371 patients as against 156 in the previous year. Of these, 137 were males, 225 females and 9 children. The accommodation available in this section was four beds for men and four for women.

The number of specimens examined in the clinical laboratory attached to the Hospital was 8,931 as against 9,885, in 1119.

There was accommodation for 14 beds in the paywards of the hospital. Including 13 patients remaining at the end of the previous year, the total number of patients during the year was 294 as against 292 in 1119. 285 of these patients were discharged and 9 remained at the close of the year. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 11,627 as against 7,796 in 1119.

Out-patients treated in the ear, nose and throat department numbered 7,796 and 283 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 63.8.

In the Dental Department 9,597 patients were treated, the daily average attendance being 26.8.

In the Maternity Section 705 parturition cases were conducted. There were five maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 5.67 per 1,000 child-births. The majority of confinements was between the ages of 20-35, those between 20-25 topping the list. Statistics showed that the number of mothers for the first confinement was the greatest and that the number gradually declined for the succeeding pregnancies. As many as 8 mothers sought admission for confinement subsequent to the tenth. Fifty-four abortions were attended to and there were 14 cases of premature labour. Out of 705 births, 98 were still born, giving an infant mortality of 139.01 per 1,000. There were 11 twins born in the year.

Maharaja's Hospital, Cochin.—In this institution 124 beds were available for the accommodation of in-patients. In-patients admitted numbered 2,260 the daily average working out to 103.64. Deaths among in-patients came to 6.1 per cent of the total number treated. 482 operations were performed, 439 resulting in cure, 11 in relief, 5 died and 13 remained under treatment at the close of the year. There were 33,370 out-patients, making a daily average of 234.19. 17 post-mortem examinations were conducted and all of them were for medico-legal purposes.

Civil Hospital, Trichur.—140 beds were available for the accommodation of in-patients in this hospital and 3,354 in-patients were admitted for treatment. The daily average of in-patients was 142.5 and the percentage of deaths to the total number treated was 14.4. Out-patients admitted numbered 49,063.

In the Dental Section 7,373 patients were treated during the year, the daily attendance being 27.4.

There were eight beds for the accommodation of in-patients in the Ophthalmic Section. Eighty-one in-patients were treated, the daily average working out to 6.5. There were 31,471 out-patients to be attended to, representing a daily average of 86. 1,070 operations were conducted.

Tuberculosis Clinic.—To combat the T. B. scourge, a T. B. clinic with an excellent ward attached to it was opened in this hospital on 1st January 1941. The total number of in-patients treated in the clinic in 1120 was 182, the daily average attendance being 15.1. Mortality among the in-patients was nil. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 49.3, the total number being 1,698.

Thirty-five post-mortem examinations were conducted during the year and all of them were for medico-legal purposes.

Maternity Hospital, Trichur.—In this institution there was provision for 75 beds for adults and 13 for children. Including parturition cases 2,422 in-patients were treated, of whom, 2,268 were discharged cured, 36 relieved, 24 discharged otherwise and 20 died. The average number of adult in-patients was 73·16 and of children 4·65. A total number of 38,371 out-patients was treated, the daily average attendance being 213·09. Operations performed numbered 1,100. Of these, 1,075 resulted in cure, 11 in deaths, and 14 remained under treatment at the close of year. Seven hundred and sixty-one parturition cases were conducted and there were six maternal deaths. The majority of confinements was between the ages of 20 and 40, those between 25 and 30 topping the list. The number of mothers for the first confinement, was the greatest and the number gradually declined for the succeeding pregnancies. Two hundred and thirty-three abortions were attended to in the hospital.

Women's and Children's Hospital, Mattancheri.—There were 94 beds for women and eight for children in this hospital. Including parturition cases 2,306 in-patients were treated, of whom 2,135 were discharged cured, 85 died, 5 absented, and 92 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 92·97 as against 94·4 in the previous year, and the percentage of deaths to total treated worked out to 3·6. 878 operations were performed in the year. Of these, 769 resulted in cure, 91 in relief 4 in being discharged otherwise, 6 in deaths, and 18 remained under treatment at the close of the year. New out-patients treated numbered 31,735 as against 31,374 in the previous year. Parturition cases conducted numbered 747 and there were 9 deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1·2 per hundred cases. The majority of confinements was between the ages of 20—30, those between 25—30 topping the list. The number of mothers for the first confinement was the greatest, and the number gradually declined for the succeeding pregnancies. Fifty-eight abortions were attended to. The total number of patients admitted in the pay-ward was 39 as against 84 in 1119.

Ophthalmic Hospital, Ernakulam.—There were 44 beds for the accommodation of in-patients, 19 for men and 19 for women and six for children. Five hundred and fifty in-patients, as against 703 in 1119, were treated—a daily average of 53·81. New out-patients treated numbered 12,562 as against 9,259 in the previous year, and 8,786 operations were performed as against 5,647 in 1119. Two thousand two hundred and nineteen cases were examined in refraction rooms and prescribed for.

Mental Hospital, Trichur.—Ninety-three beds were available in this institution, 63 for males and 30 for females. Two hundred and eighty-six mental patients were treated, the daily average working out to 142·3. Besides the in-patients, 26,789 out-patients were treated for general diseases, the daily average working out to 146·6.

Leper Hospital, Trichur.—This institution is run on a contract basis by the Salvation Army. At the beginning of the year there were 301 patients, and 240 admissions were made, making a total of 541 on the whole. Of these 379 were men, 110 women and 44 children. The daily average attendance of treatables was 30. There were nine children in the Sankariah Home, at the beginning of the year. 6 were admitted since and 7 were discharged, so that 8 remained at the end of the year. There were 22 bur-out-outs at the beginning of the year; 5 were admitted since, four were discharged and three died, so that 20 remained at the close of the year. Two hundred and ten surgical operations were conducted, and 13,457 tests were made at the clinical laboratory.

Leprosy Relief Work.—The work was carried on by a trained medical officer as usual. Treatment was given in 14 centres. As a result of intensive survey and propaganda, 265 lepers were admitted in the several clinics for treatment. Thus the total number of lepers registered in the various clinics rose to 4,946 of whom 812 were actually under treatment.

Jail Hospital, Trichur.—There were 93 in-patients and 365 out-patients as against 164 in-patients and 520 out-patients in 1119. Of the in-patients, 74 were discharged cured, 4 died, 10 relieved, 4 discharged otherwise and 1 remained under treatment at the close of the year. There was provision for 18 beds in the institution.

Antirabic Treatment.—During the year antirabic treatment was given in all the major institutions of the State. Apart from the 11 patients remaining from the previous year, there were 828 admissions; of these 826 cases were discharged and 13 remained under treatment. Only 158 patients were charged for treatment.

Honorary System.—There were 25 honorary medical officers working in the various institutions of the State at the close of the year. The Honorary System functioned satisfactorily.

The system of charging well-to-do patients for admissions and treatment in hospitals was continued during the year under report.

Hook Worm campaign.—The hook worm campaign was continued in Cranganur. Treatment centres were opened in all the villages in the Taluk and clinics were conducted in all the schools. 23,516 cases were treated for this disease.

Auxiliary Nursing Service.—The three major hospitals, *viz.*, General Hospital, Ernakulam, Civil Hospital, Trichur and the Maharaja's Hospital, Cochin continued to be recognised by the Government of India as suitable for training candidates for auxiliary nursing service. But in the year under report training was given only in the General Hospital. Forty candidates were trained of whom 32 were sent for active service while 8 remained under training at the close of the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts for the year was Rs. 31,653. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,89,026 as against Rs. 7,99,382 in 1119.

2. Public Health

Public Health was under the charge of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer till 1932, when a new Department of Public Health was created with a Director at its head and the control over sanitation taken away from the Medical Department. In 1934 the Panchayat Department was amalgamated with the Public Health Department. But when the activities of that department increased, a bifurcation was effected in August 1944. Sanitation in rural areas is attended to by the Director of Public Health and Panchayats, and in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Trichur, Chittur, Irinjalkkuda and Tattamangalam by the respective Municipal Councils.

A re-organisation of the department was effected in 1116. Changes conducive to a better, and more efficient working of the department were also carried out. The State was divided into eleven more or less equal divisions and each division was placed under a Sanitary Inspector. The work of medical inspection of schools was transferred from the Medical to the Public Health Department in 1118.

Epidemic Diseases.—Small-pox broke out in an epidemic form in several parts of the State and it spread to Chennamangalam, a few villages in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk and Mukundapuram Taluk. Mass vaccination, disinfection and other preventive measures checked the progress of the disease. There were a few cases of plague in Trichur Taluk. Expeditionary and extensive inoculations of the population accounted for the early subsidence of the disease.

There were a few sporadic cases of cholera and typhoid.

Anti-malarial measures.—Anti-malarial operations were carried out in Chittur Taluk in the Nelliampathy Estates and in Vellangannur near Peechy Reservoir area.

Anti-mosquito measures were continued in the towns of Ernakulam and Mattancheri and hook-worm campaign was continued in the heavily infected areas in Cranganur Taluk and coastal areas.

Food Adulteration.—A full-time food analyst was appointed in 1119. He attended to the analysis of food supplied by the municipalities. 193 samples of food were analysed.

Vital Statistics.—Comprehensive rules made by the department for the collection of vital statistics and registration of births and deaths began to be enforced from 1116. The agency for the collection of statistics remained with the village officers in rural areas and with the municipal staff in municipal areas.

The total number of births registered was 21,845 and the number of deaths registered was 9,198. Of the deaths, 29 were cases of suicide, and 42 due to accidents. Deaths due to small-pox totalled 319. While the birth rate for the whole State was 14.46 per mille, as against 9.75 in the previous year, the death was 6.09 per mille as against 8.56 in 1119. Death-rate among infants was 36.76 per thousand.

Sanitation and Conservancy.—The sanitation of the towns of Kunnankulam, Vadakkancheri, Nemmara, Trippunithura, Cranganur, Chalakkudi, Ollur and Chelakkara was under the charge of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Department. The sanitation of rural parts was attended to by the Panchayats. The conservancy staff consisted of 58 sweepers and 61 scavengers. The usual lighting and sanitary arrangements during important fairs and festivals were attended to by the Sanitary Inspectors and Panchayats concerned.

Lighting.—Street lighting in towns and rural areas was not possible due to the difficulty in getting kerosene oil. But electric lighting in Trippunithura and Nemmara continued as before.

Medical Inspection.—The total number of students inspected by the Medical Inspectors was 5,477 and that by the Inspectress 3,082.

Rural Welfare Work.—Two medical officers, eleven health visitors and 66 rural midwives posted in different parts of the State attended to the rural welfare work. Pamphlets relating to welfare problems and other public health matters were also distributed among the public. Arrangements were made to start health centres at Panamkuttichira and Azhikode.

Vaccination.—The vaccination work throughout the rural parts of the State was carried on by the staff employed in 11 divisions. There were in all 26 permanent vaccinators of whom 22 were men and 4 women; 8 additional vaccinators were entertained temporarily.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.—The places where trades were conducted were often visited by the executive officers of the department with a view to have an effective control over them. Lectures were also given by Sanitary Inspectors on matters relating to Public Health, Sanitation, Prevention of diseases, etc.

General.—The manufacture of compost manure was started in the towns of Trippunithura, Kunnankulam and Cranganur.

The total license fee collected was Rs. 26,119.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the department were Rs. 74,705 and Rs. 2,10,376 respectively as against Rs. 60,597 and Rs. 1,81,010 respectively in 1119.

3. Panchayats

The revival of Panchayats in the State was the result of a boon from His late Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G. C. I. E., on the occasion of His Highness' Shashtiabdapoorthi Thiruvil in Dhanu 1088 (1913). In 1089, Government, after careful consideration, passed the Village Panchayat Act, and according to its provision, five panchayats—one in each Taluk of the State—were started as an experimental measure. Each of these panchayats consisted of five members—four nominated by Government from the leading gentlemen of the village and the fifth the village officer ex-officio. Payment of an assessment of Rs. 50 made the minimum property qualification for being a Panchayatdar. Graduates of recognised Universities and Government pensioners who had been in the superior service of the State were also made eligible for membership.

The experiment so started proved a success, and the first few batches of panchayats, by their enthusiastic work and selfless efforts, were able to inspire confidence in the public and secure the recognition of Government. The result was that in 1092 six panchayats were invested with judicial powers and authorised to form themselves into courts exercising civil jurisdiction in petty cases in the villages under their jurisdiction. From 1092 onwards there was a rapid increase of panchayats, with the result that in the next four years the panchayats had spread over almost the whole rural area of the State. Several amendments to the Panchayat Act were made since from time to time with a view to facilitate the working and increase the efficiency of the panchayats.

With effect from the 1st Chingam 1120 this department was bifurcated from the Department of Public Health and Panchayats and placed under a separate head designated "Director of Panchayats."

Inspection of panchayats was systematised after the appointment of three Panchayat Inspectors in Mcdam 1120.

The Cochin Panchayat Act XX of 1120 which was passed in the year under report gave more powers to the panchayats.

Panchayats.—There were 87 panchayats in the State at the end of the year. These panchayats served 269 villages in all.

The number of seats in the several panchayats together was 559 as in 1119 of whom 363 were elected and 196 were nominated. The life-time of all panchayats that expired in the year under reference was further extended by Government for one year.

Activities of Panchayats.—Besides maintaining the pathivu irrigation works under the several panchayats, several reconstruction and repair works of chiras were attended to during the year. In the interests of increased paddy cultivation, several minor irrigation works for which Rs. 1,75,000 had been budgetted, were taken up.

Roads under the panchayats were maintained satisfactorily. Several lanes in the interior parts of the villages were improved with the lump sum sanctioned to each panchayat to be spent according to its discretion.

Particular attention was paid to the question of water supply during the year. The sinking of experimental wells was continued; clearing of wells was attended to.

173 water pandals were maintained during the year; water was also distributed to pedestrians and travellers in selected localities during important fairs and festivals.

In order to help the agriculturists 61 Manure Depots were opened in panchayat areas in 118 and 24 in 1119 and in all depots the demand for scientific manures was considerable. All panchayats have now manure depots.

Rural Libraries.—The scheme of opening libraries in villages was pushed on vigorously. At the end of the year there were 183 rural libraries in the State. Thirteen more libraries were fully organised in 1120. Organisation of seven libraries was nearing completion at the end of the year. The total number of libraries at the end of the year was 203. The total amount paid as grant to these libraries was Rs. 3,553. Books to the value of Rs. 7,995 and furniture costing Rs. 2,006 were also supplied. Public have begun to appreciate the beneficial results derived by the existence of these libraries.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 5,445 and Rs. 4,21,742 respectively as against Rs. 8,895 and Rs. 3,82,757 in 1119.

General.—The Panchayat Act passed in the year under report has conferred greater powers and responsibilities on Panchayats and enforcement of its provisions will bring material improvement in the conditions of life in the rural parts of the State. The most noteworthy feature of the new enactment is that Panchayats have been given power to collect license fees and certain other dues. The coordination and decentralisation of the diverse activities of the Government that will follow the enforcement of the provisions of the new Panchayat Act will enhance the effectiveness of the work done by supplying the necessary local check and control.

4. Ayurveda

The Ayurvedic System of medical relief was introduced in the State under official auspices in 1093 when a panchayat vaidyasala was opened at Parapukkara. The success that attended the working of this dispensary led to the opening of others in other panchayat areas.

In 1088, in response to public representations, Government established the Rama Varma Central Ayurvedic Hospital at Trichur and placed it under the charge of the Diwan Peishkar. This hospital steadily grew in popularity, and specialists in all branches of treatment came to be attached to it in course of time. A manufacturing section also was developed for the purpose of supplying genuine drugs to all Ayurvedic institutions in the State.

In view of the growing importance of the institution, however, a full-time Superintendent was appointed in 1111, and he was entrusted with the supervision of the rural vaidyasalas and vishavaidyasalas under the control of the Director of Public Health and Panchayats. Till Dhanu 1112 this system of dual control of the hospital by the Diwan Peishkar and the rural vaidyasalas by the Director of Public Health and Panchayats continued, when Government entrusted the whole Department of Ayurveda to the charge of the Director of Public Health and Panchayats. Even this arrangement did not prove altogether satisfactory, and hence Government ordered, in 1116, the constitution of Ayurveda into a separate department, with a Superintendent in charge.

Including the Central Ayurvedic Hospital and the hospital at Trippunittura there were in all seven major institutions of the kind. Besides there were 34 Government vaidyasalas, one grant-in-aid vaidyasala, 8 taluk vishavaidyasalas and 41 grant-in-aid vishavaidyasalas.

Rama Varma Central Ayurvedic Hospital.—The whole establishment of the Rama Varma Central Ayurvedic Hospital was made permanent and pensionable with effect from 1116.

Patients who resorted to the hospital for treatment numbered 72,153 as against 78,989 in the previous year. The fall in the number of patients could be accounted to the restrictions imposed on the free distribution of medicines. Only poor and deserving patients were supplied with medicine free. Of these 7,209 were eye cases and 1,660 poison cases.

In 1116 an in-patient ward was opened with all provisions for treating ten in-patients free. The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 97 of whom 81 were discharged cured, 9 otherwise discharged and one died. Six were under treatment at the end of the year.

In the in-patient ward at Viyyur 84 patients were treated as against 57 in 1119.

The preliminary arrangements for the preparation of genuine ayurvedic medicines by machinery required by the department and for public sale at cheaper rates were completed in 1117. Early in 1118 the Sales Department was opened for public service and was named Sri Kerala Varma Ayurvedic Pharmacy. Medicines of the value of Rs. 29,871 were dispensed in 1120. A Sales Depot started at Ernakulam in 1118 dispensed medicine of the value of Rs. 20,236 as against Rs. 22,102 in the previous year.

The sale depots at Trippunittura, Thiruvilwamala and Chelakkara continued to function satisfactorily.

Large scale manufacture and sale of medicines removed a great desideratum, proved highly beneficial to the public and brought a profit to the Government.

Out of 261 work orders, 206 orders for the preparation of medicines were executed.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Trippunittura.—The second major ayurvedic hospital was the one at Trippunittura started in 1118 in response to public representations for lying-in accommodation. The total number of out-patients treated was 14,682 and in-patients 88.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Ernakulam.—The hospital was started in Makaram 1119 with accommodation for 10 in-patients, 55,426 out-patients and 102 in-patients were treated in the year.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Azhikode.—This institution which was opened in Meenam 1119 treated 20,454 out-patients and 53 in-patients during the year.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Kodakara.—12,482 out-patients and 82 in-patients were given treatment in the year under report.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Tattamangalam.—Started in Medam 1119, the hospital gave treatment to 14,261 out-patients and 85 in-patients in the year.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Cheruthuruthi.—This hospital was started towards the close of the year 1119. 18,016 patients were attended to in the out-patient section and 108 in the in-patient section.

The working of these institutions shows how the aim of the Government has been achieved in extending Ayurvedic System of medical relief to all the important taluk centres in the State.

Vaidyasalas.—There were 34 vaidyasalas maintained by Government during the year. In all these institutions together, 93,949 patients were treated, of whom 85,842 patients were discharged cured, 169 died, 3,014 went away, and 4,924 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The total value of medicines supplied to all the vaidyasalas together amounted to Rs. 7,667. In the only one grant-in-aid vaidyasala at Pazhai 2,382 patients were treated, and medicines to the value of Rs. 120 were supplied to them.

Vishavaidyasalas.—Including the Vishavaidya Sthapanam attached to the Central Ayurvedic Hospital, there were eight vishavaidyasalas. Medicines required for these vishavaidyasalas as also for the trained vishavaidyans, were prepared in the R.V.C.A. Hospital from where they were distributed. In all the vishavaidyasalas together, 7,897 patients were treated, of whom 7,786 were discharged cured, 7 died, 79 went away and 15 remained under the treatment at the end of the year.

Anti-malarial Operations.—A full-time vaidyan appointed for conducting anti-malarial operations in 1117 continued to function in the year under report and the specific manufactured by the department was freely distributed in several malarial areas. The activities of the department in this direction continued to be encouraging.

Ayurvedic Conference.—The annual Ayurvedic and Vishavaidya Conferences were held as a joint session in 1120. Leading vaidyans and vishavaidyan from all parts of Kerala attended the Conference.

General.—Practical training was given to seven students possessing the minimum qualification in Ayurveda. Ayurvedic examinations were conducted by a Board of Examiners.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,505 and Rs. 1,40,867 respectively as against Rs. 448 and Rs. 91,491 in 1119.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Prior to the Administration of Col. Munro (1810-1819), the Government of Cochin did not at any time directly interest itself in the education of the people. The State did not maintain or aid any schools, but left the people to make their own arrangements for the education of their children. But, in accordance with a Proclamation issued in 1818, 33 Vernacular schools were established by Government in that year with the avowed object of training up young men for State service as writers and accountants. These schools did not realise the expectations of their founders, however, and they were consequently abolished in 1832. Three years later, six vernacular schools, one in each taluk, were established, but these, too, did not prove much of an improvement upon private indigenous schools. And, when English schools were established in all the taluk some years later, they became practically useless, although they were actually abolished only in 1890.

It was in 1837 that an English school was opened for the first time at Trichur. This was followed, eight years later, by the opening of two institutions—one at Trippunittura and the other at Ernakulam. When the school at Trichur, after flourishing for several years, showed signs of decline, Government took up its management. The standard of the institutions was gradually raised thereafter, and in 1888 it sent up its first batch of candidates for the Matriculation Examination. In 1865, the school at Ernakulam was placed under the charge of an European Head-master, and students of this institution were for the first time presented for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University in 1868. In 1874, the school was raised to a Second Grade College and in 1925 it was raised to a First Grade College.

In 1873, English schools were started in all the important centres of the State, and in 1887 the first Government school for the Education of caste girls was opened at Trichur in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. A few years later, a similar institution was started by Government at Ernakulam, where subsequently, another girls' school was opened by the authorities of the St. Teresa's Convent. In 1903, girls of all castes were allowed admission into the lower secondary department of the school at Trichur, and in 1911 the restriction as regards admission to the primary department was also removed. The first batch of girls from this school appeared for the School Final Examination in 1911.

As a result of the passing of Liberal Grant-in-aid Rules in 1889, several new primary and secondary schools under private management came into existence. In fact, the policy of Government has always been to offer maximum encouragement to private agencies in opening and maintaining schools, especially of those intended for the spread of education among the masses.

The St. Thomas' High School at Trichur was raised to a Second Grade College in 1919 and it became a first grade one in 1925. The first Second Grade College exclusively for women was started at Ernakulam by the St. Teresa's Convent in 1925. It was raised

to a First Grade College in 1927. In the year under report two more first grade colleges were started under private management, one at Thevara and the other at Trichur for women exclusively.

The general policy of Government in respect of education was laid down in the Education Code that was drawn up in 1911. This code was revised in 1921 on the recommendations of a committee of leading educationists and public men of the State, constituted by Government to examine the provisions of the 1911 Code in detail and to suggest modifications in the light of the experience gained. One of the important changes introduced by the new Code was that children of the depressed classes should be exempted from payment of all fees and that those belonging to Muslim, Ezhuva and other backward classes should be allowed half-fee concessions in English schools. Another change was in favour of the adoption of the vernacular as the medium of instruction even in English schools up to Form III. Besides, increased facilities were provided for vocational and industrial education. The scholarship rules were also recasted and several special scholarships for girls and for members of the Muslim and other backward and depressed communities were instituted.

The urgent need for a reconstruction of the education system and making it more responsive to the calls of rapidly changing environments was keenly felt and the Education Code was revised with this object in view. The code was under the scrutiny of Government when the year came to a close.

A third Inspectorate for the Boys' Schools called the Central Division was created in Makaram 1120.

New Schools and classes.—A new Girls' High School with the upper secondary classes was opened at Narakkal under private management. The lower secondary schools at Vadavucode, Irumpanam, Erumapetty, Varantharapilly, Nair Samajam school at Irinjilakkuda, Girls' School, Nemmara and L. F. L. S. Girl's School, Chelakkara were raised to High Schools by the opening of Form IV. St. Mary's Convent Girls' High School, Ollur and St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Kanjur became fully developed High Schools.

C. M. L. S. School, Trichur, N. S. L. S., School, Ashtamichira, T. N. school, Kolazhy, St. Xavier's School, Lourdes, M. T. School, Palanji, A. V. P. School, Thekkagramam, C. M. G. School, Pudukad, St. Gome's School, Manakody, St. Mary's School, Ponnarimangalam, St. Sebastian's school, Ponjikara, St. Mary's school, Southern Chittur, St George's E. P. school, Vyttila, and St. Augustine's E. P. school, Ernakulam were raised to Lower Secondary schools. Aided school, Karipali and S. P. S. B. school, Kumbalam were closed during the year.

The Government Training College, Trichur was started in Mithunam 1120.

Educational Institutions and enrolment.—The total number of Government institutions at the end of the year was 187 as against 184 in the previous year. Of these, 31 were high schools, 13 lower secondary schools, 6 English primary schools, 125 Malayalam schools, 5 Fishery schools, the other institutions being the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, Training College, Trichur, the Government Training Institution, Ramavaramapuram, the Sanskrit College, Trippunithura, the Sri Rama Varma Music school, Trichur, the Sanskrit school, Velur and the Kerala Kalamandalam at Cheruthuruthi.

Institutions under private management numbered 524 as against 522 in 1119. Of these 4 were colleges, 51 high schools, 83 lower secondary schools, 8 English primary schools, 364 Malayalam schools, 1 night school, 10 sanskrit schools, 1 school for the blind, 1 school for the deaf and dumb and one school for the uncontaminated children of lepers.

The total strength of all educational institutions together was 2,10,104 (1,19,645 boys and 90,459 girls) as against 1,90,962 (1,07,910 boys and 83,052 girls) in 1119. The number and strength of unrecognised indigenous schools were taken as 286 and 6,816 respectively as in previous years. Including pupils of the unrecognised indigenous schools, the total strength in the several institutions together was 2,16,920 (1,24,576 boys and 92,344 girls.)

Of the agencies managing education, the percentage of educational work done by Government was 30.3 as against 28.9 in 1119, the figures for the aided or recognised and the indigenous agencies being 66.5 and 3.2 respectively, as against 67.6 and 3.5 in the previous year,

Collegiate Education

There were 5 First Grade Colleges—the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, the St. Teresa's College and the St. Thomas College at Trichur, St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam and Sacred Heart's College, Thevara. The total enrolment in the five colleges together was 2,639 (1990 men and 649 women) as against 2,371 (1,597 men and 774 women) in 1119.

Maharaja's College—The total strength of the college was 847 as against 787 in 1119. The average strength and attendance were 794.4 and 652.4 respectively as against 712 and 611.8 in 1119, the percentage of attendance being 82.12 as against 85.93 in the previous year. In the several classes together there were 52 students enjoying half-fee concessions.

174 students appeared for the intermediate examination, of whom 75 passed completely, the percentage of passes being 43.1. For the B.A. degree examination 72 students appeared, of whom 34 or 47 per cent came out successful. For the B. Sc. Part I examination 80 students appeared of whom 50 or 62.5 per cent were successful, and for the B. Sc. Part II, 51 students appeared of whom 40 or 78.43 per cent came out successful.

There were in the beginning of the year two hostels attached to the college—the Rama Varma Hostel and the Shanmukham Hostel, the women's section being managed as part of the Rama Varma Hostel as in previous years. Besides, there were also five approved lodges, *viz.*, the Thiyya hostel, the Muslim hostel, the Harijan hostel, the Sadanam and the Y. W. C. A. hostel, for the use of students of the college.

Physical activities were well maintained. College conducts the usual Inter-Hall Sports and Tournaments and also participated in the Cochin Olympic and Madras Olympic sports and in the Kerala Cricket Tournament. Rowing and sea-scouting made appreciable progress.

The Technological Institute was formally inaugurated in the course of the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the college were Rs. 71,293 and Rs. 2,04,551 respectively as against Rs. 64,050 and Rs. 1,57,051 in 1119.

St. Teresa's College.—The total strength of the college was 150 as against 298 in 1119. Of the 26 students who appeared for the intermediate examination 16 or 62 per cent came out successful. For the B. A. degree examination 16 students were sent up, of whom 16 or 100 per cent were successful. Physical exercises and major games were conducted, as usual. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 21,183 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,182.

St. Thoma's College.—The total strength was 750 as against 724 in the previous year. Of the 262 students sent up for the intermediate examination, 98 or 37 per cent came out successful. For the B. A. degree examination, 48 per cent of the students sent up secured full passes.

In addition to the concessions offered by the management to the value of Rs. 4,349 in all the classes together 74 students were enjoying their scholarships or fee concessions allowed by Government. Of the total number of students, 125 were accommodated in the college hostels and the rest living with their parents, relatives or guardians. Physical training continued to receive proper attention. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 94,202 and Rs. 91,857 respectively.

Sacred Heart's College, Thevara.—The college was started in 1119. The total strength at the end of 1120 was 633. The college is for the most part a residential institution. In the three hostels together there were 411 students.

Carmel College, Trichur—This college, was also started in 1119. There were 253 students at the end of the year. Of the 58 students who appeared for the intermediate examination 28 passed and for the B. A. 9 out of 14 passed.

Secondary Education

Upper Secondary.—As against 74 High Schools in 1119, there were 82 in the year under report, of which 31 were Government (22 for boys and 9 for girls) and 51 under private management (37 for boys and 14 for girls). The total strength in the Upper Secondary classes of these schools was 14,193 (8,851 boys and 5,342 girls) as against 12,716 (8,022 boys and 4,674 girls) in the previous year. The strength of the Upper Secondary Department of Government institution alone was 6,493 (4,193 boys and 2,300 girls) as against 6,481 (4,071 boys and 2,410 girls) in the previous year.

The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination was held in March 1945. From all the schools together, 3,475 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 1,813 or 52.7 per cent came out successful.

Only very few schools celebrated the Guardian's Day.

The Sirkar High Schools at Chittur, Vadakkancheri and Kunnankulam had hostels attached to them. A few of the schools under private management had boarding houses.

Twenty-four teachers were deputed for training during the year.

Lower Secondary.—The number of Lower Secondary Schools, including the Lower Secondary Department of High Schools, of the model High School, Trichur and of the Government Training Institution, was 175 as against 162 in 1119. Of these, 44 were Government Institutions (32 for boys and 12 for girls), and the remaining 131 (105 for boys and 26 for girls) were under private management. Of these, again, Lower Secondary Schools proper numbered 96 as against 88 in the previous year.

The total strength in all the Lower Secondary classes together was 28,360 (16,738 boys and 11,622 girls) against 23,705 (13,931 boys and 9,774 girls) in the previous year.

For the Form III Public Examination, 7,188 candidates appeared as against 6,119 in 1119. Of these 5,041 or 70 per cent came out successful. The percentage of passes in the previous year was 63.3.

There were no hostels attached to Government Lower Secondary Schools, but most of the Convent Lower Secondary Schools had boarding houses attached to them; and the Nambudiri Vidyalayam, Trichur and the Nambudiri Balika Vidyalayam, Panjal, maintained hostels for girls. Government Aided S.N.V. Sadan, C.W.A. Hostel, Ernakulam, Y.M.C.A. Hostels at Trichur and Ernakulam also provided accommodation for pupils.

The secondary departments of Government institutions had an income of Rs. 3,42,567 and an expenditure of Rs. 6,00,272 as against Rs. 3,12,282 and Rs. 5,41,767 respectively in the previous year. The corresponding figures for Cranganur schools were Rs. 23,148 and Rs. 44,994. The amount of grant paid to the secondary classes of Aided Schools was Rs. 1,46,399 as against Rs. 1,31,134 in 1119.

Primary Education

The number of primary schools in 1120 stood at 509 as against 525 in the previous year. The decrease in the number was due to the closing of 3 aided primary schools and the raising of the standard of a few existing primary schools. Of these 136 were Government schools and of the 373 schools under private management, one was a night school, 318 were boys' school and 54 girls' schools. Of the Government schools, 6 were English schools (2 for boys and 4 for girls), and 8 of the schools under private management were English schools (5 for boys and 3 for girls). The total number of primary schools including the primary department of secondary schools and of the Government Training Institution, 652 (178 Government and 474 private) as against 647 (172 Government and 475 private) in 1119.

The total strength in the primary classes of all the classes together was 1,64,370 (91,653 boys and 72,717 girls) as against 1,51,373 (83,887 boys and 67,486 girls) in 1119. With the starting of the noon-day feeding of the necessitous children in schools there was an appreciable increase in the strength of the primary classes.

The primary departments of Government schools had a total receipt of Rs. 60,927 and an expenditure of Rs. 5,89,208 as against Rs. 50,279 and Rs. 4,83,974 respectively in 1119. The corresponding figures for Cranganur were Rs. 4,897 and Rs. 49,489 as against Rs. 3,929 and Rs. 30,560 in the previous year. The amount of grant paid to primary schools in the State and Cranganur schools, including Provident Fund contribution and Dearness allowance was Rs. 8,05,978 and Rs. 17,248 respectively, as against Rs. 7,36,901 and Rs. 14,867 in 1119.

Backward and Depressed Classes' Education

The policy of spreading education among the Backward and Depressed Classes was systematically followed by granting half-fee concessions to poor pupils belonging to the Backward Classes and by giving free education, stipends and school requisites to the children of the Depressed Classes.

The number of pupils belonging to these communities was 83,465 (50,837 boys and 32,628 girls) as against 76,817 (46,313 boys and 30,504 girls) in 1119. Of these, 15,052 (9,417 boys and 5,635 girls) belonged to the Depressed Classes (including communities which has been temporarily classed as such) as against 14,753 (9,352 boys and 5,401 girls) in the previous year. Of the 83,465 pupils belonging to the Backward and Depressed Classes, 383 (including 85 girls) were in the college department, 3,028 (including 905 girls) in the upper secondary department, 7,201 (including 2,434 girls) in the lower secondary department, 72,269 (including 28,961 girls) in the primary department, 558 (including 243 girls) in the Fishery schools and 26 in the Sanskrit College, Trippunittura.

Muslim Education.—Muslim pupils (attending schools and Colleges number 9,003 (6,119 boys and 2,984 girls) as against 7,872 (5,151 boys and 2,721 girls) in the previous year. Of these, 60 (including 3 girls) were in the College department, 360 (including 74 girls) in the upper secondary department, 745 (including 165 girls) in the lower secondary department, 7,798 (including 2,725 girls) in the primary department and 39 (including 16 girls) in the Fishery schools.

Women's Education

There were in all 126 educational institutions specially intended for girls as against 122 in 1119. Of these, 43 were Government institutions and the remaining 83 were under private management. Of the total number two were Colleges, 23 High schools, 16 lower secondary schools and 84 primary schools and one was a special institution.

The total number of girls in all the educational institutions together, including the women pupil teachers in the training section of the Government Training Institution and graduate teachers in the Training College was 90,459 as against 83,052 in 1119. Of these, 649 were in the College classes, 17 in the Sanskrit College, Trippunittura, 22 in the training section of the Government Training Institution, 5,342 in the upper secondary department, 11,622 in the lower secondary department, 72,517 in the primary department, including night and special schools, 20 in the Training College and 270 in the Fishery schools. Five hundred and fifty girls appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination and 343 came out successful.

Palace Girls' High School.—The Palace Girls' High School, Trippunittura, continued to be conducted out of Palace Funds exclusively for the teaching of the female members of the Ruling Family, although young princes also were admitted in primary classes. Junior and Senior Intermediate classes were continued to enable the female Thampurans to appear for the examinations of the Travancore University.

The strength of the regular classes was 102 as against 94 in the previous year. Two candidates appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination and six for the Form III Public Examination. All the candidates came out successful.

Sree Rama Varma Music School.—In the Sree Rama Varma Music School, Trichur, there were 15 students against 21 in 1119. During the year 1 candidate appeared for the preliminary, 7 for the Junior and 1 for the Senior Grade Examination of whom all except one in the Junior and one in Senior grades came out successful.

Physical Education.—Physical activities continued to receive proper attention. Girl-guiding too, continued to receive increasing attention in most of the Girls' High Schools.

Inter-school sports for girls were conducted in 14 centres, by the Cochin Women Teachers' Association. Almost all the secondary schools and a few primary schools participated in the sports.

Special Institutions

The number of special institutions was 24 as against 23 in the previous year and of these 11 were Government and 13 under private management. Of the Government institutions, five were Fishery Schools, one Training Institution, one Training College, one Sanskrit College, one Sanskrit School, one Music School and the remaining one was the Kerala Kalamandalam. Of those under private management, 8 were Sanskrit schools, two Veda Sastra Patasalas, one school for the blind, one for the uncontaminated children of lepers and one for the deaf and dumb.

Training College.—A training college was started in 1120 and got affiliated to the Madras University. The total strength at the end of the year was 53 (33 men and 20 women). The

college is housed in the High School, Trichur. The latter was converted into a model school attached to the college.

Government Training Institution.—A thorough reorganisation of the Training Institution was effected. A course of training extending the period to two years was put into operation. The total enrolment of Government Training Institution, Ramavarmapuram, was 324 as against 309 in 1119. Of these 51 were in the training section and 273 in the model section. Among the pupil teachers, 2 were private candidates.

The Trained Teachers' Theoretical Examination, viz., one for candidates according to the new syllabus and the other for candidates under the old syllabus were conducted. Out of 82 candidates under the new syllabus 73 came out successful and of 36 under the old scheme 35 passed. One hundred and fourteen candidates appeared for the practical examination and 11 of them passed.

The teaching of handicrafts continued to receive due attention both in the training and model sections. Scouting and girl-guiding formed part of the syllabus of physical education. Gardening and agriculture were taught both in the training and model sections.

The receipts of the institutions amounted to Rs. 2,732 and the expenditure to Rs. 42,735 as against Rs. 3,410 and Rs. 39,694 respectively in 1119.

Sanskrit College.—The Sri Rama Varma Sanskrit College, Trippunithura, worked in two sections, as in the previous years, viz., the Endowment section and the Government section. The total enrolment of both the sections together was 93 (76 boys and 17 girls) as against 127 in 1119. A number of stipends were given to deserving students, both in the Government and Endowment sections and a sum of Rs. 1,348 was spent for the purpose during the year.

Nineteen students appeared for the Kavya Bhushana Examination of whom seventeen came out successful. In the Sastra Bhushana examination 9 out of the 11 who appeared passed.

In the annual Sastra Sadas conducted in the year, many Sanskrit pandits of the State high schools and eminent scholars took part. At the public meeting held in connection with the Sadas, medals were awarded to deserving scholars.

The receipts of the Endowment section, amounted to Rs. 5,650 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,626. The expenditure on account of the Government section was Rs. 9,689.

The Maharaja's Grandha Library attached to the college had at the end of the year 1,299 cadjan grandhas and 761 printed books.

Sanskrit Schools.—There were 11 Sanskrit schools as against the same number in the previous year. Two of these were purely Vedic schools. The total strength of all these institutions together was 257 as against 307 in 1119.

Fishery Schools.—The number of fishery schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., five, and their total strength was 616.

The school for the uncontaminated children of Lepers contained 56 pupils (38 boys and 18 girls) and the two schools for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb together contained 50 pupils (24 in the Blind school and 26 in the Deaf and Dumb school).

Kerala Kalamandalam.—The Kalamandalam is an institution founded for reviving and fostering the ancient arts of Kerala, such as Kathakali and Mohiniattam. In the Kathakali section seven students were undergoing training and were all given free tuition, boarding and six of them lodging, including dress. The Kalamandalam was run under Government management as a trust institution. Towards the close of the year its management was entrusted to a committee appointed by Government. The receipts for the year came to Rs. 3,200 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,500.

Miscellaneous

Residential Palace.—There were 22 wards in the Residential Palace at the commencement of the year. The strength at the end of the year was 28.

Training of Teachers.—The 24 teachers under L.T. or B.T. training reverted at the end of their course, and a fresh batch of 24 teachers was sent for training. The fifty-one teachers undergoing training in the Government Training Institution also reverted at the end of the course, and 47 teachers were deputed in their place.

Medical Inspection.—The medical inspection of schools and colleges was conducted, as usual, by the medical inspection staff consisting of two Medical Inspectors and one Medical Inspectress. The two Medical Inspectors conducted the inspection of 26 high schools and 22 lower secondary schools, and the Medical Inspectress conducted the inspection of the women in the Maharaja's College, the St. Teresa's College, and the Carmel College, and of the girls in 13 high schools and 5 lower secondary schools. The total number examined was 8,559 (5,477 boys and 3,082 girls). Of these, 47.2 per cent of the boys and 36.79 girls were found defectives.

Committees.—New Rules were framed last year with a view to make better provision for the scrutiny of books by the Text Book Committee. There was only one meeting of the Text Book Committee.

Adult Education.—The night schools and the libraries were the chief means employed in the field of adult education for liquidation of illiteracy. The night schools have outlived their usefulness and libraries have taken their place.

The members of the staff of some of the schools also continued to do their bit in the direction of helping adult education by doing propaganda among the illiterate masses outside school hours. The agricultural teachers also helped forward the education of adult peasants by demonstrating to them the advantages of improved and scientific methods of agriculture.

Scouting.—The total strength of the group was 3,369 consisting of 949 Cubs, 1,790 Scouts, 236 Rovers, 60 Sea Scouts, 161, Scouters 22 Commissioners and 142 Local association members and 6 sea rovers. The activities connected with Scouting were under the control and guidance of the Boy Scouts Association.

The scouts continued to be of service to the public in various ways. They were also giving a helping hand in connection with the war efforts.

Teachers' Association.—There were four Teachers' Associations in the State, viz., the Cochin Teachers' Association, the Cochin Women Teachers' Association, the Cochin Sirkar Teachers' Association and the Cochin Aided Primary Teachers' Association. These functioned satisfactorily.

Physical Education.—Further steps were taken by the Government to acquire lands for conversion into playing-fields for schools. With the appointment of qualified Physical Directors in schools there had been increased awakening of interest in physical activities in the schools. There were qualified Physical Directors in most of the Government schools. Schools under private management also began to appoint such experts on their staff.

The Cochin Athletics Association continued to conduct the annual Inter-school Sports and Tournaments and the Cochin Olympic Sports.

Bureau of Education.—With the object of providing a focus for the creative activity of teachers and infusing new life into the service of education and affording the teachers opportunities for self-improvement and to brighten their lives by providing facilities for creative effort and social contact an Education Bureau was started in Chingam 1119. It conducted a summer school of education in Edavam 1120. Its activities and services were in the initial stage.

Noon-day Feeding of school children.—With a view to preserve the health of growing children Government launched in 1119 the scheme to provide free mid-day meal to all children attending primary schools in the State. A Central Committee was constituted and a Secretary to administer the Fund was appointed. Subscriptions were received from the public and Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar made a munificent donation of one and a half lakh of rupees as the first instalment of a larger donation to the Fund.

Collection committees were constituted in 92 areas during the year. The total receipts for the year came to Rs. 2,87,816 including the last year's closing balance of Rs. 85,749. The disbursements came to Rs. 2,39,147, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 48,669.

Noon-day feeding began in 67 schools at the beginning of the year. The number rose to 426 by the end of Kumbham. There was no feeding in Meenam, Medam and Edavam. It was resumed in Mithunam in 206 schools.

Libraries.—There were 10 public libraries and 197 rural libraries receiving grant from the Government, as against 10 and 183 respectively in the previous year.

Military concessions.—1,060 pupils considered as children and dependants of military employees and of those stranded in enemy occupied territories were awarded concessions

during the year in the matter of fees and supply of text books. A sum of Rs. 12,820 was spent by way of refund of fees and cost of text books.

Receipts and expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 6,00,927 and Rs. 29,85,052 as against Rs. 5,02,190 and Rs. 23,30,416 respectively in 1119. In other words, the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,84,125 as against Rs. 18,18,226 in the previous year. Of the net expenditure 54 was on direction and inspection, 6·5 on collegiate education, 17·4 on secondary education, 58·2 on primary education and 12·5 on miscellaneous including the Training College and the Government Training Institution as against 5·8, 5·5, 19·8 and 64·4 and 4·5 per cent respectively in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure for Cranganur were Rs. 28,045 and Rs. 1,01,581 respectively, as against Rs. 25,246 and Rs. 79,514 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XII

UPLIFT OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

The depressed classes according to the Census of 1941 numbered 1,51,154 representing about 9·9 per cent of the population of the State. The category of the depressed classes includes Kanakkans or Padannas (19,103), Malayans (3,011), Sambavas or Parayas, including Tamil Sambavas (14,651), Vettuvans (14,480), Nayadies (175), Kadirs (565), Pulayas (89,647), Ulladans (647), Pulluvans (81) and Kavaras (1,079). A few backward communities such as Perumannans, Velans, Naickens, Odas, Panans, Tholkollans (Perinkollan), Kumbarans, Kusavans, Boyans and Velans have also been classed as depressed classes for purposes of educational concessions for another period of four years from 1118. Educational concessions were extended to depressed class converts also.

Uplift work among the depressed classes has been systematically carried on in the State for well over a decade now. There is a special department in charge of all the work under an officer designated "Protector of Depressed Classes". The department aims at instilling into the minds of these classes a love of learning, a longing for freedom and a belief in God, and attempts to educate them in ways that make for a clean and simple life as well as in habits of industry and thrift. Several special facilities and concessions are extended to them with a view to help forward their educational and economic progress.

There was no change in the general policy or the practical working of the department during the year. As in previous years, ameliorative activities were carried on with great zeal in all the taluks of the State. These activities included the organisation and running of schools; award of scholarships and stipends, both literary and industrial; grant of special facilities for collegiate education; provision of feeding and supply of school requisites and clothes; running of hostels for students; provision of house-sites; building up of colonies or settlements; sinking and repair of tanks and wells; provision of pathways, burial grounds, and other sanitary requirements; organisation and running of co-operative societies; and safeguarding the interests of labourers in the community.

Literary Education.—All facilities for the education of the depressed classes were provided as in previous years. These facilities were in the shape of grants, stipends, scholarships, feeding and the supply of cloths and necessary text books, including stationery; in the forest tracts the daily feeding of children of the hill tribes was resorted to for the purpose of inducing them to attend schools. It was note-worthy that the depressed class children were freely admitted into almost all schools in the State both Government and aided.

There were 15,103 depressed class pupils receiving education during the year.

In the case of depressed class pupils studying in the lower secondary and upper secondary classes, they were not only exempted from payment of fees, but were also given special stipends as an additional encouragement. During the year, 230 pupils in the lower secondary and 110 pupils in the upper secondary classes were given monthly stipends at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively, the total expenditure on this account amounting to Rs. 5,489.

In regard to collegiate education, concessions granted to depressed class students included the award of a stipend of Rs. 5 per month, a lump sum grant for the purchase of school requisites and clothes, full fee concession, grant of University Examination fee for senior students, and the provision of class fee to students in aided colleges.

Thirty-six students in the University classes were given all the usual concessions.

A scheme for sending deserving young men of the depressed classes for studies outside the State was sanctioned in 1119 and one was sent for training in 1120.

All possible facilities to enter Government service were given to qualified students from the depressed classes. A fixed percentage of appointments is reserved to them, and several were drafted to the various departments of the State on the recommendation of the Staff Selection Board.

Industrial Education.—Special attention continued to be paid towards encouraging industrial education among the depressed classes. During the year 39 depressed class students in the Government Trades School and the Government Industrial School for Girls, Trichur, received stipends. Boys studying in these schools were receiving training in weaving, mat-making, carpentry, rattan work, electroplating, smithy work, drawing and motor driving, while girls were taught weaving, needlework, embroidery, mat-making, music and laundry work.

The total expenditure on account of stipends, feeding, clothing and supply of school requisites, etc., to depressed class pupils in the State (including Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 60,948.

Provision of house-sites and colonies.—Special attention was given as in previous years to the provision of house-sites to the depressed classes by assignment free of cost of lands at the disposal of Government or by acquisition of private lands at Government cost and allotting them in convenient plots according to requirements. House-sites were granted to 66 depressed classes families in the year under report.

Thatching materials were supplied to 377 Government built houses in depressed classes colonies.

Water Supply.—The provision of an adequate supply of water for bathing and drinking purposes was, as in previous years, one of the major items of ameliorative work attended to by the department. For digging new wells and for improving the existing ones a sum of Rs. 7,765 was spent.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for rural development activities during the year. Fisheries in certain places were leased to the depressed class organisations at concessional rates.

Co-operative Societies.—Organisation of Co-operative Societies continued to be one of the beneficent activities of the department. There were in all 27 depressed class societies, with a total membership of 1,747 and a working capital of Rs. 13,778.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs 94,850 as against Rs. 86,961 in 1119. The expenditure for Cranganur was Rs. 2,857.

CHAPTER XIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Self-Government in Cochin is represented by six municipalities—Mattancheri, Ernakulam, Trichur, Chittur, Irinjalakkuda and Tattamangalam.

Municipalities.—The area and population (according to the Census of 1941) of the municipalities are as follows.—Mattancheri: area about three square miles, population 53,346; Ernakulam: about 3½ square miles, population 46,790; Trichur: area 4.87 square miles, population 57,485; Chittur: area about 3 square miles, population 13,076; Irinjalakkuda: area about 4½ square miles, population 17,335 and Tattamangalam: area 1.51 square miles, population 8,374.

Elections.—There were no general elections during the year in any of the municipalities. The term of the councils of Trichur, Mattancheri, Ernakulam, Irinjalkkuda and Tattamangalam which would have lapsed on 1st Chingam 1120 was extended by one year from that date so as to have the elections in conformity with the increased strength and ward distribution granted to the major municipalities of Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancheri.

Mattancheri Municipal Council.—The council was constituted of 20 elected members and 4 members nominated by Government. There were 15 meetings of the Council as against 19 in the previous year. Two meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of the members at the meetings of the Council was 51·28.

Births and deaths registered were 1,851 and 913 respectively representing a birth-rate of 34·69 and a death-rate of 17·3 per thousand. The corresponding rates of births and deaths in 1119 were 24·82 and 32·71 per thousand.

The total receipts of the Council under ordinary and debt heads together including the opening balance of Rs. 1,12,755 amounted to Rs. 3,87,395 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,83,738. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,03,657.

Ernakulam Municipal Council.—The Council consisted of 20 elected members and 4 nominated by Government. Twenty-eight meetings of the Ernakulam Municipal Council were convened in 1120. One meeting had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The average attendance of meetings came to 55 per cent as against 56·5 in the previous year.

The total number of births registered was 1,249 and deaths 709. The birth-rate and the death-rate were 26·6 and 15·1 per thousand, respectively. The corresponding birth-rate and death-rate for the previous year were 21·2 and 18·6 per thousand.

Except sporadic attacks of small-pox there were no other epidemic out-breaks during the year.

The municipality enjoyed the benefit of a protected water supply system. The wells were cleared of silt and kept in good condition.

The total receipts of the Council, under revenue and debt heads together, amounted to Rs. 4,39,481 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,69,298. The Council had an opening balance of Rs. 1,09,149, so that the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,79,332.

Trichur Municipal Council.—The strength of the Council was 28, consisting of 23 elected and 5 nominated members.

There were 44 meetings of the Trichur Municipal Council as against 39. Eight meetings had to be adjourned for want of quorum.

Births and deaths registered were 1,444 and 637 respectively, giving a birth-rate of 31·74 and a death-rate of 9·65 per thousand. The corresponding birth-rate and death-rate for the previous year were 25·1 and 11·07.

There were 12 attacks of plague out of which 8 proved fatal. The first rat fall was in Vrischigam 1120. The town was declared free from infection in Edavam. The total number of inoculations conducted was 28,140.

The departmental conversion of street sweepings and filth into manurial compost was continued.

The Peringavu Water Works continued to be under the control of the Council.

A few roads and lanes were widened and some newly opened and additional masonry drains were constructed in various places.

The total receipts of the Council, including the opening balance of Rs. 62,727 amounted to Rs. 4,16,323 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,53,665. The closing balance, therefore, came to Rs. 62,658. The closing balance under debt heads was Rs. 10,138.

Chittur Municipal Council.—The Council consisted of 13 elected and 3 nominated members. Twenty-six meetings of the Council were convened as against 18 in 1119. Six meetings were adjourned for want of quorum. The average attendance at meetings was 59·5 per cent as against 54·5 per cent in the previous year.

The total number of births registered was 487, the birth-rate being 37·24 per thousand, and the total number of deaths was 331, the death-rate being 25·31 per thousand. The birth-rate and death-rate for the previous year were 26·23 and 25·08 per thousand respectively.

The town was free from epidemic diseases.

The total receipts of the Council, both under ordinary (Rs. 42,310) and debt heads (Rs. 7,641) together with the opening balance of Rs. 33,100 amounted to Rs. 83,051 and the expenditure to Rs. 54,500, so that there was a closing balance of Rs. 28,551.

Irinjalakkuda Municipal Council.—The strength of the Council was 16 of whom 13 were elected by the voters and 3 nominated by Government.

Twenty-one meetings of the Irinjalakkuda Municipal Council were held as against 18 in the previous year. Three meetings had to be adjourned for want of quorum.

Births and deaths registered in the year numbered 501 and 317 respectively, as against 409 and 308 in 1119. The birth-rate and the death-rate per thousand were 28·9 and 18·3 respectively, as against 23·6 and 17·6 in the previous year.

The town was almost free from epidemics though stray cases of small-pox and cholera were noticed.

The total receipts of the council inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 34,467 amounted to Rs. 1,04,618 and the expenditure to Rs. 74,034, so that there was a closing balance of Rs. 30,584.

Tattamangalam Municipal Council.—The council consisted of 5 elected members and 2 nominated members. The President was nominated by Government.

Twenty-seven meetings of the Municipal Council were convened, of which 5 were adjourned for want of quorum. Of the 22 meetings 14 were statutory and general and 8 special meetings.

There were two attacks of small-pox in the town during the year.

The total number of births and deaths registered in the year was 279 and 226 respectively, as against 224 and 200 respectively in the previous year.

The total receipts including the opening balance of Rs. 18,452 amounted to Rs. 48,765 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,765. The closing balance was Rs. 14,000.

Beggar Homes.—The beggar homes under the control and management of the Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur municipalities continued to work satisfactorily. Steps were taken to impart education and give training in light productive occupations as vegetable growing, candle making, etc. to the inmates of the homes.

CHAPTER XIV

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

The first time that the State assumed the direct management of Devaswams to any considerable extent was after the 1st invasion and partial conquest of Cochin by the Zamorin of Calicut in the middle of the 18th century when many of the chiefs of Cochin transferred their allegiance to the Zamorin. After the final expulsion of the Zamorin in 1762, the chiefs were divested of their administrative powers, and the properties of those who had turned hostile were, in some cases partially and in others wholly, confiscated by Government. As almost all the chiefs were *urallars*, or managers of a number of Devaswams, these latter came under the direct management of the State. The corporations of the major Devaswam were also, like the chiefs, deprived of their sovereign powers and the management of most of them was assumed by the State. Several minor Devaswams were subsequently taken over by the State owing to their mis-management by incompetent or dishonest *urallars*.

The several Devaswams that thus came under Government were treated as isolated unions and placed under the management of petty officers. Since these officers mismanaged the affairs of the institutions in their charge, and often enriched themselves at their expense, there was widespread dissatisfaction among the people; consequently, at the time of Col. Munro, it was decided to treat all Devaswam property as Government property, merging all Devaswam receipts

in the general revenues of the State and paying from the public treasury all Devaswam expenses according to a fixed scale.

About twenty-five years after the incorporation of these Devaswams, two well-endowed temples were surrendered to Government by the *urallers*, owing to their incapacity to manage the affairs properly. The properties and receipts of these temples were not, however, amalgamated with those of the State, but were kept separate and their expenditure met from these receipts. Subsequent to this, several other Devaswams of this kind came under the management of Government from time to time for similar reasons and were treated in the same manner. As these institutions are independent of each other as well as of State Devaswams, they are known as "Unincorporated Devaswams". The number of Devaswams of this kind has been increasing year after year because of the operation of the Hindu Religious Institutions Act which was passed in 1905 and by which Government have taken power to assume the management of Devaswams for proved mis-management by the *urallers*.

There was no material change in the constitution of the department.

Several works such as renovation of temples, cleaning of temple tanks, etc., were taken up for execution and most of them were completed.

Institutions under the Department.—The Department was responsible for the management of group Devaswams, the Cranganur Sri Kurumba Bhagavathi and Kainankulam Devaswams, individual Devaswams and institutions, the management of which had been assumed by Government, Ootupuras and Satrams and endowment institutions.

Under group Devaswams, the department had under its control 165 major Sirkar Devaswam and 146 *kizhedams*, while under the Cranganur Sri Kurumba Bhagavathi and Kannankulam Devaswams there were 12 *kizhedams* and Methala Devaswam. There were 24 individual Devaswams whose management had been assumed by Government under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Act, the addition in the year being two. Besides, there were 5 individual institutions—the Elamkunnappuzha Nadakkal Kovilagam, the Vellarappilli Vadakke Kovilagam and the Pandal Mana Estate, Padinjattiedath Mana Estate and the Inam properties of the Pallipurath Pazhur Mana, whose management had been assumed by Government under His Highness the Maharaja's Proclamation, I of 1114 and the Trichur Naduvil Madham managed by Government under a special agreement. Apart from the Kannankulangara, Ernakulam, Chowwara, Bakthapriyam, Pattikad, Pazhayannur and Nellikulangara *Oottus*, the Benares and Ramaswaram *Satrams* and the endowment *Satram* of Nattukal and the Chittur Vedasastra Patasala continued to be managed by the department. In addition to these, the department began from the year 1115, to exercise control over the management of all Hindu Religious Institutions in the State.

Group and Individual Devaswams.—The total receipts of the Group Devaswams under service heads amounted to Rs. 10,94,272 as against Rs. 9,56,381 in 1119 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,75,332 as against Rs. 7,49,715 in the previous year so that the year's transactions resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,18,940. The net surplus to the credit of Group Devaswams at the end of the year rose to Rs. 15,63,724.

Investments on account of individual Devaswam funds amounted to Rs. 8,46,546 at the beginning of the year. Out of this no amount was withdrawn but a sum of Rs. 11,164 was invested, so that the investments at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,57,710. Besides there was a sum of Rs. 82,047 in the Treasury. There was, therefore, Rs. 9,39,757 to the credit of individual Devaswams at the end of the year.

The total investment of the group and individual Devaswam surplus funds together at the end of the year was Rs. 20,31,794 as against Rs. 19,68,796 at the end of 1119.

The total demand on behalf of these Devaswams was 5,71,665 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,99,525 including current, arrears, interest, miscellaneous items and puravaka articles on Cochin, Travancore and British lands together. Of this, 3,64,506 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,13,895 were collected and 24,799 paras of paddy and Rs. 17,619 were written off. There was an excess collection of 402 paras of paddy and Rs. 768. The balance for collection, therefore, came to 1,82,862 paras of paddy and Rs. 69,379. The percentage of collection was 68.01 under paddy and 65.23 under money.

Coercive steps were taken in 2,242 cases for the recovery of dues to the Devaswam. There were two cases of *Nadumpattam*.

Out of a total quantity of 5,35,583 paras of paddy at the disposal of the department including the balance in stock at the end of the previous year, a quantity of 1,80,690 paras was consumed in the Devaswams, 21,690 paras was utilised for supplying rice to *Ootius*, 2,47,102 paras were sold including the collection made in money and 32,722 paras were supplied to individual institutions. The balance at the close of the year was 92,379 paras, including 68,766 paras pending adjustment.

Cranganur Devaswams.—The receipts under service heads of the Cranganur Devaswam amounted to Rs. 50,457 as against Rs. 46,272 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 44,865 as against Rs. 40,869 in 1119. The transactions of the year resulted, therefore, in a surplus of Rs. 5,592. The surplus of Rs. 85,260 at the end of the previous year was raised to Rs. 90,852. Of this surplus Rs. 70,571 stood invested and the balance was in the Treasury,

As regards the Méthala Devaswam, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 312 in the Treasury. The receipts and expenditure of the year being Rs. 628 and Rs. 369 respectively, the closing balance came to Rs. 570. The total demand for the year was Rs. 1,106 and the amount collected was Rs. 614.

Ootupuras and charitable institutions.—Adequate supervision was exercised over the working and management of these institutions. The *Rameswaram Sathram* continued to be held in a rented building. The total expenditure of the year feeding and *aduthoon*, subscriptions, establishments, vessels, and miscellaneous items together amounted to Rs. 93,817 as against Rs. 98,908 in 1119.

General.—The total investments made by the different institutions under the Devaswam Department to the Victory Loan and National Savings Certificates amounted to Rs. 5,38,600.

CHAPTER XV MISCELLANEOUS

1. Archaeology

An experimental pit was dug in the latest scientific manner at the site known as Cheraman Pambam in Cranganur Taluk. A number of soft and glazed potteries of various shapes and sizes, a few metallic stones, one iron implement and some pieces of granite were the objects discovered from the first seven stratas of the pit. The potteries could be assigned to the early 15th century or even the fourteenth.

Proposals for the resumption of excavations at the site of the ancient city of Cranganur, for the establishment of a museum of art and archaeology and for the enlargement of the staff of the department were sanctioned during the year and provision for the increased activities of the department was made in the budget for 1121.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 5,153 as against Rs. 3,166 in 1119.

Rama Varma Research Institute.—The Institute was affiliated to the Archaeological Society of South India. Thirty-four new additions were made to the Research Library, thus bringing the total number of books to 1,519. The total expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 768 as against Rs. 376 in the previous year.

2. Museum and Zoo

The average daily attendance of visitors to the Museum and Zoo on ordinary days was about 414, while large groups were present on public holidays and festive days.

The zoological and botanical specimens were maintained and preserved in good condition. The dismantled lighting equipments from Malipuram which represented three successive stages in the evolution of post-lighting employed to assist navigation before the development of the Cochin Harbour were new additions to the Museum. The new additions to the Zoo included two black panther cubs, a barking deer, a Nilgiri langur and 3 young King Cobras. The lioness, tigress and female panther littered three cubs each. Two macaques, two samburs and two

spotted deers were also born during the year. Two lion cubs and some other animals were sold during the year.

The garden was maintained in good condition. Food crops were raised in all available portions of the Museum compound.

The total expenditure on the Museum and Zoo came to Rs. 27,914 as against Rs. 26,120 in 1119.

3. Stationery

Receipts under stationery consisted of cost of printing paper, etc., supplied to the Government Press, stationery articles including paper supplied to Devaswams, Municipalities and the Office of the Board of Examiners for conducting various examinations and paper supplied to the educational institutions. The total amount thus received came to Rs. 1,10,895 as against Rs. 80,438 in the previous year. The increase was due to the increase in the cost of the articles, especially paper. The expenditure including contingencies amounted to Rs. 2,07,305 as against Rs. 1,89,748 in 1119. This increase was due to the high price of stationery articles.

4. Government Press

The receipts and expenditure for the year were Rs. 1,57,711 and Rs. 1,84,126 respectively as against Rs. 1,29,492 and Rs. 1,31,752 in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due to the increase in the volume of work, in the sale proceeds of Government publications and in the number of subscribers to the Gazette. The increase in expenditure was due to enhanced cost of paper and other printing and binding materials. The smaller amount of receipt compared to expenditure was due to the fact that some bills sent to the Departments for supplies made were pending adjustment. The turn over of the Press for the year was Rs. 2,58,102 as against Rs. 1,56,325 in 1119. The net profit for the year was Rs. 58,878 as against Rs. 6,641 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI

CRANGANUR

Cranganur is a small principality with an area of 18½ square miles and a population of 47,279 according to the census of 1941. It is financially autonomous, but, for all administrative purposes, forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857.

The sub-joined statement shows the financial position of the principality at the end of 1120.

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening balance	Cash in the Treasury	.. 1,32,045	Disbursement under service heads	Do.	.. 3,36,678
	Investments	.. 9,100		Do.	debt heads	.. 55,20,591
Total		.. 1,41,145	Total		.. 58,57,269
Receipts under service heads	Do.	.. 3,36,931	Closing balance cash in the Treasury	Investments	.. 1,30,237
	Do.	.. 55,11,030		Do.	.. 1,600
Total		.. 58,47,961	Total		.. 1,31,837
Grand total		.. 59,89,106	Grand total		.. 59,89,106

CHAPTER XVII

FOOD SUPPLY

The Department of Food Supply was constituted in 1118 and for administrative convenience the State was divided into seven divisions each under the charge of an Assistant Supply Officer. These divisions were further divided into small firkahs consisting of 10 or 12 revenue villages, with a Field Officer for each firkah. The Field Officers were responsible for the inspection and checking of accounts of fair price and retail shops. Inspections were also conducted by Assistant Supply Officers. These officers were responsible for the prompt and equitable distribution of supplies. The procurement of home-grown paddy was conducted by the Revenue Staff under the direction and supervision of Grain Purchase Tahsildars. The task of keeping watch over smuggling and black-marketing and over those who attempted to circumvent the various restrictions in regard to movement and sale of essential commodities was performed by the Police Staff. The activities of the Food Supply Department were mainly concentrated on food control, procurement and distribution. The procurement and conservation of sufficient stocks and their equitable distribution among the public at reasonable prices and the creation of confidence among the general masses by the assurance of regular supplies were the main objects of the Department of Food Supplies.

Procurement.—Several changes were made in the Paddy acquisition order passed in 1118 for the purchase of surplus paddy available with the landholders and cultivators. The actual purchase of paddy was conducted by the Grain Purchase Tahsildars with the help of the revenue staff under them, field men, depot keepers and measurers. The Tahsildars collected the particulars required for fixing the demand from each individual from the returns received by them and after scrutinising and checking the accounts the demands were fixed. There had been no material alterations in the arrangements that were made last year for taking delivery of paddy and distributing it.

When it was found that banking in seeds created malpractices and that supervision over the large number of banks dealing in seeds impossible, the work of distribution of seeds to the cultivators was taken up by the Food Supplies Department to meet the urgent necessities. Reliable and experienced landholders were selected for the preparation and stocking of seeds. Complaints regarding the quality of seeds prepared by the cultivators began to increase. A new scheme was drawn up towards the close of the year for the preparation, storage and distribution of paddy seed on a departmental basis by the Agricultural Department. The scheme will be brought into force in 1121.

Damage to crops was great due to scarcity of rain and increase of insect pests. The surplus paddy available for purchase was, therefore, less. The demand fixed and the purchase effected in 1120 were 49,65,830 paras and 57,58,538 paras respectively while the corresponding figures in the previous year were 82,97,312 and 53,40,020.

Restrictions regarding the movements of paddy were tightened up to facilitate detection of fraudulent dealings in paddy by frequent checks. To conserve paddy for distribution under the rationing scheme, economic spending of rice by conducting extravagant feasts on a lavish scale was checked by issuing a notification fixing the number of invitees to, and the maximum quantity of rice to be used for, feasts.

The entire financing of the procurement scheme was undertaken by the Government as was done last year.

The supplies from outside were those received from surplus areas in India as per quotas sanctioned by the Government of India. The following quantities (in tons) of food grains and other commodities were received from outside; Rice 72,373; Paddy 5,558; Wheat 6,414; Maide 340; Rava and Sooja 39; Atta 88; Wheat flour 338; Maize 75; Jowar 373; Oorid 2,086; Toordhall 37; Moong 223; Gram 150; Gram dhall 75; Gram flour 111; Sugar 6,163; Jaggery 4,036 and Milk 107 and Kerosene Oil 1,30,958 tins.

Control Orders.—Two amendments to the Food Grains Control Order were made in 1120. Under these amendments courts trying offences under this order were given power to order forfeiture of any stock of foodgrains in respect of which the offence had been committed. An amendment of a similar character was made to the Sugar Control Order. Certain amendments were also made to the Gur Control Order, Kerosene Control Order and Transport of Essential

Articles Control Order. With a view to ensure a steady and unfailing supply of jaggery and Oorid to the people at reasonable prices, their import into the State was banned without permits.

Rationing—Rationing was introduced in the State with the promulgation of the Rationing Order under the Defence of India Rules in February 1943. To make the rationing arrangements more systematic and effective, changes on the lines of the Madras Rules were introduced in the year under review. Provision was made for confiscation at the discretion of the trying court of the stocks of essential articles in respect of which a violation of the rules had been committed. The food grains and other articles obtained by local procurement and purchase from outside were received in the Central depot at Mattancheri and in Sub-Depots in other parts of the State and distributed to Fair Price Shops and Retailers licenses under the Rationing Order. At the end of the year there were 19 Sub-Depots, 106 Fair Price Shops and 1155 Licensed Retail Shops in the State.

At the beginning of the year the scale of ration in the State was 12 ounces of cereals per adult per day consisting partly of rice and rest mainly wheat and to a small extent other food grains such as Jowar, ragi, etc., according to availability of stock. Deficiency of stock and inadequacy of supply from outside made it difficult to give a higher ration. But with the improvement in the rice position, the rice ration was steadily increased and at the end of the year the scales of ration per adult were 12 ounces rice plus 4 ounces wheat or wheat products per day on all days. The rule regarding compulsory issue of wheat to the extent of one-fourth the quantity of rice purchased was withdrawn on 14th May 1945.

For the purpose of rationing all persons aged 8 and above were classified as adults with effect from 1st Kumbham 1120. Before this only those above 13 were classified as adults. Workers in factories, members of the Police Forces, College students, labourers in Tea and Rubber estates, crew in ships and such other people who were engaged in heavy manual labour and members of essential services continued to receive extra ration of 50 per cent of normal ration subject to a maximum of one pound rice per adult per day. In malarial tracts heavy labour was allowed double the normal ration of which rice was only one pound.

Cochin Restaurant.—The Cochin Restaurants were brought under the entire control of the Food Supplies Department in 1120. Standard meal hotels in important centres were also opened to cater to the needs of the people. There were in all 77 Restaurants receiving a subsidy of Rs. 1,101 and 12 standard meal hotels of which one received a subsidy of Rs. 50. The following observations were recorded in the visitor's book in the Huzur Jetty Restaurant, by H. E. The Viceroy when he visited it in February 1945. "This restaurant seems an excellent idea and is obviously doing good work".

Industrial Canteens.—There were only a few industrial canteens in 1120. They supplied light refreshments to the employees.

Prices.—Government continued the policy of having a uniform selling price for all varieties of rice in the State. The price of rice was revised in Mithunam 1120 (June 1945). The subsidy on wheat and wheat products was stopped from that date and the amount saved was made available for giving subsidy on rice. The monthly subsidy amounted to about a lakh of rupees.

The system of import and distribution of pulses direct by Government was substituted by a scheme for the import of the same through merchants and distribution through ordinary trade channels. To exercise stringent control over the selling price of these articles statutory prices were fixed.

Controlled Distribution.—A system of controlled distribution existed in regard to the following articles.—

Sugar.—The sugar ration in the beginning of the year was 18 ounces per head per mensem subject to a maximum of 20 pounds for a family. But during the year arrivals of allotments became irregular and representations for increase in allotment became unsuccessful. To avert a break down the scale of ration was reduced to 16 ounces per head per mensem subject to a maximum of 18 pounds per family with effect from the first of Meenam (14th March 1945).

Gur.—Government took over complete control over the import of gur (jaggery) last year. The quota for 1120 (1944-45) was wholly imported direct by Government and the purchases

were effected by a special officer appointed for that purpose. About 725 tons of gur was purchased locally.

Kerosene oil.—There was no material change in the system of import and distribution of Kerosene oil during the year. 869 names were registered as dealers under the Kerosene Control Order in the year under report as against 361 in the previous year. Towards the close of the year, as a result of improvement in the supply position, the scale of ration was increased according to the availability of stock.

Matches.—The purchase and sale of matches direct by the Government was stopped when the supply position improved in the beginning of the year and continued to be the same throughout. The import and distribution were accordingly through normal trade channels but the price and movements of stocks from the State were controlled.

Paper.—The control over dealings in paper was transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce; but the import was carried out by the Food Supplies Department and the distribution was effected through Fair Price Shops and Educational institutions.

Tapioca.—A rigid control over tapioca was introduced in 1118 in view of the acute food situation and necessary encouragement was given for its cultivation. As the food situation improved the controls were relaxed. In the beginning of 1120 control existed only on its export and transport and on its conversion into products such as starch, sago and flakes. The manufacture of these products was started in a few mills on certain specific conditions. Nearly 108 tons of sago and flakes were made in them. Difficulty was experienced in marketing them and the mills also found it difficult to cope with the large stock of new tapioca available in various parts of the State. A system of allowing free manufacture of tapioca and flakes and imposition of a tax on its export was introduced. An excise duty was levied by Proclamation X of 1120 and rules for the enforcement of its provisions were brought into force. The total excise duty realised was Rs. 6,255.

Protective Food Materials.—The quota for cattle was inadequate to meet the requirements of the State. When the price of meat went up it was statutorily controlled. A Meat Restaurant was started on the same lines as the Cochin Restaurants. The restrictions regarding the export and transport of poultry and eggs continued during the year. The prohibition on the export of articles like bananas, mangoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, yam and tamarind continued throughout the year. The free distribution of skinned and condensed milk to expectant and nursing mothers, infants and mal-nourished children out of supplies made by the Red Cross Society through the Central Government continued throughout the year. The total supply received during the year was 108 tons. The ban on the export of ghee remained in force throughout the period under report.

Milling of Paddy.—The system of milling paddy under departmental supervision and control did not undergo any material change. Of the 97 licensed mills at the end of the year 44 milled Government paddy and the remaining 53 did private milling work.

The provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Proclamation and the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order were enforced with strictness and firmness. There was acute scarcity for some consumer goods due to the great diminution in the flow of such goods into the State from outside and the unfair method of disposal by merchants. Government, therefore, supplied goods to the public through the agency of shops worked under their supervision. Distribution became fair and equitable. The opening of these shops inspired confidence among the public and served as a warning to the ordinary dealers. At the end of the year there were 72 approved dealers under the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order.

Advisory Boards.—The Food Advisory Committees and the Food Advisory Council continued to function in the year under report. For greater uniformity and co-ordination of work, monthly conferences of the senior officers of the Food Supplies Department were held.

Finance.—To cope with the increasing activities of the Department and to exercise effective supervision and control over the transactions in controlled commodities and to prevent profiteering the staff had to be further strengthened during the year. Several godowns had to be commandeered and equipments had to be purchased for the speedy transport of commodities. These contributed to the increase in expenditure under "Food Supplies".

Under the head the "actuals for 1120" the total was Rs. 8,60,599 while for 1119 it was Rs. 5,23,036. Under "advances for the purchase of rice and paddy" the expenditure came down

from Rs. 4,89,39,060 in 1119 to Rs. 4,39,28,122 and the receipts rose from Rs. 3,63,73,288 in 1119 to Rs. 4,65,50,499 in the year under report. The outstandings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,36,78,835 which was covered by the stock in the various depots and Fair Price Shops.

There had been appreciable improvement in the quality and quantity of food distributed in the year under report. The rice ration which was 8 ounces per adult per day at the end of last year was raised to 12 ounces in 1120. Import of rice increased considerably and transport facilities also improved. Appreciable reduction in the price of some articles including rice was made. The generous help rendered by the Central Government in the matter of allotment of quotas and provision of transport facilities and the surrender by Travancore of large quantities of rice from its stock enabled Cochin to improve her rice position and to build up a substantial reserve.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TEXTILES

The administration of the Textile Control Orders was with the Director of Industries and Commerce, who was the Assistant Textile Commissioner, in the beginning of the year under review. A full time Assistant Textile Commissioner was appointed in Meenam 1120 when the volume of work under the Textiles Control increased. The new department had to administer the following Textile Control Orders: The Cochin Yarn (Spinning Mills) Ration of Production, Stocks and Sales Order 1118. The Cochin Yarn (Dealers) Control Order 1118; The Cochin Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order 1118, The Cochin Cotton Cloth Dealers (Control) Order 1120, The Cochin Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Forward Contract Prohibition) Order 1118, The Cochin Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Regulation of Sizes) Order 1119, Standard Cloth (Control of Sales and Distribution) Order 1119, Starch Control Order 1118, The Cochin Hand Printers Licensing Order 1120, The Cochin Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transport) Control Order 1118, The Cochin Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order 1120 and the Cochin Imported Cotton Cloth (Regulation of Possession and Sales) Order 1120.

Imports of piece-goods from Bombay and other surplus areas diminished by the end of 1118 and during the first few months of 1119 great cloth scarcity was experienced by the public. The introduction of the regional distribution scheme accentuated the situation and necessitated the imposition of a ban on the export of Sitaram Mill goods to quota holders outside the State. Various measures were also adopted to conserve stock to prevent black marketing and to regularise distribution. Issue of permits for the purchase of finer and printed goods was restricted to holders of ration cards. As a result of these measures the cloth requirements of the average consumer were almost met in full.

At the close of the year there were 105 retail licenses, 756 hawker licenses and 69 wholesale licenses including purely handloom licenses under the Cochin Cloth Dealers' Control Order. There were sixteen wholesale yarn dealers' license-holders and 117 retail yarn dealers' license-holders at the end of the year and also 12 hand printers license-holders. Regular receipts of yarn quota in the second half of 1120 went a long way to remove the complaints of scarcity that were heard in the beginning of the year.

There were 31 cases of contravention of Control Orders during 1120. In all the 23 cases that were dealt with departmentally the licenses of the dealers were suspended for various periods. Out of the 8 cases filed in court, two ended in conviction, one was acquitted, one was withdrawn, three were referred and one was pending trial when the year closed.

The system of distribution of Standard Cloth that was in vogue in 1119 was continued in the year under report.

APPENDIX I

List of Residency officials and High Officials in Cochin State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1120 M. E.

Serial Number	Name of officer	Designation	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras States Residency					
1	H. J. Todd Esq., C.I.E.	Resident for the Madras States	16 8 44	11 11 44	
2	Lt. Col. C. G. N Edwards	do.	12 11 44	16 8 45	
3	N. N. Iyengar	Assistant do.	16 8 44	do.	
4	V. Govinda Menon	Manager and Treasury Officer	do.	do.	
4	Dr. K. Raman Tampi	Residency Surgeon	do.	do.	
Palace					
5	P. D. Nandana Menon, B.A. & B.L.	Sarvadhikariakkar	1 1 20 & 30 5 20	19 5 20 & 32 12 20	
	P. Nandakumara Menon	Private Secretary to H. H. in full charge of the post of the Sarvadhikariakkar	20 5 20	29 5 20	
6	Rama Varma Kochappan Tampuran, B.A., B.L.	Special Palace Officer	1 1 20 & 24 6 20	8 5 20 & 32 12 20	
	P. Balagopala Menon	Palace Controller in full charge of the post of the Special Palace Officer	9 5 20	23 6 20	
General Administration					
7	Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Diwan	1 1 20	32 12 20	
8	T. K. Nayar	Minister for Rural Development	1 1 20	27 11 20	
	Parambi Lonappen, B.A. & B.L.	do.	28 11 20	32 12 20	
9	Rama Varma Tampuran, M.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., Lond., Bar-at-Law.	Secretary to Government	1 1 20 & 7 9 20	20 8 20 & 28 10 20	
	B. V. K. Menon, B.A. & B.L.	do.	21 8 20 & 29 10 20	6 9 20 & 32 12 20	Officiating
10	B. V. K. Menon, B.A. & B.L.	Joint Secretary to Government, Judicial & Public works	1 1 20 & 7 9 20	20 8 20 & 17 9 20	
	K. S. Raghavan, B.A. & B.L.	do.	18 10 20 & 21 8 20	28 10 20 & 6 9 20	Officiating
			18 9 20	17 10 20	
			29 10 20	32 12 20	
11	C. J. Mathew, B.A. & B.L.	Joint Secretary to Government, Development and Separate Revenue	1 1 20	32 12 20	
Legislative Council					
12	K. Ayyappan, B.A.	Deputy President	1 1 20	10 8 20	Vacant from 11-8-1120 to 15-11-1120
	L. M. Pylee, M.A. & B.L.		16 11 20	32 12 20	

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

Serial No.	Name of officer	Designation	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Finance and Accounts				
13	P. V. Raphael, MA. (Hons.)	Comptroller of Finance and Accounts	1 1 20	32 12 20	
	Revenue Departments				
14	A. Madhava Prabhu, B.A. & B.L.	Diwan Peishkar	1 1 20	32 12 20	
15	S. Venkiteswaran, B.A., I.F.S. (Dip.)	Conservator of Forests	1 1 20	32 12 20	
16	M. Balakrishna Menon, B.A. & B.L.	Commissioner of Excise	1 1 20	32 12 20	
	Judicial Department				
17	Thomas Manjuran, B.A. & B.L.	Chief Justice, High Court	1 1 20	27 1 20	
	C. A. Kunjuni Raja, B.A. & B.L.		28 1 20	15 6 20	
	K. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, B.A. & B.L.		16 6 20	32 12 20	
18	C. A. Kunjuni Raja, B.A. & B.L.	Judge, High Court	1 1 20	27 1 20	
	K. T. Koshi, B.A. & B.L.		28 1 20	32 12 20	
19	V. K. K. Menon, B.A. Bar-at-Law	do.	1 1 20	32 12 20	
20	Puthzhath Raman Menon, B.A. & B.L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal	1 1 20	32 12 20	
21	K. A. Poulote, B.A. & B.L.	do. Trichur	1 1 20	30 2 20	
	P. Narayana Menon, B.A. & B.L.		1 3 20	32 12 20	
22	S. Govinda Menon, B.A. & B.L.	District Magistrate and Inspector General of Prisons	1 1 20	32 12 20	
23	Vacant	Additional District Judge of Anjikaimal	1 1 20	32 12 20	Court temporarily suspended
25	M. Sivarama Menon, B.A. & B.L.	Advocate-General	1 1 20 4 8 20 & 13 12 20	15 7 20 23 10 20 & 32 12 20	
	Paul P. Mampilly, B.A. & B.L.	Anjikaimal Government Pleader in-charge	16 7 20 & 24 10 20	3 8 20 & 12 12 20	
	Police Department				
26	Khan Sahib Y. Mohamed Roshan Sahib Bahadur, B.A.	Commissioner of Police	1 1 20	5 11 20	
	Khan Sahib Mohamed Habib-uddin Siddikki Sahib Bahadur	do.	6 11 20	32 12 20	
	Registration & Anchal Department				
27	I. Madhava Panickker, B.A.	Superintendent of Regi- stration & Anchal	1 1 20	32 12 20	

APPENDIX I (cont.)

Serial Number	Name of officer	Designation	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miscellaneous Departments				
28	V. K. Aravindaksha Menon, Assoc. A.I.E.E., A.S.M.E.	Chief Engineer	1 1 20	32 12 20	
29	Rao Sahib I. N. Menon, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.)	Director of Public Instruction	8 1 20	32 12 20	Officiating
	P. Sankaran Nambiyar, M.A. (Hons.) Lit.	do.	1 1 20	7 1 20	
30	P. Sankaran Nambiyar, M.A. (Hons.) Lit.	Principal, Maharaja's College	8 1 20	32 12 20	Officiating
	G. R. Narayana Ayyar, M.A., Trained Math.	do.	1 1 20	7 1 20	
31	Dr. T. Verghese, M.B. & Ch. B.M.D. (St. Andrews) D.T.M. (Liv.)	Chief Medical Officer	1 1 20	18 9 20	Officiating
	Dr. A. K. Menon, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.)	do.	19 10 20 19 9 20	32 12 20 18 10 20	
32	Dr. E. S. R. Menon, L.M.S. (Madras), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edn.), etc.	Director of Public Health	1 1 20	8 4 20	
	A. V. Chummar, L.M.S., D.P.H. (Calcutta)	Medical Officer for Epidemics in-charge	6 8 20	32 12 20	
33	George Attokkaran, B.E. & Dip. in Civil Eng.	Director of Panchayats	1 1 20	32 12 20	
34	Rao Sahib E. Krishna Menon, F.C.C.S.	Devaswam Commissioner	1 1 20	32 12 20	
35	M. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.Ag.		1 1 20	32 12 20	
36	O. R. Chummar, M.A. & B.L.	Director of Agriculture	1 1 20	32 12 20	
37	K. Narayana Menon, M.A., C.H.D. (Manchester)	Commissioner of Income-tax	1 1 20	1 1 20	
	B. M. Mulloth, B.Sc. (Hons.) Wales	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	2 1 20	32 12 20	
38	V. K. Achutha Menon, M.A., B.Com.	Director of Industries and Commerce and Labour Commissioner	1 1 20	32 12 20	
39	V. K. Girija Vallabha Menon, L.M.S., F.A.I.M.; etc.	Superintendent of Ayurvedic Hospitals	1 1 20	5 2 20	
	Ravi Varma Thampuran L.I.M. (Part I)	Assistant Superintendent R.V.C.A. Hospital in-charge	6 3 20	32 12 20	
40	V. Kunhikrishnan, B.A.	Protector of Depressed classes	6 2 20	5 3 20	Officiating
	K. Gopala Achari, B.A., B.A. & B.L.	Director of Food Supplies	1 1 20	3 12 20	Officiating
41	Rao Sahib M.M. Paul, B.A. & B.L.	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Trichur	4 12 20	32 12 20	
42	P. Narayana Menon, B.A. & B.L.		1 1 20	30 2 20	
	C. Sankara Menon, B.A. & B.L.		1 3 20	32 12 20	
43	Lt. Col. R.M. Bruce, D.S.O., M.C.	S. S. O. in command, Cochin State Forces	1 1 20	15 1 20	Officiating
	Major K. S. Moghe		15 3 20	3 8 20	
	Captain S. Chettur		23 8 20	31 12 20	
			16 1 20	14 3 20	
			4 8 20	22 8 20	

APPENDIX II

Main Heads of Receipt and Expenditure under Service Heads for the year 1120 M. E.

RECEIPTS

Heads of Receipt	Actuals of	Budget	Actuals of	Actuals of	Actuals of
	1120	estimate of	1119	1118	1117
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	12,82,790	12,20,100	12,89,895	12,29,321	12,83,067
Excise ..	92,67,299	83,78,200	67,27,852	48,63,126	46,48,945
Forest and Tramway ..	32,55,092	18,75,500	22,86,343	12,11,014	9,66,463
Stamps ..	7,12,368	6,73,400	7,62,187	6,51,533	5,02,659
Profits from capital outlay ..	45,93,519	40,51,600	39,97,676	37,46,928	24,68,958
Income-tax ..	44,84,031	32,00,000	37,50,377	31,36,600	14,55,913
Other receipts ..	30,42,320	24,70,700	28,48,773	22,21,941	19,49,228
Total ..	2,66,57,419	2,18,69,500	2,16,63,103	1,70,60,463	1,32,75,233

EXPENDITURE

Heads of Expenditure	Actuals of	Budget	Actuals of	Actuals of	Actuals of
	1120	estimate of	1119	1118	1117
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	5,67,470	5,35,000	4,47,041	3,54,032	3,25,932
Agriculture ..	3,34,391	3,46,300	2,38,278	1,71,669	1,46,523
Panchayats ..	4,24,541	4,21,900	3,81,789	3,91,191	2,71,739
Palace ..	12,50,000	7,50,000	7,50,000	8,59,600	7,50,000
Subsidy ..	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
Excise including Customs ..	2,74,777	2,59,700	2,82,907	2,97,272	2,73,549
Forest and Tramway ..	20,90,759	12,57,500	12,65,721	5,36,851	4,18,487
General Administration ..	3,63,303	3,19,900	3,42,837	2,31,799	2,20,889
Law and Justice ..	4,35,478	3,82,200	3,52,945	3,08,366	2,90,803
Police ..	6,64,610	4,88,600	3,95,461	3,10,371	2,35,851
Education ..	28,95,704	32,37,900	23,26,783	20,82,596	19,71,905
Religious and Charities ..	1,33,870	1,32,000	1,32,855	1,18,854	92,692
Medical ..	9,74,780	9,09,300	7,85,821	6,86,822	6,19,579
Public Health ..	2,34,986	2,62,300	1,71,936	1,86,157	1,36,437
Pension and Gratuity ..	6,93,034	7,00,400	5,69,371	5,03,750	4,72,437
Military ..	5,14,742	6,73,000	4,27,767	1,98,542	1,17,557
Public Works ..	36,46,084	21,49,500	22,90,479	12,59,222	10,78,422
Industries and Commerce ..	1,56,228	1,65,100	1,25,781	1,16,908	1,05,872
Railway ..	35,19,088	25,05,000	24,14,828	21,25,351	15,78,494
Uplift of the Depressed Classes ..	95,337	1,02,700	86,919	75,064	64,416
Other items ..	48,07,852	44,10,100	42,86,548	34,24,044	35,27,949
Total ..	2,42,77,123	2,02,10,500	1,82,76,156	1,44,38,550	1,29,99,622

APPENDIX III

The following Acts, Proclamations and Rules were passed in 1120.—

Acts

- I of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Extradition Act, X of 1093.
 II of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Code of Criminal Procedure, II of 1086.
 III of 1120: The Cochin Live-Stock Improvement Act.
 IV of 1120: The Cochin Coconut Committee Act.
 V of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Extradition Act, X of 1093.
 VI of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Municipal Act, XVIII of 1113.
 VII of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Local Authorities Entertainment Tax Act, VIII of 1114.
 VIII of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, XIV of 1109.
 IX of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Code of Criminal Procedure, II of 1086.
 X of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Land Conservancy Act, IV of 1096.
 XI of 1120: The Cochin Companies Act.
 XII of 1120: The Cochin Starting of Kuries Restriction Act.
 XIII of 1120: The Cochin Employment of Children Act.
 XIV of 1120: The Cochin Employers' Liability Act.
 XV of 1120: An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, V of 1111.
 XVI of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Revenue Enquiries Act, I of 1084.
 XVII of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Verumpattamdar's Act, VIII of 1118.
 XVIII of 1120: An Act to amend the Land Acquisition Act, II of 1070.
 XIX of 1120: An Act to amend the Cochin Court Fees Act, II of 1080.
 XX of 1120: The Cochin Panchayats Act.
 XXI of 1120: The Cochin Vagrancy Act.
 XXII of 1120: The Cochin Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act.
 XXIII of 1120: The Preservation of Eries Act.

Proclamations

The following Proclamations were issued during the year.—

- I of 1120: A Proclamation extending the term of Office of the Chairmen and Councillors of the Municipalities of Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Irinjilakkuda, Trichur and Tattamangalam.
 II of 1120: The Cochin Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duty) Proclamation.
 III of 1120: The Military Safety (Powers of Detention) Proclamation.
 IV of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the Restriction and Detention Proclamation, XVII of 1119.
 V of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the Enemy Agents Proclamation, XVIII of 1118.
 VI of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the National Service (Technical Personnel) Proclamation, I of 1116.
 VII of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the Proclamation dated 13th Edavam 1094, relating to Karaima services.
 VIII of 1120: A Proclamation abolishing capital punishment in respect of certain offences.
 IX of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Proclamation, XXVII of 1117.
 X of 1120: The Cochin Tapioca Products (Excise Duty) Proclamation.
 XI of 1120: A Proclamation abolishing the franchise given to holders of Cashewnut Plantations to the Planters' Constituency.
 XII of 1120: A Proclamation for the assumption of management of the immovable properties belonging to the Eladath Thaikkad Illam.
 XIII of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) Proclamation, XII of 1119.
 XIV of 1120: A Proclamation enabling voters serving outside the State in services connected with the war to exercise their votes by proxy.
 XV of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the Cochin Tapioca Products (Excise Duty) Proclamation, X of 1120.
 XVI of 1120: The Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Proclamation.

APPENDIX III—(cont.)

- XVII of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Proclamation, VIII of 1119.
- XVIII of 1120: The Restricting of Labour Recruiting Proclamation.
- XIX of 1120: A Proclamation to amend the National Service (European British Subjects) Proclamation, II of 1116.
- XX of 1120: A Proclamation extending the term of Office of the Chairman and Councillors of the Tattamangalam Municipal Council.

Rules under Acts and Proclamations.—

The following rules were issued during the year.—

1. Rules under the 1st proviso to sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Cochin Village Courts Act, XII of 1118, for the inspection of Village Courts and the Courts of the Registrar.
2. Rules under sections 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 24 and sub-section (1) and clauses (h), (j) and (k) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Cochin Abkari Act I of 1077, for the establishment of breweries and for the inspection and supervision thereof.
3. The Cochin Tapioca Products (Excise Duty) Rules, 1120, issued under section 21 of the Cochin Tapioca Products (Excise Duty) Proclamation, X of 1120.
4. Order under Rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115, in regard to the import of cattle from the Province of Madras.
5. The Flour (use in soap-making) (Prohibition) Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
6. The Cochin Food Restrictions on Services of Meals by Catering Establishments Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
7. The Cochin Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transport) Control Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
8. The Cochin Cloth dealers Control Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
9. The Cochin State Used Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
10. The Food-wear Control Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
11. The Brass Utensils (Control) Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
12. The Cochin Newspaper Control Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
13. The Paper Price Control Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
14. The Paper (Prices of Imported paper) Control Order issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of the India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII 8 of 1115.
15. The Cochin Oil Cake (Movement Control) Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of the India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation of 1115.
16. The Cochin Hand-printers Licensing Order, 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
17. Order under sub-rule (9) of rule 94-A of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115 exempting certain classes of securities and shares from the provisions of sub-rules (2) (a) (i), (4) and (7) of the said rule.
18. Order under sub-rule (1) of rule 25 of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115, regarding the grant of permits in respect of master and crew of sailing boats engaged in the carriage of goods between India and Ceylon.
19. The Rubber Manufactures Control Order 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
20. The Lac Export Control Order issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
21. The Cochin Imported Cotton Cloth (Regulation of possession and Sale) Order, 1120 issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.

APPENDIX III (cont.)

22. The Prevention of Waste of Food Order 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
23. The Aluminium Utensils (Control) Order 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
24. The Vegetable Oil Products Control Order 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
25. The Cochin State disposal of used Government Motor Vehicles Control Order 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
26. Order under Rule 56 (1) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115 relaxing the provision with regard to the holding of or taking part in public processions, meetings or assemblies.
27. The Cochin Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
28. The Cochin Betelnuts, Tea and Coffee (Excise Duty) Rules 1120, issued under section 21 of the Cochin Betelnuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duty) Proclamation II of 1120.
29. The Consumer Goods (Control or Distribution) Order 1120, issued under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to Cochin by Proclamation VIII of 1115.
30. Rules under section 7, 8, 14, 16, 19, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40 and 64 of the Cochin Anchal Act, XVII of 1119.
31. Rules under Proclamation XIV of 1120, to enable voters serving outside the State in services connected with the war to exercise their votes by proxy.
32. The Type-writer hire charges Control Order.
33. The Paper Control (Price of Board) Order 1120.
34. The Cochin Fish dealers Licensing Order 1120.

Statement showing the various emergency Legislatures, 1120

1. Sisal and Aloe Fibre Control Order.
2. Textile Industry—Miscellaneous Articles Control Order.
3. Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control Order.
4. Bleaching Powder and Chromium Control Order.
5. Oil Seeds (Forward Contract Prohibition) Order.
6. Cotton Sizing and Filling Control Order.
7. Packing of Textile Control Order.
8. War Risks (Goods) Insurance Proclamation.
9. Starch Control Order.
10. Vegetable Oil and Oil Cake (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order.
11. Newsprint Control Order.
12. Cochin Paper Economy Control Order.
13. Cochin Paper Distribution Control Order.
14. Newspaper Control Order.
15. Paper Dealers' Licensing Control Order.
16. The Paper Price Control Order.
17. The Paper Control (Prices of board) Order.
18. The paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order.
19. The Aluminium Utensils Control Order.
20. The Typewriter Control Order.
21. The Brass Utensils Control Order.

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Newspapers and Magazines in circulation at the end of the year 1120 in Cochin State

Sl. No.	Names of Newspapers and Magazines	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, Weekly or otherwise	Circulation No. copies	Subject
1	Deepam	English and Malayalam	Ernakulam	Daily	6,000	Political, Social
2	Gomathi	do.	Trichur	do.	3,500	do.
3	Malabar Mail	do.	Ernakulam	do.	4,000	do.
4	Cochin Express	do.	Trichur	do.	500	do.
5	Sathianadam	do.	Ernakulam	Weekly	1,160	do.
6	Veerakazari	Malayalam	do.	do.	700	do.
7	Lokaprakasam	English and Malayalam	Trichur	do.	1,000	do.
8	Cochin Argus	English	Cochin	do.	1,200	do.
9	Sahodaran	Anglo-Vernacular	Ernakulam	do.	1,200	do.
10	Sathiadeepam	Malayalam	do.	do.	3,000	Social and Religious
11	Jenmahhoomi	do.	Trichur	do.	1,000	Social and Political
12	Panchajanyam	Anglo-Vernacular	do.	do.	750	do.
13	Cochin Times	do.	do.	do.	1,000	Literary, Social
14	Snehithan	do.	do.	do.	500	Political
15	Cochin Mail	do.	Ernakulam	do.	700	Social, Political
16	Keralamitram	do.	Trichur	do.	650	Social, Religious
17	Deenabandhu	do.	do.	do.	2,000	Social, Political
18	Yukthivadi	do.	do.	Monthly	200	Nationalistic
19	Puranakeralam	do.	Kunnamkulam	do.	1,000	Social
20	Rajarshi	Malayalam	Trichur	do.	500	Historical
21	Kairali	do.	do.	do.	350	Literary
22	Gramashemam	Anglo-Vernacular	do.	do.	300	do.
23	Sathiaprakashini	Malayalam and English	Irinjalakuda	do.	750	Religious
24	Subashini	Malayalam	Ayyampilly	do.	300	Literary, Political
25	Sahakarana-prabodhini	Malayalam and English	Trichur	do.	500	Rural Uplift
26	Kudumadeepam	Malayalam	Thevara	do.	750	Relious
27	Ernakulam Missam	Malayalam and Latin	Ernakulam	do.	500	do.
28	The States of India	English	Trichur	do.	500	Politics
29	Ephemedris	English and Malayalam and Latin	Ernakulam	do.	100	Religious
30	Mangalodayam	Malayalam, English, Hindi and Tamil	Trichur	do.	500	General topics
31	Harbour News	English	Ernakulam	do.	300	do.
32	Navajeevika	English and Malayalam	Trichur	Once in two months	550	Religious
33	Samasthakerala Sahitya Parishath	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Quarterly	400	Literary
34	The Teachers Magazine	English and Malayalam	do.	do.	500	do.
35	Cochin Scout	do.	do.	do.	400	Literary, Scouting
36	The St. Thomas College Magazine	do.	Trichur	Half yearly	800	Literary and Social
37	The Maharaja's College Magazine	do.	Ernakulam	do.	1,300	do.

APPENDIX V

Statement of Educational Progress in Cochin State

	1943-44 1119	1944-45 1120
Area in Square Miles ..	1,480 Sq. Ms	1,480 Sq. Ms.
(1) Male Population ..	7,29,011	7,39,718
(2) Female Population ..	7,59,220	7,70,298
Total Population ..	14,88,231	15,10,016
Recognised Institutions for Males		
No. of Universities ..	Nil	Nil
No. of Arts & Science Colleges ..	3	3
No. of Professional Colleges (Government Training Institution, Ramavarmapuram and Training College, Trichur) ..	1	2
No. of High Schools ..	54	59
No. of Middle Schools (3) L. S. S. ..	71	82
No. of Primary Schools including one Night School ..	431	420
No. of Special Schools ..	20	21
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions		
In the Arts and Science Colleges ..	1,597	1,990
In Professional Colleges ..	43	62
In High Schools ..	8,022	8,851
In Middle Schools (L. S. S.) ..	13,931	16,738
In Primary Schools ..	83,357	91,282
In Special Schools ..	666	722
Percentage of Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions to Male Population ..	14.8	16.1
Recognised Institutions for Females		
No. of Universities ..	Nil	Nil
No. of Arts and Science Colleges ..	2	2
No. of Professional Colleges ..	Nil	Nil
No. of High Schools ..	20	23
No. of Middle Schools (L. S. S.) ..	17	16
No. of Primary Schools ..	85	84
No. of Special Schools ..	1	1
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions		
In Arts and Science Colleges ..	774	649
In Professional Colleges ..	45	42
In High Schools ..	4,694	5,342
In Middle Schools (L. S. S.) ..	9,774	11,622
In Primary Schools ..	67,201	72,432
In Special Schools ..	330	372
Percentage of Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions to Female Population ..	10.9	11.7
Total Scholars in Recognised Institutions.—		
Male ..	1,07,616	1,19,645
Female ..	82,818	90,459
Total ..	1,92,434	2,10,104

APPENDIX V-- (cont.)

	1943-44 1119	1944-45 1120
Total Scholars (both Male and Female) in all Institutions ..	1,97,261	2,16,931
Percentage of total Scholars to Population.—		
Male ..	15.4	16.8
Female ..	11.2	12
Total ..	13.3	14.4
No. of Pupils in Class IV.—		
Male ..	11,652	14,000
Female ..	3,783	11,282
Total ..	20,435	25,282
Expenditure in Thousands of Rupees		
From Government Funds ..	2,395	2,985
From Local Funds ..	Nil	Nil
From Municipal Funds ..	Nil	Nil
Total Expenditure in thousands from Public Funds ..	2,395	2,985
From fees ..	640	729
From other sources ..	251	283
Grand total of expenditure ..	3,286	3,997

(1) As per Census of 1941.

(2) Based on the Census of 1941 and the average yearly increase during the ten years from 1931-41.

(3) All Middle (L. S.) Schools are Anglo-Vernacular.

APPENDIX VI

OPENING SPEECH

By

DIWAN SIR GEORGE BOAG, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

*On Monday, the 30th July 1945 in the Cochin Legislative Council***Hon'ble Members,**

Since last I addressed this Council important events have occurred both in this State and abroad. Here we have had a general election and it is largely a new council which I now have the honour and the pleasure to address; and abroad the war in Europe has come to an end with the complete defeat of Germany by the combined forces of Russia, the U. S. A., Great Britain and France. Hon'ble Members will bear with me if before I deal with the matters which constitute the business of the coming Session, I make brief references to these events.

The victory won over Germany is an achievement of the first magnitude and all those who have in any way contributed to it are entitled to the warmest congratulations and the highest esteem of every one who values the cause of justice and fair dealing as between nation and nation. It will always be a matter of pride and gratification that so many sons of India played

an honourable and effective part in winning this victory; and Hon'ble Members will all be glad to think that more than one subject of this State has won credit and renown for himself and for the State, which is his home, on the battlefields of Africa, Sicily and Italy. It was a matter of pride to every subject of His Highness when the Military Medal was awarded to L/Nk. Paramu for gallant services in Burma. But let no one think that the war is over—and let no one relax his efforts or revert to the easy-going ways of a peace-time world until Japan has been reduced to the condition in which Germany finds herself today. Indeed it may well be that as India is nearer to Japan, she will be called upon to put forward an even greater effort than she has done hitherto to secure an early victory over that enemy. I am quite certain that in order to achieve this end Hon'ble Members and indeed all subjects of His Highness will be ready and willing to make any further effort or to offer any further sacrifice which may be required of them. Peace is a condition necessary for progress, political, economic and social; and therefore the restoration of peace must be the first consideration in all our discussions.

The General Election which returned the elected element in this Council was preceded by a revision of the electoral rolls at which rather more than 1,40,000 voters were registered. Special provision was made for the enrolment of men otherwise qualified who are out of the State with one of the Defence Services; but these facilities were availed of only by 17 persons. Similarly provision was made for men on service whose names were included in the electoral rolls to vote by proxy—and this opportunity was taken by 49 of them. The election was conducted under the "coloured box" system which involves very complicated arrangements at the polling booths. The Government has received a number of complaints regarding mistakes in the preparation of the electoral rolls and also regarding the conduct of the election by some of the polling officers. Allegations regarding such defects are also made in some of the ten election petitions which will shortly be enquired into by the Election Tribunal which has been constituted. As soon as full information from these and other sources is available the Government will make a close study of the whole subject and try to prescribe safeguards adequate to prevent a recurrence of any defects which may be shown to exist in the administrative machinery employed on such occasions.

As a result of this election there has been a change of Minister. His Highness the Maharaja has placed on record his appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. T. K. Nayar as Minister in charge of the Transferred Departments. One enduring result of his administration is the Panchayat Act which has just been placed upon the Statute Book; it is hoped that this Act which confers greater powers and responsibilities on Panchayats will conduce to a material improvement in the conditions of life in the rural parts of the State. Another important enactment which has recently received His Highness' assent is the Vagrancy Act by which it is hoped to reduce the prevalence of vagrancy. This Act is mainly based on the recommendations of a Committee of which Mr. T. K. Nayar was the Chairman. I am sure that all Hon'ble Members would wish me to say a word of welcome to Mr. Parambi Lonappen as the new Minister and to wish him success in his administration.

The year which is now drawing to a close has been a busy one. Apart from the two important pieces of Legislation which I have just mentioned, no less than 19 other Acts have been passed and 19 Proclamations have been made by His Highness. Among the Acts perhaps the more important are the Coconut Committee Act, which in association with the Governments of India, Madras and Travancore, sets up a Committee to study and help the coconut industries, the Companies Act, the Employment of Children Act and the Employer's Liability Act. Of the Proclamations I need refer only to that which abolished the sentence of death in respect of certain offences by which gracious boon His Highness signalled his last birthday.

As I turn from the Legislative activity of the year to the main features of administrative activity I propose to discuss these features as illustrative of the modifications which it has been found necessary to make in the Revised Estimate as compared with the Budget Estimate of the current year. But before I do this I must make a brief reference to the financial results of the year 1119. That year closed with an actual surplus of nearly Rs. 34 lakhs instead of the Rs. 18.50 lakhs which had been contemplated in the Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate. The improvement was due to increased revenue of Rs. 7.50 lakhs (mostly due to the Excess Profits Tax) and short expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs, due partly to failure to make use of the full allotment provided for mid-day meals in schools, partly to short deliveries of timber and partly to savings under refunds of Income-tax. The final figures of the year reveal a gratifying result of strict control of expenditure in the almost complete absence of expenditure in excess of the

Revised Estimate. Of the Rs. 34 lakhs surplus the Government decided to add Rs. 25 lakhs to the Revenue Reserve Fund which was thus raised to Rs. 78.75 lakhs at the beginning of the current year. We are taking from this Fund Rs. 2 lakhs this year and we propose to take Rs. 3.25 lakhs next year for Rural Reconstruction leaving in the fund Rs. 73.50 lakhs. This is a useful contribution to the large sums which will be required for our post-war development plans of which I shall shortly speak.

Coming now to the Revised Estimate of 1120, I should first call attention to the large increases as compared with the Budget Estimate both of revenue and expenditure, revenue being up by more than Rs. 34 lakhs and expenditure by Rs. 45½ lakhs, the result being a reduction of the expected surplus from Rs. 16½ lakhs to a little over Rs. 5 lakhs. The increased revenues are derived partly from the duties on vegetable products and on betel nuts which have been imposed in the course of the year in conformity with corresponding duties imposed in British India, partly from the production of larger quantities of timber and fuel from the forests, and partly from a further increase in the yield of the Excess Profits Tax. I need say nothing of a number of small increases under other heads nor need I give any explanation of the increased yield under Income-tax and Excess Profits Tax. But I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words about the duty on betel nuts, which has evoked considerable criticism, and about the increased revenue we expect to derive from our forests.

The duty on betel nut was imposed in British India with effect from April 1st 1944; and a request was addressed to the State to impose a corresponding duty accompanied by a strong hint that unless the State agreed, an import duty would be imposed on all betel nut sent across the frontiers of the State to British Indian markets. Enquiries quickly revealed that the great bulk of the betel nut produced in the State is exported to British India; and it also became evident that the British Indian merchants to whom the produce was consigned had lost no time in reducing the price paid to the exporter by the amount of the duty levied in British India. Thus the situation that developed was that the price to the grower in the State had in effect been reduced by the amount of the duty imposed in British India, while the whole benefit of this duty accrued to the revenues of the Central Government and nothing came to the State coffers. In these circumstances the State Government thought it necessary to protect the State revenues by ensuring that, in as much as the producers in the State were anyhow being charged the duty, the State revenues should get at any rate some benefit from it and that it would be quite wrong to remain inactive while the whole benefit of the duty paid by growers in the State accrued to the revenues of the Government of India. Accordingly emergent action was taken to levy a duty at the same rate as had been imposed in British India. As in the case of matches and other Central Excises, the proceeds of the duty are pooled and distributed between the Central Government and the State proportionately to the population. Under this system of distribution we expect to receive for the State a net revenue of Rs. 7½ lakhs this year and Rs. 13½ lakhs next year. I may add however that in pursuance of representations made by growers of betel nut in the State the Government has addressed the Government of India on the incidence of this duty and suggested certain modifications. The Government here is fully alive to the complaints that the levy of this duty has provoked and is watching the situation closely. We are also in communication with the Governments of other States affected.

I pass to the increase of Forest revenue which I know is causing some Honourable Members to fear that the valuable capital property which we possess in our forests is being wastefully squandered under the guise of meeting demands for military supplies. I wish to repeat the assurance which I gave a year ago that no such calamity is happening. On the other hand the felling of timber and fuel for which the war has created a market has been a benefit rather than a loss to our forests. It has in the first place enabled us to get a good price for young teak which must in any case have been cut out of our plantations, if other trees are to have room in which to grow to full maturity. Secondly the demand for timber of all sorts has made it worth while to fell a large number of trees of inferior quality and so to leave ground open for the plantation of more valuable types. And thirdly the shortage of timber and fuel has created a demand for much of the wood from trees blown down in the cyclone of 1942 or felled in connection with the Hill Paddy Scheme and the Grow-More-Food Campaign which would otherwise have been left to rot where it lay. I am confident that our Forest Department is fully alive to the need for preserving and improving this valuable property and that it has welcomed the war-time demands for timber and fuel not only as a means of increasing its revenues but also as an opportunity to clear away a lot of inferior growth and make room for more

valuable growths. Of 13,000 acres of forest cleared for Hill Paddy cultivation 4,860 acres have already been rehabilitated either by artificial regeneration or by cultural operations. The department plans to regenerate another 4,000 acres in 1121.

The Revised Estimate provides for an expenditure of Rs. 45.73 lakhs in excess of that for which the Budget made provision. The departments mainly responsible for this increased expenditure are Public Works, Forest, Food, Excise and Police, while all departments have had to provide for increased expenditure on account of Dearness Allowance and Town Allowance. Increases of these allowances have been made necessary by the continued rise in the cost of living and the increasing strain to which the prolongation of these conditions has exposed all ranks of Government servants. The Government has felt it necessary to do something to ease this strain, though it recognises that the enhanced rates of allowance, which closely follow those granted in Madras, do not fully compensate for the rise in the cost of living.

In the case of the Forest and Excise Departments the increased expenditure for which provision is made in the Revised Estimate represents the cost of raising the additional revenues for which provision has also been made. The Forest Department has to incur larger expenditure on the extraction of the larger quantities of timber and fuel which produce the increased revenues expected; and in the Excise Department it has been necessary to entertain an additional staff to collect the new Excise duties. In the case of the Public Works Department the increased provision has been made necessary first, by the fact that inadequate provision was made in the Budget for the high cost of materials and labour which have continued throughout the current year; secondly, to the inception in the course of the year of new schemes such as storage godowns for foodgrains, and accommodation for the new Training College, which were not contemplated at the time the year's budget was prepared. The increased expenditure in the Police Department represents almost entirely the transfer to that department of the Fire Service Section of A.R.P. The improvement in the war situation in the course of the year has made it possible to give up all A.R.P. measures and to disband the staff. Included among these measures was the provision of adequate Fire Services for the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur. Fires may occur even in peace time, and the Government considered it wise to retain the fire-fighting appliances acquired as part of the A.R.P. measures and the staff which had been trained to use them. The administration of this Fire Service has been entrusted to the Police Department to whom the provision for the maintenance of the equipment and the pay of the staff has also been transferred. In order to provide the Fire Service with the full equipment and accommodation necessary for its efficiency some further expenditure will be required and provision is made for this expenditure amounting to nearly Rs. 4 lakhs, partly in the Revised Estimate for this year and partly in the Budget Estimate for next year.

The other department whose Revised Estimate shows a considerable increase over the Budget Estimate is the Food Department. It has been necessary to maintain all the activities of this department throughout the year and to expand them in some directions. Fortunately supplies of food grains have come in throughout the current year in much larger quantities than during 1119. This increase in the quantity of foodgrains to be handled has involved increased expenditure in provision of storage accommodation and staff to handle the stores. The methods employed for the purchase of home-grown paddy have been improved and this improvement is reflected in the larger quantity of paddy purchased during current year. Moreover the accounts for the year 1119 have just been closed and they disclose that the transactions for the year resulted in a loss of a little less than Rs. 10 lakhs. More than half of this loss—nearly Rs. 7 lakhs—was caused by the sale of wheat and other dry grains below cost price in an attempt to popularise the consumption of these grains and by the fact that the full cost of transport and charges on account of interest were left out of account in fixing the selling price of foodgrains. The remainder of the loss, rather less than Rs. 3 lakhs, was due to the deterioration of stocks which in Government stores. When it is remembered that the total transactions of the year came to nearly Rs. 5 crores, the loss of Rs. 3 lakhs through deterioration of stock is by no means excessive. I shall be very much surprised if the accounts of the current year do not show an even larger loss due to the same causes, the sale of grain below cost price and wastage of stocks due to deterioration.

I now come to the Budget for the year 1121. We estimate the revenue at Rs. 294½ lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 282½ lakhs—another record in the financial history of the State. As

compared with the Revised Estimate these figures represent a revenue increased by Rs. 41.25 lakhs and an expenditure higher by Rs. 34.64 lakhs. The increased revenue is almost entirely due to the very high bidding at the auction of Abkari, Opium and Tobacco shops. The very high figures reached at the sales this year prove that there is still plenty of money in the hands of the people who patronise these shops. The departments which contribute most to the increase of expenditure are Education and Panchayats. I may also invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the provision which is made in the budget for the flotation of a new loan. The Government's proposal is to take advantage of the availability of money to raise a loan of Rs. 1 crore which will be immediately useful in saving us the interest paid on the overdraft at the bank by which we have been financing our purchase of food supplies, and will eventually be required for expenditure on our post-war development schemes. I do not propose to detain Hon'ble Members with a detailed examination of the budget figures. The Finance Member will deal with them in detail in his budget statement. I shall only mention in passing a few of the new schemes of expenditure for which provision has been made. We propose to strengthen the Finance Secretariat in order to ensure more efficient financial control; but apart from this the great majority of the new schemes for which provision is made will confer, it is hoped, direct and immediate benefit on the rural population. We are providing for substantial expansions of the activities of the Fisheries, Co-operative, Ayurvedic and Public Health Departments. We have allotted funds for the starting of three new veterinary hospitals. We have made provision for the starting of an agricultural demonstration farm in the Chittur Taluk and for the starting of centres for the salvage of dry cows from the towns. We also propose to extend the experimental operations which we have undertaken in the Nelliampathies by opening a cattle-rearing station there. For Panchayats, we are providing a lump sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs instead of the usual Rs. 2 lakhs. We are also giving a full time clerk to each Panchayat, and we are making substantial provision for repairs to irrigation and communication works and for the opening of new village libraries. We also propose to provide substantial funds for the expansion of educational facilities, for the improvement of our medical services, for the opening of new Anchal offices, and for the supply to Anchalmen of some protection against the weather. Finally I should like to mention one matter in which I take a great personal interest, and that is the provision made for the expansion of the activities of our Archaeological Department. We are making excavations at Cranganur, where there is reason to think we may find traces of a Roman settlement which is believed to have existed there; and we are also providing for the starting of an Archaeological Museum in which any discoveries made at Cranganur or in other parts of the State which possess an archaeological interest may be displayed for the instruction and interest of the general public.

Before I conclude my speech on the budget estimates I should like to say a word or two regarding the policy which underlies them, and to give Hon'ble Members such information as I can regarding the plans which the Government is making for post-war developments. The budget contemplates in the first place that so long as the war continues the State will continue to give full support to all measures undertaken with the object of providing men and material necessary for the prosecution of the war. So long as men are required for the fighting services, so long as technicians and labour units are required we propose to do our best to satisfy all demands which are made upon us. Similarly we propose to continue to meet in full demands for material supplies such as timber and coir. Furthermore, Government believes that so long as war activities are necessary, so long will it be necessary to carry on the publicity and propaganda required to explain to the population the progress of the war, the need for continued support and the various ways in which the support required can be supplied from the State. This Government does not consider it wise to disband the National War Front or to change its name so long as war efforts are needed. Provision has therefore been made for the continuance of the National War Front and the War Publicity operations.

Although the food situation has greatly improved since I last addressed this Council, it cannot yet be said to be altogether free from anxiety, nor can we expect a return to normal conditions until it become possible to resume normal imports of rice from Burma. When that may be possible we cannot yet forecast, and in the meanwhile we have to make provision both for the production of as much food as possible in the State and for the import from outside of the supplies necessary to feed the population here. The budget contemplates the continuance of the Food Department and all its miscellaneous activities throughout the coming year. I may, however, add that, should circumstances change in the course of the year and it become possible

to give up any part of the control now exercised the earliest possible opportunity will be taken to relax controls and to restore normal trading conditions.

Among the more important of the activities of the Public Works Department for which provision is made in the budget are the improvement of water supply to Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Willingdon Island, the extension of electric power obtained from Pallivasal in Travancore to Trichur, the completion of the road from Chalakkudi to the Anamallais, the continuance of the Mullurkayal Reservoir Scheme, and the extension of measures to protect the coast from erosion by the action of the sea. The very great increase in the demand for water by the Port and by the large population connected with the Defence Services on Willingdon Island has made it necessary to undertake works of considerable magnitude in order to improve the supply of water pumped from the Periyar River at Alwaye. But for this demand created by the war emergency these works would certainly not have been undertaken at present, but as the need for them has become manifest, they have been undertaken. The Defence Department is paying for a considerable part of the work, and the work when once done will be a permanent asset to the State.

The construction of the transmission line to carry electric current from Alwaye to Trichur has been started and it is hoped that the supply will be available within the next few months. At the same time we are trying to obtain from Travancore more power for Ernakulam and Mattancheri, and during the last few weeks it has been possible to make a small quantity of power available to Mattancheri.

Work on the Chalakkudi-Anamallais Road is making rapid progress. Earth-work has been completed on the 17 miles up to the site where the road crosses the Chalakkudi river. Work on the bridge has been started. It is expected that by the end of this year the road up to this point will be metalled. Provided supplies of steel and cement are received in time, work on the bridge should be completed before next year's monsoon; and beyond the river the survey of the entire length of the road has been completed, construction is already in progress on a stretch of 17 miles and it is hoped within a year to have the whole road opened to traffic. The value of the road so far as it has been opened to traffic has already been amply demonstrated by the value of the timber and fuel which it has been possible to extract from the forests through which the road passes. I hope this is only the first of many roads to be constructed in the forest areas of the State by which their hitherto unexplored and unexploited wealth may be made available for the good of the people.

The value of the Mullurkayal Reservoir Scheme was demonstrated this year in a convincing fashion when, but for the water stored in the reservoir, there would certainly have been a very extensive loss of the Kola crop. Even as it was, the crop on a considerable area was lost. But on the greater part of the Kola lands it was possible to harvest the crop and this could not have been done without the help of the water stored in the Mullurkayal Reservoir. The Government therefore proposes to continue this experiment for sometime longer. At the same time the Government is considering other schemes for the improvement of irrigation facilities. It is disappointing that another year has passed without any work on the Chalakkudi Scheme; but negotiation with Travancore has made good progress, and I earnestly hope that within a few weeks the agreement between the two States will be concluded, so that it may be possible to start work on the project.

The Government has for sometime been away of the loss caused to land on the sea coast by erosion and action has been taken in some of the worst affected places to afford some protection against the sea by the construction of groynes. It is proposed to continue the construction of these groynes wherever necessary and to complete the work of their construction along the threatened parts of the coast within a period of six years. The attention of the Government has also been attracted to another and equally destructive form of erosion—the washing away of soil by the action of heavy rain and flooded rivers—and we hope to be able to put forward proposals which may be effective in arresting this waste of the natural wealth of the land.

Hon'ble Members will have realised that this is another war time budget. I hope it is the last of the series. At the same time Hon'ble Members will find that this budget contains provision for the preliminary stages of post-war development. In my budget speech last year I spoke of the need, if our education system is to be worthy of its reputation, for greater facilities

for the training of teachers. A Training College has just been opened and I hope that this institution will supply the need which was manifest to all who have the progress of education at heart. This budget also contains provision for the deputation of a number of candidates for special technical training in various branches of engineering and in the latest developments of agricultural and veterinary sciences; so that they may be ready with the latest knowledge to work out our post-war plans. Meanwhile the preparation of these plans has proceeded continuously. I had hoped that by this time they would have reached a stage at which they might usefully be laid before representatives of public opinion for study and criticism. Unfortunately, however, in several important respects they are still far from complete. In respect of education, for example, we have not yet been able to complete examination of the Code Revision Committee's report; and as it seems probable that the development and improvement of our educational system will absorb a large proportion of the money which is likely to be available, the Government thought it unwise to invite comment or criticism from the public until it is possible to give a reasonably complete picture of what we propose. The Government still intend, as I said a year ago, to consult public opinion and are only waiting to do so until they have a complete picture to present. When that time comes I think Hon'ble Members will find that the plans drawn up by the Government are comprehensive and provide for substantial progress in all directions. On the subject of industrial development we have already taken expert advice; the report prepared by the committee over which Mr. Manu Subedar presided has been published and Government have reviewed it accepting most of its recommendations. In one respect it has already become clear that this State suffers under a great handicap. One of the first questions asked by every one who is thinking of establishing a new industry is whether power will be available. To that question it is at present impossible to give a satisfactory answer; for in the matter of power we are still dependant upon the good offices of our neighbours, Travancore on one side and Madras on the other, neither of whom can spare as much as we need even now. It is abundantly clear that it is necessary for the State to have its own source of supply and that arrangements should be made for the starting of the execution of our own scheme as soon as possible. We have applied to the Government of India for facilities for the import of the plant necessary for this scheme, and we are hoping shortly to have the advantage of a visit and technical advice in this matter from Sir Henry Howard who has done so much for the advancement of hydro-electric development in Madras. I hope it will not be long before we are able to make a start with this scheme and that the power obtained from it will quickly be absorbed by industry. But however rapidly industrial development may proceed there can be no doubt that for very many years to come the great majority of the people of this State will depend upon some form of agriculture for their livelihood, and we are taking particular care to plan suitable developments in respect of agriculture and the activities connected with it. By irrigation works we hope to bring more land under irrigation and to enable two crops to be grown on land which now can only grow one. We are putting a little money into the Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals undertaking, and securing a lien on part of the product of that factory. We are trying ways and means of improving the condition of livestock, and encouraging the rearing of improved breeds of pigs, goats and poultry. We also contemplate—and here again I think it will be to the advantage of this State to work in co-operation with Travancore the development of our fisheries, both deep-sea fishing, back-water fishing and fresh-water fishing in the rivers and tanks. The Travancore Government have invited us to participate in their scheme for research in this direction, and I think it will be to the advantage of the people of this State to contribute something to the cost of the Travancore research and to send some candidates from this State to take part in the work. We hope to develop our forests on scientific lines and, in particular, to restore all over the State village forests sufficient to provide fuel, green manure and other necessities for the rural population. We hope to improve communications, both by rail, by road and by water, and to organise directly or indirectly adequate and efficient transport services throughout the State. This list is not exhaustive, but I hope it is sufficient to substantiate my claim that our plans for post-war development are comprehensive.

Plans of this magnitude must inevitably involve the expenditure of large sums of money and perhaps it may be useful if I give some indication of the manner in which the Government contemplate the financing of these undertakings. I have already mentioned our Revenue Reserve which now exceeds Rs. 70 lakhs. We hope that by the time it becomes necessary to spend money on post-war development, the large sums locked up by the operations of the Food Supplies Department will have been released and that the whole of this amount will

become available for expenditure. We expect shortly to receive back the sixty and odd lakhs of rupees which we have invested on the construction of the harbour. We also propose this year to raise a loan, taking advantage of the availability of surplus money. We reckon that by these means we should be able at once to lay our hands on something like Rs. 3 crores, and this should be more than enough to enable us to make a substantial start on our development schemes. The resources of the State are quite sufficient to support further loans if they are required. It remains to be seen how our revenues will be maintained when the special circumstances arising out of the war, which have enhanced them in the last few years, disappear. At present they are ample to meet all our needs. But prudence requires that we should be ready with proposals to fill any gap which may in future declare itself between revenue and expenditure. The financial position of the State is strong and grows stronger every year. I hope that this may continue after the war is over. Meanwhile as we prepare our plans for post-war developments, we must bear in mind that an improvement in the general standard of living among all classes of the population, which is the object we have set before ourselves, cannot be achieved without a considerable increase of expenditure which in turn can only be met out of expanding revenues.

In conclusion I should like to acknowledge with gratitude the friendly co-operation we continue to receive from our neighbours—the Province of Madras, and the State of Travancore. I hope that in the matter of these post-war developments particularly, this State will work in collaboration with its neighbours and not in isolation. At the invitation of the Diwan of Travancore we have already initiated periodical discussions with that State regarding our plans and it is clear that there is much scope for co-operation to the mutual advantage of both State. I also wish to acknowledge the constant help and encouragement the Government receives from the Resident for the Madras States and through him from the Government of India. In respect of these post-war developments, the Government of India has been of the greatest help in keeping the State informed of their proposals in offering help and encouragement of every sort and, more particularly, in providing facilities for candidates from the State to obtain the specialised training necessary to equip them for the work which lies ahead of them. It is my hope that the measures for which provision is made in this budget may lead to the greater happiness and prosperity of all the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja.

APPENDIX VII

Communal Representation in the Services of Government

The number of Government servants from each community employed in the services of Government on the last day of 1120 M.E. is shown in the table given below*

Community	Gazetted officers in permanent appointment, i.e. officers whose maximum pay is above Rs. 200	Non-gazetted officers in permanent appointment on a maximum pay of			
		Rs. 100 and over	Rs. 40 upwards below Rs. 100	Officers in superior service below Rs. 40	Inferior servants
1 Nayars ..	31	104	567	1703	1214
2 Tamil Brahmins ..	15	74	258	206	19
3 Ezhavas ..	4	18	117	425	259
4 Pulayas ..			1	32	55
5 Other Hindus ..	5	37	148	284	103
6 Other Hindus (Backward & Depressed) ..	1	15	171	339	369
7 Romo Syrians ..	8	24	00	337	246
8 Latin Christians ..	2	9	141	137	160
9 Other Christians ..	12	41	33	222	107
10 Muslims ..	1	6	26	159	98
11 Jews, Anglo-Indians, etc. ..		3	15	16	4
12 Europeans ..		1	5		

* The list includes on the old and new appointments made up to the end of 1120 M.E.