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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
COCHIN
FOR
THE YEAR 1122 M.E.

(17th AUGUST 1946 to 16th AUGUST 1947)

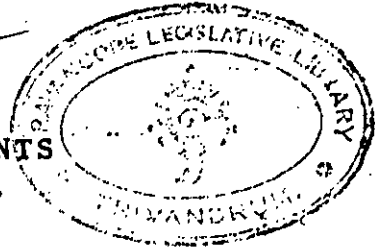


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CHAPTER I

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 1,493 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 areas 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 five per cent of the people and the Konkani dialect of Mahratta of two 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 Features.—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 distinguishing features of the eastern portion of the State. From here the land gently slopes westward, a succession of closely cultivated valleys, with forest-clad uplands 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 forests 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 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 arcanut 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 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 large 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, it 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, i.e., 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 formed the pecuniary obligation of the State.

Ruling Family.—The Ruler of the State, His Highness Sree Kerala Varma, was born on 31st Mithunam, 1045. The ruling family follows the Marumakkathayam law of inheritance and succession. The Elaya Raja, or the heir-apparent, was born on 1st Chingam, 1052.

System of Administration.—The State possesses an efficient system of administration which is conducted in the name and under the control of the Maharaja. At the beginning of the year the administration of certain departments—Agriculture, Ayurveda, Co-operation, Panchayats, Public Health, Uplift of Depressed Classes, Development of Cottage Industries, Village Libraries, Fisheries, Industrial Schools, Municipalities, Medical, Labour, Registration and Anchal had been transferred to the charge of two Ministers, and His Highness had expressed his intention generally to act on the advice of the Ministers in all matters relating to the administration of these transferred subjects. Immediately before and also during the Budget session of the Legislative Council, there were requests from the peoples' representatives for granting them an opportunity to shoulder the entire responsibility of the administration of the State. As His Highness became convinced that the leaders of the people were genuinely desirous of co-operating with His Highness in order to achieve the common goal and to carry on Government in the meanwhile, His Highness transferred all departments of Government to Ministerial control, except the departments of Finance, Law and Order, and Devaswams. Four new Ministers assumed charge on 9th September, 1946, and these Ministers, along with the Diwan, formed the Cabinet of the State for the first time. All major decisions, even in respect of those subjects which were not transferred to Ministerial control, were taken in consultation with the Ministry. Virtually, therefore, full responsible Government began to operate in the State from 9th September, 1946. The Cabinet is assisted by a Secretariat and a Civil service.

In his message to the Legislative Council on 14th August, 1947, His Highness announced his intention to transfer all departments except Palace, Devaswams, Police, Jails and the State Forces to Ministers under the Government of Cochin Act. It was also announced that His Highness would be entrusting the Police, Jails and the State Forces to one Minister, though in respect of them no transfer would be made. As a consequence of this epoch-making announcement, the Diwan ceased to have a place within the framework of the Constitution of Cochin. The transfer of the subject of "Finance" to the Ministry has given the control of the purse to the people.

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 was formerly the ex-officio President, but in March 1947 the Council was given the power to elect its own President. Accordingly, the Council has got its own elected President and also an elected Deputy President to preside over the meetings of the Council. No measure passed by the Legislative Council can take effect in law, however, unless it receives the Maharaja's assent.

It was announced by Government during the year that the next general election to the Legislative Council would be based upon adult franchise. Cochin was one of the first States to accede to the Indian Union, and a member of the Legislative Council was elected by the members of the Council as the State's representative in the Constituent Assembly.

A Constitutional Advisory Committee was constituted to advise the Government regarding the measures to be adopted to establish responsible government and to study the State's relations with the new Union Government of India and to make recommendations regarding them.

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 Irinjalakuda. The total number of inhabited towns and villages in the State is 283.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Independence Day.—With great solemnity, rejoicing and unprecedented enthusiasm, the new era of Indian independence was welcomed and celebrated in the State. On August 15, the Indian Union flag and the Cochin flag were simultaneously hoisted on all Government buildings, private houses and shops and in important places in all parts of the State. There were processions, illuminations, pyrotechnic displays and public meetings. The flag-hoisting ceremony was performed by His Highness the Elaya Raja of Cochin in the Durbar Hall grounds before a large and distinguished audience. Speaking on the occasion, His Highness the Elaya Raja said:

"I need hardly mention here the reasons that induced the gracious Maharaja to decide, on the advice of the Diwan and the Constitutional Advisory Committee, that our small State should join the Indian Union. This accession will certainly prove highly beneficial to the State as well as the Dominion of India as a whole. Though we have to leave to the Dominion Government much in respect of Defence, Communications, and External Affairs, there is no real sacrifice of our independence. I may, therefore, take it that all of you rejoice in the accession of Cochin to the Dominion Government of India.

As a symbol of the union of the State of Cochin with that Dominion Government and the independence of our State, let us fly the Dominion flag and the State flag together at the same level. I have great pleasure by command, and on behalf, of His Highness the Maharaja to hoist the two flags together on the standard which is before us, and to request you, one and all, to rise up from your seats and do honour and homage to both the flags by your loyal salutes." *Jai Hind! Jai Cochin!*

Constitutional Reforms.—On 14th August, 1947, His Highness the Maharaja sent a momentous message to the Legislative Council announcing epoch-making constitutional changes in the administration of Cochin. All departments except Palace, Devaswams, Police, Jail and State Forces were transferred to the charge of Ministers elected by the Legislative Council under the Government of Cochin Act. It was further announced that the departments of Police, Jail and State Forces also would be entrusted to one of the Ministers, though in respect of them no transfer had been made. In practice, therefore, full responsible government began to function, thus terminating in effect the age-old Diwanship in the State.

"In my view it is essential for the strength and prosperity of India that all units of the Indian Federation should as far as possible have uniform systems of administration. Therefore I am proposing to transfer all departments except Palace, Devaswams, Police, Jail and State Forces to Ministers under the Government of Cochin Act. I will be entrusting Police, Jail and State Forces to one of my Ministers, though in respect of them no transfer has been made. In practice, therefore, full responsible government will be functioning in this State", observed His Highness the Maharaja in the Message sent to the Legislative Council on 14th August, 1947. The full text of the Message is given below:

"After nearly two centuries of subjection, India is going to be independant tomorrow. It is a remarkable tribute to the Governor-General and India's leaders that the bitterness of the past few years has been forgotten and Englishmen and Indians are parting as friends. I hope this friendship will be fostered and the friendly association of these two great nations will continue in the international field. In this lies, I believe, the cure for many ills the old world is suffering from.

And yet after the rejoicings are over we cannot but remember that we have parted with a section of our own people in hatred and bloodshed. There is a warning in this for the Hindus and Muslims. They have been more concerned with their past glory than their present misery. Their mutual social exclusiveness is a negation of love and a denial of common courtesy to each other. In the result this attitude has failed to engender a brotherly or even a neighbourly feeling between them. Hatred and disgust towards each other have grown, and the country had to be cut up to avoid further bloodshed. If this catastrophe is not going to teach the Indian, whether Hindu or Muslim, to change his attitude to his fellowmen, we have no future as a nation. It is only a revolution in social outlook and a cultural regeneration of the Indian that can change the ominous prospects otherwise in store for us. Only one man in India today can bring this about.

The salvation of our nation lies with Pandit Nehru, the Premier and First Citizen of India. No man thinks of him as a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian. He is an Indian first and an Indian last. I would, therefore, request the people of India, young and old, prince and peasant, to resolve on this solemn occasion that they will follow his lead in every aspect of life and help him by unstinted co-operation and effort to make India the land of his dream. I pray God Almighty to give my countrymen the gift to see their faults as faults and the capacity and the will to rectify them. In this way we may yet hope to reunite the two Dominions for the perpetual glory and strength of our country.

As far as our State is concerned, the rapidity with which events have moved since my last message to the Council has compelled me to revise the programme of constitutional changes in Cochin. Cochin has acceded to and become part of the Indian Dominion. In my view it is essential for the strength and prosperity of India that all units of the Indian Federation should as far as possible have uniform systems of administration. Therefore, I am proposing to transfer all departments except Palace, Devaswams, Police, Jail and State Forces to Ministers under the Government of Cochin Act. I will be entrusting Police, Jail and State Forces to one of my Ministers, though in respect of them no transfer has been made. In practice, therefore, full responsible government will be functioning in this State. Even during the last one year all major decisions connected with the reserved subjects were taken after consultation with the Cabinet. These proposals will be implemented soon after my Diwan returns from Delhi.

I hope the Ministers will carry out their duties with a view to establish a tradition of firm, good and efficient administration, remembering that the Government here should always work harmoniously and in co-operation with the Centre and the neighbouring Governments.

Along with these changes a Public Service Commission will be constituted in order to ensure the creation of an efficient body of civil servants who will carry out loyally and uninfluenced by party politics the orders of the Government of the day. The communal ratio will be observed as hitherto in making appointments to the public service."

Referring to the constitutional reforms introduced in the State, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, sent the following message to His Highness:

"I wish to convey my greetings and congratulations on the declaration that you made recently about responsible government and other matters connected with your State. It was a brave declaration which, I am sure, will be a lead for many other States. I notice that it has been criticised by some people. That criticism is of no account and represents only the lack of foresight in them. I hope you will implement your declaration as soon as possible so that you and your people can march together co-operatively to freedom."

CHAPTER II

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Certain changes were effected in the organisation of the Huzur Secretariat during the year.

(1) A new post of Assistant Secretary was created exclusively for the Law Department.
 (2) Consequent on the abnormal increase in work in the Development Department of the Secretariat, that department was bifurcated into two. The new department thus created came to be called "Local Self-Government Department." Similarly, the work connected with the Staff Selection Board had increased considerably as a result of the introduction of the grouping system and such other modifications effected in its working in accordance with the recommendations of the Staff Selection Board Committee. To deal with the papers connected with the Staff Selection Board a separate department was created and it was named the "Public and Political Department (Services)".

Information Department.—The Information Department was constituted in 1117. The department was working under the Information Officer attached to the Secretariat. In Makaram 1122, Government issued orders winding up the Publicity Department. Government did not consider it necessary to have separate departments for Publicity and Information. Accordingly a new post of Director of Publicity and Information attached to the Secretariat was created during the year.

All the usual work of the Information Department, namely, preparation of the annual administration report, furnishing answers to queries from parties outside the State and inside, etc., were attended to in the newly reorganised Department of Publicity and Information. 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. More than 4,900 cuttings from newspapers were brought to the notice of the several Heads of Departments, Secretaries to Government, Ministers and others. The publication of *Cochin Information* was continued under the editorship of the Director of Publicity and Information. The Advocate-General continued to function as Press Advisor to Government.

Consequent upon the amalgamation of the Publicity and Information Departments into one single department, the work in the newly formed department increased heavily, and to cope with that work additional posts were created. Even though the posts were sanctioned in the year, appointments were not made till the close of the year.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD

The scheme of recruitment by the Staff Selection Board which was brought into force in Kanni 1122 continued to work satisfactorily. During the year, in pursuance of a Legislative Council resolution, the Depressed Class was separated from the Other Hindu (Backward or Depressed) Group and a separate percentage was allotted to them.

Appointments made by Government on the recommendation of the Staff Selection Board during the year were 1577 as against 1443 in the previous year. Of these, 1493 were officiating or temporary and 32 permanent in Group I (i.e., appointments the initial salary of which is below Rs. 40) and 52 were officiating or temporary in Group II (i.e., appointments the initial salary of which is Rs. 40 and above).

Of the total number of appointments, Ezhavas secured 306, Romosyrians 183, Nayars 249, Muslims 85, Other Hindus (Depressed) 23, Tamil Brahmins 68, Latin Christians 128, Other Christians 98, Pulayas 65, and Jew and Anglo Indians 29. In the case of Latin Christians, claims previously passed over were also satisfied during the year.

CHAPTER III

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

The Accounts department was originally started as a branch of the Government Secretariat and worked in that manner until 1083 M. E. (1907). 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 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 assist him in the Head Office. Later, when the system of local audit was introduced, one more assistant was appointed. Since then there had been reorganisation from time to time, and today the personnel of the department includes, besides Comptroller of Finance and Accounts, a Deputy Comptroller, two Assistant Comptrollers, a junior Assistant Comptroller, 10 superintendents, 51 auditors, 2 comptometer operators, 5 typists, one examiner, 3 accountants, 9 leave reserves, three apprentices and 2 attenders.

The Department concerns itself mostly with the compilation of the State accounts and their audit both at the Head Office and the offices of the Heads of Departments where the initial accounts and registers are kept.

Of the three temporary divisions which were continuing in the year, one was continuing from 1st Chingam 1117, the second from 1st Chingam 1118, and the third from 27th Kanni 1120. Each division consisted of a Superintendent, four auditors and a peon.

As usual, a budget clerk was entertained for 3½ months. A temporary post of a Superintendent was sanctioned for two months for codification of the Budget Manual.

Audit.—The efficiency audit of offices of the several heads of departments was conducted, as usual, according to programme. The audit of the Food Supplies Department was conducted by the special Audit Division. The local audit of 129 institutions was carried out by the five divisions of the Local Audit Staff. In the course of the year thirteen new items not contemplated in the original programme were taken up, besides the checking of profit and loss statement relating to capital outlay in Public Works, Ayurveda, Electricity, etc., departments, and the preliminary checking of budgets of municipalities, Devaswams, Electricity, etc., departments as usual.

A serious irregularity noticed was the loss of cash balance amounting to Rs. 165 in the transactions of the Labour Hundi Accounts. The case is under police investigation. Another case of defalcation was in Kunnamkulam Hospital where an overpayment of more than Rs. 277 was effected to the contractor through unauthorised alteration in the entries in the records by the clerk. The case is pending in the Magistrate's Court. The other irregularities were duly rectified by the Government.

All the treasuries were inspected by the Comptroller of Finance and Accounts. The shroffing work of the Cochin-Kanayannur and Trichur treasuries continued to be done by the Central Bank of India, Ltd. In the year, the terms of renewal of the agreement with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., were finalised, and the period of working was extended for another five years from 1st February 1946.

Provident Fund.—At the end of the year there were 7720 subscribers to the General Provident Fund. The receipts on account of subscriptions and recoveries of withdrawals amounted to Rs. 3,16,069 against Rs. 2,77,965 in 1121. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 22,32,323 against Rs. 19,84,572 in the previous year. There were 2,577 subscribers to the Cochin Aided Schools Provident Fund and the balance to the fund was Rs. 4,72,184. There were 85 subscribers to the Palace Provident Fund and the balance to the credit of the fund was Rs. 34,748. The Defence Savings Provident Fund was closed after 1st April, 1947.

Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts.—During the course of the year, the audit report and appropriation accounts of the year 1120 was printed. The report for 1121 was in the final stages of printing.

State Accounts.—The total receipts under the various revenue heads amounted to Rs. 3,88,45,390 against the budgetted figure of Rs. 3,57,07,300 and the revised estimate of Rs. 3,74,68,700. The actuals of 1121 came to Rs. 3,34,51,479.

Increase in receipts was chiefly noticeable under Land Revenue (due to leasing out of Poramboke lands for cultivation purposes and also due to larger receipts under capital), Abkari and Ganja (due to increased license fees collections under foreign liquor and tapping of fermented toddy), Forest and Tramway (due to larger transport of timber and other forest produce than originally anticipated), Police (due to vehicle license fees realised actually being in excess of the amount originally anticipated), Public works (due to sale of old cars and also due to adjustments of cost of water from Mattancheri submerged pipe line accounts for 1121 and 1122) and Income-tax and Sales-tax (mainly under Excess Profits Tax). There were decreases in receipts under customs, matches, tobacco and miscellaneous items of receipts.

The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 3,50,69,523 against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,54,37,700 and the revised estimate of Rs. 3,72,94,700. The actuals of the year 1121 came to Rs. 3,22,23,931.

Increases in expenditure were under Agriculture (due to subsidised sale of manure, etc., to cultivators in larger quantity), Stamps (due to purchase of larger stock of stamps and stamp papers), General Administration (due to increased expenditure under the head), Education (due to part of increased dearness allowance to Aided School Staff), Pension and Gratuity (this being a fluctuating item, the expenditure came in excess of estimate), Railway (due to increased maintenance charges as per the railway accounts), State conveyances (due to purchase of new cars) and Miscellaneous (due to increased political expenditure). Savings were effected under Panchayats, Forest and Tramway, Medical, Stationery and Printing, Public works, Interest, Income-tax and Sales tax and Publicity.

The transactions for the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 37,75,867, the actual receipts and expenditure being Rs. 3,88,45,390 and Rs. 3,50,79,523 respectively.

State loans.—The three loans for a total amount of Rs. two crores, 3½ per cent loan 1956-61 for Rs. 30 lakhs, 3 per cent loan 1953-55 for Rs. 70 lakhs and 3 per cent loan 1955-58 for Rs. 100 lakhs, were outstanding at the end of the year. There was also a balance of Rs. 27,000 pending payment in the 5 per cent loan 1943-53 redeemed on 1st October, 1943.

The annual contribution of Rs. 6 lakhs from General Revenues to Sinking Fund along with the interest realised from previous investments was invested in Government of India 2½ per cent loan 1961. The total investment under Sinking Fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 28,80,800. The arrangement for payment of interest on State Loan bonds at the offices of the Imperial Bank of India and Central Bank of India Ltd., continued to be satisfactory. All the loans maintained a steady position in the stock market, being quoted at a good premium.

Cash balance.—The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,35,72,647 and closed with a balance of Rs. 27,60,813 against Rs. 44,17,569 and Rs. 30,71,847 anticipated in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year. The closing balance consisted of Rs. 17,22,681 in treasuries, Rs. 9,38,132 in Central Bank current accounts and Rs. ten lakhs as remittance in transit.

Investment.—Excluding the investments under Capital Outlay and under Sinking Fund, the total of the other investments stood at Rs. 2,51,51,900 at the beginning of the year. During the year a fresh investment of Rs. 67,25,000 and withdrawal of Rs. 32,26,200 were made and the closing balance under this head stood at Rs. 2,86,50,700.

Capital Outlay.—The capital outlay in the Cochin Harbour, State Railway, the Stone-ware works, etc., stood at Rs. 1,37,30,041 at the beginning of the year. During the year, a further expenditure of Rs. 59,10,431 was incurred under capital scheme and thus the total outlay at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1,96,40,472. This was distributed as follows:—Railway Rs. 84,74,736, Harbour reclamation Rs. 15,92,644, Stoneware works Rs. 1,33,107, Communications, Canals, etc., Rs. 52,74,675, Irrigation works Rs. 33,24, Electricity works Rs. 35,13,283, water supply

Rs. 73,341, Manufacture of tinctures Rs. 2,807, Central Ayurvedic Hospital Rs. 50,185, Nelliampathy cultivation Rs. 2,13,934, Goat farm Rs. 13,360 and Landing Crafts Rs. 2,65,276.

Anchal Savings Scheme.—There was steady progress in the Anchal Savings Scheme. The balance standing to the credit of the depositors at the end of 1122 became Rs. 8,70,310.

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.

Statements of assets and liabilities for the year 1122

Serial No.	Liabilities	At the beginning of the year Rs.	At the end of the year Rs.
	Liabilities		
1	Loan received from the public.—		
	Temporary loan		67,00,000
	5 per cent loan	30,000	27,000
	3½ per cent loan	30,00,000	30,00,000
	3 per cent loan (53—55)	70,00,000	70,00,000
	3 per cent loan (55—58)	100,00,000	100,00,000
2	Advances repayable.—		
	(i) to Government of India	22,00,000	22,00,000
	(ii) To other advances including repayment by Harbour authorities	61,77,265	22,73,007
3	Remittances.—		
4	Sinking Fund	25,69,600	45,57,027
5	Devaswam Fund	22,80,849	29,57,864
6	Provident Fund	6,11,058	6,65,506
7	Road Development Fund	26,07,870	27,69,410
8	Canal Development	16,241	4,414
9	Board fund	5,07,759	9,10,457
10	Other contribution works	4,03,377	3,75,167
11	Industrial Development Fund	30,00,000*	30,00,000
12	Other Deposit Funds	52,50,618	64,37,441
13	Anchal Savings Bank Deposits	3,26,351	8,70,343
14	Revenue Reserve Fund	85,50,000*	63,50,000
15	Securities Depreciation Fund	1,60,000	1,80,000
	Total	549,90,988	602,77,636

*Balance after transfer of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs to Revenue Reserve Fund and Industrial Development Fund respectively from the surplus of 1121.

Serial No.	Assets	At the beginning of the year Rs.	At the end of the year Rs.
	Assets		
1	Capital Outlay—		
	(a) Railway	85,61,518	84,74,736
	(b) Harbour	15,92,644	15,92,644
	(c) Navigation canals, Irrigation works and Communications.—		
	(i) Shanmukham Canal	2,11,079	2,11,079
	(ii) Shoranur Bridge (Redocking)	33,018	18,421
	(iii) Anamalais road works	18,39,069	30,70,802
	(iv) New Road—Ernakulam Town Post War	64,920	9,73,891
	(v) Mattancheri Town Improvement	..	3,555
	Irrigation—		
	(i) Chalakkudi Irrigation scheme	33,043	33,043
	(ii) Thottara Pancha Irrigation	81	81
	(i) Industries—		
	Government Stoneware works	1,33,107	1,33,107

Serial No.	Assets	At the beginning of the year Rs.	At the end of the year Rs.
	(e) Government Electricity Works—		
	(i) Nemmara ..	42,217	1,24,843
	(ii) Chittur ..	1,16,250	1,35,436
	(iii) PallivasaI scheme including Rural Electrification ..	7,92,767	20,12,124
	(iv) Poringalkulthu Hydro Electric Scheme ..	..	12,40,880
	(v) Reclamation of Ernakulam Foreshore ..	..	9,96,927
	(f) Water Supply—		
	Mattancheri submerged lines ..	89,341	73,341
	Nelliampathi Cultivation ..	1,57,704	2,13,934
	Goat Farm ..	14,767	13,960
	Central Ayurvedic Hospital ..	43,445	50,185
	Manufacture of tinctures ..	3,071	2,807
	Landing Crafts ..	..	..
	Total capital ..	137,30,041	196,40,472
2	Investments—		
	(a) Fixed Deposits ..	173,52,400	211,52,400
	(b) Cochin Government Securities ..	1,20,300	1,20,300
	(c) Foreign Government do. ..	93,20,100	96,79,700
	(d) Shares in Companies ..	5,79,100	5,79,100
	Total investments ..	273,71,900	315,31,500
3	Loans and advances recoverable—		
	(a) To Municipalities—		
	Ernakulam ..	46,900	1,43,400
	Trichur ..	20,021	65,934
	Tattamangalam ..	680	..
	(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 ..	13,33,333	13,33,333
	(iv) Ware House ..	1,13,333	1,13,333
	(c) To private parties and companies—		
	(i) To private parties ..	1,70,524	1,45,728
	(ii) To companies ..	..	2,20,149
	(d) Stock ..	11,34,226	96,29,531
	(e) Other advances including repayment of Govern- ment of India advance ..	48,83,146	48,80,599
	Total advances ..	141,46,003	231,70,847
4	Remittances pending adjustment ..	14,03,293	21,43,843
5	Cash balance—		
	(a) Bank ..	120,14,737	9,38,132
	(b) Treasuries ..	15,57,910	17,22,681
	(c) Departmental balance ..	41,000	56,503
	Remittance in transit ..	..	1,00,003
6	Contribution works ..	23,789	43,880
7	Deposits overdrawn ..	283	3,612
	Total ..	702,88,956	793,51,473
	Assets over liabilities ..	152,97,968	190,73,837

The year opened with a net asset of Rs. 182.98 lakhs and closed with a net asset of Rs. 190.74 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs and another sum of Rs. 5 lakhs out of the realised surplus in 1121 were set apart in the year to the credit of Revenue Reserve Fund and Industrial Development Fund respectively. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was appropriated to General Revenues from the Revenue Reserve Fund during the year. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was set

apart from the year's Revenue to Securities Depreciation Fund. The total reserve funds aggregated to Rs. 95'30 lakhs as follows.—

Revenue Reserve Fund	Rs.
Industrial Development Fund	63'50
Security	30'00
	1'80
Total	95'30 lakhs

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

Year	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Surplus or Deficit Rs.	Net surplus Rs.
1117	1,32,75,233	1,28,99,622	3,75,611	1,16,81,265
1118	1,70,60,463	1,44,38,550	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
1121	3,34,51,479	2,92,23,931	42,27,548	1,82,97,968
1122	3,88,45,390	3,50,69,523	37,75,867	190,47

CHAPTER IV

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 land-holders a *Rajabhogam*, or king's share, as distinguished from *Jenmibhogam*, or the landlord'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 consists 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 of the *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 67 in the case of cocoanut trees being charged at rates varying from 1 anna to 3 annas 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 two 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 *pandaravaḥa verumpattam* and *kanam* lands; (6) fixing of the State demand on *puravaḥa* lands at half of the full or *pandaravaḥa* rates in the case of *parambas*, the settlement in the case of *puravaḥa* lands being made with the jenmis and not with their tenureholders; (7) assessing of *pandaravaḥa kanam* lands at two-thirds of the full or *pandaravaḥa 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 *panduravaḥa*, *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) *pandaravaḥa verumpattam* or normal tenure, (ii) *pandaravaḥa kanam* (iii) *puravaḥa*, (iv) *inam*; (10) abolition of the many minor cesses and substitution therefor 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 *pandaravaḥa* or *puravaḥa* lands; and (12) declaration of the currency of the settlement to be thirty years.

General.—The duty of purchasing grains from the landholders was entrusted to the officers of the Revenue Department from 1119. To cope with the increased work, additional Tahsildars with necessary staff were appointed. There was no change in the permanent organisation of the Department during the year under review. In some of the taluks temporary staff were entertained and some disbanded as occasion demanded.

Season and Rainfall.—Both the south west and north-east monsoons were generally normal and favourable to the growth of crops. A flood in Cranganur Taluk, a heavy storm towards the end of Karkadagam in Trichur Taluk, scarcity of rain in Chittur Taluk in Medam and Edavam were some of the major handicaps this year. The maximum rainfall recorded was 126·88 as against 124·89 in 1121 and 95·35 in 1120.

There was increase in prices of many articles. Essential articles were sold at controlled rates. The wages of the several classes of workmen were comparatively high.

As usual, the village staff attended to the registration of vital statistics in rural areas. The work in this direction was satisfactory. The number of deaths among cattle was 274 as against 219 in 1121.

Lands under cultivation.—The total extent of lands under occupation and cultivation at the end of 1122 was 5,09,752·75 acres of which 2,08,735·72 acres were *nilams* and 3,03,017·03 acres were *parambas*. The area under occupation and cultivation in 1121 was 5,10,141·01 acres made up of 20,67,85·59 acres of *nilams* and 3,03,355·42 acres of *parambas*.

Of the total extent of 1,877·06 acres under kole cultivation, 1,418·44 acres were in Mukundapuram Taluk, 15,570·37 acres in Trichur Taluk, and 1,722·25 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 was given up and the staff disbanded in Dhanu, 1122.

There were 19 coffee estates as in the previous year and the extent of coffee cultivation was 5327·92 acres. The quit rent realised was Rs. 7,991—14—0.

Land Revenue Demand.—(a) The total demand for the year was Rs. 13,68,558—5—6 as against Rs. 13,06,647—1—6 in the previous year. Of this a sum of Rs. 13,59,365—4—3 was collected and Rs. 315—4—0 was written off. There was thus a balance of Rs. 8,877—13—3 pending collection at the end of the year.

The entire demand in Talappalli, Trichur, Chittur and Cranganur for all the State villages were collected in the course of the year.

Coercive Processes.—The total number of processes issued during the year was 3,379 as against 2,053 in 1120 and 2,590 in 1121.

Revenue cases.—There were during the year 22,715 cases under assignment, relinquishment, transfer of registry, etc., for disposal, of which 16,860 were disposed of leaving a balance

of 5,855 pending. The corresponding figures for 1121 were 21,525, 14,749 and 6,776. 458 joint registry cases were pending at the beginning of the year, 296 applications were received in the year, thus making up a total of 754 cases. Of these, 445 applications were disposed of leaving 309 cases pending as against 458 in 1121.

Four revenue appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, one case was filed in the course of the year, and of these one was disposed of and the rest left to Tahsildars for disposal as they were found to be not really appeals.

The one escheat case pending at the end of 1121 was disposed of. There were two fresh cases in Mukundapuram Taluk for disposal at the end of the year.

Encroachments.—The number of encroachment cases to be disposed of in the year was 1,239 against 1,347 in 1121. The amount of prohibiting assessment charged in the year was Rs. 9,552 against Rs. 7,776 in 1121. The total amount of quarrying fees charged was Rs. 11,102 as against Rs. 7,956 in 1121. The owners and managers of the factories continued to avail themselves of the option of applying for licenses to quarry clay for their factories.

Agricultural loans.—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 15 applications pending at the beginning of the year there were 40 applications, of which 4 were sanctioned, 25 rejected and 11 pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 600 was advanced as loans.

Forest Exclusion.—The areas excluded from Reserve Forests continued to be cultivated by the ryots under the Food Production Scheme. In view of the acute food situation, the term of the Food Production Scheme has been extended to the end of Meenam 1123. A good portion of these lands has been applied for under "the land grants scheme" to ex-servicemen. The applications were being considered.

Land Acquisition.—Awards were passed in 246 cases. Approximately 210 acres of land were acquired, the compensation paid amounting to Rs. 17,80,826.

Weights and Measures.—The number of weights and measures stamped during the year was 19,052 as against 13,894 in 1121. The total number of weights and measures sold was 1,166 as against 827 in 1121. The total sale proceeds and stamping fees collected was Rs. 2,014 against Rs. 2,026 in 1121. There were two cases of prosecution in Cranganur Taluk for using false weights and measures.

Survey and Land Records.—The work of the Survey and Land Records establishment consisted of the preparation of the revised sketches and area lists in all cases of sub-division and redemarcation, maintenance of area registers and village maps; printing of diagrams for registration of patents, insertion of further sub-divisions in the Central Records copies of the Field Measurement Book, comparison and correction of the boundaries and printing of the State map.

There were 3,006 cases relating to preparation and issue of revised records for disposal, of which 2,644 were disposed of, the percentage of disposal being 88 as against 91.4 in the previous year. There was no Survey School during the year.

Food Production Scheme.—The term of the Food Production Scheme was extended to the end of Meenam 1123. Applications for leases continued to be received during the year. But fresh leases were allowed only in a few cases. There were 87 applications for disposal at the beginning of the year. 47 were received during the year, 118 were disposed of and only 16 were pending at the close of the year.

Statistics.—The separate branch for Statistics organised in Diwan Peishkar's Office in the year 1119 continued to function throughout the year 1122 also. The important items of statistics dealt with in this branch are compilation of agricultural statistics and plantation statistics, statistics of rainfall, cost of living index numbers for the two centres of Trichur and Ernakulam, trade statistics, compilation of retail and wholesale prices of commodities, and miscellaneous statistics such as cattle disease and mortality, mineral statistics, etc. An important feature of the activities of the branch in the year was the notable advances made in arriving at fairly accurate figures regarding the acreages under the different crops and particulars of lands lying uncultivated on the basis of abstracts from the village statistical registers.

Expenditure.—The fishery department was separated from the Revenue Department from 21st February, 1947 and the total expenditure of the Revenue Department (excluding Fishery Department) was Rs. 6,76,142.

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 in 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.

In 1122, for the first half of the year, the department was under the Diwan Peishkar and from the second half onwards, the department was placed under the independent charge of the Superintendent of Fisheries.

The staff of the department consisted of, besides the Superintendent, five Inspectors and five Sub-Inspectors for the period. The Superintendent had an office staff of four clerks, an accountant, a typist and an attender.

The department was reorganised with a view to the rapid extension of the constructive activities of the department in different spheres, such as deep sea fishing, estuarine pisciculture, fresh water pisciculture and socio-economic work among fishermen.

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. There were six co-operative societies at the beginning of the year and new societies were formed in Cochin-Kanayannur, Cranganur and Mukundapuram Taluks also. The societies had been the media for distributing yarn for fishing nets. The department was following a liberal policy towards local associations among the fishermen.

Deep-sea fishing was started in Chingam from the station at Malippuram and ended in Meenam. The maximum length of string line used by the crew in shark fishing was 2,400 fathoms. Among the operatives employed there were a few harpooners also. An expenditure of Rs. 9,793 was incurred by the department and there was an income of Rs. 5,696 in this regard.

In increasing the fish food of the State, estuarine fish culture had been definitely successful. There were additions to the extent of fish farm in 1122. At the beginning of the year, there was only the original farm at Narakkal. The farm was extended by about 10 acres. A new three acre farm was opened. As a result of the activities of the department, the area for fish farm in the coast between Nayarambalam and Narakkal rose from 43 acres to 113 acres by the close of the year.

The five fishery schools continued to work under the Education Department.

There were three Fish Curing Yards at the beginning of the year. Buildings were constructed for two more yards in the year.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 69,500. This was comprised of rent on fishing stakes and chinese nets Rs. 11,225, rent on inland fisheries Rs. 35,259 receipts from prawn fishing Rs. 12,521 fines and forfeiture Rs. 164 and receipts from the sale of fish Rs. 10,331.

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 a unified control and placed under the supervision of a single officer.

Important features of the year.—Two new ranges, namely Pazhanji and Velur, were created for the administration of Betel-nuts Coffee and Tea, Excise duty. Two Sub-Inspectors were appointed to be in charge of the two sub-divisions.

Some retrenchment of temporary posts was effected in the year under review.

Discipline was maintained both among the officers and men. There were a few cases of departmental punishments and a few instances of rewards in recognition of smart work and ability.

In the course of the year Government decided to introduce prohibition of intoxicating liquors and drugs in the State in stages, and ordered that from 1st October 1947, complete prohibition should be enforced in Chittur Taluk. Necessary legislation was introduced to implement the decision of the Government.

Another milestone in the progress of the department this year, was the abolition of salt duty with effect from 1st Medam.

The concessions in the rates of gallonage fee to military canteens, etc., were withdrawn in the beginning of the year.

Salt.—Consequent on the abolition of duty of salt in the Dominion of India, the duty was abolished in the State also from 1st Medam 1122, but the monopoly system of procurement by the Government was continued.

The year under report opened with a balance stock of 1,93,852 maunds of salt in the depot at Malipuram against 1,33,626 maunds at the beginning of 1121. A fresh contract for one year was entered into in 1121 with Messrs. M. E. M. Jutter and Company for the supply of three lakhs maunds of Bombay salt of which the supply of 1,30,098 maunds was defaulted by the contractors. The 1,69,902 maunds salt shipped by Messrs. M. E. M. Jutter & Company, Bombay, and the 18,850 maunds of Tuticorin salt which was pending weighing in 1121 were weighed and taken to stock in the year under review. Including the balance of the previous year and the excess found in the godowns the total receipts of salt were 3,78,316 maunds. Of this 3,26,750 maunds were issued to the merchants, 5,200 maunds were issued to Fish Curing Yards, 250 maunds to Sita Ram Mills and 6,000 maunds to Tata Oil Mills. The balance at the close of the year was 40,116 maunds. The incidence of consumption worked to 20.74 lbs. per head of population against 18.13 lbs. in 1121. The issue price of salt to merchants was reduced from Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 2 per maund from 1st Medam 1122 consequent on the abolition of duty. In view of the scarcity all round, the issue price, had to be subsequently raised to Rs. 2-12-0 at first, and then to Rs. 3. In consideration of transport difficulties, etc., a rebate of four annas per maund of salt taken to Chittur Taluk was also sanctioned.

The share in the salt duty due to Cranganur amounting to Rs. 10,667 was adjusted to the credit of that principality.

Abkari.—There were no changes in the fundamental principles of Abkari administration during the year.

The number of toddy shops remained the same, *viz.*, 363. The average area and population served by each shop was 4.08 square miles and 3,920 inhabitants. The total demand under toddy rentals for the year was Rs. 28,17,630, the whole of which excluding a sum of Rs. 9,061 was collected. A sum of Rs. 1,75,608 was granted as remission of kist to the toddy shop licensees who suffered loss consequent on the Anthikad trouble.

The rates of tax on trees licensed for tapping for fermented toddy were revised this year. Altogether 80,632 cocoanut trees, 2,278 sagoes and 8,565 palmyrahs were licensed during the year. Thirteen licences for drawing fermented toddy for the manufacture of bread were issued. The free licensing system for drawing sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery continued to be held in abeyance.

Arrack revenue.—The biennial contract of 1120 for the supply of country liquor to the independent shops with Mr. T. V. Kochuvareed was extended for a year. The contract rate for the year was Rs. 2—8—0 per gallon of 35° U.P. The contractor imported from Nellikuppam through the agency of Messrs. Pary and Company a quantity of about 5,000 proof gallons of arrack at a rate of Rs. 1—12—10. But later on further supplies were not available and hence sales had to be made at the rate of Rs. 2—8—0 per gallon.

The rates of excise duty on liquor issued for consumption in the high duty area comprising Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappalli and Chittur Taluks and in the low duty areas of Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur Taluks remained the same *viz.*, at Rs. 11—0—2 and Rs. 7 respectively per proof gallon.

The number of shops that were sold in auction for the year under report was 194. Each shop served an average area of 7·6 square miles and 7,334 persons. The aggregate rental fetched in auction was Rs. 1,66,06,760 against Rs. 16,23,345 in the previous year. The demand under rental was fully realised. The incidence of consumption came down to 0·059 proof gallon from 0·083 proof gallons in the previous year. A quantity of 331·38 proof gallons of 90 per cent rectified spirits was issued duty free to the Maharaja's College laboratory for the manufacture of tinctures against 700·63 proof gallons issued during the previous year. 20·98 gallons proof gallons of the same kind were issued to the Medical, etc., departments at concession rates. 26·82 and 17·18 proof gallons of 90 per cent and 70 per cent rectified spirits respectively were issued this year to licensed dealers, etc..

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 Fort Cochin. The annual quota of the drug for the State during the year was 1,800 seers.

A quantity of 1,801 seers, 78 tolas of ganja including excess found on weighment was got down. The total quantity of ganja issued to the retail shops is 1,790 seers. The issue price of ganja was raised from Rs. 59—8—0 to Rs. 69—8—0 per seer.

The annual rental of independent shops was Rs. 1,76,770 as against Rs. 1,52,220 in the previous year.

Opium.—The whole quantity required for consumption was got down from Madras Taluk Office. Like Ganja, Opium too was issued to independent shops from the several treasuries.

The independent shop system of vend prevailed, and all the independent shops together fetched a rental of Rs. 1,85,200 as against Rs. 1,45,960 in 1121. The whole rental was collected. The selling price varied from Rs. 6—12—0 to Rs. 10 per tola. 49 morphia licenses for a fee of Rs. 245 were issued as against 42 licenses for a fee of Rs. 210 in 1121.

Tobacco.—The fundamental principles of tobacco administration remained unchanged. The fresh biennial lease of 1121 continued in the year under report. The number of A class and B class shops were the same *viz.*, 17 and 866 respectively. The incidence of taxation was also the same as in the previous year *viz.*, Rs. 1—5—1 per head of population.

The total quantity of chewing tobacco imported into the State was 2,953 candies.

Matches.—The administration in regard to matches was also conducted on the same lines as those of last year as regards, import, storage and distribution. There were only three match factories functioning in the State.

The gross revenue realised by the sale of banderols for matches during the year 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 45,854. This was pooled and the State's share in the common pool was Rs. 2,36,817. The cost of collection at the flat rate of 3 per cent was Rs. 1,376. The Government of India paid to the State Rs. 1,92,339 being the balance due to the State after deducting the amount collected here less collection charges.

Drugs Control.—Under Drug Control Order of 1119 which remained in force in the year, two importer's licenses, eighteen wholesaler's licenses, 124 retailer's licenses and 164 purchaser's licenses were issued or renewed during the year. The license fee realised was Rs. 9,654 as against Rs. 9,422 during the previous year. There was no prosecution under the Drugs Control Order in the year.

Betelnuts, Tea and Coffee.—There has been no change in the levy of excise duty on these articles. The duty collected on betel nuts, etc., less cost of collection, is made over to the Government of India who allocates the State's share. No allocation of share has been made so far.

Vegetable Products.—The Vegetable Products Excise duty Proclamation 1119 continued in force during the year. There was only one factory in the State manufacturing vegetable products. The duty assessed and collected from the factory during the period 1946-47 was Rs. 35,646.

Cocoa nut Cess.—A total quantity of 15,617 tons 16 cwts. and 33 lbs. of copra was crushed in all the oil mills of the State together. The amount of cess collected was Rs. 78,089. The amount found after deducting the cost of establishment was adjusted to the credit of the Indian Central Cocoa nut Committee.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts under all the items of revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 10,25,975 against Rs. 1,04,89,464 in 1121. The expenditure came to Rs. 5,47,598 against Rs. 5,31,417 in 1121.

3. CUSTOMS AND MARINE

The State's share of customs revenue from the Cochin Port for 1945-46 was fixed at Rs. 29,46,976 and was realised in two instalments.

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 two 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.—In the year under review, the Cochin Sales Tax Act, XV of 1121 came into force and on the introduction of sales-tax, the department was re-organised and strengthened by creating the offices of an Additional Deputy Commissioner and four Income-tax and Sales-tax Officers. There are thus one Commissioner, two Deputy Commissioners, and six Income-tax and Sales-tax Officers. The post of a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner was also created in 1122.

Amendment to Income-tax Act, rules and notifications.—The Cochin Income-tax Act was amended by the Cochin Income Tax (Amendment) Act, XXII of 1122 and by this amendment, the Income-tax and Super-tax rates were increased, the exemption in respect of religious and charitable institutions was restricted to income actually spent for the purpose of the institution and agricultural income and capital gains were brought within the purview of the Act. Some other minor changes also were effected by the amendment. By the Cochin Sales tax (Amendment) Act, XXI of 1122, agriculturists who sell their own products were excluded from the category of dealers assessable to sales-tax and goods manufactured in Cochin were subjected to sales-tax wherever the sale may have taken place. The amendment has also provided that when the total turnover of a dealer includes turnover in exempted goods, the turnover in goods that are not exempted may be assessed even when the turnover in such goods is less than Rs. 10,000. By an amendment to the Schedule of Exempted Articles, some of the exemptions previously granted were removed and certain new exemptions were granted. The most important of the new exemptions is that imported goods that are re-exported will be subject to tax only at one stage. By an amendment to the Cochin Sales Tax Rules, provision was made for issuing licence to dealers who are entitled to exemption under the provisions of the Act and the exemption in favour of the oil mill owners was deleted. The arrangement for relief against double income-tax in Cochin and British India was amended so as to provide that the relief to be granted by each State should be in proportion to the rate at which tax is levied in each State instead of granting relief at half and half as provided by the original notification. Arrangement was also made with the Government of India for admitting time barred applications for relief when the delay to file the application is due to the delay in finalising the assessment and for adopting a special mode of calculating relief when the income that is taxed in both the States is subjected to excess profits tax in one State and not in the other. Negotiations for an arrangement for relief against double sales tax in Cochin and Madras province was pending at the end of the year.

Amendments, Appeals, Review and References—At the commencement of the year there were 2,859 income-tax assesses in the list, 621 with the Deputy Commissioner and 2,238 with the Income-tax Officers. In the course of the year 83 names were deleted and 775 names were enlisted. There were thus at the end of the year 3,551 income-tax assesses, 809 with the Deputy Commissioners and 2,742 with the Income-tax and Sales-tax Officers. There were also 3,721 sales-tax assesses.

Including the arrears of the previous year the officers had to make 7,346 income-tax assessments, 151 excess profits tax assessments, 4,300 sales-tax provisional assessments and 196 sales-tax final assessments and they have disposed of 5,012 income-tax assessments, 65 excess profits tax assessments and 4,217 sales-tax provisional assessments and 156 sales-tax final assessments, leaving 2,334 income tax assessments, 86 excess profits tax assessments, 83 sales-tax provisional assessments and 40 sales-tax final assessments pending at the end of the year. The officers had also for disposal 835 applications for refund of income-tax and 26 applications for refund of sales-tax and they have disposed of 698 income-tax applications and all the 26 sales-tax applications leaving 137 income-tax applications pending at the end of the year.

The Deputy Commissioners had for disposal 625 appeals and they have disposed of 254 appeals, leaving 371 appeals pending at the end of the year. The Commissioner had for disposal 110 appeals, 132 revision petitions and six reference applications and he disposed of 94 appeals, 118 revision petitions, and all the six reference applications, leaving 16 appeals and 14 revision petitions pending at the end of the year. No case was referred to the Hon'ble High Court in the year. But there was one application to the Hon'ble High Court for directing the Commissioner to state a case and that was pending at the end of the year.

For the purpose of income-tax, 2,545 returns were filed, 398 in response to the general notification calling for returns and 2,147 in response to individual notices. 618 returns were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 2,491 cases and they were produced in 2,082 cases. In 907 cases the assessments were made on the basis of the accounts. Best judgment assessments were made in 740 cases. There were 69 applications to reopen such assessments and the assessments were reopened in 46 cases. 2,685 assesses were found liable to pay income-tax and 373 assesses were found liable to pay super-tax.

For the purpose of excess profits tax, returns were filed in 24 cases and the assessments were made on the basis of the accounts in 21 cases. Sales-tax returns were filed by 723 assesseees and the assessments were made on the basis of the accounts in 782 cases. 257 returns were accepted as correct. In 3,395 cases assessments were made on estimate.

The total demand as per the assessments made in the year was Rs. 105,05,653; Rs. 29,02,383 income-tax, Rs. 13,47,469 super-tax, Rs. 37,27,307 excess profits tax and Rs. 25,28,494 sales-tax. The net result of appeals to the Deputy Commissioners was a reduction in the original demand by Rs. 3,194 and enhancement of demand by Rs. 1,488—9—0. As a result of appeals and revision petitions to the Commissioner, the demand was reduced by Rs. 3,57,645 and enhanced by Rs. 74,293—9—0. The net demand made in the year was Rs. 1,02,20,596, Rs. 28,55,307 income-tax, Rs. 13,25,146 super-tax, Rs. 35,14,679 excess profits tax and Rs. 25,25,464 sales-tax.

Including arrears of previous year the total demand to be collected was Rs. 1,16,83,611 and Rs. 74,18,794 was collected; Rs. 73,60,991 in the State and Rs. 57,803 in Cranganur. The tax deducted at source, excess collections and miscellaneous collections in the year have amounted to Rs. 3,02,407. The total collections in the year have thus amounted to Rs. 77,21,201, Rs. 27,88,640 income-tax, Rs. 10,09,768 super-tax Rs. 20,48,284 excess profits tax and Rs. 18,74,509 sales-tax. The refunds have amounted to Rs. 2,89,076 so that the net revenue collected in the year is Rs. 74,32,125, Rs. 73,74,333 in the State and Rs. 57,792 in Cranganur. The total demand outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 42,64,818, Rs. 16,71,399 income tax and supertax, Rs. 19,04,087 excess profits-tax and Rs. 6,89,332 sales-tax. Collections of demand amounting to Rs. 30,49,139 was stayed to meet claims for refund on account of relief against double tax, appeals, etc. There was default in respect of demand amounting to Rs. 12,15,679.

Penalty under section 38 of the Income-tax Act for manipulating accounts was imposed in 12 cases and the penalty amounted to Rs. 635. Coercive steps were taken to recover income-tax in 216 cases and to recover sales-tax in 272 cases. The amount to be collected was Rs. 80,732. In 3 cases recovery had to be made by attachment of salary under section 62. A sum of Rs. 6,141 was written off as irrecoverable.

The total demand against the Joint Stock Companies was Rs. 65,89,519; Rs. 17,58,656 income-tax, Rs. 9,66,905 super-tax, Rs. 32,12,746 excess profits tax and Rs. 6,51,212 sales-tax and the total demand on other assesseees was Rs. 36,31,077, Rs. 10,96,651 income-tax Rs. 3,58,241 super-tax, Rs. 3,01,933 excess profits tax and Rs. 18,74,252 sales-tax. The total demand against residents was Rs. 62,44,857, and that against non-residents was Rs. 39,75,739.

The total income assessed to income-tax and super-tax amounted to Rs. 4,16,21,004 and the amount included in the total income on which income-tax was not payable amounted to Rs. 9,59,520. The income actually subjected to income-tax was thus Rs. 4,06,61,484 in 1122 as against Rs. 2,33,77,767 in 1121. The increase in the total income assessed is due to the completion of the assessments in some important cases which were in arrears and it cannot be taken as an indication that trade was more prosperous in the relevant account year than in the previous year. The total turnover assessed to sales-tax in 1122 was Rs. 34,86,80,440.

Method of Evasion—Attempts at evasion of tax continued as in the previous years. Suppressing purchases and sales, inflation of cost price and trade expenses and short credit of sale price were the most common methods of evasion.

Incidence of Tax—The average income of an assessee was Rs. 11,720—14—8 and the average amount of tax on income paid by each assessee was Rs. 1,572—8—3. The incidence of income-tax and excess profits tax together was Rs. 3—14—9 per head of population; income-tax Rs. 2—9—2 and excess profits tax Rs. 1—5—7. The average amount of sales-tax paid by a dealer was Rs. 496—10—6 and the incidence of sales-tax per head of population was Rs. 1—4—9. The total average incidence of income-tax, excess profits tax and sales-tax together per head of population thus came to Rs. 5—3—6 in 1122 as against Rs. 2—7—2 in 1119, Rs. 2—14—10 in 1120 and Rs. 3—6—8 in 1121.

Cost of Administration—The cost of administration for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,59,999—7—0*i.e.*, 2.07% of the total revenue and 2.152% of the net revenue.

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 number of ex-officio vendors was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven and the number of licensed vendors was 82 as in the previous year.

Stamp revenue realised during the year was Rs. 9,28,595 as against Rs. 8,05,591 in the previous year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,56,815 as against Rs. 66,489 in 1121.

6. FORESTS

The forests of the State are mainly situated in the eastern portion of Talappally, Trichur and Mukundapuram Taluks and in the southern portion of Chittur Taluk. They extend from the Sheram 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. It has been roughly estimated that the forests of the State cover an area of about 582 square miles out of the total State area of 1,493 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 1082, there was no code or 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 head loads of dry fuel, fencing material 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 293.25 acres. An extent of 44.20 acres was disafforested and excluded from the reserved forests during the year. The total extent at the end of the year was 582 square miles and 249.5 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 produce such as cardamom, rubber, tea, etc., blocks of varying sizes in different localities of the State forests, was 14,218 acres. The quit rent payable on this account was Rs. 30,767. An extent of 5,328 acres of forest in the Nelliampathy continued to be under lease, and the Land Revenue Department was able to collect a lease-rent of Rs. 7,992 on this score.

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 this year.

In view of the difficult food situation, the department continued its activities under the "grow-more-food" campaign. An extent of 4,130 acres of reserved forest was accordingly cultivated by private agencies during the year as against 7,057 acres in 1121.

Demarcation and Survey.—Inter-Statal boundaries in Trichur division, blocks of plantations and regeneration areas were surveyed, demarcated and mapped during the year as occasion demanded.

Agency and Exploitation.—Even though the world war had ended, the timber market continued to be unsteady. It was difficult to procure machinery for extraction and transport.

Added to this, the rigid rationing of petrol made the year under report as abnormal a period as any of the years during the war. Fellings of standard growth were done only in cases where they were necessary on sylvicultural principles. The usual systems employed for working the forests were the same, as those in the previous year, viz., selection fellings, improvement fellings, and clear fellings. The selection of the method to be employed in working a particular block of forest was made in consideration of the actual needs of that part of the forests from a scientific point of view. Departmental collections were usually preferred to the agency of consumers and purchasers.

Collection of timber.—The total quantity of timber extracted during the year was 25,742 tons timber, 77,255 tons firewood and bamboos 1,67,124 in number. The corresponding figures for 1121 were 28,809, 54,996 and 98,975.

The value of timber and other forest produce delivered to the departments of Government amounted to Rs. 3,03,395, as against the timber value of Rs. 2,04,647 in the previous year. Timber to the value of Rs. 25,808, was delivered as free grant to various institutions and individuals.

Bonafide agriculturists were allowed the usual rights and privileges in the matter of removal of head loads of fuel, thorns and bamboos and free grazing of cattle.

Offences under Forest Act.—At the beginning of the year 47 cases of forest offences were pending disposal. One hundred and sixty-nine cases were reported during the course of the year as against 111 in the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal was 216 as against 166 in 1121. Of these cases, 145 were disposed of as against 119 in the previous year, leaving 71 cases pending. The percentage of disposal was 53 as against 72 in 1121.

Fines inflicted by the Magistrates amounted to Rs. 1,996 against Rs. 1,799 in 1121, and the amount of compounding fee collected came to Rs. 1,400 against Rs. 1,200 in the previous year.

Artificial regeneration.—The extent of teak plantation at the commencement of the year was 10,552 acres and 1,627.58 acres were planted up during the year. A sum of Rs. 38,222 was spent for the opening of new plantations. Seedlings of sandalwood plantations are coming out fairly well.

Game Laws.—Twenty-two persons were granted license during the year for hunting, shooting and fishing. The fees for the licenses (excluding the free license granted to Lt.Col. R. W. Burton) amounted to Rs. 420. There was no case of illicit shooting in the year.

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 Veterinary department whenever necessary.

At the beginning of the year there were five elephants under the charge of the department, of which two were owned by the State Devaswam Department. There was neither addition nor deduction to the stock this year. Elephant capturing operations continued in the year under report.

The stock of ivory at the beginning of the year was 556 lbs. Fresh ivory added to the stock came to 61. 6 lbs. 37. 95 lbs. of ivory was sold during the year.

Fuel supply.—The "Fuel Supply Division" constituted in 1120 was continued during the year under report also since the public were finding it very difficult to procure firewood at reasonable rates. To exercise efficient supervision and check over the whole scheme a new post called "Assistant to the Officer-in-charge, Fuel Supply Division", was sanctioned during the year. The supplies of fuel were made through contractors. Fuel was stocked in two Central depots, and 120 retail depots in different parts of the State were supplied by the former, both split and unsplit firewood were sold at ceiling rates. The net surplus for the year was Rs. 1,57,516 after setting off Rs. 43,756 as depreciation value and another sum of Rs. 2,450 as interest on the capital outlay.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 33,65,940 as against Rs. 33,13,170 in 1121 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,24,959 as against Rs. 18,46,079 in the previous year. A net surplus of Rs. 17,40,981 was, therefore, realised as against Rs. 14,66,991 in 1121.

7. TRAMWAY

The State Tramway was constructed in 1905, at a cost of twenty lakhs of rupees, for transporting timber from the Parambikulam forests. The country over which the line passes is very hilly run over by the 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 10 tons 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 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 ruin brakes. There are 254 bridges and culverts along the line. The Tramway Department was amalgamated with Forest Department in 1113.

Engine and Trucks.—There were eight engines in use, and the maintenance and renewal charges for these came to Rs. 2,704.

There were 22 pairs of trucks, one saloon, three trailers, two brake vans, two passenger carriages, three luggage waggons and six bogies. A sum of Rs. 16,693 was spent on repairs and renewals to the rolling stock.

Details of traffic.—The division of Tramway into three divisions for traffic purposes was maintained. The first section is upto 21st mile, the second section is from mile 21 to 27½ and the third section is from 27½ to 50. The total number of trains run in all sections together was 1,677 against 1,759 in the previous year.

The freight earned on account of the transport carried out for the Forest section during the year was Rs. 1,44,458 as against the corresponding revenue of Rs. 1,50,095 in 1121. The revenue realised by the transports for private parties was Rs. 25,783 as against Rs. 15,187 in the previous year.

Cabinet Shop.—The shop has earned a profit of Rs. 2,435 in 1122. Further improvements to the shop are under way. The total cost of work done for other departments amounted to Rs. 38,184 against Rs. 36,597 in previous year.

Miscellaneous.—The machinery in the workshop were maintained in good order. There were 19 derailments and one major accident during the year as against 24 derailments and one major accident during the previous year. All the derailments were more or less of a minor character. There was loss of one life due to the accident.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts from Tramway amounted to Rs. 1,85,471 against 1,85,114 in the previous year and expenditure Rs. 2,14,938 as against Rs. 1,86,370 in the previous year. The net result for the year was a deficit of Rs. 29,487 as against the corresponding deficit of Rs. 556 in 1121. This is mainly due to the grant of bonus to the subordinate establishment.

The working of the forests served by the Tramway from its inception till the end of 1122 resulted in a net revenue of Rs. 24,67,904 after allowing for interest at two per cent on a capital expenditure of 22 lakhs.

8. 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 stamps 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 hundies. The scheme was put into operation towards the close of 1119.

Important features of the year.—The temporary branch anchal offices at Vynthala, Kuzhikkattisseri, Arakunnam, Vatakkumkara, Peringottukara, Akkikavu, Pady, Parappur, Pattikad, Keecheri, Thirumukulam, Cherai, Panamkuttichira, Desamangalam, Nelliampathy, Marathencode, Alagappanagar, Meenakshipuram, and Kottappuram and the sub-anchal offices at Willingdon Island continued to be temporary during the year. Among the above branch anchal offices Meenakshipuram was closed with effect from 1st Medam, 1122. Two more branch anchal offices were newly opened during the year, one at Edavanakkad and another at Poyya.

Anchal Offices.—The total number of anchal offices at the end of the year under report was 104 as against 103 in the previous year. They comprised of six taluk anchal offices (one in Cranganur) 35 sub-anchal offices, and 63 branch anchal offices. Of the 104 anchal offices, 94 are delivery offices. There were 168 letter boxes. The total length of mail line at the end of the year was 485 miles as against 483 miles in the beginning of the year (Railway mail line 72 miles, bus line 244 miles, mail peons and runners 169 miles).

Registered and unregistered articles.—The total number of ordinary articles carried by anchal was 1,57,60,581 against 1,25,25,340 in the previous year. Of these 32,31,219 were Government articles. Registered articles accepted for transmission numbered 5,11,140 against 3,95,478 in 1121. Of these 1,06,212 were Government articles.

Hundies.—The number of hundies issued during the year was 1,56,341 to the value of Rs. 52,98,421. The total number of Travancore hundies paid by the State anchal offices during the year was 36,553 to the value of Rs. 7,56,334 (including Cranganur). The total amount of Cochin hundies paid in Travancore was Rs. 5,01,439 and the number of hundies was 28,036 (including Cranganur). All adjustments of amounts due between the State and Cranganur and Travancore was effected up to Vrishigam 1122. There was, however, a decrease in the value of hundies paid due to the cessation of the labour hundi system.

Hundi Commission.—The total remittance on account of hundi commission into the treasury was Rs. 58,877.

V. P. Articles.—The total number of registered V. P. articles posted in the State anchal offices (including Cranganur) were 15,478 articles as against 14,225 in 1121. The amount realised as registration fee and postage for V. P. articles was Rs. 6,973 as against Rs. 6,102 in 1121.

Anchal Complaints.—During the year 121 complaints were received, against 158 in the previous year. Including 20 complaints pending disposal at the close of the year 1121, the total number for disposal was 141. Of these, all except 23 were disposed of during the year.

Offences.—There were three instances of temporary misappropriation and one instance of dereliction of duty by anchal men. All were suitably dealt with and the matter reported to police when necessary.

Dead Letter Office.—The number of articles received as undeliverable was 6,813 as against 6,673 in the previous year. Of these 1,612 were sent to anchal offices for delivering to senders 1,808 to Travancore Dead letter office and 3,393 were kept in deposit.

Newspapers and Magazines.—The number of newspapers and magazines registered or whose registration was renewed during in 1122 for transmission by Anchal at the reduced rate of postage was 48.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total collections of the department (including Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 3,82,581 against Rs. 3,59,806 in the previous year. The total expenditure (including Cranganur) was Rs. 2,73,533 against Rs. 2,40,686 in the previous year. The working of the department resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 1,09,048 as against Rs. 1,19,119 in the previous year.

Savings Bank.—The savings bank system introduced in 1121 worked in 18 anchal offices. The total number of accounts opened till the end of the year was 2,163 as against 1,700 accounts in the previous year. The total amount deposited was Rs. 4,51,642. There was a net balance of Rs. 8,70,310 at the close of 1122.

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 Nanjappayya, 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. The permanent additional District Court remained attached to the Anjikaimal District Court throughout the year. A temporary additional District Court was also functioning throughout the year at Trichur. The permanent additional Munsiff's Court was functioning at Vadakkancheri from 1st Chingam 1122 to 7th Kumbham 1122 and at Trichur from 20th Mithunam 1122 till the end of the year. This Court remained suspended from 8th Kumbham 1122 to 19th Mithunam 1122. Besides these, a temporary additional Munsiff's Court created on 1st Kumbham 1121 continued to function at Trichur till 19th Mithunam 1122 when it was abolished.

The Village Courts were also exercising original civil jurisdiction.

Litigation.—Including the previous balance of 3,477 suits, the District and Munsiff's Courts together had for disposal 9,226 suits, of which 5,388 were disposed of, leaving 3,838 pending disposal as against 8,936, 5,468 and 3,477 respectively, in the previous year. Appeals for disposal in the year numbered 1,786 of which 790 were disposed of leaving 996 pending disposal as against 1,535, 761 and 774 respectively in 1120. The aggregate value of suits filed in the year amounted to Rs. 60,43,691 against Rs. 65,46,569 in 1121. Of the suits filed in the year 1,954 related to landed property, 3,092 to money transactions and 703 other rights as against 2,033, 2,941 and 406 respectively in the previous year.

Munsiff's Courts.—The Munsiff's Courts received in the year 4,338 original suits and 952 small cause suits, including suits under the Tenancy Act. Together with the previous year's balance of 2,686 original suits and 265 small cause suits the total number for disposal came to 7,204 original suits and 1,217 small cause suits. Compared with the previous year, there was a rise in the file by 264 original suits and small cause suits by 5.

The Munsiff's Court had for disposal 7,024 original suits and 1,217 small cause suits as against 6,828 and 1,275 respectively in the previous year. They disposed of 4,159 original suits and 930 small cause suits as against 4,142 and 1,010 respectively in the previous year.

Pendency.—Cases pending disposal at the end of the year were 2,865 original suits and 287 small cause suits as against 2,686 and 265 respectively in the previous year. Of the suits pending disposal at the close of the year, 571 original suits were more than one year old, 748 between 6 and 12 months old, 518 between 3 and 6 months old and the remaining 1,028 were below 3 months. There were 34 small cause cases more than one year old, 14 cases between 6 and 12 months old, 30 cases between 3 and 6 months and 208 cases below 3 months.

The District Munsiffs passed appealable decisions in 3,411 cases as against 3,416 in the previous year. Appeals preferred in the year were 658 and the decisions confirmed were 225 as against 675 and 232 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of confirmation was 34.2 as against 44.9 in the previous year.

The District Judges had for disposal 985 original suits of which they disposed of 299 leaving pending 686 original suits as against 832, 306 and 526 respectively in the previous year. The disposal in the Anjikaimal District Court was 175 as against 150 in the previous year. The number of contested cases disposed of were 121. The disposal in the Trichur District Court was 124 as against 156 in the previous year. The number of contested cases disposed of was 84.

The average duration of contested cases disposed of in the Anjikaimal District Court was 600 days as against 588 in the previous year and that in the Trichur District Court was 467 days as against 512 in the previous year.

Appeals filed in the High Court against the decisions of the District Judges were 122 as against 163 in the previous year. Inclusive of the previous balance, the High Court had for disposal 226 appeals of which 142 were disposed of leaving 84 pending disposal as against 229, 125 and 104 respectively in the previous year. Decisions of the District Judges confirmed in appeal were 58 as against 63 in the previous year and the percentage of confirmation stood at 40.8 as against 50.4 in the previous year.

Inclusive of the previous balance of 583 appeals the District Courts had for disposal 1,252 appeals of which 475 were disposed of leaving 777 appeals pending disposal as against 1,101, 518 and 583 respectively in the previous year. The disposal had fallen short of the file by 194 cases in the year under report as against 167 in the previous year.

The average duration of contested appeals disposed of was 339 days in the Anjikaimal District Court as against 354 days in the previous year and 237 days in the Trichur District Court as against 230 in the previous year.

Including the previous balance of 20 appeals, the District Judges had for disposal, 103 appeals (49 in the Anjikaimal District Court and 54 in the Trichur District Court) of which 65 (28 in the Anjikaimal and 37 in the Trichur District Court) were disposed of leaving 38 (21 in the Anjikaimal District Court and 17 in the Trichur District Court) appeals pending as against 108, 88 and 20 respectively in the previous year.

High Court.—Including the previous balance of 191 appeals (104 regular appeals and 87 second appeals) the High Court had for disposal 534 appeals (226 regular appeals and 308 second appeals) of which 315 (142 regular appeals and 173 second appeals) were disposed of leaving 219 (84 regular appeals and 135 second appeals) pending as against 434, 243 and 191 respectively in the previous year. Of the disposed of cases, 75 regular appeals were Full Bench cases and 66 were Division Bench cases and the remaining one was heard by Single Judge being an appeal under the Workmen's Compensation Act. All the second appeals disposed of were heard by a Division Bench of two Judges except seven which were heard by a Full Bench on being referred to it by a Division Bench. Appeals decided after contest were 259 as against 201 in the previous year. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 58 regular appeals and 79 second appeals as against 63 and 52 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of confirmations in the regular and second appeals was 40.8 and 45.6 as against 50.4 and 45.6 respectively in the previous year.

Of the 84 regular appeals and 135 second appeals left undisposed of in the year 8 regular appeals and 5 second appeals were over one year old as against 5 and 2 respectively of the previous year. Two of the 8 regular appeals over one year old pending at the end of the year were stayed, 1 under proclamation X of 1119 and the other pending decision on a connected

Land Acquisition case in the Anjikaimal District Court. Two of the five second appeals over one year old were stayed; one under the Soldiers' Litigation Act. I of 1116 and the other under Proclamation X of 1119.

The average duration of contested regular appeals and second appeals were 252 and 195.5 days as against 228 and 227 respectively in the previous year.

The High Court had for disposal 53 Miscellaneous appeals of which 42 were disposed of leaving 11 pending disposal as against 51, 24 and 27 respectively in the previous year. Of those disposed of 15 were by the Full Bench as against 7 in the previous year. Orders appealed against were confirmed in 18 cases, the percentage of confirmation being 42.9 as against 67 in the previous year. None of the pending miscellaneous appeals is over one year old.

Execution of Decrees.—Including the previous balance of 3,700 applications, the District Munsiffs had for disposal 12,088 applications of which 9,612 were disposed of leaving 2,476 pending as against 15,097, 11,397 and 3,700 respectively in the previous year. Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full were 1,446 and those in which satisfaction was obtained in part were 732 as against 1,820 and 789 respectively in the previous year.

The District Judges had for disposal 665 applications of which 412 were disposed of leaving 253 pending as against 727, 498 and 229 respectively in the previous year. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 85 cases and in part in 57 cases as against 105 and 76 respectively in the previous year.

There was none undergoing civil imprisonment at the commencement of the year. Five persons were sent to jail during the year. All the 5 persons were discharged leaving none in the jail at the end of the year.

The District Munsiffs had for disposal 46,095 miscellaneous petitions of which they disposed of 44,800 petitions leaving 1,295 pending as against 46,512, 45,333 and 1,179 respectively in the previous year.

The District Judges had for disposal 13,089 miscellaneous petitions of which they disposed of 12,077 leaving 10,12 petitions pending as against 12,022, 11,166 and 866 respectively in the previous year.

The High Court had for disposal 749 miscellaneous petitions of which 660 were disposed of leaving 89 pending as against 707, 617 and 90 respectively in the previous year. 9 petitions were decided by the Full Bench, 16 by the Division Bench and the remaining 635 by a single Judge.

The High Court had for disposal in the year 171 civil revision petitions of which 112 were disposed of leaving 59 pending disposal as against 169, 122 and 47 respectively in the previous year. Of the petitions disposed of, 52 were decided by Division Bench and the remaining 60 by Single Judge. Of the revision petitions disposed of, 58 were petitions against the decision of the District Munsiffs, Six were petitions against the decisions of the Registrar of Village Courts and 48 were petitions against the decisions of the District Judges. The decision of the lower courts were confirmed in 68 cases and the percentage of confirmation was 60.7 as against 76.2 in the previous year.

There was no Civil reference in the High Court in the year under report. There was also no stamp reference in the year. There were two income-tax references in the year under report of which one was disposed of in the year leaving one pending at the end of the year.

The District Judges had for disposal 34 petitions (20 in the Anjikaimal District Court and 14 in the Trichur District Court) of which they disposed of 20 (Anjikaimal District Court 9; Trichur District Court 9) petitions leaving 14 (Anjikaimal District Court 9; Trichur District Court 5) petitions pending disposal at the end of the year as against 44, 31 and 13 respectively in the previous year. 15 insolvents were discharged under section 41 and adjudications were annulled in four cases under section 35 and in two cases under section 43 of the Insolvency Act. Number of insolvent estates in the hands of the Receiver in which proceedings were finally closed during the year under report was five as against 12 in the previous year.

There were in all 118 land acquisition cases in the two District Courts together (65 in the Anjikaimal and 53 in the Trichur District Court) of which 63 cases (30 in the Anjikaimal and

33 in the Trichur) were disposed of leaving 55 cases (35 in the Anjikaimal and 20 in the Trichur District Court) pending disposal as against 176, 102 and 74 respectively in the previous year. Of those pending in the Anjikaimal District Court one is between 3 and 4 years, 9 are between 2 and 3 years, 15 between 1 and 2 years, 2 between 6 and 12 months and the remaining 8 below 6 months old. Of those pending in the Trichur District Court 2 are between 2 and 3 years, 2 are between 1 and 2 years, 8 between 6 and 12 months and the remaining 8 below 6 months old.

Enrolment.—In the year under report seven persons were enrolled as Advocates of the High Court and a fee of Rs. 10,50 was realised as against 12 persons and Rs. 1,800 respectively in the previous year. The number of vakils enrolled in the District Courts was 20 and the fee realised was Rs. 2,000 as in the previous year. Of these 10 were enrolled in the Anjikaimal District Court and 10 in the Trichur District Court. The total enrolment fee realised in the year was Rs. 3,050 as against Rs. 3,800, in 1121. The receipt under this head in the year under report was less than that in the previous year by Rs. 750.

Receipts and expenditure.—The total receipts of the department in the year was Rs. 3,27,627 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,39,752 against Rs. 3,19,880 and Rs. 3,76,442 in 1121.

2. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Tribunals.—In the year 1122 besides the permanent courts viz., the three Bench Courts, Seven courts of Sub-Magistrate, one District Magistrate's Court, two Sessions Courts, and the High Court, the highest tribunal for the dispensation of Criminal Justice in the State, two temporary Special 1st Class Magistrate's Courts, one at Ernakulam and the other at Trichur were also functioning throughout the year. In addition to these, a Special Magistrate's Court, with 1st class powers for the trial of the cases arising out of the occurrence forming the subject matter of Crime No. 93/21 of the Cranganur Station, was constituted on 21st Vrischigam 1122. The Court was located at Trichur in the District Magistrate's Court building and was continuing to function when the year closed. A special second class Magistrate's Court, solely for the trial of the Abkari cases arising out of the dispute between the Anthikad Tappers' Union and the contractors, was also constituted on 24th Edavam 1122 at Anthikad. This court was functioning till the end of the year.

The seven Sub-Magistrate's Courts were mainly second class Magistrate's Courts. Besides the Court of the District Magistrate, the temporary courts at Ernakulam and Trichur were also 1st class courts. The three Bench Courts were functioning at Cochin, Ernakulam and Trichur. These courts were presided over by non-official Presidents (honorary) and were exercising summary powers for the disposal of offences under the Police, Municipal and Nuisance Acts committed within the respective municipal areas.

Statistics of Crime.—The number of offences registered in the year 1122 in all the Magistrate's Courts together was 5,640 as against 3,304 in the year 1121. Of these, offences under the Penal Code were 2,161 and those under the Special and Local Laws 3,479 as against 1,701 and 1,603 respectively in the previous year. When compared with the previous year there was an increase in the offences under the Penal Code by 460 and that under the Special Laws by 1,876 showing a total increase by 2,336 offences in all the courts together. Of the offences under the Penal Code, 636 were of theft, 712 of hurt and the remaining 813 came under other offence as against 345, 639 and 717 respectively in the previous year. Of the offences under the Special Laws 987 were offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1,073 under the Defence of India Act, 183 under the Forest Act, 499 under the Abkari Act, 4 under Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Proclamation, 95 under the Food Adulteration Act, 103 under Gambling Act and the remaining 535 under the various other acts together as against 917, 259, 102, 66, 19, 84, 60 and 56 respectively in the previous year.

Including the previous year's balance of 466 offences under the Penal Code and 184 offences under the Special Laws, the total number of offences to be dealt with in 1122 in all the Magistrate's Courts together was 6,290 (2,627 under the Penal Code and 3,663 under the Special Acts) as against 3,826 (2,082 under the Penal Code and 1,744 under the Special Acts) in the previous year.

Of the 2,627 cases under the Penal Code, 1,960 cases were disposed of in the year itself leaving 667 pending as against 2,082, 1,616 and 466 respectively in the previous year. The cases disposed of in the year under report including among others 726 cases of hurt as against 600, 516 cases of theft as against 309, 125 cases of housebreaking and theft as against 81, 55 cases of criminal trespass as against 69 in the previous year.

Bench Courts.—The Bench Courts had for disposal 2,511 cases of which they disposed of 1,764 leaving 747 pending disposal as against 2,866, 1891 and 975 respectively in the previous year.

Magistrate's Courts.—In the year under report all the Magistrate's Courts together had for disposal 6,290 original cases inclusive of the 650 cases pending at the end of 1121. Of these, 5,226 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,064 pending trial. Of the cases disposed of 432 were first class cases and the remaining 4,794 were second class cases. First class and second class cases disposed of in the previous year were 359, and 2,817 respectively.

Including the 1,404 persons awaiting trial at the end of 1121, the Magistrates had for trial 10,634 persons in the year under report. Of these four persons died, leaving a balance of 10,630 persons to be dealt with as against 6,880 in the previous year. Of these, cases against 8,400 persons were tried and disposed of, leaving cases against 2,230 pending trial as against 5,470 and 1,404 respectively in the previous year. Of the persons brought for trial, 3,668 persons were discharged or acquitted; 4,611 were convicted, (the sentences being appealable in 4,562 cases and non-appealable in 49 cases); cases against 22 persons were committed to the Sessions or referred and cases against 99 persons were otherwise disposed of. The percentage of conviction was 55 as against 47 in the previous year.

Of the 4,611 persons convicted, 59 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 790 to rigorous imprisonment, 23 to imprisonment and fine, (9 to simple and fine and 14 to rigorous and fine), 35 to whipping, 3,691 to fine only while 13 persons were released under section 455 Criminal Procedure Code, as against 2,574, 20, 391, 15, 17, 2,115 and 16 respectively in the previous year.

The total amount of fines imposed in the year by the several Magistrates except that of Cranganur was Rs. 93,711-13-0 as against Rs. 52,447-0-0 in the previous year. Including the balance of Rs. 683-8-2 pending realisation at the end of 1121 the total amount for collection in the year 1122 was Rs. 94,395-5-2. Out of this, Rs. 90,462-10-9 was collected in the year and Rs. 67,394-0-3 was credited to Magisterial fines. A sum of Rs. 1,717-13-8 was written off. Fines to the extent of Rs. 563-3-9 were cancelled in appeal. The amount pending realisation at the end of the year was Rs. 1,651-9-0. Compensation granted under section 411 of the Criminal Procedure Code amounted to Rs. 34-0-0 as against Rs. 277-0-0 in the previous year. The balance of Rs. 22,728-10-6 represented fines collected under Special Acts. Fines refunded in the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,046-0-0 as against Rs. 7,759-5-4 in the previous year. The fine imposed by the Cranganur Magistrate in the year aggregated to Rs. 1,652-0-0. There was a balance of Rs. 93-6-3 for collection at the end of the year 1121. The amount for collection during the year under report was, therefore, Rs. 1,745-6-3. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,452-0-0 was collected and Rs. 293-6-3 pending realisation. Of the amount collected, Rs. 1,285-0-0 was credited to Magisterial fines and the balance of Rs. 170-0-0 to Special Acts. No amount of fine was cancelled in appeal.

The average duration of cases disposed of by the First Class Magistrates was 136 days as against 170 days in the previous year, and those disposed of by the Second Class Magistrates was 30 days as against 42 days in the previous year.

The number of witnesses examined in the year was 10,434 while that in the previous year was 8,584. No witness was detained for more than one day in any of the courts.

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.—Along with the nine appeals involving 18 persons pending at the end of the previous year, the District Magistrate had for disposal 114 appeals involving 163 persons as against 100 appeals with 190 persons in 1121. Of these, 102 appeals involving 147 persons were disposed of in the year as against 89 appeals involving 168 persons in the previous year, leaving 12 appeals with 16 persons pending at the end of the year as against 9 appeals with 18 persons in the previous year. Appealable sentences were passed by the 2nd class magistrates in the case of 4,246 persons as against 2,275 persons in the previous year. 145 persons preferred appeals in the year under report as against 150 in the previous year.

The sentences of the lower courts were confirmed by the District Magistrate in the case of 109 persons, reversed in the case of 27 and modified in the case of 4, as against 96, 48, and 20 respectively in the previous year. Cases against 7 persons were otherwise disposed of by summary rejection. There was no instance of further enquiry being ordered in the year under report while the number of persons under this category was four in the previous year. The percentage of confirmation was 74.1 as against 57 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals decided was 32 days as against 91 in the previous year.

The District Magistrate, as appellate authority under the Rent Control Proclamation IV of 11/2 had for disposal 30 appeals against the decisions of the Rent Controller. Of these 19 were disposed of leaving a balance of 11 pending when the year closed. There was in addition one miscellaneous appeal which was disposed of in the year itself.

During the year under report the District Magistrate had for disposal 25 revision petitions involving 64 persons. 20 petitions involving 49 persons were disposed of in the year itself. Orders sought to be revised were confirmed in the case of 37 persons, modified in the case of three and reversed in the case of one. References were made to the High Court as regards six persons and further enquiry was ordered in the case of the remaining two.

During the year under review 5,250 calenders were received by the District Magistrate of which 204 were returned with remarks and in four cases the records were called for and examined.

Court of Sessions.—The Sessions Judges had for disposal in the year under report 35 sessions cases (Anjikaimal Sessions Court 20 and Trichur Sessions Court 15) as against 47 in the previous year. Out of the 35 cases involving 51 persons, the Judges disposed of 32 cases involving 45 persons, leaving 3 cases involving 4 persons pending (one case in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 2 in the Trichur Sessions Court) at the end of the year. Of the 47 persons, 15 were acquitted or discharged, 30 persons were convicted and sentenced and the remaining two were discharged. The convictions and sentences in respect of 4 persons who were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for life were referred to the High Court for confirmation. 26 persons were awarded rigorous imprisonment of varying terms. Of the persons sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment one was awarded fine also. The Sessions Judge of Anjikaimal imposed a fine of Rs. 25 in the year which was realised in the year itself. No fine was imposed by the Sessions Judge of Trichur in the cases that came up for trial before him during the year.

The percentage of confirmation in appeal of sentences passed by the Sessions Judges was 62 in the year under report, compared with 83 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases between commitment and disposal was 55 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 38.7 in the Trichur Sessions Court as against 54 and 45 days respectively in the previous year.

The number of witnesses examined during the year in the two Sessions Courts together was 384 (270 in Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 114 in the Trichur Sessions Court) as against 447 in the previous year. Twelve witnesses in sessions case No. 3 of 1122 of the Anjikaimal Sessions Court were detained beyond three days in the year under report, the case being a very hotly contested one.

Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.—The Sessions Judges had for disposal 80 appeals (Anjikaimal Sessions Court 25 and Trichur Sessions Court 55) of which they disposed of 78 (Anjikaimal Sessions Judge 23 and Trichur Sessions Judge 55) leaving 2 appeals (in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court) pending disposal at the close of the year, as against 119, 112 and 7 respectively in the previous year. Appealable decisions were passed by the First Class Magistrates on 316 persons. 92 persons preferred appeals during the year under report. The appeals of 15 persons were pending disposal and appeals of 6 persons were received by transfer and that of one person was remanded by the High Court making the total number of persons concerned to 114. The appeals of 110 persons were disposed of in the year. The sentences appealed against were confirmed in the case of 53 persons, modified in the case of 17, and reversed in the case of 39 persons and proceedings were quashed in the case of the remaining one. The percentage of confirmation was 48 as against 54 in the previous year.

The average duration of appeals disposed of was 49 as against 55 in the previous year in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court, and 33.6 as against 34.5 in the Trichur Sessions Court.

There were two revision petitions involving 2 persons for the disposal of the Trichur Sessions Judge during the year under report of which one was disposed of during the year. The order of the lower court was confirmed in the case of the one disposed of. There was no revision petition in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court during the year under report.

High Court.—There were two referred trial pending disposal in the High Court at the end of the year 1121. During the year four cases were referred to the High Court for consideration of the question of confirmation of the sentences of life imprisonment passed by the Sessions Courts. Of these, four were disposed of during the year under report leaving two pending at the end of the year. Of these the sentences of life imprisonment in the case of one was confirmed, that of one was altered to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, that of another to three years rigorous imprisonment and the remaining one was acquitted by the High Court.

The High Court had for disposal 32 appeals involving 37 persons of which 30 appeals involving 33 persons were disposed of during the year under report including the four cases involving four persons transferred to Sessions Courts being cases filed in the High Court when the Courts of Sessions were under recess. 2 appeals with 4 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year. The sentences of the lower court were confirmed in the case of 18 persons, modified in the case of 2 persons and reversed in the case of 8, and the appeal of one was summarily rejected. The percentage of confirmation was 62 as against 83 in the previous year. 21 appeals were decided by a Division Bench of two Judges and 5 by Full Bench.

There were for disposal by the High Court 70 revision petitions involving 114 persons of which 53 petitions involving 89 persons were disposed of leaving 17 cases involving 25 persons pending disposal at the end of the year. The orders of sentences sought to be revised were upheld in respect of 42 persons, modified in the case of 3 persons and reversed in the case of 8 persons. The proceedings were quashed in the case of one person, new trial was ordered in the case of seven persons and the applications of 28 persons were rejected. 32 petitions were decided by a single Judge, 20 by Division Bench of two Judges and one by Full Bench on being referred by a Division Bench.

The High Court received 682 calendars for perusal and all of them were perused in the year itself as against 653 in the previous year. Five cases were taken up for revision of the orders of the Magistrates; in 9 cases remarks were made and communicated to the District Magistrate and Magistrates concerned and in 5 cases records were called for and examined.

There were five criminal references to the High Court during the year under report and all of them were disposed of.

There was only one case under this category during the year under report and this case was pending disposal at the close of the year. There was no other class of criminal proceedings in the year under report.

Extraditions.—During the year 1122, 26 persons were surrendered from British India and 7 from Travancore. Of the 26 persons surrendered from British India, one person was committed to the Sessions Court, and the cases against him as well as against the remaining persons, with the exception of two, were disposed of in the year itself. Cases against 5 persons, surrendered from Travancore were pending at the close of the year. 20 persons were surrendered to British India and 18 to Travancore during the year under report.

Expenditure.—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,06,387 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,42,346 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.—Licenses for the possession of arms issued numbered 2,953 as against 2,980 in 1121. For the import of arms and ammunition, 55 licenses were issued as against 56 in the previous year. Besides, for the transport and export of arms and ammunition, for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, crackers, etc., 217 licenses were issued as against 221 in 1121. The license fee collected amounted to Rs. 3,537.

Including the two cases against four persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were three cases against six persons under the Arms Act during the year. All the cases were

disposed of during the year itself. Of the six persons tried, two were convicted and three acquitted or discharged and one died during trial.

Poisons Act.—Three hundred and fifty-five licenses were issued as against 305 licenses in 1121. There was no prosecution under the Act.

Petroleum Act.—Twenty-seven licenses were issued in the year as against 28 in the previous year. There were 3 prosecutions of which 2 were disposed of in the year.

Factories Act.—One hundred and forty-seven accidents were reported during the year as against 629 in 1121. All the accidents except seven were non-fatal. Detailed enquiries were made in all cases. No prosecution had to be instituted under the Act during the year under report.

Lunacy Act.—At the beginning of the year under report there were 198 lunatics (140 males and 58 females) in the Mental Hospital. There were 124 admissions (99 males including 3 criminal lunatics and 25 females) in the course of the year as against 212 in the previous year. The total number of lunatics dealt with during the year was, thus 322 as against 377 in the previous year.

Of these, 53 persons (43 males and 10 females) were discharged, cured 29 persons (19 males and 10 females) died in the hospital, and 55 persons (50 males and 5 females) were released on bonds executed by their relations.

Thus at the end of the year there were 185 persons (125 males including 3 criminal lunatics and 60 females) in the hospital as against 198 at the end of the previous year.

There were 93 cells for the accommodation of the lunatics in the Mental Hospital at the beginning and at the end of the year. The daily average attendance was 191.4.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of admissions during the year under report. The daily average attendance has, however, increased in the year.

Cinematograph Act.—Licenses were issued during the year in respect of the following permanent buildings.—

1. Jos Theatre, Trichur.
2. Rama Varma Theatre, Trichur.
3. Menaka Theatre, Ernakulam.
4. Laxman Talkies, Ernakulam.
5. Hindustan Talkies, Trippunittura.
6. Select Talkies, Cochin.
7. Ismail Talkies, Cochin.
8. Patel Talkies, Cochin.
9. Pioneer Talkies, Irinjalakkuda.
10. Sree Sitaram Talkies, Chittur.
11. Sree Kalarowari Talkies, Cranganur.

One hundred and eleven licenses were issued during the year in respect of temporary and touring concerns as against 59 in the previous year.

Buildings and machinery were duly inspected in all cases by the Executive Engineer, Electrical Division who is the Electrical Inspector under the Act.

The total receipts under the Act amounted to Rs. 3,452—8—0 as against Rs. 1,899—8—0 during the year 1121.

There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year.

Wireless Telegraphy Act.—1,248 licenses were issued during the year as against 762 in the previous year. Of these, 23 licenses were issued free of fees. A license fee of Rs. 12,250 was realised as against Rs. 7,420 in the previous year. There were a few cases of infringement of the provisions of the Act and the rules issued thereunder. Of these, some of the cases were condoned by Government and the rest compounded under rule 22 on payment of the surcharge. A sum of Rs. 1,320 was realised as surcharge as against Rs. 1,590 in the previous year.

The total receipts during the year under this Act amounted to Rs. 13,570 as against Rs. 9,010 in the previous year.

There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year.

Places of Public Resort Act.—The Magistrates have issued licenses under the Act in respect of two permanent buildings, 256 temporary buildings and 27 enclosures against four 138 and 18 respectively in 1121.

The total receipts during the year by way of license fees amounted to Rs. 8,793 as against Rs. 4,484 in the previous year.

There were three prosecutions under the Act during the year. Of these, two cases against three persons were disposed of in the year itself.

Press and Registration of Books Act.—The owners of the following Printing Presses filed declarations during the year.

1. The Venugopal Printing Works, Chittur.
2. Prakasam Press, Cherai.
3. The National Printing House, Trichur.
4. Sahodaran Press, Perumannur, Ernakulam.
5. Jos Press, Nayarambalam.
6. Keralamitram Printing Press, Ernakulam.
7. Sree Narayana Press, Peringottukara.
8. South India Press, Trichur.
9. The Standard Press, Irinjalkkuda.
10. The Scholar Press, Trichur.
11. The Vaneer Bhooshanam Press, Kunnankulam.
12. The Oriental Printers, Trichur.
13. The Vallythole Printing and Publishing House, Cheruthuruthy.
14. The Sahithia Nilayam Press, Kaloor, Ernakulam.
15. Rajan Press, Vallanghy.
16. The Commercial Art Printers, Nadama.
17. The Premier Printers and Publishers, Trichur.
18. The Malabar Printing House, Pudukad.
19. The Commercial Printing Press, Ernakulam.
20. City Trades and Company Press, Cochin.
21. Rajkamal Printery, Mattancheri.
22. Army Press, Panepally, Mattancheri.
23. Yogakshemam Press, Trichur.
24. Sabaatian Memorial Press, Chalakkudy.
25. Kamalalaya Press, Thiruvilwamala.
26. The Rugmani Press, Trichur.
27. City Press, Mattancheri, Cochin.
28. Prabhath Press, Ernakulam.

Of these 28 declarations, 25 were filed in respect of new presses, while the rest were due to change in ownership or location. There were 79 presses working at the end of the year 1121, four of which ceased working in the course of the year. There were thus in all 100 presses working at the end of the year.

During the year under report the printers and publishers of the following news-papers filed declarations; some in respect of new publication and others on account of change in the personnel of the printer and publisher or in the venue of printing.

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| 1. Parijatham | 7. The Cochin Courier |
| 2. The Cochin Commerc | 8. Azad |
| 3. The Peoples' Weekly | 9. The Teachers magazine |
| 4. The Sacred Heart College Annual | 10. Navalokam |
| 5. Sahodaran | 11. The Democrat |
| 6. Snehithan | 12. Mandahasam |

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| 13. Chithrabhanu | 40. Vaijyanthi |
| 14. Cheranadu | 41. Kahalam |
| 15. Bharatha Bhumi | 42. Desabandhu |
| 16. Janatha | 43. Suprabha |
| 17. Kerala Patrika | 44. Kesari |
| 18. Indian Ladies Journal | 45. Yogakshemam |
| 19. Aykka Keralam | 46. Pakistan |
| 20. The Indian | 47. States of India |
| 21. Bharatha Mithram | 48. Navayugam |
| 22. Pouran | 49. Indian Central Coconut Committee |
| 23. The Cochin Mail | 50. Indian Central Coconut Committee
Bulletin (English and Malayalam) |
| 24. Anthareeksham | 51. Jai Hind |
| 25. Vijayabharatham | 52. Bharatham |
| 26. Uddharakan | 53. Swarajiam |
| 27. The Harijan | 54. Cochin Young Men |
| 28. The Cabinet | 55. Kalachakram |
| 29. Mujahid | 56. Kerala Bhoomi |
| 30. United Kerala | 57. Ayurveda Mithram |
| 31. Swaraj | 58. Navodayam |
| 32. Ameen | 59. Theruvu Thendi |
| 33. Al-Ji-Had | 60. Socialist |
| 34. Cochin Economist | 61. Chittur Patrika |
| 35. Unninambudiri | 62. Old Boy |
| 36. Pourakahalam | 63. Pura Kahalam |
| 37. Parashath Dwaimesika | 64. Lokaprakasam |
| 38. Chitrabhanu | 65. Thozhilali |
| 39. Musselman
Bulletin (English Malayalam) | 66. The Indian Coconut Journal |

There were no prosecutions under this Act during the year.

The Cochin Newspapers Act.—The following newspapers were granted licenses by Government during the year 1122.

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|---|----------------------|
| 1. Prajarnithram | 8. Swajanarnithram |
| 2. Bharatham | 9. Jaiprakasam |
| 3. Al-Ji-Had | 10. Yogakshemam |
| 4. Government Training College
Magazine, Trichur | 11. Cheranadu |
| 5. Cochin Courier | 12. Nila |
| 6. Sahodaran | 13. Indian Daily |
| 7. Desikan | 14. Malayala Harijan |

Licenses granted to the following newspapers were revoked by Government during the year under report.

1. Cheranadu
2. Sahodaran
3. Yogakshemam

There were 64 newspapers in circulation during the year as against 40 in the previous year.

There were no prosecutions under this Act during the year under review.

The tone of the newspapers was in general satisfactory.

The Cochin Newspapers Act was repealed in the course of the year, and the license fee in respect of almost all the newspapers were refunded to the parties.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—As in 1121 three cases for compensation were filed in the year of which two were disposed of in the year itself leaving one pending disposal. Seven fatal incidents were reported by the various employers. Besides the one application pending disposal at the beginning of the year 1121, there were 30 applications for the registration of agreements

reached between the workmen and their employers as against five in the previous year. But of the 31 applications all except three were disposed of in the year. Including Rs. 7,302-2-2 pending disbursement at the end of 1121, there was in all Rs. 13,998 for disbursement against Rs. 12,410 in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 4,816 was disbursed to the respective dependents against Rs. 5,107 in the previous year. Forty-six applications from the Assam Labour Unit personnel and their dependents were received in the year against 157 in 1121. Including those pending, there were 119 applications out of which 65 were rejected. Forty-eight applications were received from the Ceylon Labour Unit personnel in addition to the 60 applications pending at the beginning of the year. Of these all except 63 were disposed of in the year. Thus in all 73 cases of claims from State Labour Units personnel and their dependents were pending disposal during 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 department is judicial. The 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 have come under the jurisdiction of the Village Courts.

Suits and Revision Petitions.—Including the previous balance of 376 suits the Village Courts had for disposal during the year 2,970 suits of which 2,590 were disposed of leaving a balance of 380 pending at the end of the year. Of the 67 Civil Revision Petitions in the Registrar's Court 59 were disposed of.

There were three 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. 62,963 as against Rs. 52,938 in 1121.

Miscellaneous.—Three licenses were granted to agents to appear and plead in the Village Courts Act after the necessary examinations. The total number of agents at the end of the year was 226. Grant of conveyance allowances to Judges continued in the year under report.

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 Proclamation issued by His Highness.

After the passing of the Cochin Legislative Council Act, VIII of 1098 and inauguration of the Council by His Highness the Maharaja in Meenam 1110 (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 Provinces or States, (3) matters governed by treaties, conventions and 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 regulations 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) Devaswoms belonging to or under the control of Government, (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 installation on the musnad, in January 1932, His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sri Rama Varma 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 consist 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 was replaced by the Government of Cochin Act enabling an elected representative of the people for the first time to take his place as head of the House and occupy the first seat on the Treasury Bench as Minister for Rural Development. During the year under review, the whole complexion and nature of the Council underwent a momentous change with the transfer of a large number of departments to the control of popular Ministers and the raising of the number of Ministers to four.

Meetings.—As in the previous years there were two sessions in 1122 *viz.*, the Legislative Session and the Budget Session. There were three meetings of the Legislative Session, each consisting of 5 days. The Budget Session consisted of 16 days, the last day being utilised for reading the message of His Highness the Maharaja.

Important events.—The most important event in the history of the Legislative Council was the election of a non-official member as its President. Mr. L. M. Pylee was elected President on the first day of the third meeting of the Legislative Session, *i. e.*, the 15th April, 1947 (2nd Medam, 1122).

Condolence Motions.—Condolence motions on the demise of Her Highness the Valiyamma Thampuratt and of Khan Sahib Ismail Hajee Essa Sait, Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese, Dr. Kolatheri Sankara Menon and Sree Parvathy Nenmanimangalam who were members of this Council, were passed.

Panel of Chairmen. Dr. (Mrs.) T. Francis and Mr. P. Sankara Menon constituted the Panel of Chairmen for the Legislative Session and Messrs Paramel Ipe Ipe and K. T. Achuthan for the Budget Session.

Legislation.—The following Government Bills were passed by the Council and assented to by His Highness the Maharaja.—

1. The Cochin Sales Tax Bill.
2. " " Anchal Act (Amendment) Bill.
3. " " Income-tax Act (Amendment) Bill.
4. " " Trade Marks Act (Amendment) Bill.

5. The Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act (Amendment) Bill.
6. " " Maternity Benefit Act (Amendment) Bill.
7. " " Factories Act (Amendment) Bill.
8. " " Police Act (Amendment) Bill.
- ✓9. " " Panchayat Act (Amendment) Bill.
- ✓10. " " Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill.
11. " " Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act (Amendment) Bill.
12. " " Court Fees Act (Amendment) Bill.

The following Government Bills were referred to Select Committees.—

1. The Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Bill.
2. " " Minimum wages Bill.
3. " " Income-tax Act (Amendment) Bill.
4. " " Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill.
5. " " Industrial Disputes Bill.
6. " " Trade Unions Act (Amendment) Bill.

Leave to introduce was granted to the following non-official Bills.—

1. The Cochin Verumpattomdar's Act (Amendment) Bill.—(M. K. Verghese)
2. " " " " (Amendment) Bill—(P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan)
3. " " Free Compulsory Primary Education Bill—(P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan)
4. " " Verumpattomdar's Act (Amendment) Bill—(P. Mani)
5. The Cochin Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill—P. Achutha Menon.
6. " " Shops and Establishments Bill—P. K. Dewer.
7. " " Verumpattamdar's Act (Amendment) Bill—A. Eachara Menon.
8. " " Minimum Wages Bill—P. K. Dewer.
9. " " Verumpattamdar's Act (Amendment) Bill—A. Eachara Menon.
10. " " " " " " —L. M. Pylee.
11. " " " " " " —A. Eachara Menon.
12. " " Verumpattamdar's Condonation of Forfeiture Bill—K. T. Achuthan.
13. " " Shops and Establishments Bill—P. T. Jacob.
14. " " Panchayat Act (Amendment) Bill—P. K. Dewer.

Supplementary Grants.—Supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 21,10,570—8—0 relating to the various items of expenditure, excluding transfers, were voted and passed by the Council.

Budget.—The Supplementary Grants for 1122 and the Budget Estimate for 1123 were moved at the Budget Session of the Council after scrutiny by the Standing Finance Committee.

Interpellation.—Out of 1,236 questions, 1112 were admitted of which 991 were answered in the Council.

Resolutions.—Only 30 out of 385 resolutions tabled by non-official members were discussed in the Council. The rest were either not moved or not reached. Of the 30 resolutions two were accepted by Government and one passed by the Council. These non-official resolutions recommended, (1) that the Council may be allowed to elect its own President, (2) the need for allotting a fixed percentage of appointments for Depressed Class people and (3) to arrange to hand over immediately to the representatives of the people those Departments which deal with Law and Order and also Finance, thus making them fully responsible for the administration of the State.

Adjournment motions.—Out of the 14 adjournment motions tabled for discussion nine were ruled out and one withdrawn, two talked out and two not moved.

A House Committee consisting five non-official members of the Council with the Deputy President as its ex-officio Chairman was constituted for looking after the comforts and conveniences of the members of the Legislature. The term of the Committee is for one year.

Message.—His Highness the Maharaja sent a message to the Council on the last day of the Budget Session.

CHAPTER VII

PROTECTION

1. POLICE

The Police Force in Cochin, which had its origin over a century ago in the organisation of a force of Tanadars with a Tana Naik for each Taluk, according to the preamble to the Hukanama 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 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 crimes. 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 Police force employed for executive work was 31 officers and 1,315 men. The ratio of effective police to population and area was one to 1,032 persons and one to 1.03 square miles.

The sanctioned strength of the force was increased by four officers and reduced by 31 men. The post of an Assistant Commissioner was sanctioned in the course of the year to be in charge of the Harbour police organisation.

Two additional charge stations were opened—one at Kozhinjampara and the other at Chendamangalam. The armed reserve was further strengthened by raising 5 more platoons thus raising its strength from 250 to 500 men. A new post of a Fire Officer was also created and an officer was appointed in that post to be in charge of the Fire Brigade Units.

The basic pay of all the different grades of executive force was revised during the year.

Recruitments.—In the course of the year, two additional platoons were sanctioned for the armed reserve. To increase the strength of police stations, an additional staff of about 150 men was also sanctioned. It was also decided during the year to raise five more platoons for the Armed Reserve with effect from 1st Chingam, 1123. To fill up these vacancies, large scale recruitments were made from different centres and 250 recruits joined the Central Recruits School during the year. As usual, literacy, smart appearance, good physique and antecedents and due regard to communal representation were the guiding principles in making the selections.

Rewards.—Good service entries were awarded to one Division Inspector, one Prosecuting Inspector, 19 Sub-Inspectors, 28 Head Constables, 55 Constables and five clerks. Money rewards to the aggregate value of Rs. 406-12-0 were awarded to the Police officers. The Military authorities gave money rewards to two head constables and two constables. Money rewards were also received by the police officers from District Superintendent of Police, Nilgiris District Superintendent of Police, Railways Trichinopoly and Inspector-General of Police, Trivandrum.

Punishments.—The total number of punishments meted out to members of the force was 299 against 139. The rise in the number of punishments is as a result of the abnormal drop in 1121 and also due to the increase in the strength of the police force.

Offences and Crimes.—During the year the police had 2,808 cases for investigation, including 200 cases pending in the previous year, as against 1,483 cases in 1121. Of these, 1,422 cases were under the Penal Code and 1,386 under special and local laws. There was marked increase in the number of cases. This all round increase in crimes may be attributed to a variety of causes. The economic depression, increased price of food stuffs, scarcity of essential articles, demobilisation of military and other labour units throwing a lot of people with shady characters out of employment and mistaken notions about freedom of action to exercise supposed rights resulting in a disregard for the rules of the country are some of those causes.

Of the 2,808 cases investigated by the police, 1,962 cases were charged. Investigation was refused in 14; 255 cases were reported as undetectable; 379 cases were referred, leaving 198 cases pending investigation at the close of the year.

The courts had in all 2,333 cases for disposal, including 371 pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,623 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 710 cases at the close of the year. 42 grave crimes were reported in the year as against 23 and 28 in the two previous years.

The total value of property lost was Rs. 1,17,272 against Rs. 34,562 in 1121. The amount recovered was Rs. 69,812 against Rs. 16,740 in 1121. The value of property lost in charged cases came to Rs. 1,11,524 against Rs. 14,148 in 1121.

Security Proceedings.—Proceedings under the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were instituted against 34 persons in 30 cases in 1122. Six cases against six persons were for making seditious speeches, two cases against two persons for breach of the peace and the remaining cases against 26 persons for bad behaviour. Including the four cases against 20 persons pending in courts from the previous year, the courts had 34 cases against 54 persons for disposal. Of these, 25 cases against 45 persons were disposed of.

Miscellaneous.—Twelve cases for escape from custody were reported during the year against 19 in 1121. In all these cases, except one of the accused in one case, re-arrests were made and the accused prosecuted.

Three hundred and sixty-seven accidental deaths and 98 suicide cases were reported during the year against 316 and 74 respectively in 1121.

Finger Print and Criminal Intelligence Bureau.—Five hundred twenty-seven finger print slips were received in the bureau for search against 410 in 1121. Of these, 130 were traced against 88 in 1121. 512 slips were received for record in the Finger Print Bureau in 1122. At the close of the year there were 16,032 finger print slips on record.

There were 208 criminals on the rolls of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau at the beginning of the year. During the year 9 were registered. 5 sheets were temporarily closed and 2 sheets were destroyed due to death of state criminals. Thus there were 215 criminals registered at the close of the year.

Motor Traffic.—581 motor vehicles were registered in the year of which 287 were re-registrations, 77 stage carriage permits, 61 contract carriage permits, 111 Public Carrier permits and 28 Private Carriers Permits were issued during the year. 2,237 driving licenses and 383 Conductor certificates were also issued. Fresh badges were issued to 235 drivers and 220 conductors.

Six hundred and forty-three prosecutions were launched by the Traffic Staff as against 605 in 1121. Of these, 551 ended in conviction, 13 were withdrawn, 8 discharged, and one entered in the Block Register, leaving 70 pending at the end of the year.

Two hundred and twenty-eight cases under the Motor Vehicles Act were registered in the stations during the year against 271 in 1121. Including 21 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 249 cases for disposal, of which 176 were charged, five referred and 36 finally reported, leaving 32 pending trial at the end of the year.

One hundred and seventy-one cases of accidents were reported in the year as against 156 in 1121, involving 15 deaths and injuries to persons in 133 cases.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department including Cranganur was Rs. 10,72,312 against Rs. 8,47,011 in 1121. The average cost of a policeman and the net cost per head of population on this account came to Rs. 779-8-4 and 12 annas 2 pias as against Rs. 650-1-3 and 9 annas 6 pias in 1121.

2. MILITARY

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

The actual strength of the State Forces at the end of the year including State Officers was 879. The strength of the Nayar Guards was 143.

The personnel of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard consisted of one Jemadar, one Havildar Major, one Naik, nine Troopers, two Coachmen, one Stroe-keeper, one Farrier, one Cobbler and seven Syces.

The artillery section was maintained throughout the year. It was reduced from 11 other ranks to 5 other ranks.

State Band.—There was no change in the organisation of the State Band. The sanctioned strength was maintained. The services of the band were lent to many private organisations. The total cost of the establishment came to Rs. 22,393 as against Rs. 19,796, in 1121.

Finance.—The total cost of the Department came to Rs. 6,72,265 as against Rs. 5,23,893 in the previous year.

General.—The period under report was one of steady progress. Moral training and discipline were satisfactory.

3. JAIL

Jails in the State consist of the Central Jail at Viyyur (Trichur) and the subsidiary jails at Mattancheri, Ernakulam, Cranganur, Irinjalkkuda, 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 were ordered to be 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, jailor, an assistant jailor, an industrial instructor, two clerks, seven head warders (in three grades) 25 warders (in two grades) and one female warder. A temporary staff consisting of an industrial assistant, one additional clerk, 11 warders and two head warders, continued to be maintained in the year 1122 as well. There was a hospital attached to the Central Jail in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon with a compounder under him. 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 oftener whenever emergencies occur.

Prison Population.—The year opened with only 217 convicts in the Central Jail. 668 convicts, 179 industrials, 6 detainees and 6 civil prisoners were admitted during the year. The total number of all classes of prisoners dealt with during the year 1122 was thus 1,076 as against 611 in 1121. The daily attendance of prisoners was 238.5, 2.04 and 0.35 respectively as against 210.29, 1.08 and 0.66 respectively in 1121.

Eight hundred and eighty-five convicts were dealt with during the year as against 583 convicts in the year 1121. Of these 46 (including one female) were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, four rigorous imprisonment for over 10 years, 9 for over seven years, 1,187 for over 1 year, 100 for over six months and 499 (23 females) for six months and under. There were 40 simple imprisonments.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles dealt with in the year was 112 against 42 in 1121. Of these, 96 were convicted for the first time and 16 for the second time. The percentage of juveniles to the total number was 12.6 against 7.44 in the previous year. The juveniles were segregated from 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 persuasions 538 of the total number of prisoners (60·78 per cent) were Hindus, 216 Christians (24·4 per cent) and 131 Muslims (14·8 per cent) and according to occupation in life, of these prisoners 111 were agriculturists, 49 were tradesmen, five were Government servants, 219 were professionals, 20 domestic servants and 481 coolies.

Of these, 129 prisoners were imprisoned for offences against the State, public peace, safety and justice, 380 for offences against person and property, 24 under security offences, 120 for offences under special and local laws and 232 under Defence of India Acts and rules as made applicable to Cochin.

Prison discipline.—There was only one corporal punishment among the 27 punishments inflicted.

Remission of sentences.—Two hundred and twenty prisoners were released from the Central Jail under the remission rules and a sum of Rs. 273—12—6 was paid as gratuity against Rs. 287—6—0 in 1121. The maximum and minimum amounts of gratuity earned by a convict during the year under report was Rs. 15—12—6 and 0—1—0 respectively. The average period of remission earned by a convict was three months and 20 days as against four months and six days of the previous year.

Besides the ordinary remission, the system of special remission introduced in 1114 relating to works done in excess of the prescribed task continued during the year under report. 126 convicts earned extra-remuneration and all of them got their remuneration converted into days of remission. The highest remuneration earned was Rs. 12 for 24 days of remission on account of 48 days' excess labour.

Health and vital statistics.—414 prisoners were treated in the Jail hospital during the year under report, as against 716 in the year 1121. Of these 73 were inpatients and 341 were outpatients as against 142 and 574 respectively in the previous year. There was no death in the hospital. The daily attendance of inpatients and outpatients was 2·94 and 11·88 respectively as against 4·34 and 16·32 in the previous year. The average weight of prisoners at the time of admission and discharge was 98·96 and 101·62 as against 99·89 and 102·96 in the previous year. Of the prisoners discharged 90 per cent gained weight, 6 per cent lost weight and 4 per cent neither gained nor lost weight, as against 91 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Jail library.—There were 1,490 volumes in the jail library. The prisoners continued to make good use of the library.

Jail labour and industries.—The main industries carried on in the jail were weaving, making of cotton ropes, binders and counter's twine, coir yarn, rugs and ropes, paddy pounding, laundry, mat making, carpentry, oil pressing, etc. The P.C.R. works of the jail were executed by prison labour as usual. The agricultural operations were running satisfactorily during the year and the full requirements of vegetables and tapioca for prison use were met from the jail garden. The net profit under Advances from the Central Jail manufacture for the year was Rs. 18,160—1—4 as against Rs. 14,211—9—11 in 1121.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on account of the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 82,458 as against Rs. 79,139 in 1121. The average expenditure per prisoner amounted to Rs. 34,357 as against Rs. 367·63 in the previous year.

Sub-jails.—There were six sub-jails including the one at Cranganur. There were 56 prisoners at the beginning of the year in all the six sub-jails together and 1613 prisoners were admitted during the year. Of the total 1,669, 1,609 prisoners were disposed of leaving a balance of 60 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of inmates came to 10·1 against 8·3 in 1121, and the average period of confinement of each prisoner was 12·4 against 12·2 in 1121.

The total expenditure in respect of the six sub-jails was Rs. 18,757 against Rs. 10,508 in 1121.

Cranganur Sub-Jail.—In the Cranganur sub-jail there were 69 prisoners including the one prisoner who remained at the end of the previous year. Of these all except two were disposed off during the year. The daily average of prisoners was 2·0 as against 2·3 in the previous year,

The average period of confinement of a prisoner was 11·6 days as against 13·3 days in the year 1121. The total expenditure in respect of the sub-jail was Rs. 976 as against Rs. 739 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 the year, one in each taluk. Subsequently, the number of registry offices was 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 optionally so. The department is also in charge of the company law in the State, as well as the registration of kuries under the Kuries Act.

Working of registry offices.—At the beginning of the year there were 26 registry offices. A new registry office was opened as a temporary measure at Erumapetty. Thus the total number of registry offices was 27 against 26 in the previous year. The average area served by each registry office is 52·5 sq. miles against 54·6 sq. miles last year.

Documents registered in the year was 72,151 against 69,612 in the previous year.

Wills registered numbered 692 against 610 in 1121. Of these, 54 were executed by Brahmins, 166 by Sudras, 201 by other Hindus, 258 by Christians, 12 by Muslims and one by a Jew. There were five cancellation of wills.

As usual, the largest number of documents was registered in the Trichur Registry Office (7,956) while the smallest number (827) was in the Kuzhupilly Registry Office.

Of the total number of documents registered (72,151) 71,317 or 98·8 per cent was registered on the day of presentation as against 97·6 per cent in the previous year.

Including 11 partial refusals, 39 documents were refused registration during the year against 51 documents including 15 partial refusals in 1121.

Including eight appeals pending disposal at the end of 1121 there were 23 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these 16 were disposed of in the year. Registration was ordered in 14 cases and two dismissed. There was an increase in the total value of documents registered in the year from Rs. 4,11,25,635 in 1121 to Rs. 5,14,54,804 in 1122. The maximum and minimum values of documents registered were Rs. 10,00,000 and Re. 0—0—10 respectively against Rs. 2,49,442—4—11 and Re. 0—0—6 in 1121. The average value per document and the fee therefor for the year 1122 were Rs. 710—6—1 and Rs. 4—6—3 against Rs. 590—12—6 and Rs. 3—15—1 respectively in 1121.

On behalf of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank 126 documents were registered against 187 documents in the previous year. For other co-operative societies 1,152 documents were registered against 732 documents in the previous year. Three copies were prepared on behalf of the Land Mortgage Bank against one in the previous year. The total of the fee leviable but forgone in 1122 in the case of Land Mortgage Bank amounted to Rs. 31,731 against Rs. 3,351 in 1121 and in the case of other societies it was Rs. 5,885 in 1122 against Rs. 2,981 in 1121.

Negotiable instruments.—Nine bills were noted and 13 bills protected in the year against one bill noted and none protected in 1121.

Kuries.—At the end of 1121 there were 524 kuries requiring returns to be filed. With the registration of 60 kuries during the year, the total number of kuries came to 584. Of these, 71 kuries were terminated during the year. Of the 513 kuries, 26 kuries were old kuries started before the Act and 487 registered under the Act.

As in 1121 no case under kuries Act was reported to the Magistrate's Court. 19 cases were compounded in 1122 against 6 cases in 1121. The total collection under this head was Rs. 4,713.

The receipts and expenditure of the department were Rs. 3,79,896 and 1,90,541 against Rs. 3,34,462 and Rs. 1,76,910 in 1121. The net savings from the working of the department was Rs. 1,89,355 against Rs. 1,57,552 in 1121.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The Indian Companies Act 1913 as amended up to 1936 was in force as in previous year. A remarkable change in the administration of Joint Stock Companies in the State was that the whole work was centralised with the Superintendent of Registration and Anchal who is the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. This change is intended to make the administration of the Companies Act uniform. Rule 94-A of the Defence of India Rules relating to the issue of capital continued to be in force by virtue of Proclamation of 1122.

During the year under report 69 companies limited by shares were registered against 60 in the previous year. Of these, 32 were public and 37 private companies. The majority of companies started during the year belonged to class of "Trading and Manufacturing". The total authorised and paid up capital amounted to Rs. 2,62,67,000 and Rs. 1,51,81,812 as against Rs. 2,18,80,000 and Rs. 13,27,703 in 1121.

Forty companies that were in liquidation remained on the rolls at the end of 1121 out of which three companies were finally dissolved leaving 37 on the rolls at the end of the year.

During the year under report six companies went into liquidation. The total number of companies limited by shares in liquidation on the rolls at the end of 1122 was 43 of which 31 came under the classification "Banking loan and Insurance", nine under "Trading and Manufacturing" and three under "Planting Companies". Seven companies became defunct in 1122 and their names were struck off the register.

At the close of 1121 there were 259 companies limited by shares. 69 companies were registered during the year (32 public and 37 private). 13 companies ceased to work. Thus the total number at the close of the year was 315. The totals of authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of these 315 companies were Rs. 16,77,65,090, Rs. 3,76,70,979 and Rs. 2,50,85,879 respectively.

There were three companies limited by guarantee and five charitable associations at work at the end of 1122.

For infringing the provisions of the Companies Act one prosecution was launched and the same was pending at the close of the year.

At the beginning of 1122, there were 62 foreign companies having places of business in Cochin State. Nine new companies established places of business in the State during the year thereby making the number of foreign companies to be 71 at the close of the year.

Thirty-seven firms were registered under the Cochin Partnership Act 1112, against 25 in 1121. At the end of the year there were 143 firms at work.

The total receipts on account of Joint Stock Companies amounted to Rs. 26,393 against Rs. 27,239 in 1121.

CHAPTER VIII

1. AGRICULTURE

The total amount of rainfall during the year—134.45 inches against 115.25" in 1121—was high and satisfactory. But its distribution was unfavourable to most of the seasonal crops. The rainfall conditions were the reverse of what the various paddy crops usually demand, often creating drought in the earlier and middle stages of the crops while they were flooded in the flowering and final stages when sunny weather is essential.

The cultivation of hill paddy, tapioca and vegetables in deforested margins was carried out during the year also and there was significant increase in the area under these crops.

There was no dearth of labour but wages remained at a prohibitively high rate. Agriculture labour had also commenced to demand rights as fixed hours of work, holidays with wages, etc.

Food Production campaign.—The concessions and inducements offered to ryots to maximise cultivation were greatly extended. An area of 10,000 acres was brought under Hill Paddy cultivation. The Forest Department conducted direct cultivation in an area of 1,100 acres.

The manurial campaign was conducted with greater intensity. The subsidy of 25 per cent in the selling price of manures when applied to food crops was raised to 50 per cent. Manure worth Rs 4,74,606 was sold during the year.

The fabrication and distribution of agricultural implements were carried out on a greatly extended scale and implements and iron worth Rs. 1,08,085 were sold to the ryots in the year as against Rs. 1,00,123 in 1121.

Seeds and seed materials were supplied to the public on a larger scale. Activities connected with the increased production of other food materials, pulses, fruits, etc., were continued unabated.

Grow More Vegetable Campaign.—A scheme to bring an additional extent of 1,000 acres under different kinds of vegetables was put into operation in the year. The objective of the campaign was to produce nutritious vegetables to combat food shortage and the increasing malnutrition among the people. Vigorous and effective publicity was given to this campaign. Seeds were collected from gardeners and were also purchased from outside. The scheme was in effect only for the first seven and a half months of the year.

Central Farm.—The activities of the Farm were enlarged and modified to meet the increasing needs of the public with respect to seeds, vegetables, fruits and dairy products. Greater attention was paid to the cultivation of paddy, vegetables, fruits, millets and pulses. Crop experiments were conducted as usual.

The year commenced with 181 animals in the herd. There were 38 bulls, 26 working animals, 46 cows and she buffaloes and 69 young stock. The strength of the dairy herd at the close of the year was 114. The total production of milk in 1122 was 56,241 lbs. against 72,967 lbs. in 1121. The receipts and expenditure in the dairy were Rs. 20,620 and 18,020 respectively in the year. There were 48 animals in the breeding section. 333 cows from the public and 47 cows of the Farm were served in this section in 1122 against 391 and 41 respectively in 1121. In the goat dairy the total strength of the dairy was 43 and the total production of milk was 9,535 lbs. The total receipts and expenditure of these sections were Rs. 4,848 and Rs. 3,917 respectively. During the year 93 animals were sold in auction, 15 were supplied to panchayats, etc. and 11 died. There were 48 animals in the breeding section maintained for breeding and distribution of stud bulls. The coverings recorded during the year numbered 432. The strength of the dairy herd at the close of the year was 104. The total production of milk in the dairy was 72,967 pounds against 6,065 pounds in 1120. The receipts and expenditure of this section amounted to Rs. 29,304 and Rs. 27,299 respectively. In the goat dairy the total strength of the herd was 83 and the quantity of milk produced was 11,941 pounds. The total receipts and expenditure from this section amounted to Rs. 4,892 and Rs. 4,271 respectively.

Agricultural Instruction.—In the Agricultural School 16 students were given training. Instruction in agricultural subjects was given to the second batch of 47 panchayat clerks who were undergoing training when the previous year closed.

The horticultural schools in the Central Farm, Trichur and Hill Palace worked as usual.

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.

The total expenditure was Rs. 13,826 and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 75,679. This was the second time in the history of the Farm that receipts were in excess of expenditure.

Agricultural Stock.—The following are the figures of agricultural stock in the State—bulls 1,095, bullocks 41,194, cows 59,149, buffalo calves 50,710, male buffaloes 37,291, cow buffaloes 14,061, young buffaloes 8,374, sheep and goats 75,135, horses and ponies 83, and donkeys 48, ploughs 56,624 and carts 7,279.

Vytilla Coconut Farm.—There was no change in the lay-out of the coconut 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 1,00,855 as against 52,883 in 1121. One thousand one hundred and twenty-nine seedlings evolved in the Farm were sold during the year bringing the total number of seedlings sold to the public so far to 21,395.

Agricultural demonstration.—For effectively popularising agricultural implements of the modern type demonstrations were conducted in the lands of the ryots in different centres. Manuring 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 eight manure depots under the management of the Government. All panchayats in the State, except one, maintained depots. Manure was given on credit and a subsidy of 75 percent was also allowed by the Government. The total sales of manure amounted to Rs. 3,53,956 as against Rs. 3,37,051 in 1121.

Animal Husbandry.—Pure line breeding of scindhi animals was continued in the Central Farm with a view to multiply the stock and rear suitable bulls for service in the villages. Stud bulls were stationed in the Panchayats as well as Municipal areas in the State.

Fruit and Vegetable Farm.—The total area of the Farm was 757 acres of which 370 acres were planted with orange varieties and 30 acres with other kinds of fruit trees and vegetables. Other crops cultivated were lablab, cholam, ragi, cow pea, etc.

General.—The outstanding features of agricultural work during the year were the maintenance of the food production campaign in full swing, wider distribution of manures and agricultural implements, effective conduct of the demonstrations in ryots' lands, control of pests and diseases, conduct of the Grow More Vegetable Campaign, progressive developments in the experimental stations, viz., Government Central Farm, Ollukkara, Coconut Station, Vyttila and the Fruit and Vegetable Farm, Nelliampathies and Progress of work in cattle improvement and the establishment of a coconut nursery.

Receipts and Expenditure.—Receipts under Agriculture proper including avenues and gardens amounted to Rs. 1,94,100 as against Rs. 1,16,998 in 1121 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,28,312 as against Rs. 3,71,457 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 Irinjilakkuda, 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 1120. The head of the veterinary department was designated as the Director of Veterinary Services. The office was strengthened and the grades of the veterinary surgeons were raised.

Condition of Cattle.—The improvement in the condition of the cattle with regard to diseases was satisfactory. Except for a few sporadic outbreaks of contagious diseases the year was free of any cattle epidemic of a serious nature. In the general condition of the cattle there was no improvement. Evidence of growing interest and faith in veterinary aid could be gauged

from the increasing attendance in the veterinary institutions. The total number of out-patients was 50,441 and in-patients 337. Four thousand five hundred operations and 9,595 inoculations were carried out in 1122.

Miscellaneous.—A Stockmen Training Institute was opened at Trichur and a temporary lecturer was appointed, in 1121. The first batch of six stockmen have completed their course and the second batch have already begun their training. Two veterinary hospitals and one veterinary dispensary were opened a fresh during the year under report.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 112 and Rs. 1,03,302 respectively as against Rs. 590 and Rs. 77,285 in 1121.

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. The post of a Divisional Inspector was created in 1121 to cope with the increased work consequent on the Department undertaking the execution of decrees and awards.

Number and membership of Societies.—There were 326 societies at the beginning of the year. 165 societies were registered in the year and the registration of six societies were cancelled. The number of societies at the end of the year was 485, which consisted of 18 central institutions, 175 agricultural societies, and 292 non-agricultural societies. The central institutions consisted of one Central Bank, one Central Institute, one Land Mortgage Bank, one Cottage Industries Marketing Society, one Wholesale Society, one Coir Society, and 12 supervising unions. The agricultural societies consisted of 165 credit and multi purpose societies and 10 purely agricultural societies. The 292 non-agricultural societies consisted of town banks, salary earners' and other urban societies aggregating to 64, 40 industrial societies, 51 stores, 41 rural reconstruction societies, 25 depressed class societies, 23 Vala societies, 16 weavers' societies, 10 students' stationery societies, seven Model Panchayat societies, 4 Insurance Benefit Fund societies, four ex-servicemen societies, one poultry, three restaurants, one Bee-Keepers' society, one Ayurvedic society, and one conveyance (Transport) society.

The year under review recorded the highest number of registrations, in as much as 165 societies were registered against the annual average of 25 societies. The preference given by the Government to co-operative societies in the matter of conduct of ration shops to vend rationed articles of food stuffs, etc., served as an impetus to many in the nooks and corners of the State to get themselves organised into co-operative societies. There has also been an awakening among the masses to bring about their general economic improvement on co-operative lines.

Excluding the 622 members of the Central Institutions, the number of members in the primary societies rose from 45174 to 66894 of whom 4295 were women. The average membership per society stood at 150.0 against 149.6 in the previous year.

Classified according to the efficiency and collections out of the societies 59 came under A class, 110 under B class, 207 under C class, 58 under D class and 14 under E class. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 44, 93, 96, 62 and 20 respectively. A general improvement was noticed in the tone and working of several of the societies.

Working capital.—The working capital of all the societies rose from Rs. 59,64,348 to Rs. 76,41,647. The owned capital of the movement (share capital plus reserve fund) was Rs. 16,93,391, the percentage of the owned capital to the working capital being 22.1 against 19.4 in the previous year. The average working capital per member and per society were Rs. 114.2 and Rs. 16,982 against Rs. 153 and Rs. 23,661, respectively, in the previous year.

The total transactions of the year rose from Rs. 4,81,45,618 to Rs. 5,90,70,573. The turnover was 7.7 times the working capital against 6.9 in the previous year. The net profit of the year was Rs. 2,25,002 against Rs. 1,30,489 in the previous year.

Loans.—A sum of Rs. 31,93,882 was loaned out by societies during the year against Rs. 23,79,193 in the previous year.

Reserve Fund.—The total Reserve fund of all the societies rose from Rs. 6,64,349 to Rs. 6,77,207. Of this, the agricultural societies had to their credit Rs. 21,38,475, the non-agricultural societies Rs. 31,01,48, while that of the Central Institution stood at Rs. 1,28,584. The percentage of Reserve fund to the working capital stood at 8·9 per cent against 9·6 per cent in the previous year.

Disputes and Litigations.—Thirty-nine suits were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. 292 suits were filed during the year. Of the total 331 suits, 262 suits were disposed of, leaving 69 suits for disposal at the end of the year. Eight decrees were forwarded to the Revenue Department, 40 to the Civil and Village Courts and 39 to the departmental heads.

There were 86 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year. The registration of six societies were cancelled during the year. The total number of societies was thus 92. Of these, liquidation proceedings in respect of 31 societies were closed in the year, leaving a balance of 61 societies in respect of which liquidation proceedings were pending at the end of the year.

The Cochin Cottage Industries Marketing Society.—The object of this society is to organise rural products on a commercial basis and their marketing. The society had a membership of 138 (64 societies, 52 individuals and 22 institutions) against 133 in the previous year. Goods to the value of Rs. 25,12,723 were purchased in the year and goods to the value of Rs. 25,60,591 were sold. The working capital of the society stood at Rs. 2,48,628 against Rs. 1,99,794 in the previous year. It earned a net profit of Rs. 39,525 against Rs. 17,933 in the previous year.

Expenditure.—The total cost of working the Department, including free grants to societies and grants to unions, was Rs. 56,132 against Rs. 47,066 in 1121. The average cost per society and per head of the population worked at Rs. 115·73 and 7·5 pies against Rs. 124·05 and 5·5 pies respectively in the previous year.

General.—The co-operative movement made steady and substantial progress during the year. The problem of making the primary village societies subservient to all the needs of the villagers from the provisions of credit to the warehousing of his crops prior to marketing was engaging the attention of the department. Establishment of marketing societies in the taluk headquarters, establishment of dairy societies in the vicinity of towns, formation of building societies to provide hygienic houses at cheap cost, the extension of collective farming on co-operative basis were some of the other activities which were being seriously considered and taken up for completion.

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 M.E. The formal inauguration of the Bank was performed by His Highness the late Maharaja of Cochin on 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.

Six meetings of the Board of Directors, ten meetings of the Executive Committee and one general body meeting were held in the year under report.

Members and Share Capital.—At the beginning of the year there were 2,756 members holding 8,626 shares of the value of Rs. 10 each, making the share capital Rs. 86,280. At the end of the year, there were 2,820 members holding 8,692 shares fully paid up, making a total share capital of Rs. 86,920.

Loan Application.—During the year loan applications for Rs. 1,62,050 were received. The total amount of the applications for disposal was Rs. 3,37,290. Out of this applications for Rs. 1,68,450 were disposed of. The amount of loans sanctioned was Rs. 1,40,950.

Profit and Loss.—In the year under report the Bank has incurred a loss of Rs. 7,202 i.e., about two-thirds of the loss of the previous year. It is hoped that with the receipt of new loan applications the losses of 1121 and 1122 will be made good.

4. INDUSTRIES

In 1122 a separate Department of Industries and Commerce was constituted 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.

The Director of Industries and Commerce was also the Controller of Patents and Designs and Inspector of boilers under the Cochin Factories Act. He was also the Paper Controller under the Cochin Paper (Economy) order. The administration of the War Risk (goods) Insurance Proclamation was conducted by him.

New Industries.—The new industries started in the previous year, were doing good work and were trying to develop their activities. The factory for the manufacture of hand made paper at Irinjalakkuda and the Cochin ceramic works at Cranganur, however, discontinued work during the year. Starting of enamel and plastic industries, nail pressing, cement manufacture, rubber industry etc., were some of the new industries which were engaging the attention of private industrialists.

A large number of foundaries sprang up during the year. There were 16 foundaries at the end of the year. There was difficulty to get coke and other necessary materials for the foundaries.

A few match factories were started during the year. Supplies of paraffin to candle manufacturing concerns were made by the department by procuring regular supplies of enough quantities of wax from certain Indian agencies.

Issue of Capital.—Of the five applications received for the issue of capital for textile, transport, chemical manufacture, cocoanut industry, etc., purposes, two were sanctioned. The total amount of capital sanctioned came to Rs. 145,00,000.

Cottage Industries.—The main cottage industries of the State were manufacture of coir, handloom weaving, furniture manufacture and carvings, bell metal, brass and copper utensils, manufacture of agricultural implements, leather goods, screw pine, cora reed and bamboo mats and baskets, curing of arecanuts, polishing of imitation stones, quarrying of granite and laterite stones, embroidery and knitting, etc.

The Government coir depot, Mattancheri which was started to give some relief to the small coir traders by providing an alternative buying agency did not transact business for want of convenient godown space.

Handloom weaving.—There were about four thousand active looms engaged in handloom weaving industry all over the State. Most of these 4,000 looms were worked by different factories five to twenty or 25 or 30 in each. The policy of the department was to organise the weavers, particularly the hereditary weavers into co-operative societies and render all the necessary financial and administrative aid to such societies in the shape of loans, grants, etc. In addition to the number of such societies existing at the beginning of the year four societies were started during the year in Chittur Taluk. The purchase of the handloom products in localities such as Chittur, Nemmara and Thiruvilwamala continued to be centralised by the Cochin Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society as in the previous year.

Furniture and Carving.—There were nearly 8,000 carpenters in the State. There was one co-operative society of carpenters engaged in furniture manufacture. Wood carving was mostly done in and near about Cherpu. The carving workshop attached to the School of Arts and Crafts, Trichur continued to train artisans in carving the execute orders.

Industrial centre, Cherpu.—The Centre was started in 1119 with the object of popularising the various cottage industries in rural parts. The activities of the institution were confined to experiments in and organisation of cottage industries such as cap and lace garland, photo frames, tooth powder, slate and oil pressing, dyeing and printing, bee-keeping, etc.

Industrial and commercial museum.—The museum co-ordinated the industrial and commercial activities in the State and those carried on outside. Samples of goods supplied by manufacturers were displayed in the museum.

Cochin Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society, Trichur.—The Society had branches at Chittur, Thiruvilwamala and Kanjiramittom. The main business of these branches

was the purchase and distribution of handloom cloth. Besides, the society continued to deal in leather goods, furniture and carvings and was also one of the distributing agencies for cement, copper, brass, paper, etc. The total sales by the Society (including branches) amounted to Rs. 2,56,090. The net profit earned was Rs. 39,525.

Industrial Statistics.—The State is co-operating with the Central Government in the matter of collecting industrial statistics. In order that the procedure and data collected from the several industries might be uniform, the State is also following the directions of the Central Government in the matter.

Useful information connected with many industrial and commercial matters was collected by the department and furnished to business concerns and industrialists, when required.

Industrial Education.—The number of industrial schools (including 21 aided) was 40 at the beginning of the year. There were also other institutions, *viz.*, the Government Commercial Institute, Ernakulam; the Government Industrial School for girls, Trichur and the School of Arts and Crafts, Trichur. Two aided schools were abolished by the managers thereof. At the end of the year there were altogether 38 industrial schools.

Government are encouraging industrial education by the grant of stipends, grants, scholarships, etc. A sum of Rs. 1,683 was disbursed in the year as stipends and scholarships. Special concessions were given to depressed class pupils.

Instruction was imparted in handloom weaving, carpentry, rattan work, mat-making, smitting, bell metal work and carving in Government Boys' Industrial Schools, while needle work, crochet lace, embroidery, pillow lace and knitting continued to be taught in the girls' industrial schools.

The Commercial Institute, Ernakulam.—This institute has two sections—the R. A. Section and the Commercial Section. There were 15 students for the R. A. course and the strength of the commercial section at the close of the year was 84.

Schools of Arts and Crafts.—Instruction was given in drawing, painting, design, geometry, engraving, metal-work, electroplating, etc., subjects. Towards the end of the previous year there were only 38 students on the rolls whereas at the end of the year 1122 the strength of the school was 74 including 9 girls.

Industrial School for Girls.—Pupils in the needle work section were given instruction in embroidery, pillow lace, crochet and knitting. In the industrial section weaving, mat-weaving and rattan works were taught. At the beginning of the year there were 53 pupils while at the end of the year there were only 46 pupils.

Post-war Development.—Several post-war schemes under the consideration of the Government are pending final orders. The request of the State to the Government of India for additional quota of spindle has not also been finally disposed of. There are proposals for starting a factory for the manufacture of coir and ropes, another for a factory for the manufacture of handloom accessories, and a third for the development of khadi industry.

Geology.—Investigations regarding supply of drinking water from the fresh water springs at Chottanikkara were conducted. Suggestions were made in the direction of investigations of the mineral sand deposits of China clay and ochre deposits, search for mica and graphite, exploitation of quartz and feldspar deposits and investigations of the water supply problems in the littoral tracts by taking borings. Nineteen specimens were added to the collections in the museum.

Patents and Designs.—Fourteen new applications for patents were received in 1122. Including the pending applications of 1121 there were 34 applications to be sealed out of which patents were granted in the case of 24 applications. No designs were received.

Trade Marks.—The Cochin Trade Marks Act though passed in 1119, could not be brought into force as negotiations with the Government of India regarding introduction of reciprocal arrangements was pending. Decision on this was taken in 1121, rules were framed and the Act brought into force from 16th Chingam 1122 onwards. Applications for registration will be ripe for registration only in 1123, since after preliminary scrutiny, they have to be advertised and four months' time allowed to put in oppositions, if any.

Paper Control.—Control measures with respect to paper continued to be administered by the Director of Industries and Commerce. There were 256 licensed dealers, 228 stocking

permit holders, 140 casual publishers, 81 manufacturers of account books, etc., and 48 publishers.

The Iron and Steel Control:—The Iron and Steel (control of production and distribution) Order of 1122 was brought into force during the year. There are no iron and steel producing establishments in the State. The quota sanctioned to the State was only 500 tons for 1947. There were ten registered stock holders and five sub-stockists in the State. The Director of Industries and Commerce functioned as the Iron and Steel Controller in the State. The export and transport of iron and steel materials from the State had to be prohibited in the early stages of control.

Receipts and Expenditure:—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,511 in the year against Rs. 12,391 in 1121 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,96,937 against Rs. 3,08,435 in 1121.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC WORKS

In 1870 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 was at that time 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 nearly one-sixth of the total revenue of the State is being spent on the department at the present time.

To cope with the rapidly increasing work of the department it was considered necessary to effect some decentralisation in the department. Three Executive Engineers were appointed with effect from 1st Chingam 1122. Of these, one Executive Engineer with head quarters at Trichur was to attend to work relating to roads and buildings, the second also with head-quarters at Trichur was for irrigation, while the third was for Mechanical and Electrical work with head-quarters at Ernakulam.

The temporary Assistant Engineers for the investigation of irrigation projects and for the Post-war works with head-quarters at Trichur were abolished from the beginning of the year. The temporary Assistant Engineer for the Annamalai Road Works with head-quarters at Pariyaram continued till the end of the year. Three fresh appointments of Assistant Engineers, for attending to Mechanical and Electrical Division at Ernakulam and Trichur, respectively and one for the irrigation division with Head Quarters at Irinjalakuda. Thus there were ten Assistant Engineers, including the Assistant Engineer (Drawing branch), as against the previous number of six Assistant Engineers.

The Roads and Buildings Division was found to be very heavy compared to the Irrigation Division. These two divisions were accordingly reallocated as Executive Engineers, Northern and Southern Divisions with the jurisdiction fixed according to the geographical division of the State. The Mechanical and Electrical Division was also bifurcated as Mechanical and Electrical divisions from 1st Eelavam 1122. A new executive engineer was appointed for the mechanical division, while the electrical division continued to be under the former Mechanical and Electrical Executive Engineer whose designation was changed as Executive Engineer, Electrical Division.

The posts of the two irrigation investigation overseers were abolished, while two corresponding posts of supervisors were created for work at Chalakudi and the coastal areas.

The Superintendent of Chowari Head works continued as before.

In connection with the extension of the Pallivasal Scheme to Trichur and the electrification of rural areas in the State some new posts were created.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Communications.—Original works costing Rs. 11,54,534 were done during the year as against Rs. 3,47,639 of the previous year. The works included new roads, widening and special renewals of existing roads and construction of bridge and culverts.

Repairs including annual maintenance of roads were attended to at a total cost of Rs. 7,21,064 as against Rs. 8,45,633 of the previous year. The total length of roads maintained during the year, including those maintained by the Caterpillar machine, was about 618 miles as against 582 miles of the previous year.

The new system of gang coolies was introduced from Mithunam onwards, instead of the old system of appointing road maistries, for the supervision of road work. The system worked satisfactorily.

Irrigation.—The expenditure under "Irrigation" was Rs. 5,43,277 as against Rs. 81,552 of the previous year.

The major work in the coastal areas continued during the year. One mile length of new groynes was laid from Cheriakadavu to Andikadavu during the year.

As a part of "Grow more Food Campaign", lift irrigation works in Edat, Vynthala, Odankadavu, Puliampilli, Chengal, Malayattur, Amanad and Nellai were carried out and a total extent of about 693 acres was irrigated by this arrangement.

Some of the major works undertaken during the year were providing drainage arrangements in kole lands, Puthur Division extension scheme, Poomalai High Level Canal Scheme, constructing additional reservoir for Kunnampadiri in Kunnankattupathy system, investigation of Post-War Schemes, Kambalathara eri work, Muthukayal Scheme, and improvements to the Chalakkal Chira, etc. The pumping operations for the kole cultivation and Mundakan crop continued as before during the year. No original investigation work of importance was taken up in 1122 as there was no special assistant engineer.

Buildings.—The expenditure under "Buildings Original" was Rs. 7,00,847 as against Rs. 6,48,832 of the previous year, and the total expenditure under buildings repairs was Rs. 2,45,270 as against Rs. 2,07,746 of the previous year. All public buildings were periodically inspected and steps taken to maintain them in good condition. Among the important works attended to during the year were constructing administration block, T. B. Sanatorium, constructing a new building in H.H. the Elaya Raja's Palace, constructing new building for M. S. Puducad, constructing Anchal Office, Vadakkancheri, improvement to Maharaja's Hospital Palluruthi, etc.

Capital Works.—The Annamalai road work—an important and major road work—commenced towards the end of 1117 was practically completed towards the end of 1122. The total length of the road is about 50 miles which is entirely in Cochin State and almost through forest area. The road will be opened for traffic from February, 1948.

The hydro-electric scheme at Poringalkuthu undertaken in 1121 under the Supervision of the Assistant Engineer, Anamalai road work, was placed under the charge of a separate Chief Engineer with two Executive Engineers under him. This formed a separate department independent of the Public Works Department.

Among the other Capital works, the purchase of the Trichur Power House and laying 2nd circle along 66 K. V. line from Anjal to Trichur, etc., were included.

Miscellaneous.—Works costing Rs. 1,71,254 were undertaken during the year as against Rs. 79,795 of the previous year.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

This division which was hitherto under an Assistant Engineer was put in charge of an Executive Engineer. Again from 1st Edavam, 1122 the division was bifurcated into mechanical and electrical divisions.

The important features of electrical division during the year were the extension of the Pallivasal line to Trichur including the purchase of the Trichur Power House and works in connection with the Rural Electrification Scheme.

Water Works.—This Sub-division comprised of all water works installations in the State, viz., Chowara, Ernakulam, Ramavarmapuram, Aylore and Nemmara water works. The

headquarters of the Assistant Engineer was shifted from Ernakulam to Chowara from Kanni, 1122. The Chowara water works continued to operate satisfactorily during the year. The total quantity of water pumped from Chowara Head Works was 5,105,543,000 gallons during the year and the number of hours run was 8,692. The average pumping rate was thus 58,738 gallons per hour as against 54,353 gallons per hour in 1121.

The water supply at Ernakulam was satisfactory. The total quantity of water supplied to the town was 308,237,639 gallons during the year, working at an average of 844,479 gallons per day.

There was improvement in the supply of water to Mattancheri town. The total quantity of water supplied to Mattancheri during the year was 105,712,972 gallons at 289,624 gallons per day.

There was continuous water supply to both the port and naval base. The total quantity supplied to the Port was 76,483,612 gallons at an average of 209,544 gallons per day. The total quantity supplied to the Naval base was 33,648,850 at an average of 92,189 gallons per day.

Chellanam water supply continued as in 1121.

Water began to be supplied to *British Cochin Municipality* from 4th Mithunam, 1122. The *British Cochin* line was kept open all the 24 hours of the day, whenever there was sufficient water to meet all the demands at Mattancheri.

One of the L. C. Ts. recently purchased by the Government was utilised for the transport of water from Ernakulam to the littoral tracts of Vypeen Panambukad, etc., places. This supply was discontinued when the regular monsoon got in. The water works at Ramavarmapuram, Kunnankulam, Thiruvilwamala, Nemmara and Aylore worked satisfactorily during the year.

State Conveyances.—At the beginning of the year there were 41 vehicles. Including one lorry and two vans 12 cars were purchased during the year and 19 cars were sold. In addition to this 12 trucks and 2 water tankers were also under the management of the department. The total number of vehicles at the end of the year was 56. The three motor boats were maintained satisfactorily during the year.

Canal and Backwater Navigation.—The total canal receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 55,051 as against Rs. 45,535 of the previous year, and Rs. 42,265 for 1120. Licenses were issued for 5,508 vessels as against 4,846 of the previous year.

Nine L.C.Ts. Four L.C.Ms., and one floating dock were newly purchased by Government. Several departmental and private transports were undertaken with the L.C.Ts. Six L.C.Ts. were made into running condition. L.C.Ms. were used for ferry transport at Chowara and Murukkumpadam. Ernakulam ferry Landing Craft was also used on festival occasions and was found to be satisfactory and remunerative.

Electric Supply.—Electrical installations at Chittur, Tattamangalam and Nemmara worked during the year. The Nemmara installation, however, could be satisfactory only when bulk supply from Pykara becomes available.

Electrification at Chowara and Cranganur were completed during the year. Supply could not be started in Cranganur due to insufficiency of teak poles and insulations, etc.

Full supply of power to Mattancheri and Ernakulam areas continued to be given from Pallivasal sources.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

There were 142 registered factories in the State as against 119 of the previous year. Of these only seven were seasonal factories. Of the 135 non-seasonal factories, 12 were minor factories. There were 36 tile factories, 21 rice mills, 10 rice and oil mills, 15 oil mills, 8 motor workshops, 3 textiles, 2 rice and flour mills, and a factory each for plywood, manure works, potteries, electroplating, spinning and weaving, etc.

There were about 80 boilers working in the State as against 70 last year.

There were 305 accidents as against 547 in the previous year. All the accidents were of a minor nature except one which was fatal. The sanitary condition of the factories remained

satisfactory. The wages and allowances of labourers in general remained more or less the same as that of the previous year.

The receipts under the head amounted to Rs. 3,030 as against Rs. 3,106 in the previous year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 91 lakhs of which 37 lakhs were under capital expenditure and advances, about 46 lakhs under state works and 4 lakhs under contribution.

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 station 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.

New posts.—Two assistant surgeons were posted in the tuberculosis clinic, Trichur. A Venereologist was appointed in the General Hospital. An additional dispensary at Thevara and an itinerating dispensary at Thiruvillwamala were opened early in Chingam, 1122.

General statistics.—There were 15 hospitals, 17 dispensaries, one leprosy hospital and 18 grant-in-aid dispensaries totalling in all 59 institutions, rendering medical aid throughout the State. The total number of beds available was 1341—619 for men 628 for women and 94 for children.

The total number of patients treated in the year was 9,56,596 against 9,92,437 in the previous year. The number of inpatients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries was 36,275 against 35,116 in 1121. Of the total number of inpatients treated 33,391 were discharged cured, 318 discharged against advice, 1,196 died and 1,370 remained under treatment in the various institutions. The percentage of death to the total admissions was 3.3 against 3.56 in 1121. 245 patients were admitted in a moribund condition and this accounts for the rate of mortality recorded.

The total number of out-patients treated was 9,20,321 of whom 8,18,668 were treated in the Government institutions and 1,01,653 in the aided institutions. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 8,78,737 and 78,594. The daily average attendance of both in and out-patients together was 7,446.4081 as against 7,399.393 in 1121.

General Hospital, Ernakulam.—The post of a deputy Surgeon was created in the General Hospital during the year.

The number of beds available for inpatients remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 251 (96 for males, 111 for females and 44 for children) besides the 8 beds (4 for males and 4 for females) in the radium ward.

7,596 inpatients were admitted during the year against 7,109 in the previous year. 3,446 were males, 3,530 females and 620 children. 4,530 were cured, 1,750 relieved, 733

discharged otherwise, 288 died and 290 remained under treatment. The daily average attendance of in-patients treated was 312.91 against 282.7 in the previous year.

7,841 operations were performed during the year, including those in E.N.T. and Dental Sections. Of these 7,116 resulted in cure, 574 relieved, 125 discharged otherwise and 26 died.

Among the inpatients, 288 died the percentage of death to the total treated being 3.8 per cent against 3.9 per cent in the previous year. 57,060 outpatients were attended to in the hospital during the year under review. Of these 20,446 were men, 25,142 women and 11,472 children. The daily average attendance of old and new patients was 364.82 as against 335.17 in the previous year.

Twentyone postmortem examinations were conducted during the year under review.

In the X-Ray department 8,918 fresh cases were treated during the year as against 6,347 in the previous year.

250 patients were given radium treatment against 301 in the previous year. Of these 103 were men and 147 women. The accommodation available in this section continued to be the same as last year *viz.* four beds for men and four beds for women.

The number of specimens examined in the Clinical laboratory was 14,671 as against 10,970 in the previous year.

There was accommodation for 14 beds in the paywards of the hospital. Including 12 patients that remained at the close of the previous year, the total number of patients admitted in these wards during the year was 290 against 259 in 1121. Of these, 280 were discharged and 10 remained at the close of the year. The total receipts from this source came to Rs. 15,420 against Rs. 13,914 in the previous year.

Out-patients in the ear, nose and throat department numbered 20,034 and 382 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 54.9 as against 61.2 in 1121.

In the dental department 11,014 patients were treated during the year, the daily average attendance being 30.18.

In the Venereal section started in the year 8,569 patients were treated—4,620 males and 3,949 females.

In the Maternity section 974 parturition cases were conducted. The number of maternal deaths was 12 giving a maternal mortality rate of 12.3 per 1,000 child birth. The statistics showed that the number of mothers for the first confinement was the greatest and the number gradually declined for the succeeding pregnancies. 109 abortions were attended to during the year and there were ten cases of premature deliveries. Out of 974 births, 138 were still births giving an infantile mortality of 141.68 per 1,000. There were 23 twins born during the year.

Maharaja's Hospital, Cochin.—In this institution 124 beds were available for the accommodation of inpatients (78 for men and 46 for women). Inpatients admitted numbered 2,670, the daily average working out to 114.80. Deaths among in-patients amounted to 4.38 per cent of the total treated. 595 operations were performed, 554 resulting in cure, 13 in relief, 12 in death and 16 still pending at the close of the year. There were 34,402 out-patients, making a daily average of 245.56. 28 postmortem examinations were conducted and all of them were for medico legal purposes.

Civil Hospital, Trichur.—140 beds were available for in-patients during the year. Of these, 92 were for men, 37 for women and 11 for children. 3,513 in-patients were admitted in the year. The daily average of in-patients was 139.2 and the percentage of deaths to the total number treated was 3.9. Out-patients admitted numbered 54,720.

In the dental section 8,960 patients were treated, the daily attendance being 24.5. 2,456 out-patients were treated in the ear, nose and throat department.

There were eight beds for accommodation of in-patients in the ophthalmic section. 101 in-patients were treated, the daily average attendance being 6.7. There were 11,694 out-patients to be attended to representing a daily average of 1,008. The number of operations conducted was 1,506.

Tuberculosis clinic.—To combat 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 was 342 and the daily attendance was 15'6. Mortality among the patients was seven this year. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 36'4 the total number being 2,337.

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

Maternity Hospital, Trichur. In this institution, the number of beds provided was for 75 adults and 13 children. Including parturition cases 3,109 in-patients were treated of whom 2,169 were discharged cured, 52 relieved, 46 discharged otherwise, 58 died and 84 remained under treatment at the close of the year. A total of 39,975 out-patients were treated, the daily average attendance being 212'13. Operations performed numbered 1,279, of which 1,247 resulted in cure, 10 in relief, two discharged otherwise and 17 died. Three remained in the institution at the close of the year. 945 parturition cases were conducted and there were 17 maternal deaths. The majority of confinements was between the ages of 20 and 40, those between 20 and 25 topping the list. The number of mothers for the first confinement was the greatest and the number gradually declined for the succeeding pregnancies. 180 abortions were attended to in the hospital.

Womens' and Childrens' Hospital, Mattancheri. In this hospital, there were 94 beds for women and eight for children. Including parturition cases 2,117 in-patients were admitted during the year of which 2,002 were discharged, 42 died, and 73 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 86'8. 1,429 operations were performed of which all except three resulted in cure. Three died.

There were 28,539 out-patients, daily average attendance being 78'2. Parturition cases conducted numbered 834 and there were 15 deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of 1'8 per cent. The majority of confinements was between 20 to 30, those between 20—25 topping the list. The number of mothers for the first confinement was the greatest, and the number gradually declined for the succeeding pregnancies. 68 abortions were attended to. The total number of patients admitted into the payward was 71 as against 70 in 1121.

Ophthalmic Hospital, Ernakulam. There were 44 beds for the accommodation of in-patients 19 for men, 19 for women and six for children. 1,155 in-patients as against 1,192 in 1121 were treated—daily average being 71'65. New out-patients treated numbered 12,073 and 9,890 operations were performed as against 10,875 in 1121.

Mental Hospital, Trichur. Ninety-three beds were available in this institution, 63 for males and 30 for females. Three hundred and twenty-two mental patients were treated, the daily average working out to 191'4. Besides the inpatients, 20,197 out-patients were treated for general diseases, the daily average working out to 120'05.

Leprosy Hospital, Adoor. This institution is run on a contract basis by the Salvation Army. At the beginning of the year there were 321 patients and 143 admissions were made making a total of 464 on the whole. Of these 320 were men, 122 women, and 22 children. There were 11 children in the Sankariah Home at the beginning of the year, two were admitted since and six were discharged, so that seven remained at the end of the year. There were 24 burnt outs at the beginning of the year, none was admitted since and the 20 remained at the close of the year. One hundred and twenty-eight surgical operations were conducted and 7,300 tests were made at the clinical laboratory.

Leprosy Relief Work. The work was carried on by trained medical officer as usual. As a result of intensive survey and propaganda, 291 fresh lepers were admitted in the several clinics for treatment. Thus the total number of lepers registered in the various clinics rose to 5,502 of whom 831 were actually under treatment.

Jail Hospital, Trichur.—There were 73 in-patients and 341 out-patients against 142 in-patients and 374 out-patients in 1121. Of the in-patients, 66 were discharged cured, and seven relieved. 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 44 patients remaining from the previous year, there were 1,081 admissions, of these 1,088 cases were discharged and 37 remained under treatment. Only 143 patients were charged for treatment.

Honorary System.—There were 36 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.

Receipt and Expenditure.—The total receipts for the year was Rs. 51,348. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,39,689 as against Rs. 10, 92,481 in 1121.

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 panchayath department was amalgamated with the public health department. But when the activities of that department increased, bifurcation was effected in August, 1944. Sanitation in rural areas is attended to by the Director of public health, and in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Trichur, Chittur, Irinjalakuda and Tattamangalam by the respective Municipal Councils.

A reorganisation of the department was effected in 1116. Changes conducive to better and more efficient working of the department were also carried out. The State was divided into eleven 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.

During the year, a health centre for maternity and child welfare work was opened at Aloor. A malaria investigation unit was created to form part of Malaria Training Centre at Vadakkancheri. The post of an Assistant Director of Public Health for Malaria and Filaria was also created.

Epidemic Diseases.—There were 209 attacks and 51 deaths from small-pox in 1122. This is one of the lowest records in the State. This good result was achieved as a result of the intensive and organised campaign of mass vaccination. There were sporadic cases of plague in Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancheri. Preventive measures were taken expeditiously, and the disease was soon extirpated in all these places. There were, in all, two attacks and two deaths in Ernakulam, four attacks and three deaths in Mattancheri and one fatal attack in Trichur.

Anti-malarial measures.—A new officer with the rank of Assistant Director of Public Health was put in special charge of anti-malarial work. An investigation unit was also functioning. Anti-malarial measures were carried out in Chittur Taluk, in the Nelliampathi Estate and in Talappalli Taluk.

Anti-mosquito measures were continued in the towns of Ernakulam and Mattancheri.

Food Adulteration.—The food analyst was attending to the analysis of food supplied by the municipalities and the rural areas like Cranganore, Vadakkancheri, Kunnankulam and Nemmara. In all 443 samples of food were analysed as against 320 in 1121.

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 registration of vital statistics was, as usual, conducted by the municipal staff in municipal areas, village officers in rural areas and foresters in reserve forest areas.

The total number of births registered was 23,889 and the number of deaths registered was 9,318. Of the deaths, 45 were cases of suicide, and 50 due to accidents. Deaths due to small-pox was only 51 as against 741 in 1121. While the birth-rate for the whole State was 15.39 per mille, as against 13.81 in the previous year, the death rate was 6 per mille as against 7.16 in 1121. The ratio of births to 100 deaths for the year was 256.4, thus showing a considerable increase in the Vital Index ratio.

Lighting.—There was street lighting in towns and rural areas.

Medical Inspection.—The total number of students inspected by the Medical Inspectors was 15,994.

Vaccination.—There were 58 vaccinators in all in the year. The total vaccination done in 1122 were 2,14,828 against 4,56,733 in 1121.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.—In all 15,364 trades were licensed during the year. The total collections on this head was Rs. 42,447 against Rs. 26,937 in 1121.

Prosecutions.—In all, 411 parties were prosecuted for violation of various public health rules.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,47,512 against Rs. 1,32,513 in 1121 and expenditure to 4,46,359 against Rs. 4,30,793 in 1121.

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 Thirunal 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—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 was made the minimum property qualification for being a Panchayatdar. Graduates of recognised universities and Government pensioners who had been in 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 1902 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 areas 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 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 Medam 1120.

Panchayats.—During the year there was no change in the number of panchayats or in their constitution, the number being 87.

The number of seats in the several panchayats together was 559, of whom 366 were elected and 193 nominated.

Activities of Panchayats.—A very large number of chiras for the storage and distribution of irrigation water was maintained by the Department. 211 irrigation systems were being maintained in 1122. In view of the serious food situation, 30 more chiras were also taken up for maintenance.

Roads under the panchayats were maintained satisfactorily. About 40 miles of new road were opened during the year.

The annual maintenance of summer bunds numbering about 85 in the several Panchayats together was done satisfactorily. Sinking of new wells, deepening and improving the existing ones, construction of parapets, etc., were also attended to.

The manure depots opened in all panchayat areas to help the agriculturists continued to be useful to a very considerable extent to the ryots who required manure and implements.

Village libraries.—The establishment of libraries had developed so considerably that the necessity for running them under a separate officer was felt. Accordingly, in the course of the year a separate officer styled as Director of Libraries was appointed and all the libraries were transferred to his control with effect from 17th January, 1947.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 7,832 and Rs. 90,006 respectively as against Rs. 7,171 and Rs. 7,05,682 in 1121.

General.—Rural Sanitation was being attended to by the Panchayat Department. The department had also been doing its best in maintaining the irrigation works. A large number of minor irrigation projects were completed during the year.

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 Parappukkara. 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 was also 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.

During the year, in response to public representation an Ayurvedic hospital was started at Mattancheri. At Viyyur an out-patient ward was opened as a result of the growing importance of the in-patient ward. Five Government Vaidyasalas were newly started during the year at Chennamangalam, Vallivattam, Chazhur, Choondal and Pattamcheri. Thus there were eight major hospitals, one minor hospital, forty-three Government Vaidyasalas, one grant-in-aid Vaidyasala, eight Taluk Vishavaidyasalas and 47 grant-in-aid Vishavaidyasalas working under the department.

Rama Varma Central Ayurvedic Hospital, Trichur.—Patients who resorted to this institution numbered 54,621, of which 11,341 cases were attended to in the Eye-Section and 2,349 cases in the Poison section. Medicines were supplied freely to the deserving poor patients whereas expert consultation free of charge was available to all. The system of issue of medicines on the strength of prescription slips issued by the physicians continued.

The in-patient section, started in the year 1116, continued to render beneficial service to the in-patients admitted in the ward. The total number of patients who were treated in this section during the year was 120, as against 113 in 1121, of whom 82 were discharged cured, 22 were discharged otherwise, and three died. Thirteen cases were pending at the end of the year.

In the in-patient ward at Viyyur 107 patients were treated as against 106 in 1121.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Ernakulam.—This Hospital was started in 1119. The total number of patients treated in the institution during the year was 85,497 as against 67,486 in 1121.

Out of the 543 in-patients treated during the year 497 cases were cured and discharged, one died, 18 otherwise discharged and 27 were pending at the end of the year. The institution gained increased popularity, and hence the in-patient section has expanded.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Cheruthuruthi.—The number of patients resorted to the institution for treatment during the year was 38,427 as against 23,412 in 1121. The number of out-patients was 38,301 and that of in-patients 126.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Azhikode.—The number of patients who resorted to this institution was 31,763 against 25,908 in 1121. The number of out-patients was 31,653 and there were 110 in-patients.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Kodakara.—26,010 patients resorted to this hospital against 21,086 in 1121. Of these, 167 were in-patients.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Trippunithura.—Against 15,674 in 1121, 26,088 patients resorted to this hospital in 1122. 125 cases were in-patients.

The Vishavaidya Hospital which was formerly working separately was subsequently merged in the Ayurvedic Hospital. The number of poison cases treated this year was 221 against 290 in 1121.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Tattamangalam:—The total number of patients treated was 11,661, against 11,175 in 1121. Of these, there were 133 in-patients.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Pallipuram:—28,330 patients were treated in 1122 against 7,516 in 1121. The number of in-patients was 68.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Mattancheri:—This hospital was started during the year and out-patient section alone could be opened for want of accommodation. The total number of patients who resorted to the institution was 20,032.

Vaidyasalas:—The Vaidasalas continued to give medical relief to the rural population. In all these institutions together, 1,60,131 patients were treated, of whom 1,51,921 patients were cured 205 died, 4,038 went away and 2,967 were pending cases at the end of the year. The total value of medicines supplied to all the Vaidyasalas together amounted Rs. 25,520. In the only one grant-in-aid vaidyasala at Pazhai 2467 patients, were treated and medicines to the value of Rs. 120 were supplied to the institution.

Vishavaidyasalas:—As in 1121, there were eight Vishavaidyasalas. Medicines required by these institutions were manufactured in the Central Institution and were distributed from the store of the Vishavaidya Stapanam in the R.V.C.A. Hospital.

The number of grant-in-aid Vishavaidyasalas was enhanced this year. Grant-in-aid Vishavaidyasalas of first category were opened at five localities, namely, at Pariyaram, Velukkara, Peramangalam, Velur and Chelakkara. Vishavaidyasalas of the second category were started at Pappathippara, Adoor, Puducad, Chazhur and Mannuthi.

Anti-malarial operations:—The full-time vaidyan appointed for the conduct of anti-malarial operations continued to function this year also. The total number of patients attended to by him was 701 against 1089 in 1121.

Ayurveda Conference:—The joint session of the annual Ayurvedic and Vishavaidya conferences was held in the year also. Famous physicians and Vishavaidyans from all parts of the State and outside attended the conference.

Sales Sections:—The Sree Kerala Varma Ayurvedic Pharmacy started by the end of 1117 continued its steady progress in 1122 also. In the manufacturing section the total number of work orders booked during the year was 776 as against 183 in 1121. Medicines to the value of Rs. 1,28,771 were manufactured during the year.

The Sales Depots at Trichur, Ernakulam, Trippunithura, Thiruvilwamala, Tattamangalam, Chelakkara and Vadakkancheri continued to function satisfactorily.

The total sale proceeds of the sale section during the year was Rs. 1,37,228.

General:—An Ayurvedic examination was conducted in Thulam for which 22 candidates appeared. As usual, the practical training class of Physicians was also conducted. Twelve candidates were trained in the several hospitals.

A fresh batch of eight nurses, besides the batch already selected in 1121, was also given training in nursing.

Receipts and Expenditure:—The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,064 against Rs. 647 in 1121. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,96,550 against Rs. 2,69,024 in 1121.

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 taluks some years later, they became practically useless, although they were actually abolished only in 1890.

It was in 1839 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 Trippunithura 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 institution 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. Theresa'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. Theresa'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, Ezhava 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 recast 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.

A third Inspectorate for the Boy's High Schools called the Central Division was created in Makaram, 1120.

Two first grade colleges (The Government College, Chittur and the Kerala Varma College, Trichur) were opened towards the close of the year.

New Institutions and Classes.—The management of the Aided High School, Kuttur and Aided High School, Palayannur was assumed by Government. A new aided high school

was opened at Kozhinjampara. St. George High School, Arakkunnam was abolished and, instead, St. George Lower Secondary School, Arakkunnam was raised to a fully developed high school. Two girls high schools—Bethany Girls' High School, Kunnampakulam and St. Augustine's Girls' High School, Kuzhupilly, were opened.

The aided lower secondary schools at Edavanakkad, Ponnurunny, Ammadam, Kandassan-kadavu, Vynthala, Mankutty, Koratty, Pariyaram, Aranattukara, Pengamuck and sirkar lower secondary girls' school, Vadakkancheri were raised to the standard of high schools by the opening of Form IV. High School, Erumapetty, N. S. High School, Irinjalkkuda, High School, Varandarappilly, L. F. G. H. S., Chelakkara, St. Antony's Girls' High School, Thaniseri, R. M. H. S., Aloor, and St. Augustine's High School, Ernakulam, were raised to fully developed high schools by the opening of Form VI. Form V was opened in K. V. High School, Eriad, High School, Kalparamba, High School, Kurkancheri, High School, Kuttanellur, High School, Moorakanad and High School, Thumboor.

The Girls' sections of the primary and lower secondary departments of S. M. High School, Tattamangalam were bifurcated from that school and amalgamated with the M. G. S., Tattamangalam to form into a separate Lower Secondary Girls' School at Tattamangalam. Lower Secondary School, Kodakara was amalgamated with the Aided National High School, Kodakara. The lower secondary department of High School, Thumpur was bifurcated and formed into a separate lower secondary school. One new lower secondary school was started at Purathussery. St. Xavier's Lower Secondary Girls' School Puducad, St. German's Lower Secondary Girls' School, Manakody, Lower Secondary School Vendur, St. Mary's Lower Secondary School, Ponnanimangalam, St. Mary's Lower Secondary School, Southern Chittur and St. Sebastian's Lower Secondary School Ponjikkara became fully developed Lower Secondary Schools by the opening of Form III. S.M.S. Kozhippara, Aided Primary School, Kundur, St. Jos. M.G.S., Chengal, St. Thomas M.G.S., Manakody, St. Jos. M.S., Karuvannur and Fishery School, Edacochin were raised to the standard of Lower Secondary School by the opening of Form I. M.T.L.S., Girls' School, Ernakulam was abolished.

Two sirkar primary schools, two aided primary schools and one night school at Kattur were opened. M.G.M.S., Cheramangad was started as a separate school. The Anglo-Indian School at Moolampilly and M.T. Primary School, Ernakulam were closed down during the course of the year.

The adult schools at Valletthumkara, Ollur, Erumapetty and Vandithavalam were closed during the year.

The total number of Government institutions at the end of the year was 194 as in the previous year. Of these, two were colleges, 37 High Schools, 11 Lower Secondary Schools, 131 primary schools, five fishery schools, one adult education school, and the rest being the Sanskrit College, Trippunittura, the Training College Trichur, the Government Training Institution Ramavarampuram, the Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur, S.R.V. Music School Trichur, the Sanskrit School, Velur and Kerala Kalamandalam. Private institutions numbered 548 against 541 in the previous year and these comprised 7 colleges, 76 high schools, 75 lower secondary schools, 376 primary schools, 2 night schools, 9 sanskrit schools, one school for the blind, one school for the deaf and dumb and one for the uncontaminated children of the lepers.

Strength.—The total strength of all the institutions together was 2,47,732 (1,39,373 boys and 1,08,359 girls) against 2,29,800 (1,29,391 boys and 1,00,409 girls) in the previous year.

Of the agencies managing education, the percentage of educational work done by Government was 26.1 as against 26.4 in 1121, the figures for the aided or recognised schools being 73.9 as against 73.6 in 1121.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

There were nine First Grade Colleges (2 under Government and 7 under private management) in the State against 7 in the previous year. The total enrolment in the several colleges was 4,062 (2,959 men and 1,103 women) against 3,236 (2,351 men and 885 women) in 1121.

Maharaja's College.—The total strength of the college was 1,061 as against 949 in 1121. The average strength and attendance of the year were 1,004 and 167.9 against 861.5 and

741'37 in 1121. The percentage of attendance was 86'44 against 86'6 in the previous year. There were 93 students of the backward classes enjoying half-fee concessions in all the classes together.

Two hundred and thirty-nine students appeared for the intermediate examination, of whom 145 passed completely, the percentage of passes being 60'6. For the B. A. degree examination 49 students appeared of whom 63'2 percent came out successful. For the B. Sc. Part I 97 students appeared of whom 60 per cent came out successful and for B. Sc. Part II 82 appeared of whom 68 came out successful. The strength of the Rama Varma Cosmopolitan Hostel stood at 182 against 126 in 1121. Besides, there were also approved lodges aided by Government, *viz.*, the Thiyya Hostel, the Muslim Hostel, the Harijan Hostel the Sadanam, Y. M. C. A. Hostel, Y. W. C. A. Hostel and the Indian Students Congress Hostel.

Physical activities were well maintained. College conducted the usual Inter-Hall Sports and tournaments. Running and Sea-Scouting also made progress in the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the College were Rs. 85,278 and Rs. 2,57,158 respectively.

The Government College, Chittur.—A first grade college was formally opened on 11th August 1947 (26th Karkadagam 1122) at Chittur. The total enrolment at the end of the year in the two classes, Junior Intermediate and Junior B. A. came to 132. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,420 and no expenditure was incurred.

The St. Thomas College.—The strength of the college stood at 807 at the end of the year against 772 in 1121. Of the 257 students sent up for Intermediate examination 127 came out successful. For the B. A. degree examination 54 were sent up and 34 passed.

St. Theresa's College, Ernakulam.—The total strength of the college was 242 against 189 in 1121. Of the 43 students who appeared for the Intermediate examination 32 or 74 per cent came out successful. Of the 19 who appeared for the B. A. degree examination 14 or 74 per cent came out successful. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 23,653 and the whole amount was spent during the year.

Sacred Heart's College, Thevara.—There were 880 students at the end of the year against 751 in 1121. 215 students appeared for the Intermediate examination and 80 out of them passed. Ten students appeared for the B. A. degree examination of which five passed. 39 students appeared for the B. Com. examination of which 14 passed. The fee income amounted to Rs. 77,905 and the expenditure including the buildings came to Rs. 3,29,718.

Carmal College, Trichur.—The total strength of the college was 199 against 23 in 1121. 49 students appeared for the Intermediate examination of whom 43 were successful. 23 students appeared for the B. A. degree examination of whom 20 were successful. The receipt and expenditure were the same, *viz.*, Rs. 24,074.

St. Albert's College, Ernakulam.—There were 355 students as against 150 in 1121. The college was started only in 1121 and so there was no University Examination in 1122. There were two hostels. The total fee collection during the year amounted to Rs. 43,680 and expenditure to Rs. 1,23,627.

St. Mary's College, Trichur.—The total strength at the end of the year was 386. There was no University Examination in the college as the college was started only in 1121. There were three hostels attached to the college.

Kerala Varma College.—This is a new college which began functioning only from the end of Karkadagam, 1122.

Secondary Education — Upper Secondary Schools.—The number of High Schools at the end of the year was 113 against 99 in 1121. Of these, 37 were Sirkar Schools (28 for boys and 9 for girls) and 77 under private Management (56 for boys and 20 for girls). The total strength of the upper secondary department of Government institutions alone was 8,523 (5,560 boys and 2,963 girls) against 7,542 (4,887 boys and 2,655 girls) in 1121 and that of the schools under private management was 11,342 (6,864 boys and 4,478 girls) against 9,715 (5,407 boys and 4,308 girls) in 1121.

The S.S.L.C. examination was held in the year in March 1948. •

Lower Secondary Schools.—The number of lower secondary schools including the lower secondary departments of high schools, the Model High School, Trichur, Victoria Model Girl's High School, Trichur and the model section of the Government Training Institution was 192 against 182 in 1121. Of these, again lower secondary schools proper number 86 against 90 in 1121. The decrease in the number of lower secondary schools was due to the raising of a few lower secondary schools to high schools.

The total number of pupils in all the lower secondary classes together was 36,218 (21,441 boys and 14,777 girls) against 31,641 (18,687 boys and 12,954 girls).

For the Form III Public Examination the total number of pupils appeared was 9,090. The number passed was 6,498. The percentage of passes was 71.5.

No hostel was attached to any of the Sirkar lower secondary schools. Most of the convent schools had boarding houses and the two nambudiri vidyalayams kept hostels for girls aided by Government. The S. N. V. Sadanam, C. W. A. Hostel, Ernakulam, Y. M. C. A. Hostels at Ernakulam and Trichur, Thiyya hostels at Trichur and Ernakulam, Y. W. C. A. Hostel, Trichur, Muslim Hostel, Ernakulam and Student's Congress Hostel, Ernakulam were also made use of by the pupils.

The secondary departments of Government schools in the State had an income of Rs. 4,12,697 and an expenditure of Rs. 8,50,241 against Rs. 4,65,210 and Rs. 6,95,098 in the previous year. The corresponding figures for Cranganur schools were Rs. 33,020 and Rs. 66,252 against Rs. 28,918 and Rs. 51,455 in 1121.

Primary Education.—There were 507 primary schools against the 511 in 1121. Of these, 137 were Sirkar schools (including 5 fishery schools and one adult school) and 370 under private management of which two were night schools. The total number of all the primary schools was 675 against 674 in 1121.

The total strength of all primary classes together was 1,85,656 (1,01,423 boys and 84,233 girls) against 1,77,207 (97,805 boys and 79,402 girls) in 1121.

The income from the primary department of Sirkar schools amounted to Rs. 8,038 and the expenditure Rs. 10,33,980 against Rs. 48,816 and Rs. 7,15,013 respectively in 1121. The corresponding figures for Cranganur were Rs. 232 and Rs. 68,521 against Rs. 3,618 and Rs. 42,494 in the previous year. The amount of grant paid to aided primary schools and classes in the State and Cranganur including provident fund contribution and interest and dearness allowance was Rs. 18,25,827 and Rs. 35,277 respectively as against Rs. 9,62,542 and Rs. 19,528 in 1121.

Backward and Depressed Classes' Education.—The policy of spreading education among the backward and depressed classes was continued as in previous years by the grant of several concession and scholarships. Thanks to this policy, there had been of late a new awakening among these classes. The total number of pupils belonging to these communities attending educational institutions at the end of the year was 1,09,721 (66,402 boys and 4,331 girls) against 98,421 (58,902 boys and 30,519 girls). Of these, 20,257 (12,672 boys and 7,495 girls) belonged to the depressed classes including the communities which have been temporarily classed as such against 17,510 (10,621 boys and 6,897 girls) in the previous year.

Muslim education.—Muslim pupils attending schools and colleges numbered 9,720 (6,798 boys and 2,922 girls) against 9,147 (6,212 boys and 2,935 girls) in 1121. Of these, 97 (90 boys, 7 girls) were in the Arts College, 4 in the Training College, 3 in the Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur 492 in the upper secondary department (411 boys and 81 girls) 1,093 in lower secondary department (867 boys and 226 girls) 8,013 in the primary department (5,414 boys and 2,599 girls) and 18 in the fishery schools.

Women's education.—There were in all 131 educational institutions specially intended for girls, against 129 in 1121. Of these 42 were Sirkar institutions and the remaining 89 were under private management, 3 were Colleges, 29 High Schools, 21 lower secondary schools, 77 Primary Schools, and one 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 the graduate teachers under B.T. training in the Training College was 1,08,359 against 1,00,409 in 1121. Of these, 1103 were in college classes, 15 in sanskrit schools, 30 in the Training College, 412 in the Government Training Institution, Ramavaramparam, 4 in the Maharaja's Technological Institute, 7,441 in the upper secondary department.

14,777 in the lower secondary department, 84,233 in the primary department including the night and special schools and 344 in the fishery schools.

The Palace Girl's High School continued to be conducted out of Palace Funds exclusively for the female members of the Cochin Ruling Family although young princes were also admitted in primary classes. Junior Intermediate and Junior B.A. classes were also opened with a strength of eight and four respectively for coaching up for the Intermediate and B.A. degree examinations of 1948 of the Travancore University with the Palace Girls' High School as a special centre.

The strength of the school was 107 against 95 in 1121. Three candidates appeared for the School Final Examination and 12 for the Form III Public Examination and all of them came out successful.

Sree Rama Varma Music School.—The strength of the school was 13.

Physical education.—Physical activities in schools continued satisfactorily under physical instructresses.

Special Institutions.—The number of special institutions was 25 against 29 in the previous year. Of these 13 were under Sirkar and 12 under private management. Of the Government institutions 5 were fishery schools, one Training College, one Training Institution, one Maharaja's Technological Institute, one sanskrit college, one sanskrit school, one music school, one adult education school, and the Kerala Kalamandalam. Of those under private management, 7 were sanskrit schools, 2 Veda Sastra Patasalas, one school for the blind, one for the deaf and dumb and one for the uncontaminated children of lepers.

Training College.—The total strength at the close of the year was 80 (50 men students and 30 women students) against 63 in the previous year. Of the 80 students, 10 were teachers from Malabar deputed by the Madras Government. Of the 59 candidates sent up for university examination 50 passed, the percentage of passes being 85.

Government Training Institution.—The institution had a total strength of 807 of which 413 were in the Training section and 394 in the Model Section.

The period of training was reduced to one year. The training for specialists has newly introduced.

Sree Rama Varma Sanskrit College, Trippunittura.—The College worked in two sections, the Endowment and Government sections, as in previous years. The total strength of both the sections was 74 against 81 in 1121. Of these, 59 were boys and 15 girls. A number of stipends were given to the students in both the sections and a sum of Rs. 1,061 was spent for this purpose.

The Annual Sastra Sadas was conducted in December, 1947, in which many scholars took part. The public meeting in connection with the Sadas was conducted and medals were awarded to deserving candidates.

The receipt of the Endowment section was Rs. 9,765. The expenditure was Rs. 7,172. The expenditure on Government section was Rs. 12,354.

Sanskrit Schools.—The number of Sanskrit schools stood at 10 as in the previous year. Of these, only one was Sirkar school. Of the nine aided schools two were purely Vedic schools. The total strength of all the sanskrit schools together was 184 against 172 in 1121.

Fishery Schools.—There was no change in the number of the fishery schools which remained at five as in the previous year. The fishery school at Edacochin was raised to a lower secondary school by opening of Form I. Their total strength was 765 against 670 in 1121.

Kerala Kalamandalam.—The Kalamandalam, an institution for raising and fostering the ancient arts of Kerala, such as Kathakali and Mohiniattam, continued to be run this year also with a strength of 14 (13 free and one paying) pupils.

The Maharaja's Technological Institute.—There were 185 enrolments during the year. Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering were opened in this year.

Miscellaneous. Medical Inspection.—As in the previous years there were two Medical Inspectors and a Medical Inspectress to attend to the work of medical inspection. The two Medical Inspectors together inspected one college, 44 High Schools, 28 lower secondary

schools and the Medical Inspectress conducted inspection in 5 Colleges, 18 high schools and 12 lower secondary schools. The total number of students inspected by the Medical Inspectors was 10,108 boys and that by the Medical Inspectress was 5,886 girls. Of these 31·8 per cent of the boys and 34·3 per cent of the girls were found defective.

Committees.—The Text-Book Committee was newly constituted during the year in accordance with the provisions in the Education Code. There were three meetings during the year and 112 books were considered.

Scouting.—Scouting continued to receive the usual attention as in previous years. Sea Scout Groups were started at Kattur and Narakkal.

Teachers's Association.—As in the previous year there were four Teachers' Associations.

Physical Education.—With the appointment of qualified physical directors especially in Sirkar Schools, physical education in schools received a further impetus. In the majority of schools, regular games were being played and the pupils continued to show great interest in those games.

Bureau of Education.—The bureau was started in 1119 with the object of providing a focus for the creative activity of teachers. The institution which started with a handful of members was steadily growing so as to become a great power in the educational field.

Noon-day feeding of school children.—With a view to preserve the health of growing children Government launched in 1119 a scheme to provide free mid-day meal to all children attending primary schools in the State. The scheme began with 333 schools at the beginning of the year and rose to 437 schools towards the close of the year. The number of children enrolled for feeding was about 61,130 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,36,405.

Military concessions.—In addition to 2,106 pupils already granted concessions in the previous years, 422 pupils were awarded concessions during the year in the matter of fees and supply of text-books. A sum of Rs. 24,993 was spent for the refund of fees and cost of text-books.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure for the year were Rs. 6,34,725 and Rs. 53,45,558 against Rs. 6,24,449 and Rs. 37,13,970 respectively in the previous year. The net expenditure was Rs. 47,10,833 against Rs. 30,89,521 in 1121. Of the gross expenditure 3·3 per cent was on Direction and Inspection, 43·6 per cent on Government Institutions 37·7 per cent on Aided Institutions and 15·4 per cent on Miscellaneous items (4·1 per cent 34·9 per cent, 31·6 per cent and 17·4 per cent respectively in 1121). Of the net expenditure 3·8 per cent was on Direction and Inspection, 3·9 per cent on Collegiate education, 13·9 per cent on Secondary education, 59·8 per cent on Primary education and 18·6 per cent on Miscellaneous including the Training College, Government Training Institution, etc., against 4·9 per cent, 5·2 per cent, 17·5 per cent, 54·6 per cent and 17·8 per cent respectively in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure for Cranganur were Rs. 33,252 and 1,70,050 against Rs. 31,636 and 1,13,477 in the previous year.

Salient features.—There was an appreciable increase in the number of schools and in the number of pupils studying them. Many of the schools were, however, handicapped for want of sufficient accommodation and proper equipment. Despite these short comings the level of efficiency in the schools was maintained during the year.

CHAPTER XII

UPLIFT OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

According to the Census Report of 1941, the Depressed Classes of the State number 1,75,387 and represent 12·3 per cent of the total population of the State. The category of the depressed classes includes Kanakkans, Vathis, Kavaras, Pulayas, Kadars, Sambavas, Ulladas, Nayadis, Malayans, Pulluvans, Vettuvans, Kudumis, Padannas, Koravans, Kakkalans, Eravalans, Koodans, and will also include Velans, Panans, Kumbarans, Kusavans, Perumkollans, Velans, Boyans, Tholkollans, Perumannan, Naikans and Odans for the purpose of educational concessions only. Educational concessions were extended to depressed class converts and students of Vilukurup community studying in Cherpu Industrial Centre.

Uplift working among the depressed classes has been systematically carried on in the State for nearly two decades. 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.

The ameliorative measures and activities of the department continued with increased stimulus during the year. These activities included the starting of schools in depressed class centres, especially night schools for adults, giving free education to the depressed classes in all primary lower secondary, and upper secondary classes and in colleges, encouraging the depressed class students by awarding scholarships and stipends in both literary and industrial schools, granting special facilities for higher studies outside the State, maintaining separate hostels for the depressed class boys and girls attending schools and colleges, supply of school requisities and clothes to the students of both schools and colleges, giving mid-day meals to the depressed class students of hill tract schools, providing the depressed classes with house sites for establishing depressed class colonies, opening of pathways and burial grounds, supply of water facilities, construction of new houses and improving the existing ones, organisation of co-operative societies, providing labour to depressed classes by establishing cottage industries and protecting the depressed classes from ill-treatment by members of other communities.

Literary Education.—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 clothes and necessary text books, including stationery.

There were 20,300 depressed class pupils receiving education during the year.

Towards educational advancement of depressed class pupils, concessions like free tuition in Government colleges, hostel accommodation with free boarding, University Examination fees, class fees to the students in aided colleges, laboratory fees, caution money, etc., were granted to the students. During the educational years 1121—22 and 1122—23 there were 55 and 68 students, respectively, in the various colleges of the State.

Deserving young men of the depressed classes were sent outside the State for higher studies. One student belonging to the Kanakka community returned after studies at Benares at Government expense after taking the L.L.B. degree.

Industrial Education.—Attention continued to be paid towards encouraging industrial education among the depressed classes. Industrial stipends at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem were granted to 23 depressed class pupils of the different industrial schools. 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, needle-work, embroidery, mat-making, music and laundry work.

With a view to extending opportunities to the depressed class students of the senior University classes to have free social intercourse with their colleagues of other communities, six depressed class boys were admitted in the Rama Varma Hostel, Ernakulam, at Government expense during 1122-23.

Provision of house sites and colonies.—There were 136 colonies scattered throughout the State. An area of 15 acres of land (reserve forest) was set apart for a depressed class colony. An extent of 10 acres and 97½ cents was leased out to 77 families during the year.

From this year onwards houses in depressed class colonies were left to be thatched by the depressed classes themselves without Government aid.

The depressed classes were being given grants for construction of houses.

Water supply.—Scarcity of water was still a problem to be tackled in depressed class colonies and centres and a liberal grant was set apart for this. Digging of six new wells was taken up during the year. In addition to this, 20 existing wells were either cleared or improved.

Fisheries in certain places were leased to depressed class organisation at concessional rates.

Co-operative Societies.—There were 28 depressed class societies at the beginning of 1122. One society was newly registered and the registration of two societies was cancelled during the year under report. Of the remaining 27 societies, two ceased to be depressed class societies. Thus the number of depressed class societies at the end of the year was 25.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,60,421 as against Rs. 1,05,517 in 1121.

CHAPTER XIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Self-Government in Cochin is represented by six municipalities—Mattancheri, Ernakulam, Trichur, Chittur, Irinjalkkuda 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.—General elections were not held in any of the municipalities.

Mattancheri Municipal Council.—The Council was constituted of 26 elected members and 6 members nominated by Government. There were 24 meetings of the Council as against 26 in the previous year. The average attendance of the members at the meetings of the Council was 20·4.

Births and deaths registered were 1,920 and 736 respectively representing a birth rate of 36·00 and a death rate of 10·05 per thousand. The corresponding rates of births and deaths in 1121 were 33·58 and 11·15 per thousand.

The total receipts of the Council under ordinary and debt heads together including the opening balance of Rs. 73,733 amounted to Rs. 4,36,835 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,21,896. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,14,939.

Ernakulam Municipal Council.—The Council elected during the previous year continued to function during the current year. Forty-one meetings of the Council were convened in 1122. Two meetings had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The average attendance of meetings came to 64·6 per cent as against 69·3 in the previous year.

The total number of births registered was 1,832 and deaths 659. The birth rate and the death rate were 39·2 and 14·1 per thousand, respectively. The corresponding birth rate and death rate for the previous year were 30·9 and 11·4 per thousand.

Except minor attacks of small-pox, etc., there were no 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. 6,93,062 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,83,942. The Council had an opening balance of Rs. 3,00,060 so that the year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,09,180.

Trichur Municipal Council.—The strength of the Council continued to be 32 consisting of 26 elected and 6 nominated members.

There were 58 meetings of the Trichur Municipal Council as against 48 in 1121.

Births and deaths registered were 1,944 and 654 respectively, giving a birth rate of 33·82 and the death rate of 11·39 per thousand. The corresponding birth rate and death rate for the previous year were 31·74 and 9·65.

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. Arrangements were in progress for concreting eleven and odd miles of road.

The total receipts of the Council, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,70,178 amounted to Rs. 4,88,035 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,12,052. The closing balance, therefore, came to Rs. 75,982. The closing balance under debt heads was Rs. 16,773.

Chittur Municipal Council.—The Council consisted of 13 elected and 3 nominated members. Eighteen meetings of the Council were convened as against 22 in 1121. Two meetings were adjourned for want of quorum. The average attendance at meetings was 59·8 per cent as against 52·6 per cent in the previous year.

The total number of births registered was 622, the birth rate being 47·56 per thousand, and the total number of deaths was 328, the death rate being 25·01 per thousand. The birth rate and death rate for the previous year were 39·92 and 34·49 per thousand respectively.

Excepting for stray cases, there were no epidemics in the year.

The total receipts of the Council, both under ordinary and debt heads together with the opening balance of Rs. 11,543 amounted to Rs. 80,896 and the expenditure to Rs. 75,617 so that there was a closing balance of Rs. 5,279.

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

Twenty-four meetings of the Irinjalakkuda Municipal Council were held against 26 in the previous year. No meeting had to be adjourned for want of quorum.

Births and deaths registered in the year numbered 558 and 240 respectively as against 571 and 240 in 1121. The birth-rate and the death rate per thousand were 30·9 and 13·3 respectively as against 32·94 and 14·3 in the previous year.

The town was almost free from epidemics.

The total receipts of the Council inclusive of the opening balance amounted to Rs. 90,202 and expenditure to Rs. 74,798 so that there was a closing balance of Rs. 15,404.

Tattamangalam Municipal Council.—The Council consisted of five elected members and two nominated members, till its dissolution with effect from 15th Karkadagam 1122, when as per a Proclamation the administration of the local area was vested in a Special Officer. The President who was nominated by Government continued in office till the dissolution of the Council.

Twenty-five meetings of the Municipal Council were convened, of which six were adjourned for want of quorum. Of the 19 meetings 12 were statutory and general and seven special meetings.

There were 20 attacks of small pox in the town during the year.

The total number of births and deaths registered in the year was 285 and 170 respectively as against 257 and 139 respectively in the previous year.

The total receipts including the opening balance of Rs. 1,530 amounted to Rs. 37,680 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,738. The closing balance was Rs. 2,942.

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 first 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 *urallers*, or managers of a number of Devaswams, these latter came under the direct management of the State. The corporations of the major Devaswams 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 mismanagement by incompetent or dishonest *urallers*.

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 mismanagement by the *urallers*.

There was no material change in the constitution of the department. A Deputy Commissioner was appointed for the supervision of the Control Institutions and the Loan Estates in 1121 whose term of office was extended for this year also. Maramath works such as renovation of temples, cleaning of temple tanks, etc., were taken up for execution and completed as usual.

Institutions under the Department.—The department was responsible for the management of group Devaswams, the Cranganur Sri Kurumba Bhagavathi and Kannankulam 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 Devaswams and 146 *Kizhedams*, while under the Cranganur Sri Kurumba Bhagavathi and Kannankulam Devaswams there were 12 *Kizhedams* and Methala Devaswam. There were two individual Devaswams whose management had been assumed by Government under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Act. Besides there were 6 individual institutions—the Elamkunnapuzha Nadakkal Kovilagam, the Vellarappilli Vadakke Kovilagam and the Pandal Mana Estate, Padinjattiedath Mana Estate, the Chazhur Kovilagam Estate whose management was assumed from 1st Chingam 1122 and the Inam properties of the Pollipurath Pazhur Mana, whose management had been assumed by Government under His Highness the Maharaja's Proclamation, 1 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 Rameswaram Satrams and the endowments Satram of Nattukal and the Chittur Vedasatra 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 receipts of the Group Devaswams under service heads amounted to Rs. 10,72,886 as against Rs. 10,10,219 in 1121 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,35,488 as against Rs. 9,22,501 in the previous year. There was an extraordinary expenditure in the shape of a free grant of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Group Devaswam Funds to the Kerala Varma College at Trichur in the year.

The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13,47,159.

There was no change in the agency for collection of rent and other dues except that the collection of paddy rent in kind by the Department was stopped. The Food Department was

procuring all the Devaswams paddy direct from the tenants and supplying the several institutions with paddy for their requirements.

The total demand on behalf of these Devaswams was 5,17,222 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,52,301 including current, arrears, interest, miscellaneous items and puravaka articles on Cochin, Travancore, and British lands together. Of this 3,43,596 paras of paddy and Rs. 98,241 were collected and 8,289 paras of paddy and Rs. 9,684 were written off. There was an excess collection of 294 paras of paddy and Rs. 263. The balance for collection, therefore, came to 1,65,636 paras of paddy and Rs. 44,639. The percentage of collection was 67.9 under paddy and 70.69 under money.

Coercive steps were taken in 1,069 cases for the recovery of dues to the Devaswam. There was no case of Nadumpattam or sale of land during the year.

Out of a total quantity of 5,37,803 paras of paddy at the disposal of the department including the balance in stock at the end of the previous year, a quantity of 2,38,437 paras was consumed in the Devaswams, 26,126 paras was utilised for supplying rice to Ootus and individual Devaswams, 2,37,021 paras were sold including the collection made in money. The balance at the close of the year was 36,518 paras, including 13,476 paras pending adjustment.

Cranganur Devaswams.—The receipts under service heads of the Cranganur Devaswam amounted to Rs. 82,088 as against Rs. 62,262 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 55,216 as against Rs. 46,715 in 1121. The transactions of the year resulted, therefore, in a surplus of Rs. 26,872. The surplus of Rs. 1,06,899 at the end of the previous year was raised to Rs. 1,33,770. Of this surplus Rs. 73,572 stood invested and the balance was in the treasury.

As regards the Methala Devaswam, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 997 in the treasury. The receipts and expenditure of the year being Rs. 578 and Rs. 366 respectively, the closing balance came to Rs. 1,150.

Oottupuras and charitable institutions.—Adequate supervision was exercised over the work and management of these institutions. The Rameswaram satram continued to be held in a rented building. The total expenditure of the year under feeding and aduthoon, subscriptions, establishments, vessels and miscellaneous items together amounted to Rs. 89,498 as against Rs. 1,02,560 in 1121.

CHAPTER XV

MISCELLANEOUS

1. ARCHAEOLOGY

An archaeological museum was formally opened on 24th Meenam, 1122 (8th March, 1947).

A chain of Megalithic burials was discovered by the Government Archaeologist at Valapai, a place about seven miles to the north of Trichur.

The Rama Varma (Research Institute) Archaeological Society was managed, as in the previous year, by the Advisory Committee to the Archaeological Department.

The total expenditure of the department for the year 1122 was Rs. 9,707 as against Rs. 6,706 in the previous year.

2. MUSEUM AND ZOO

The zoological and botanical specimens were retained in good condition. The attractiveness of the zoo was also maintained by acquiring as many unrepresented species of animals and birds as possible. Interesting species of wild cat, and specimen of king cobra captured from Pattikad, etc., were among the additions to the zoo this year.

The garden was maintained in an attractive condition. Fresh cuttings of plants were also grown.

The average daily attendance of visitors on ordinary days was about 400. Public holidays and festival days, however, recorded the largest number of visitors.

The expenditure for State Museum and Zoo came to Rs. 31,351.

3. STATIONERY

Receipts under stationery consisted of cost of paper, etc., supplied to the Government Press, stationery articles including paper supplied to Devaswams, Municipalities and the Secretary Board for Public Examinations for conducting various examinations. The total amount thus received came to Rs. 99,191 as against Rs. 1,13,082 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the economy exercised in the supply of stationery articles especially paper. The expenditure including contingencies amounted to Rs. 1,60,673 as against Rs. 2,43,910 in 1121. The decrease was due to the drastic cut made in the purchase of paper taking into account some reserve stock in hand.

4. GOVERNMENT PRESS

The receipts and expenditure for the year under report were Rs. 3,09,769 and Rs. 2,24,715 respectively as against Rs. 2,80,159 and Rs. 2,12,023 in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due to the increase in sale proceeds of Government publications, enhanced subscription to the Government Gazette and adjustment of cost of publications, printed forms, etc. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the increased cost of paper and other printing materials. The grant of bonus to the staff of the Press and travelling allowance and sitting charges of the Press Enquiry Committee members also accounted for the increase in expenditure.

The turn-over of the Government Press for the year was Rs. 2,69,272 as against Rs. 2,79,201 in the previous year. The net profit for the year was Rs. 36,432 as against Rs. 51,581 in the previous year. The fall in turn-over was due to the fall in percentage of direct and overhead charges compared to the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI

LABOUR

A separate Labour Department was constituted and a full-time Labour Commissioner responsible for the administration of all subjects relating to labour and labour welfare was appointed early in 1121. The Employment Exchange was also placed under the charge of a full-time Officer. The Labour Commissioner was the Officer responsible for the administration of the following labour laws—The Factories Act (Sections relating to labour welfare) Trade Disputes Act, Trade Unions Act, Employment of Children Act, Maternity Benefit Act and Payment of Wages Act. During the year the Committee constituted to enquire into the labour problems of the State under the designation of the Labour Enquiry Committee continued its deliberations.

Factories.—There were 253 factories in the year under review as against 119 in the previous year. The increase in the number of factories during the year has been mainly, in plywood and matches, engineering, oil mills and rice mills. There were 23 rice mills, seven tea and rubber factories, one cashew nut factory, nine rice and oil mills, one soap factory, five coir factories, 16 oil mills, two fertilisers, one potteries, one electro-plating factory, five textiles, 15 engineering factories, seven other industries, two tile factories, three oil and rice installations four saw mills, six plywood and matches factories and 34 tile works.

Accidents.—Out of the 303 accidents there has been no fatal case at all. Only one case caused permanent disability in the operative.

Working Hours.—The provisions of the Factories Act regarding hours of work have been observed in the factories. According to the Factory Act amendment, the daily working hours have been reduced from 10 to 9 and the weekly hours from 54 to 58.

Workmen's Compensation.—The total number of factories which paid compensation for accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act was ten. The number of employers other than registered factories who paid compensation under the Act was four. A sum of Rs. 12,768-14-9 was paid as compensation for accidents during the year under review as against Rs. 11,552-11-0 in the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 43 as against 38 in the previous year.

Labour Welfare.—Labour welfare officers existed in three factories, during the year. In one factory two welfare committees functioned. First aid arrangements existed in almost all factories. In 17 factories free medical aid was given to the operatives as against ten in the previous year. Of these, three provide hospitals and three dispensaries, one of the hospitals being a first class resident hospital. Two factories supplied free coffee for shift work, one supplied free food to the watchmen and kiln men and two gave noon-day feeding to children. Canteen existed in eight factories. Rest rooms were provided in 29 factories. Creches existed only in four factories.

The number of factories which paid maternity benefit fund during the year was 11. There were 176 cases of maternity benefit. The total amount paid as maternity benefit came to Rs. 5,958 against Rs. 1,537 in the previous year.

Other factories.—Industrial establishments which did not come under the definition of factories under the Factories Act numbered 783 against 441 in the previous year. They were printing presses, hand-loom weaving establishments, workshops, beedi making establishments, leather works, furniture and packing cases manufacture, imitation stone, cutting and polishing, bakery, bell-metal works, arecanut-curing establishments, soda factories, rice flour and oil mills, dyeing and printing establishments, jewellery works, soap making establishments, cashewnut factories, hand pressing of tiles, match factories, timber saw mills, engineering works, electrical works, etc. etc.

Trade Unions.—A number of trade unions sprang up during the course of the year in various parts of the State, especially in the industrial areas of Trichur, Mukundapuram, Cranganur and Cochin-Kanayannur Taluks. The unions did good work for uplifting the condition of labourers. The fact that Government have approved the recommendation of the Franchise Committee to the effect that the member for labour to the Legislative Council should be elected by the trade unions had been an additional incentive for the formation of a large number of trade unions.

The total number of registered trade unions at the end of the year was 11 as against nine in the previous year. Of these, five were registered during the year.

The number of unregistered trade unions which existed at the end of the year was 59 as against 43 in the previous year.

Trade disputes.—There was considerable disagreements between labour and capital during the year. As many as 158 trade disputes were handled by the department, excluding minor complaints. Of these, 127 were closed by departmental conciliation, 11 were referred for adjudication and one to a Board of Conciliation. Adjudication order in respect of one dispute was cancelled as the dispute was closed during the pendency of adjudication. Of the disputes referred for adjudication, awards in five disputes were passed during the year itself. There were twenty-five strikes in the year. The wave of strikes has, in general, hampered production, in spite of the efforts of the department to stave off the crisis on all occasions.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The employment exchange was started soon after the cessation of hostilities. It functioned as a part of the Labour Department. The work of the exchange increased considerably due to the large number of military personnel who were being demobilised during the course of the year and seeking the assurance of the Exchange. The Exchange was linked with the Central Exchange, New Delhi and the Regional Exchange.

CHAPTER XVII

FOOD SUPPLIES

The Department of Food Supply was constituted in 1118. 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 ten or twelve 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 also responsible for the prompt

and equitable distribution of supplies. 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 adequate 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.

Procurement.—No important changes were made in the Paddy Acquisition Order passed in 1118 for the purchase of surplus paddy available with land-holders and cultivators. Provision was made in the Order to prohibit money lending on the security of rice or paddy. The actual purchase of paddy was conducted by the Grain Purchase Tahsildars with the help of the Grain Purchase Assistants. The purchase of paddy was effected by taking delivery of the stock on the spot, Government incurring the transport charges. Paddy was stocked in depots in areas where there were no mills and in these places paddy, except the tailed varieties was issued to ration shops.

Measures were taken by the Government during the year to increase the surplus quantity of paddy available for purchase locally. There was a feeling among the public that institutions like Devaswam, Paliam, etc., were till then leniently treated by the Government, while every grain of surplus paddy was purchased from individual producers. The steps taken by the Government, however, quelled this grievance. More paddy was purchased from big estates and in the case of Devaswams, after due consultations, it was decided that the whole paddy income of the institutions under the Devaswam Department will be purchased by the Food Department and paddy requirements of these institutions as laid down by Government be met by the Food Department. The entire financing of the procurement scheme was undertaken by the Government as was done in previous years.

The demand fixed and the purchase effected in 1122 were 55,93,600 paras and 64,26,368 paras of paddy respectively while the corresponding figures in the previous years were 55,30,574 and 59,92,956.

Instead of progressive improvement in the food position there was deterioration after the termination of the War. The State had to pass through a very difficult time during the year in regard to its food position. Supplies from outside was inadequate and infrequent in arrival. It was by strict insistence of controls and conservation of stocks of rice that breakdown in distribution was averted on several occasions. Receipts of rice from outside were 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 87,289, wheat 8,362 (including wheat flour 1,189) gram 1,192, gram dhall 591, gram flour 263, Oorid 2,248 Moong 1,308 Toor dhall 427, jaggery 4,793, sugar 4,278 and sugar-candy 129.

Control orders.—There were no major changes in the control orders that were in force. The principle followed in the case of various control orders was that control should continue subject to review from time to time with a view to their relaxation or abolition as soon as circumstances permitted.

Rationing.—Rationing was introduced in the State with the promulgation of the Rationing Order in February, 1943. No fundamental changes were introduced in this Order in 1122. The distributing agency remained the same as in 1121. At the beginning of 1121, there were 106 Government Fair Price Shops. With the acceptance by the Government of the policy that if any consumers' co-operative society could be found in any locality, to which the running of a Fair Price Shop could be entrusted, the Fair Price Shop should be run by them, all the shops till then run by the Government were handed over to the various co-operative societies. At the end of the year there was no Fair Price Shop under the direct management of the Food Department.

At the beginning of the year the cereal ration in the State was 10 oz. rice plus 2 oz. wheat or wheat products per day on all days. Purchase of wheat to the extent of 1/5 quantity of rice was compulsory. There were alterations in the scale of ration from time to time. The scale of ration at the end of the year was 8 oz. rice per day. Workers in factories, labourers in the rubber and tea estates, crews in ships, policemen, anchalmen, the mail-runners of the Anchal department, field staff of the Post and Telegraph Department, conservancy staff of the

municipalities, deep sea fishermen and others who are engaged in heavy manual labour or are members of essential services received an extra ration of 4 oz. wheat per adult per day. Later, this was revised as 20 oz. rice. The scale of ration allowed to prisoners was revised and fixed at 14 oz. rice and 6 ozs. wheat and 12 oz. rice and 6 oz. wheat for rigorous imprisonment and simple imprisonment prisoners respectively.

Cochin restaurants.—The scheme of Cochin restaurants and standard meals hotels was functioning at the beginning of the year. Since the popular opinion as expressed in the sessions of Legislative Council was that these restaurants had outlived the purpose for which they were started, the subsidy given to all these was withdrawn from 1st Kanni, 1122 and the restaurants were finally abolished from 1st Edavam, 1122.

Industrial canteens.—The order regarding industrial canteens employing more than 200 workmen to run cooked food canteens was in force in the year.

Prices.—Government continued the policy of having a uniform selling price for all varieties of rice in the State. The system of pool price had been adopted for the price fixation in the State. The pooled price of rice worked out after taking into account both outside purchases and the internal purchase came to about Rs. 32—13—0 per bag of 8 paras whereas the selling rate in the State was Rs. 27 and Rs. 26—8—0 (town and rural). Consequently the amount of subsidy on the selling price of rice was mounting up. Government had therefore to increase the price of rice to Rs. 28—12—0 and Rs. 28—4—0 per bag of 8 paras.

Statutory prices continued to be fixed for important pulses, gram and their products. The retail prices of these were also uniform throughout the State. Price had to be revised several times in the case of some of the commodities.

Sugar.—Due to the insufficiency of the quota for sugar allotted to the State the sugar ration had to be reduced to 10 oz. per head per mensem in 1121 itself. This reduced ration of 10 oz. sugar continued throughout the whole of 1122. The restriction on the preparation of sweets and ice-creams also continued. The supply of sugar to bakeries was stopped temporarily.

Kerosene oil.—There was no material change in the import and distribution of kerosene oil during the year. 534 names were registered as dealers under the Kerosene Control Order, 1121.

A system of controlled distribution existed in regard to the following articles:

Gur.—The import of jaggery into the State during the year was wholly carried out by Government through special officers deputed for the purpose. 2,278 tons of jaggery were purchased locally of which 2,154 tons were from Chittur Taluk.

Matches.—There was no control regarding matches at the beginning of the year. But towards the end of the year, the export of matches was banned and maximum selling prices were fixed by the Government for them.

Tapioca.—Export restriction on tapioca products continued.

Protective Food materials.—There was no change in the position in 1121. The ceiling price fixed for beef and mutton in 1120 continued during the year 1122 also. The free distribution of skimmed and condensed milk to expectant and nursing mothers, infants and malnourished children was conducted through milk distribution centres. The supplies of milk by the Central Government was, however, limited and later on the whole scheme was ordered to be done through the Panchayat Department.

Milling of Paddy.—The control over milling exercised by the department, continued during the year. Of the 130 licensed mills at the end of the year, 53 milled Government paddy and remaining 82 did private milling work.

The construction of model godown at Mattancheri started in 1121 was not yet completed

Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Proclamation.—The H and P. P. Proclamation and the Consumer Goods (Control and Distribution) Order and all the rules and notifications relating to them were withdrawn from 30th September, 1946.

Advisory Boards.—The Food Advisory Council and the Food Advisory Committees continued to function during the year. There were ten meetings of the senior officers of the Food Supplies Department.

Cocoanut Control.—The price of cocoanut oil and copra was controlled by the Government on 14th December, 1947. Subsequently controls were imposed on the movement of cocoanut products, in consonance with similar controls imposed by the Government of India. But as a result of strong representations before the Government of India for the decontrol of cocoanut oil and copra, the Central Government lifted the control on 18th June, 1947. Accordingly, Cochin Government also lifted the ban on the price and movement of cocoanut, copra and oil and oil cake. During the period of control, a quantity of 2428 tons of cocoanut oil and 3379 bags of cocoanuts were permitted to be exported to Indian Provinces and States against quotas allotted by the Central Government.

Finance.—According to the profit and loss account for the year, 1121 the transactions in the year 1121 resulted in a loss of Rs. 25,36,275. The loss is due to the subsidy given for rice, a policy deliberately adopted by the Government to bring down the cost of living. Over and above this an expenditure of Rs. 12,44,983 was also incurred for the running of the department. The increase in expenditure under "Advances for rice and paddy" was due to the fact that all amounts pending payment to the Central Government had to be paid before 15th August, 1947.

General.—Contrary to expectations, the food situation deteriorated almost unprecedentedly towards the close of the year. Absence of reserve stocks of rice in the State coupled with uncertainty of supplies from Central Government, made the position very precarious and the State had therefore to lead a ship-to-mouth existence during the year. When the crisis reached its climax, it was the readiness with which the prominent paddy holders of the State placed their reserve stocks of paddy at the disposal of the Government and the promptitude with which available supplies were rushed to the centres of distribution that saved the situation.

CHAPTER XVIII

TEXTILES

The administration of the Textile Control Orders was at first with the Director of Industries and Commerce who was the Assistant Textile Commissioner. When the volume of work increased a new department was created and a full-time Assistant Textile Commissioner was appointed in Meenam 1120. The department continued to function in 1122 also.

The following control orders were administered by the department.

The Cochin Yarn (Spinning Mills) Return of Production Stocks and Sales Order, 1118, The Cochin Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1118, The Cochin Yarn Dealers' (Control) Order, 1118, The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1118, The Cochin Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Regulation of Seizure) Order, 1119, The Cochin Standard Cloth (Control of sales and distribution) Order, 1119 (till 29th May, 1947/15th Medam 1122), The Cochin Cloth Dealers' (Control) Order, 1120, The Cochin Hand-printers' Licensing Order, 1120, The Cochin Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transport) Control Order, 1120, The Cochin Imported Cotton Cloth (Regulation of Possession and Sales) Order, 1120, The Cochin Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1121, The Cochin Cotton Cloth (Transmission by Post and Anchal) Order, 1121, The Textiles Industry Control of Production Order, 1121, and the Cotton Textiles (Raw Materials and Stores) Order, 1122.

The State had to depend largely on quotas of cloth and yarn from outside. Including the production of the hand loom cloth out of the yarn stocks imported into the State the allocation of mill cloth to the State was regulated by the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, though the allotment of the monthly quota of cotton cloth (852 bales) was being sanctioned by the Bombay Textile Commissioner.

The system of distribution of mill cloth that was being followed in the previous years was continued this year also without any material alteration.

At the close of the year under report there were 1,015 dealers, licensees, 109 weaving licensees, 552 hawker licensees and 45 hand printing licensees.

Cases of contravention of Control Orders numbered 288.

CHAPTER XIX

LIBRARIES

The libraries in the State were under the control of two departments, the Public libraries under the Education Department and the village libraries under the Panchayat Department. In Makaram 1122, the department of libraries was newly organised and all the libraries were put under the charge of this department.

In addition to the libraries that already existed at the beginning of the year 20 new libraries were opened in the year, thus making the number of public libraries 11, major rural libraries four and village libraries 238 at the end of the year. Full grants were paid to 163 libraries and grants at reduced rates were sanctioned to 51 libraries. The total amount given as grant was Rs. 18,146. Since the Government took over the responsibility to print all the text-books for High School classes, the department was entrusted with the work in that connection also.

CHAPTER XX

RENT CONTROL

As a result of the shortage of housing accommodation, and the prevailing rates of excessive rent, Rent Control Order came to be recognised in the State and the Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Proclamation, IV of 1122 was promulgated on 11th Kanni 1122. This Proclamation was extended to the areas comprised within the municipalities of Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Trichur and Irinjalakkuda and Palluruthi village. A full time Rent Controller was also appointed to dispose of the several petitions under the provisions of the Proclamation. The District Magistrate was conferred with powers of an appellate authority in respect of all the orders passed by the Rent Controller.

APPENDIX I

List of High Officials in Cochin State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1122 M.E.

Serial No	Name of Officer	Designation	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
Palace					
1	V. Krishna Menon, B.A.	Sarvadhikariakar	1 1 22	31 12 22	
2	Rama Varma Kochappan Thampuren, B.A., B.L.	Special Palace Officer	1 1 22	31 12 22	
General Administration					
3	Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Diwan	1 1 22	30 7 22	
	Diwan Bahadur C. P. Karunakera Menon, B.A.	do.	1 8 22	31 12 22	
4	Mr. Panampilly Govinda Menon, M.A., B.L.	Minister for Food and Education	24 1 22	31 12 22	
5	Rao Sahib T. K. Nayar	Minister for Public Health	24 1 22	31 12 22	
6	Mr. C. R. Iyyunni, B.A., B.L.	Minister for Revenue	24 1 22	31 12 22	
7	Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan, B.A.	Minister for Public Works	24 1 22	31 12 22	
8	Rama Varma Thampuren, M.A. (Hons.) B.Sc. (London), Bar-at-law, M.B.E.	Chief Secretary to Government	1 1 22	17 1 22	
	Rao Sahib P. V. Raphael, M.A., (Hons.)	do.	18 1 22	20 7 22	
	Rao Sahib A. Madhava Prabhhu, B.A., B.L.	do.	21 7 22	31 12 22	
9	B. V. K. Menon, B.A., B.L.	Secretary to Government, Finance Department	1 1 22	19 7 22	
	K. S. Raghavan, B.A., B.L.	do.	1 8 22	31 12 22	
	Vacant	do.	20 7 22	30 7 22	
10	Rao Sahib C. J. Mathew, B.A., B.L.	Development, etc., Department	1 1 22	31 12 22	
Legislative Council					
11	L. M. Pylee, M.A., B.L.	Deputy President, Legislative Council	1 1 22	2 9 22	
	P. K. Dewar	do.	6 9 22	31 12 22	
	Vacant	do.	3 9 22	5 9 22	
11(a)	L. M. Pylee, M.A., B.L.	President, do.	3 9 22	31 12 22	
Finance Department					
12	Rao Sahib P. V. Raphael, M.A. (Hons.)	Comptroller of Finance and Accounts	1 1 22	16 1 22	
	K. Govinda Menon, B.A.	do.	17 1 22	31 12 22	
Revenue Department					
13	Rao Sahib A. Madhava Prabhhu, B.A., B.L.	Diwan Peahkar	1 1 22	19 7 22	
	B. V. K. Menon, B.A., B.L.	do.	21 7 22	31 12 22	
	Vacant	do.	20 7 22	31 12 22	
14	S. Venkateswaran, B.A., I.F.S., (Dip.)	Conservator of Forests	1 1 22	31 12 22	
15	M. Balakrishna Menon, B.A., B.L.	Excise Commissioner	1 1 22	23 1 22	
	A. L. Devassy, B.A., B.L.	do.	24 1 22	31 12 22	
Judicial Department					
16	V. K. K. Menon, B.A., Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice	1 1 22	28 1 22	
	K. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L.	do.	29 1 22	3 11 22	

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

Serial No.	Name of Officer	Designation	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
17	Puthezath Raman Menon, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court	1 1 22	28 1 22	
	V. K. K. Menon, B.A., Bar-at-Law	do.	4 11 22	31 12 22	
18	K. T. Koshi, B.A., B.L.	do.	1 1 22	31 12 22	
19	C. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal	1 1 22	2 6 22	
	Pallath Rama Menon, M.A., B.L.	do.	11 6 22	4 11 22	
	P. D. Nandana Menon, B.A., B.L.	..	5 11 22	31 12 22	
	Vacant	..	3 6 22	10 6 22	
20	P. Narayana Menon, B.A., B.L.	District and Sessions Judge, Trichur	1 1 22	14 5 22	
	S. Govinda Menon, B.A., B.L.	do.	15 5 22	24 7 22	
	P. D. Nandana Menon, B.A., B.L.	do.	11 8 22	2 11 22	
			26 7 22	10 8 22	
	Pallath Raman Menon, M.A., B.L.	District and Sessions Judge, Trichur	7 11 22	31 12 22	
	Vacant	do.	25 7 22	6 11 22	and
21	C. V. Narayana Ayyar, B.A. B.L.	District Magistrate	3 11 22	31 12 22	
22	P. D. Nandana Menon, B.A., B.L.	Additional District Judge of Anjikaimal	1 1 22	24 7 22	
	M. M. Varkey, B.A.M.L.	do.	13 8 22	5 11 22	
	Vacant	..	26 7 22	12 8 22	
			6 11 22	31 12 22	
23	M. Sivarana Menon, B.A., B.L.	Advocate-General	25 7 22	6 1 22	
	Paul P. Mampilly, B.A., B.L.	do. in charge	1 1 22	6 7 22	
	Vacant	..	22 1 22	6 7 22	
			7 1 22	21 2 22	
			9 7 22	31 12 22	
			7 7 22	8 7 22	
Police Department					
24	Khan Sahib Md. Habibud-din Siddikki Sahib Bahadur	Commissioner of Police	1 1 22	24 1 22	
	M. Gopalakrishna Menon B.A.	do.	25 1 22	31 12 22	
Registration and Anchal					
25	I. Madhava Panicker, B.A.	Superintendent of Registration and Anchal	1 1 22	19 1 22	
	Syul Fakkruddin Shah, B.A., B.L.	do.	20 1 22	31 12 22	
Miscellaneous Departments					
26	V. K. Aravindaksha Menon, Assoc. A.I.E.E., A.S.M.E.	Chief Engineer	1 1 22	31 12 22	
27	P. Sankaran Nambiar, M.A. (Hons.) (Lit.)	Director of Public Instruction	1 1 22	31 1 22	
	Rao Sahib I. N. Menon, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon)	do.	23 4 22	30 4 22	
	Vacant	..	1 2 22	19 4 22	
			1 5 22	10 6 22	
28	G. R. Narayana Ayyar, M.A.	Principal, Maharaja's College	20 4 22	22 4 22	
			1 1 22	1 2 22	
			23 4 22	1 5 22	
			11 6 22	11 7 22	
	P. Sankaran Nambiar, M.A. (Hons.) (Lit.)	do.	31 10 22	31 12 22	
			2 2 22	22 4 22	
			2 2 22	22 4 22	
			2 5 22	10 6 22	
			12 7 22	30 10 22	
29	Rao Sahib Dr. T. Varghese, M.B. & Ch. B., M.D. (St. Andrews) D.T.M. (Liv.)	Chief Medical Officer	1 1 22	29 6 22	
	Dr. M. Joseph Itoop, M.B., B.S.	do. in charge of current duties	25 7 22	31 12 22	
			30 6 22	24 7 22	

APPENDIX I—(cont.)

No.	Name of Officer	Designation	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
30	Dr. E. S. R. Menon, L.M.S., (Madras), L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin) &c. Dr. P. Mohamed Ali, M.B.,B.S., D.P.H., Calcutta	Director of Public Health do.	1 1 22	19 4 22	
			7 5 22	20 10 22	
			13 11 22	31 12 22	
31	Vergheese Kandathil, Upper Subordi- nate M. Balakrishna Menon, B.A.,B.L. V. K. Raghunadana Menon, B.A. (Hons.) Madras, M.Sc. (London)	Director of Panchayats do. do.	21 10 22	6 5 22	
			1 1 22	12 11 22	
32	Rao Sahib E. Krishna Menon, F.C.C.S. M. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.Ag.	Devaswam Commis- sioner Director of Agri- culture	1 1 22	31 12 22	
			1 1 22	31 12 22	
34	C. R. Chummar, B.A.,B.L.	Commissioner of Income-tax and Sales-tax	1 1 22	31 12 22	
			1 1 22	31 12 22	
35	B. M. Mulloth, B.Sc. (Hons.), Wales. N. Dharmaraja Ayyar.	Registrar of Co- operative Societies do. in charge of current duties	1 1 22	1 10 22	
			17 10 22	31 12 22	
36	V. K. Achutha Menon, B.A., B.Com.	Director of Industries and Commerce	2 10 22	16 10 22	
			1 1 22	31 12 22	
37	V. K. Gitiya Vallabha Menon, L.M.S., F.A.I.M. &c. Ravi Varma Thampuran, L.I.M. (Part I only)	Superintendent of Ayurvedic Hospitals do. in full charge of the duties	1 1 22	3 2 22	
			3 3 22	25 4 22	
38	K. R. Viswambaran, B.A.,B.L.	Protector of Depressed Classes	19 5 22	31 12 22	
			4 2 22	2 3 22	
39	M.A. Vared, B.A. Rama Varma (Appan) Thampuran, M.A. M. Balakrishna Menon, B.A.,B.L.	Labour Commissioner Director of Publicity	26 4 22	18 5 22	
			1 1 22	31 12 22	
40	M. Balakrishna Menon, B.A.,B.L.	Director of Publicity and Information	1 1 22	31 12 22	
			1 1 22	4 6 22	
41	Rama Varma (Appan) Thampuran, M.A. (Post created only with effect from 5-6-1122)	Director of Publicity and Information Director of Libraries	5 6 22	31 12 22	
			5 6 22	31 12 22	
42	Rao Sahib M. M. Paul, B.A.,B.L.	Director of Food Supplies	1 1 22	31 12 22	
			1 1 22	31 12 22	
43	M. V. Abraham, B.A.,B.L.	Assistant Textile Commissioner	1 1 22	31 12 22	
			1 1 22	31 12 22	
44	S. Govinda Menon, B.A.,B.L.	Temporary Additional District Judge, Trichur do.	5 1 22	15 5 22	
			16 5 22	31 12 22	
45	T. A. Itan, B.A., Bar-at-Law Vacant Lt. Col. C. S. Subbiah	Commandant, Cochin State Forces Superintendent of Fisheries	1 1 22	4 1 22	
			1 1 22	31 12 22	
46	P. Kesavan, B.A. (Fishery Department was made per- manent with effect from 11-8-22)	Reforms Commis- sioner	1 1 22	31 12 22	
			17 1 22	31 12 22	
47	Rama Varma Thampuran, M.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (London), Bar-at- Law, M.B.E. (Post created only from 17-1-1122)	Constitutional Advi- sor to Government	7 7 22	4 10 22	
			27 10 22	21 12 22	
48	M. Sivarama Menon, B.A.,B.L. Vacant	(Post created only from 7-7-1122) Principal, Government College, Chittur	5 10 22	26 10 22	
			26 12 22	31 12 22	
49	T. C. Sankara Menon, M.A. (Cambridge) (The College was started only with effect from 26-12-1122)	Principal, Government College, Chittur	26 12 22	31 12 22	
			26 12 22	31 12 22	

APPENDIX II

Main heads of receipts and Expenditure under service Heads for the year 1122 M.E.

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure	Actuals of 1122	Budget Estimate of 1122	Actuals of 1121
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Land Revenue ..	9,24,949	9,08,400	7,27,393
2 Agriculture ..	6,28,217	5,19,500	3,66,612
3 Veterinary ..	1,03,371	1,09,800	77,284
4 Panchayats ..	9,10,897	9,57,600	7,04,804
5 Village Courts ..	82,880	96,100	78,116
6 Co-operative Societies ..	1,06,104	1,07,800	47,066
7 Palace ..	12,50,000	12,50,000	12,50,000
8 Subsidy ..	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089
9 Excise ..	2,39,459	2,40,500	2,44,321
10 Matches ..	8,36,447	8,30,200	2,39,761
11 Stamps ..	1,56,808	1,06,500	65,484
12 Customs (including Marine) ..	185	200	118
13 Forest and Tramway ..	18,39,917	21,96,000	20,32,449
14 Registration ..	1,85,518	1,80,100	1,71,545
15 Anchal ..	2,67,892	2,50,600	2,35,986
16 General Administration ..	5,86,434	5,32,400	5,50,452
17 Finance and Accounts ..	1,43,382	1,46,500	1,41,922
18 Law and Justice ..	6,01,043	5,64,200	5,19,413
19 Jails ..	1,02,562	1,01,800	89,660
20 Police ..	9,88,063	9,53,100	5,87,406
21 Education ..	53,43,599	51,61,300	36,07,164
22 Religious ..	40,010	40,100	40,067
23 Charities ..	89,586	1,01,800	1,02,661
24 Medical ..	15,41,627	17,56,200	10,55,457
25 Ayurveda ..	3,96,546	3,59,900	2,68,388
26 Public Health ..	5,88,466	6,70,800	4,18,540
27 Pension and Gratuity ..	9,27,904	7,54,000	7,45,891
28 Stationery and Printing ..	3,85,333	4,19,200	4,55,944
29 Military ..	6,63,312	6,54,200	5,24,273
30 Public Works ..	45,86,737	59,96,000	38,46,828
31 Interest ..	7,13,381	8,54,200	5,24,273
32 Scientific, etc., Departments ..	41,059	41,900	40,577
33 Industries ..	2,46,413	2,70,600	3,05,538
34 Railway ..	40,12,182	35,29,000	40,40,564
35 Uplift of the Depressed Classes ..	1,56,945	1,62,200	1,03,348
36 State Conveyances ..	4,01,324	1,89,300	1,85,264
37 Income-tax and Sales-tax ..	4,48,704	4,80,100	4,06,331
38 Labour ..	42,260	33,700	17,803
39 Publicity ..	19,086	48,600	12,481
40 Libraries ..	24,476		
41 Miscellaneous ..	36,46,357	30,62,500	66,40,683
42 Sinking Fund ..	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Total ..	350,69,523	354,37,700	3,22,23,931

RECEIPTS

Revenue	Actuals of 1122	Budget Estimate of 1122	Actuals of 1122
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue/	13,63,120	12,62,000	12,98,696
II Agriculture	1,98,277	1,10,800	1,22,505
III Veterinary	148	100	590
IV Panchayats	7,905	5,400	8,374
V Village Courts	359	300	237
VI Salt	4,90,157	5,25,000	7,75,809
VII Stamps	9,28,609	6,94,500	8,05,541
VIII Customs	29,47,591	30,48,000	22,26,078
IX Abkari and Ganja	63,25,837	58,32,400	58,50,735
X Matches	11,34,518	16,04,000	16,18,130
XI Opium	2,76,345	2,68,000	2,07,748
XII Tobacco	18,40,722	18,84,800	18,38,931
XIII Forest and Tramway	35,51,749	30,54,700	34,98,885
XIV Registration	3,62,620	2,85,900	3,16,702
XV Tributes	6,857	6,900	6,857
XVI Interest	8,08,774	5,48,400	4,32,724
XVII Anchal	3,74,220	3,08,000	3,52,213
XVIII Law and Justice	1,07,482	58,200	73,160
XIX Jails	15,018	11,000	13,030
XX Police	7,37,937	2,71,600	32,563
XXI Marine	626	100	..
XXII Education	6,33,065	5,22,300	5,92,613
XXIII Medical	52,760	38,600	44,030
XXIV Ayurveda	1,239	700	655
XXV Public Health	1,28,950	58,000	1,23,913
XXVI Stationery and Printing	4,08,961	3,12,200	3,93,903
XXVII Public Works	6,79,692	2,94,300	5,22,943
XXVIII Railway	48,32,932	46,41,000	64,77,048
XXIX Profits from Capital Outlay other than Railway	2,62,571	2,57,700	79,116
XXX Industries and Commerce	12,633	10,100	11,513
XXXI Income-tax and Sales-tax	79,63,035	70,50,000	51,94,815
XXXII Labour	75	..	24
XXXIII Publicity	26	..	116
XXXIV Miscellaneous	26,90,580	27,42,300	5,31,262
XXXV Transfer from Sinking Fund for the repayment of State Loan	..	..	..
Total	3,88,45,390	3,57,07,300	3,34,51,479

APPENDIX III

The following Acts were passed during 1122:—

Acts

- I of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act XXXI of 1113.
- II of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Maternity Benefit Act XXVII of 1113.
- III of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Factories Act II of 1113.
- IV of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Police Act I of 1058.
- V of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Agricultural Improvements Act IV of 1093.
- VI of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Verumpattomdars Act VIII of 1118.
- VII of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters' Navigation Act I of 1092.
- VIII of 1122. The Cochin Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Powers Act.
- IX of 1122. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

- X of 1122. The Cochin Newspapers (Repeal) Act.
 XI of 1122. The Geneva Convention Implementing Act.
 XII of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Panchayat Act XX of 1120.
 XIII of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Municipal Act XVIII of 1113.
 XIV of 1122. An Act to amend section 16 (1) (f) of the Government of Cochin Act XX of 1113.
 XV of 1122. An Act to amend the Government of Cochin Act XX of 1113.
 XVI of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act XXXI of 1113.
 XVII of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Court Fees Act II of 1080.
 XVIII of 1122. The Cochin Criminal Law Amendment Act.
 XIX of 1122. The Cochin Nationality and Naturalisation Act.
 XX of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Stamp Act VI of 1083.
 XXI of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Sales Tax Act XV of 1121.
 XXII of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Income Tax Act VI of 1117.
 XXIII of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act XIII of 1121.
 XXIV of 1122. An Act to amend the Cochin Court Fees Act II of 1080.

The following Proclamations were issued during the year.—

Proclamations

- I of 1122. The Cochin Trade Disputes Adjudication Proclamation.
 II of 1122. A Proclamation extending the term of office of the Councillors and Chairman of the Chittur and Tattamangalam Municipal Councils.
 III of 1122. The Cochin Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Powers Proclamation.
 IV of 1122. The Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Proclamation.
 V of 1122. The Temporary Emergency (Powers) Proclamation.
 VI of 1122. A Proclamation to amend the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Proclamation VIII of 1119.
 VII of 1122. A Proclamation exempting suits from limitation of persons detained in enemy territories due to War.
 VIII of 1122. A Proclamation validating the electoral rolls of the Ernakulam Municipal Council.
 IX of 1122. A Proclamation amending section 13 (1) of the Government of Cochin Act XX of 1113 reducing the strength of the Legislative Council from 58 to 53 members.
 X of 1122. A Proclamation to repeal the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Proclamation VIII of 1119.
 XI of 1122. A Proclamation to condone on certain conditions, the forfeiture of Tenancy by certain Verumpattomdars.
 XII of 1122. A Proclamation Prohibiting alienation or partition of properties set apart for Koothu and Koodiyattam by the Ammanur Chakyars of Irinjalkuda.
 XIII of 1122. A Proclamation to amend the Cochin Trade Disputes Adjudication Proclamation I of 1122.
 XIV of 1122. A Proclamation to amend Proclamation IV of 1114 making the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1923 applicable to the State.
 XV of 1122. A Proclamation to amend Proclamation XII of 1117 making the Indian Aircraft Act and Rules applicable to the State.
 XVI of 1122. A Proclamation to prevent Verumpattomdars of Municipalities from eviction pending decision of the question of the fixity of tenure.
 XVII of 1122. A Proclamation to amend the Proclamation regarding the assumption of management of Her Highness the Valia Amma Thampuram Kovilagam dated 12th Makaram 1104.
 XVIII of 1122. A Proclamation to prohibit institution of suits for eviction of Kudikidappukars and to stay all pending suits for eviction.
 XIX of 1122. A Proclamation to make applicable to the State the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (Act VII of 1947) of the Indian Legislature.

- XX of 1122. A Proclamation to make coconut oil available for domestic consumption and fixing the rate of compensation of cocoanut oil acquired by Government.
- XXI of 1122. A Proclamation to amend the Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Proclamation IV of 1122.
- XXII of 1122. A Proclamation abolishing the two Municipalities of Chittur and Tattamangalam and constituting them into a single Municipality.
- XXIII of 1122. A Proclamation making applicable the provisions of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 applicable to the State consequent on the retrocession of Railway lands in Cochin territory to Cochin.
- XXIV of 1122. A Proclamation to amend Proclamation XXIII of 1122.
- XXV of 1122. A Proclamation to empower, as a temporary measure, the Police Force employed by the Dominion Government of India, to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Police under the laws of Cochin.

The following Rules and Orders under Acts and Proclamations were issued during the year.

1. Rules issued under section 80 of the Cochin Trade Marks Act XIX of 1119 relating to Trade Marks.
2. Rules under section 38 of the Cochin Sales Tax Act XV of 1121. (The Cochin Sales Tax Rules, 1122).
3. Rules issued under clauses 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Proclamation XII of 1120 regarding the management of the Eledath Thaikkad Illom Estate.
4. Rules issued under section 11 (1) of the Industrial Statistics Act II of 1121, Industrial Statistics (Census of Manufacturing Industries) Rules, 1122.
5. Rules issued under sub-section (1) and (2) of section 15 of the Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Proclamation IV of 1122. Cochin Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Rules, 1122.
6. Orders issued under section 3 of the Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Powers Proclamation III of 1122. Government Contractors (Disposal of Cotton Textiles, Unused Material and Rejected Stores) order 1122.
7. Orders issued under section 3 (1) of the Cochin Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Powers Proclamation, III of 1122 (The Factories Control of Dismantling) Order 1122).
8. Rules issued under section 4, 5, 6 and 9 of the Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Act, I of 1092.
9. Orders issued under section 3 of the Cochin Essential Articles (Control and Requisitioning Powers) Proclamation III of 1122. (The Cochin Cloth Rationing Order, 1122).
10. Orders issued under Rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules continued in force by the Temporary Emergency (Powers) Proclamation V of 1122. Cotton Textiles (Raw Materials and Stores) Order 1122.
11. Orders issued under section 3 of the Cochin Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Powers Proclamation, III of 1122. (Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order 1122).
12. Orders issued under section 3 of the Cochin Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Powers Proclamation, III of 1122. (The Newspaper Control Order, 1122).
13. Rules issued under section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1122 (The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1122).
14. Rules issued under sub-section (2) of section 35 A. and sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 49 F. of the Cochin Factories Act, II of 1113.
15. Rules issued under sections 14 and 31 (i) of the Government of Cochin Act, XX of 1113 (Cochin Registration of Voters' Rules).
16. Revised regulation under section 248 of the Indian Companies Act.
17. Order issued under section 3 of the Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Powers) Proclamation III of 1122 (Order restricting the use of rice for feasts).

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Newspapers and Magazines in circulation during the year 1122
in Cochin State

Sl. No.	Name of Newspapers and Magazines	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No. of Copies	Subject	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gomathi	English & Malayalam	Trichur	Daily	3,500	Political & Social	
2	Express	do.	do.	do.	500	do.	
3	Prajamitram	do.	do.	do.	500	do.	
4	Malabar Mail	do.	Ernakulam	do.	4,000	do.	
5	Deepam	do.	do.	do.	6,000	do.	
6	Deenabandu	do.	do.	do.	2,500	do.	
7	Lokaprakasam	do.	Trichur	Weekly	1,000	do.	
8	Jenmabhoomi	do.	Ernakulam	Daily	1,000	do.	
9	Snehithan	do.	Trichur	Weekly	500	do.	
10	Yogakshemam	do.	do.	do.	750	Literary and Social	
11	Cochin Times	Anglo Vernacular Malayalam	do.	do.	1,000	do.	
12	Ameen	do.	do.	do.	3,000	Social, Political and Economical	
13	Pourakahalam	do.	do.	do.	2,500	Social, Educational and Cultural	
14	Jai Hind	do.	do.	do.	3,000	Social, Political and Economical, religious and Literary	
15	Sathianadam	English & Malayalam	Ernakulam	do.	1,160	Political and Social	
16	Sathiadeepam	Malayalam	do.	do.	3,000	Social and Religious	
17	Sahodaran	English & Malayalam	do.	do.	1,000	Political and Social	
18	Malayala Harijan	Malayalam	do.	do.	2,000	do.	
19	Keralamitram	English & Malayalam	Trichur	do.	2,000	do.	
20	Azad	Malayalam	Ernakulam	do.	5,000	Political and Literary	
21	Cochin Argus	English	Cochin	do.	1,200	Political and Social	
22	Suprabha	Malayalam	do.	do.	1,000	Literary	
23	Bharatham	Anglo Malayalam	Vadakkancheri	do.	5,000	Social, Political Religious and Economical	
24	Dheeran	Tamil	Nemmara	do.	2,000	Political, Industrial and Social	
25	Suyarajiam	do.	Chittur	do.	3,000	Social and Political	
26	Teacher	Anglo Vernacular	Ernakulam	do.	500	Literary and Social	
27	Cochin Mail	do.	do.	do.	700	Social and Political	
28	Veerakesari	English & Malayalam	do.	do.	700	do.	
29	Panchajeniam	Anglo Vernacular	Trichur	do.	750	do.	
30	Ephemarides	English & Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	100	Religious	
31	Ernakulam Mission	Malayalam & Latin	do.	do.	500	do.	
32	Parijatham	Malayalam	Chittur	do.	1,000	Social and Political	
33	Unnimamboodiri	Anglo Vernacular	Trichur	Weekly	3,000	Social, Economical and Educational	
34	Teachers' Magazine	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Quarterly	500	Literary	
35	Sahithia Parishath Dwaimasika	do.	do.	Once in two months	1,000	Literary, Scientific and Cultural	
36	Chitrabanu	do.	Pudukkad	Monthly	1,000	Political, Literary and Social	
37	Mandahasam	do.	Trichur	do.	1,000	do.	

APPENDIX IV—(cont.)

Serial No.	Names of Newspapers and Magazines	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No. of copies	Subject	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38	Sahithia Parisheth Thrimasika	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Once in three months	550	Literary	
39	Kudumba Deepam	do.	Thevara	Monthly	750	Religious	
40	Cochin Young Men	Malayalam & English	Ernakulam	do.	300	Religious and Social	
41	Mussalman	do.	do.	do.	2,000	Social, Religious and Political	
42	Cochin	do.	do.	Quarterly	300	Literary and Educational	
43	Cochin Courier	English	Willingdon Island	Monthly	250	Social	
44	Cheranadu	Tamil	Nemmara	Fortnightly	1,000	Tamil, Literary, Astrological and Economical	
45	Subashini	Malayalam	Ayyampilly	Monthly	300	Literary and Educational	
46	Yukthivadi	do.	Trichur	do.	200	do.	
47	Kairali	do.	do.	do.	350	Literary	
48	Mangalodayam	Malayalam Hindi En- glish and Tamil	do.	do.	500	General topics	
49	Swajanamitram	do.	do.	do.	500	Social	
50	Navajeevika	English	do.	do.	600	Social and Religious	
51	Desikan	Anglo-Vernacular	do.	do.	700	Educational	
52	Rajarshi	Malayalam	do.	do.	500	Historical	
53	Sathiaprakasini	do. and English	Irinjalakkuda	do.	750	Religious	
54	Jothishamasika	Malayalam	Cherpu	do.	500	Astrological	
55	Samastha Kerala Sahithia Parishath	do.	Ernakulam	Quarterly	400	Literary	
56	St. Thomas College Magazine	English and Malayalam	Trichur	Annual	850	Literary, Scientific and Moral	
57	The Maharaja's College Magazine	do.	Ernakulam	Half yearly	1,300	do.	
58	Sacred Heart's College Annual	English and Malayalam and Sanskrit	Thevara	Annual	1,000	Academic and Scientific	
59	Government Training College Magazine	English and Malayalam	Trichur	Thrice in a year	500	Educational	
60	Cochin Economist	English	do	Monthly	2,500	Economical, Agricultural and Commercial	
61	Mujahid	Malayalam and English	Ernakulam	Weekly	1,000	Social, Political and Reli- gious	
62	Sahakaranaprabodhini	Anglo-Vernacular	Trichur	Monthly	1,000	Co-operative and Econo- mics	
63	Cosri	do.	Ernakulam	Weekly	1,000	Social, Political and Literary	
64	Assyrian Kahalam	English and Malayalam	Trichur	Monthly	500	Social and Religious	
65	Ayurvedamitram	Malayalam	do.	do.	1,000	Social, Literary, Culture and Scientific	

APPENDIX V

Statement of Educational Progress in the State

Details	1945-46 1121 M.E.	1946-47 1122 M.E.
Area in square miles ..	1,480 Sq. Ms.	
(1) Male population ..	7,50,425	7,61,132
(2) Female population ..	7,81,376	7,92,454
Total population ..	15,31,801	15,53,586
Recognised Institutions for males		
Number of universities ..	Nil	Nil
Number of Arts and Science Colleges ..	4	6
Number of Professional Colleges (Government Training Institution, Ramavarmapuram and Training College, Trichur) ..	2	2
Number of High Schools ..	73	84
Number of Lower Secondary Schools ..	72	65
Number of Primary Schools including one Night School ..	429	484
Number of Special Schools ..	25	55
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions		
In the Arts and Science Colleges ..	2,351	2,959
In the Professional Colleges ..	153	445
In High Schools ..	10,294	12,424
In Lower Secondary Schools ..	18,687	21,441
In Primary Schools ..	97,089	1,01,423
In Special Schools ..	817	681
Percentage of Male scholars in recognised institutions to male population ..	17.2	18.3
Recognised Institutions for Females		
Number of Universities ..	Nil	Nil
Number of Arts and Science Colleges ..	2	3
Number of Professional Colleges ..	Nil	Nil
Number of High Schools ..	26	29
Number of Lower Secondary Schools ..	18	21
Number of Primary Schools ..	81	14
Number of Special Schools ..	1	1
Female Scholars in recognised Institutions		
In Arts and Science Colleges ..	885	1,103
In Professional Colleges ..	191	442
In High Schools ..	6,563	7,441
In Lower Secondary Schools ..	12,954	14,777
In Primary Schools ..	79,049	84,233
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population ..	12.8	13.7
Total scholars in recognised Institutions		
Male ..	1,29,391	1,39,373
Female ..	1,00,409	1,08,359
Total ..	2,29,800	2,47,732
Total scholars (both male and female in all Institutions) ..	2,29,800	2,47,732
Percentage of total scholars to population		
Male ..	17.2	18.3
Female ..	12.8	13.7

APPENDIX V—(cont.)

Details		1945-46 1121 M.E.	1946-47 1122 M.E.
Number of pupils in Class IV			
Male	..	14,185	14,274
Female	..	11,874	11,991
Total		26,059	26,265
Expenditure in thousands of Rupees			
From Government Funds	..	3,713	3,346
From Local Funds	..	Nil	Nil
From Municipal Funds	..	Nil	Nil
Total Expenditure in thousands from Public Funds		3,713	3,346
From fees	..	808	1,055
From other sources	..	350	1,290
Grand total of expenditure		4,871	7,681

(1) As per Census of 1941.

(2) Based on the Census of 1941 and the average yearly increase during the ten years from 1931-1941.

(3) All the Middle (L. S.) Schools are Anglo Vernacular.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State Railway for 1945-46 and 1946-47

Period	Capital expenditure during the year	Total capital expenditure up-to-date	Gross earnings	Working expenses in deducting share of surplus paid to Government of India	Net earnings	Percentage of net earnings of	
						Gross earnings	Capital interest return
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1945-46	-32,432	118,16,655	87,71,367	40,40,564	17,30,803	30.00	14.65
1946-47	-37,796*	117,78,928*	48,32,931	38,18,422 -1,93,760	8,20,749	16.98	6.96

*as per Company's Account.

Less Rs. 1,93,760 due to adjustment of the value of Rolling Stock. Transferred to Overseas as a credit to capital instead of abatement under working expenses.

APPENDIX VII

Speech of the Finance Member introducing the Budget Estimate of 1123
on Monday, 28th July 1947

Sir,

With your kind permission, I rise to present the budget estimate for 1123. In doing so, I would at the very outset, crave the indulgence of the House due to one who has, for the first time in his career, the honour and the privilege of presenting the budget.

Thanks to the far-sightedness of our gracious Maharaja we have the Cabinet form of Government in our State and the budget has had the unique distinction, for the first time in the annals of the State, of bearing the *imprimatur* of this body after full discussions. The responsibility in the scrutiny of the budget has also been further shared by the members of the Standing Finance Committee elected by the Legislature. My work has, in these circumstances, been considerably lightened by the scrutiny by two bodies representing the Legislature and these are important factors which would, no doubt, ensure an easy passage for the budget. As it is quite unnecessary for me to repeat in full the details contained in my Memorandum, I propose to refer only to the more important features that merit attention.

Actuals 1121.—Time-honoured custom requires me to refer in brief detail to the actuals of the past year before I enter into the current year. According to the budget estimate the year was expected to close with a net surplus of Rs. 6.77 lakhs; the actuals, however, gave us a surplus of Rs. 42.27 lakhs owing to unexpected increase in revenue under Salt, Income-tax, Railway, etc. and savings in expenditure mainly under Forest, Education and Public Works. The contribution to the Government of India under Central Excise duties like Betel-nut, etc., did not also come up for payment. Of the surplus, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund and Rs. 5 lakhs to the Industrial Development Fund.

Revised Estimate 1122.—When framing the budget estimate for the current year, we counted on a total realisation of revenue of Rs. 357.07 lakhs and programmed for an expenditure of Rs. 354.38 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 2.69 lakhs. On the basis of the actuals so far collected and other relevant information available we hope to realise Rs. 374.69 lakhs—an improvement of Rs. 17.62 lakhs and expect to spend Rs. 372.95 lakhs thus closing with a smaller surplus than originally anticipated. Even though the anticipations of revenue from Sales-tax proved to be disappointing owing to the large number of exemptions, the loss has been more than made up by collection of arrears of Excess Profits Tax and the larger revenue fetched from Stamps, Forests and Tramway and the Vehicles taxation.

The year witnessed striking changes. First and foremost is the introduction of the Cabinet system of Government, with most of the departments of the State transferred to the control of the four popular Ministers and the creation of the convention of joint discussions and decisions by the Cabinet.

The adoption of the system of adult franchise and the organisation of an Election Department to cope with the increased work resulting therefrom and to conduct Municipal and Panchayat Elections more efficiently, the creation of a new department of Libraries for better organisation of rural libraries, so necessary for the approach to our goal of universal education, the complete overhaul of the Public Works Department to make it as efficient as possible, so that the lakhs that are spent by the department are spent well, the thorough re-organisation of the Income-tax Department on the introduction of the Sales-tax, the creation of the posts of Reforms Commissioner and Constitutional Adviser with staff, payment of full dearness allowance to Aided Primary Teachers, revision of pay of teachers, etc., were some of the items that contributed to the increased expenditure. An interim relief of one month's pay paid to the low paid staff whose condition calls for improvement cost the Government Rs. 4 lakhs. Purchase of new cars under State Conveyances and the increased maintenance charges of Railway also accounted for the increase in expenditure.

Before proceeding to the subject of the day I may add that Government are not unaware of the growth of expenditure under "Establishment"; the period of war witnessed the creation of nearly 3600 appointments—about 1500 appointments on Rs. 15 and below, another 2000 or a little more on Rs. 100 and below and about 100 appointments on a salary above Rs. 100 and the expenditure under establishment (basic pay) grew from Rs. 30.2 lakhs in 1115 to Rs. 60.00 lakhs

for 1123 excluding the lump provision of Rs. 18'00 lakhs for revision of pay. This is a feature peculiar not only to this State but also to every Province or State in India which had to face the impact of this phenomenal upheaval. I may illustrate my point from quoting the figures for the establishment of the Central Government.

The original eight departments of the Government of India were constituted into sixteen departments. The expenditure on the Government of India Secretariat in 1938-39 in some of the departments has grown many times as noted below.

Departments	In lakhs	
	1938-39	1947-48
	Rs.	Rs.
Home	29'74	39'57
Communication & Transport	2'84	30'64
Commerce	6'49	41'18
Labour	5'64	20'46
Education, Health, Lands, etc.	8'95	39'00

The expansion of work in all directions had no doubt made the growth necessary at the time. An inevitable concomitant of the war as this was, the establishments have, however, continued to this day even though the war ended two years ago. A war-less war is still being fought on all sides—on the the food front, cloth front, fuel front, etc.—and we are still not out of the woods. Yet, Government have decided that it is essential in the interest of the State to effect as much retrenchment as possible not only in the domain of temporary establishments, but wherever possible. For this purpose Government have appointed a committee to go into the question in detail. It is hoped that the committee would be able to suggest effective retrenchments on all sides.

Paradoxical, as it may seem, this year also witnessed the working of a committee or committees for the revision of pay of all establishments owing to the abnormal increase in the cost of living and the improvement in the standard of life. Orders on pay revision proposals are expected to issue shortly. The passing year also witnessed the conclusion of the labours of the Prohibition Committee, on whose valuable report, Government have already passed orders for starting prohibition with the Chittur Taluk.

Budget Estimate for 1123.—I now turn to the budget for the coming year. The estimated revenue for the year is Rs. 419'96 lakhs including the amounts taken from the Reserve Funds and the expenditure from revenue is estimated to be Rs. 417'95 lakhs leaving a surplus of over Rs 2 lakhs.

Receipts.—The abolition of Salt Tax, the introduction of prohibition in the Chittur Taluk, the decline in the Income-tax owing to the withdrawal of Excess Profits Tax and in sales tax owing to exemptions, created a difficult problem for the Government to solve in framing the budget. The expenditure, on the other hand, shows less of decline as is only to be expected since a new expenditure of the nation-building kind is fast replacing the decline under "Defence and War Measures". Sacrifice of revenue at one end and increase of expenditure at the other end to meet the ever-growing needs of our people, give us adequate justification for the new and increased taxation. On the side of expenditure, the one criterion by which Government have been guided in their policies and programmes is how far these go to satisfy the aspirations of the masses who are eagerly waiting for an economic and social miracle to occur within the span of a few years. The development proposals envisaged by us accordingly embody these aspirations. In this programme of Post-war Reconstruction we have followed more or less the same programme, though in our limited sphere as the Congress Provinces. In the priority of objectives we have laid more emphasis on Agriculture, but corrected to a small extent by a doze of industrialisation, by the extension of rural electrification, geological survey and development of small industries. We have equally stressed the necessity for rural construction. The Village will be the focal point of the plan and rural development will be pressed forward vigorously so as to provide the villagers with all the necessities and as soon as possible with all the amenities of an enlightened and cultured social life. The expansion of education is receiving, more than anywhere-else, top priority with us and it is our aim to liquidate illiteracy completely at the earliest. Prohibition is another item in favour of which we have taken the plunge like other Congress Provinces.

New taxation—The successful prosecution of such a vast constructive programme entails large growth of expenditure which we cannot meet with our present revenues and like all other Provinces we too have been obliged to "stray to fresh fields and pastures new" with a view to increase our resources but we have tried our best to tax only the rich as their contribution to the improvement of the lot of common man. Thus the new measures of taxation which we propose are—

- (1) Agricultural Income-tax.
- (2) Stepping up
 - (a) of Stamp duty—Judicial and Non-Judicial
 - (b) of the rates of Income-tax and Vehicles tax
- (3) Modifications in the existing taxation:—
 - (a) Exemptions-now given to Religious and Charitable Institutions which are laying by large surpluses.
 - (b) Curtailment of exemptions under Sales-tax.

The Bills connected with these proposals are in the hands of the Hon'ble Members and I am not therefore expatiating on details. Most of these cannot, by any extent of imagination, be taken as affecting the poor classes of people and in fact these measures were only long overdue. These are expected to bring us an additional revenue of about Rs. 30 lakhs and this will help us to a great extent to meet our ever-growing needs on Education, Public Works, Rural Development, etc. As in every new measure of taxation, it is quite possible that there may be opposition from affected quarters but we have only to remember the memorable words of Burke:—

'To tax and to please, no more than to love and be wise, is not given to men'.

I may also add that even after doing this, our taxation will be much lighter than elsewhere.

It is after taking into account these additional sources of taxation that the budget for the coming year has been framed and it is our confident hope that we will have the unstinted support of the House in all these measures. With the restoration of at least partially normal conditions, the sum of over Rs. 55 lakhs which we now contribute as dearness allowance to Government officers, Aided School Staff and pensioners can be with-drawn for more vigorous prosecution of our programme of rural amelioration. Coupled with the large sum of Rs. 20 lakhs which we are now spending for the Food Department a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs will become available to us and all these are sure to stand us in good stead in our fight against illiteracy, diseases, poverty and want, even after our inflated revenue under Excise and similar heads shrink.

The Tobacco, Abkari and Ganja sales for 1123 have brought us unexpectedly large returns as compared with those of the current year—the increases under Tobacco being Rs. 9 lakhs and that under the latter Rs. 14.4 lakhs.

Disbursements 1123.—I shall now pass on to disbursements of the coming year. As compared with the revised estimate of the current year there is an increase of Rs. 45 lakhs in spite of every endeavour to reduce expenditure under all heads except those contributing to the moral and material advancement of the people at large.

Education—Education comes easily as our first item of rural development with universal free education as our goal. The expenditure under "Education" exceeds Rs. 63 lakhs. Starting of Botany B.Sc., B.O.L., and Chemistry Hons. course in the Maharaja's College, the organisation of the Technical Training Wing attached to the College, opening of new primary schools in backward areas, extension of aid to new schools, grant of full dearness allowance to teachers of all unaided primary schools, drafting of Hindi Pandits to regular cadre, the opening of a Technological Institute, and the continuance of the noon-day feeding scheme, are some of the important features of the Education Budget. Provident Fund has been made compulsory for all the Aided School Staff and this would mean a further expenditure of Rs. 75 lakh. A large provision of Rs. 4.12 lakhs has also been made in the Public Works Budget for construction of new schools, and providing additional accommodation wherever essential. Besides, there is a decent provision for the working of the department of Libraries; the expansion of rural libraries is expected to consolidate our progress in the matter of universal education.

Medical and Public Health.—Along with moral development of our rural folk Government have not spared pains to provide, as much as their resources would permit, to improve the health of the masses by expanding the curative and preventive sides simultaneously. The strengthening of rural midwifery staff along with vaccination staff, the