

41

TRAVANCORE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1121 M. E.
1945—1946 A. D.

[-NINETIETH ANNUAL REPORT]

Shelton?

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

General.

	PAGE
Situation and Area	1
Physical Features	"
Population	2
Distribution	"
Religion	3
Literacy	"
Position of Women	"
Travancore compared with other States	"
Historical Sketch	"
The Calendar	5
The Currency	"
The Anchal	"
THE RULING FAMILY	"
Honours conferred by His Highness the Maharaja	6
The British Representative	7

CHAPTER II.

System of Government.

The Ruler	8
The Chief Executive Officer	"
Administration	"
Taxation	9
Application of Revenue	10
THE LEGISLATURE	
Early Constitution	"
The Present Legislature	"
The Sri Mulam Assembly	"
The Sri Chitra State Council	11
Franchise	"
Powers of the Legislature	12
Proposed Constitutional Reforms	"

CHAPTER III.

Finance.

Revenue	13
Expenditure	14

	PAGE
<i>Chart showing the Revenue and Expenditure</i>	
<i>Diagram showing the proportion of the Revenue Receipts of the State</i>	
<i>Diagram showing the proportion of expenditure of the State</i>	
Statement A	18
Statement B	19
Assets and Liabilities	21

CHAPTER IV.

Main Heads of Revenue.

LAND REVENUE

Basin and fixity of Land Rights	23
Scheme for the revision of land revenue system —	-
Agricultural Income Tax	"
Principles of Taxation — Old System	24
Land Revenue Administration	"
Extent of Cultivation	25
Distribution of Land and Extent of Cultivation	"
Sale Proceeds of Land	"
Demand, Collection and Balance	26
Coercive Action	"
Revenue Cases	"
Revenue Appeals	"
Registry of lands	27
Conversion of Dry Lands into Wet Lands	"
Land Acquisition Work	"
Markets	"
Inspection of State Boundaries	28
Land Records Maintenance	"
Miscellaneous	29
Jemmikaram Settlement Work	"
Receipts and Expenditure	"

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

General	"
Special and Miscellaneous Cadastral Survey	30
Lithography of Maps	"
Land Records Maintenance Work	"
Survey Training	"
Receipts and Expenditure	31

CONTENTS

v

PAGE

INCOME TAX

General	...	31
Administration	...	"
Assessments	...	"
Demand	...	32
Collection	...	"
Balance	...	33
Refunds	...	"
Appeals	...	"
Revisions	...	34
Miscellaneous	...	"
Receipts and Expenditure	...	35

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Salt Revenue	...	"
Control	...	"
System	...	"
Home Salt	...	36
Sale of Salt	...	"
Salt Consumption	...	37
Bye-products of Salt	...	"

EXCISE REVENUE

Sources of Revenue	...	"
Excise System	...	"
Abkari Contract	...	38
Arrack	...	"
Consumption of Arrack	...	39
Toddy	...	"
Tree Tax	...	"
Foreign Liquor	...	40
System of Sale of Opium and Ganja	...	"
Consumption of Opium and Ganja	...	"
Tobacco—System of Supply and Sale	...	41
Tobacco Consumption	...	"
Excise Offences	...	"

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Import Duty	...	42
Export duty	...	"
Duty on Matches	...	"
Sugar Control	...	43
Miscellaneous	...	44
Receipts and Expenditure	...	45

FOREST

Forest Policy	...	45
Extent of Forest Lands	...	46
Lease of Lands for food production	...	"
Working Plans	...	"
Forest protection	...	47
Regulation of grazing	...	"
Sylviculture	...	"
Exploitation of timber	...	48
Minor Forest Produce	...	"
Elephants	...	"
Receipts and Expenditure	...	49
Game Department	...	"

STAMPS

General	...	50
Manufacture of Stamps	...	"
Receipts and Expenditure	...	51

CHAPTER V

Justice and Crime

Judicial System	...	52
Recruitment	...	54
Security of Service	...	"
Abolitions of Capital Punishment	...	"

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Tribunals	...	55
-----------	-----	----

CRIMES

Offences	...	"
Women Offenders	...	"
Juvenile Offenders	...	"
Public Servants	...	56

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Original Work	...	"
Bench Magistrates' Courts	...	"
Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts	...	"
Appellate Work	...	"
Revisional Work	...	57

SESSIONS COURTS

Original Work	...	"
Appellate Work	...	58

CONTENTS

vii

PAGE.

HIGH COURT

Appellate Work	...	58
Appeals	...	"
Miscellaneous	...	60

EXTRADITION

...

CIVIL JUSTICE

Number of Civil Courts	...	"
Civil Litigation	...	61

ORIGINAL LITIGATION

Village Panchayat Courts	...	"
Munafit's Courts	...	"
District Courts	...	62
High Court	...	"
Execution of Decrees	...	"
Petitions under the Debt Relief Act	...	63

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

District Courts	...	"
Pendency of Appeals	...	"
High Court	...	64
Quality of Work of the Courts	...	"
Government Suits and Appeals	...	65

CHAPTER VI.

The Legislature.

Meetings	...	66
Enactments	...	"
Bills—official	...	68
Bills—Non-official	...	69
Financial business	...	"
Questions	...	70
Motions and Resolutions	...	"

CHAPTER VII.

Protection.

POLICE

Strength of the Police force	...	71
Discipline	...	"
Rewards	...	72
Health, Education and Training	...	"
Crimes	...	"

	PAGE
Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes	73
Detection and Prevention of Crime	"
Habitual Criminals	"
Criminal Intelligence Bureau	"
Finger Print Bureau	74
Registration of Motor Vehicles	"
Public Conveyances, Licences and Badges	"
Motor Accidents	75
Taxation of Vehicles	"
Hackney Carriages	76
Cinematograph Act	"
Receipts and Expenditure	"
JAILS—THE CENTRAL PRISON	
Strength	77
Discipline	78
Education of Convicts	"
Health and Mortality	"
Employment of Prisoners—Jail Services	"
Cost of Maintenance	79
General	"
Receipts and Expenditure	"
LOCK-UPS	"
REGISTRATION	
Registry Offices	80
Number of Documents Registered	"
Value of Transactions	"
Classes of Documents	81
Chitties	"
Receipts and Expenditure	82
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	"
CHAPTER VIII.	
Production and Industry.	
SEASON AND RAINFALL	83
AGRICULTURE	
General	"
General Agricultural Conditions	84
Research—Plant Pathology	"
Village Project Scheme	"
Preparation of Compost Manure	"
Crops	85

	PAGE
Fruit Culture	85
Cloves and Mulberry cultivation	.. "
Food Production Drive	.. "
Control of Plant Pests and Diseases	.. 86
Agricultural Education	.. "
Cattle Breeding	.. "
Milk Recording Scheme	.. 87
Veterinary Aid	.. "
Receipts and Expenditure	.. "
INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT	
Ceramic Factory, Kundara	.. 88
The Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum	.. "
The Travancore Plywood Industries	.. 89
The Punalur Paper Mills	.. "
Sugar Manufacture	.. "
Match Factory	.. "
Glass Manufacture	.. 90
Pencil Manufacture	.. "
The Fertilizers & Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.	.. " . .
Travancore Chemical & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kundara	.. "
Cottage Industries—	.. "
The Government Sales Depot, Trivandrum	.. 91
Industrial and Commercial Schools	.. "
Itinerant Weaving Party	.. "
Miscellaneous	.. "
Receipts and Expenditure	.. 92
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT	.. "
FACTORIES AND LABOUR	
The Factories Act	.. 93
Trade Disputes	.. 94
Workmen's Compensation Act	.. "
The Trade Unions Act	.. "
Labour Welfare	.. "
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD	.. 95
CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES	.. 96
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	
Number of Companies	.. 97
Companies Limited by Shares	.. "
Associations not for Profit	.. 98
Companies of Foreign Incorporation	.. "
Inspections and Prosecutions	.. "

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

General	...	98
Number and Nature of Societies	...	99
Membership	...	"
Finances	..	100
Cost of Management of Societies	..	"
The Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Trivandrum	...	"
Taluk Banks	...	101
Urban Banks	...	"
Primary Societies	...	"
Non-credit activities	...	102
Non-official Supervision	...	"
Inspection and Audit	...	"
Receipts and expenditure	...	"
PATENTS AND DESIGNS	...	103

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

General	...	104
Assignment of Lands on Concessional Terms	...	105
Colonies	...	"
General Ameliorative work	...	"
Educational Concessions	...	106
Expenditure	...	107

CHAPTER IX.

Public Works.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Outlay	...	108
Communications	...	109
Ryots' Roads	...	110
Buildings	...	"
Irrigation—Protective	...	"
Irrigation—Productive—The Kodayar Irrigation System	...	"
Establishment	...	111
P. W. D. Workshops	...	"
P. W. D. Advisory Committee	...	"
Maramath Works	...	"
WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE		
Willingdon Water Works, Trivandrum	...	112
Alleppey Water Works	...	113
Nagercoil Water Works	...	"
Shencottah Water Supply Scheme	...	"
Trivandrum Drainage Scheme	...	114

CONTENTS

xi

PAGE

RAILWAYS	...	114
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT		
General	...	115
The P. H. E. Project	...	"
Investigation of new Schemes	...	117
Electric Supply in Trivandrum	...	"
Trunk Telephone	...	"
Radio and Broadcasting	...	118
CHAPTER X.		
Commerce.		
TRADE		
Volume of Trade	...	119
Carriage of Trade	...	"
Imports	...	"
Exports	...	120
CHAPTER XI.		
Medical Relief, Public Health and Vital Statistics.		
...		
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT		
System of Medical Aid	...	121
Medical Advisory Committee	...	"
Medical Institutions	...	"
Medical Relief	...	122
Midwifery aid	...	"
Training of staff	...	"
General Hospital, Trivandrum	...	123
Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum	...	124
Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum	...	"
Hospital for Mental Diseases, Trivandrum	...	"
Leprosy Sanatorium	...	125
Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil	...	"
Tuberculosis control	...	"
Anti-Rabic Treatment	...	126
Malaria treatment centres	...	"
Finance	...	"
AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT		
General	...	"
Ayurveda Hospitals	...	"
Vaidyasalas	...	127
Temporary Vaidyasalas	...	"
Relief	...	"

	PAGE
Government Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum	... 128
Government Ayurveda Pharmacy	... "
Ayurveda College	... "
Special Courses	... 129
Public Examinations in Ayurveda	... "
Miscellaneous	... "
Expenditure	... 129
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT	
General	... 130
Vital Statistics	... "
<i>Graph showing Birth Rate</i>	
Diseases	... 131
<i>Graph showing Death Rate</i>	... "
Cholera	... "
Small pox and Vaccination	... 132
Plague	... "
Typhoid	... "
Malaria Control measures	... "
Filariasis Investigations and Control	... "
Health Unit, Neyyattinkara	... "
Maternity and Child Welfare Work	... 133
Milk Canteens	... 134
Nutrition Committee	... "
Public Health Act	... "
Public Health Education	... "
Rural Sanitation	... 135
Receipts and Expenditure	... "
MEDICAL COUNCIL	... "
CHAPTER XII.	
Public Instruction	
Historical Survey	... 137
Educational System	... 138
Educational Policy	... 139
THE UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE	
General	... 140
Institutions	... 141
Strength	... 142
Convocation	... 143

CONTENTS

xiii

	PAGE
War Technical Training Scheme	144
The Central Research Institute	,,
Statistical Surveys	146
Physical Education and University Officers' Training and Labour Corps	,,
Department of Publications	147
Students' Advisory Bureau & Employment Bureau	,,
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	
Progress of Education—General Statistics	,,
English Schools	148
<i>Graph showing the Number of pupils under Instruction in Departmental and Private Institutions.</i>	
Malayalam and Tamil Schools	149
Compulsory Primary Education	150
Teachers and their training	151
Special Schools	,,
Training Schools	,,
Sanskrit Schools	,,
Technical Schools for Girls	,,
Reformatory School	,,
The Sri Swathi Tirunal Academy of Music	152
Other Special Schools	,,
Special Schools for Kshatriyas	,,
Special Schools for Malayala Brahmins	153
Education of Mohammedans	,,
Education of Backward Communities	,,
Miscellaneous	154
Hostels and Boarding Houses	,,
Orphanages	,,
Libraries and Reading Rooms	,,
Scouting	,,
Athletic Activities	155
Visual Education	,,
Scholarships and Stipends	,,
Fees and fee Concessions	,,
Noon-feeding of School Children	156
Examinations	,,
Miscellaneous	159
Receipts and Expenditure	,,
<i>Chart showing Gross Expenditure, Receipts and Net Expenditure.</i>	

CHAPTER XIII.

Local Self-Government.

History	...	160
Number, Constitution, Area and Population	...	161
Finance	...	"
Work of the Municipalities	...	162
VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND VILLAGE UNIONS		
General	...	"
Functions	...	163
Receipts and Expenditure	...	164

CHAPTER XIV.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions.

General	...	165
Devaswoms—Major, Minor and Petty	...	166
Personal Deposit Devaswoms	...	"
Instructional Institutions	...	167
Hindu Religious Libraries	...	"
Devaswom Fund	...	"
Devaswom Works	...	168
The Working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act	...	"
Miscellaneous	...	"

CHAPTER XV.

Control Measures.

Food	...	169
Rationing of food grains	...	"
Procurement of food grains	...	"
Storage and transport of food grains	...	170
General	...	"
Textiles Control	...	171
Civil Supplies Control	...	172
Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act	...	"

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

ANCHAL (State Postal Department)	...	174
Early History	...	"
Anchor Offices and Letter Boxes	...	"
Articles Posted and Delivered	...	175
Value Payables and Insured Articles	...	"
Hundi Business	...	"
Savings Bank	...	176

CONTENTS

xv

	PAGE
Telephone Work in Anchal Offices	... 176
Anchal Mail Lines	... "
Small Savings Scheme	... "
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT	
<i>Extensions and Readjustments of service</i>	... 177
Fare, Mileage and Traffic	... "
Parcels and Goods Transport	... "
Amenities to Passengers	... 178
Accidents	... "
Receipts and Expenditure	... "
MINT	
General	... "
Control	... 179
Coins in Circulation	... "
Receipts and Expenditure	... "
GOVERNMENT PRESS	
General	... 180
Machinery and Plant	... " "
Out-turn	... "
Gazette	... 181
Miscellaneous	... "
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT	... "
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT	... 182
Travancore Information and Listener	... "
PRESES AND PUBLICATIONS	... 183
Newspapers and Periodicals	... "
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT	
General	... "
Epigraphy, Nymismatics and Conservation	... 184
Museum of Antiquities	... "
MUSEUMS	
GOVERNMENT GARDENS AND THE ZOO	... 185
General	... "
Zoo	... 186
Visitors	... "
Gardens	... "
SRI CHITRALAYAM	
Additions	... 187
Visitors	... "
THE SRI CHITRA HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE AND THE INFIRM	

	PAGE
THE PUBLIC SERVICE	
Recruitment—General	189
Recruitment to the Higher Services—Civil Service	"
Intermediate Division	"
Lower Division	"
Concessions to war service personnel	190
The Public Service Advisory Committee	191
THE STATE LIFE INSURANCE—(Public Branch)	
General	"
Proposals	"
Policies	192
Claims	"
Loans	"
Lapses and Revivals	"
Receipts and Payments	"
Expense Ratio	193
THE STATE LIFE INSURANCE—(Government Servants' Branch)	
General	"
Proposals	"
Policies	"
Claims	"
Loans	194
Receipts and Expenditure	"
STATE SAVINGS BANK	
General	"
Volume of Business	"
STATE PROVIDENT FUND	195
TRAVANCORE DEFENCE SAVINGS PROVIDENT FUND	"
CHAPTER XVII.	
POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION	
Public Works	197
Trivandrum aerodrome	"
National Highway & Road Construction	198
Harbour Works	"
Canal Improvements	"
Kayal Reclamation	"
Electricity	199
Agriculture	"
Forest	"

CONTENTS

xv

Research	...	200
Model Salt Factory	...	"
Development of Fisheries	...	"
Soil Survey	...	"
Shark Liver Oil scheme	...	201
Education	...	"
Technical Training	...	"
Educational concessions to Ex-servicemen	...	"
Medical and Public Health	...	"
Resettlement of Ex-servicemen	...	202
Industrial development	...	"
The Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.		"
The Travancore Raysons Ltd. The Aluminium Industries Ltd.	...	203
Textiles	...	"
State Welfare Organisation and War Purposes Central Committee	...	204
INDEX	...	

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

M. E. 1121 (17th August 1945—16th August 1946.)

Travancore (Malayalam—*Tiruvitamkur*) is the southernmost Indian State and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, between $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $10^{\circ} 22'$ North Latitude and between $76^{\circ} 13'$ and $77^{\circ} 38'$ East Longitude.

Situation and Area. Travancore is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely constitute its eastern boundary and on the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Travancore has an area of 7661.75 square miles, its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width, 75 miles.

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

Physical Features. From the mountain heights walling in the State on the eastern boundary the country undulates to the west over hills of dense vegetation till it reaches the cultivated plains which skirt the backwaters and the Arabian Sea. Extensive tea and cardamom plantations have sprung up on most of the higher elevations; pepper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish in the lesser uplands; and in both regions, there are reserved forests of valuable timber, both of virgin growth and of scientific planting. There are stretches of paddy cultivation terraced along the valleys, and paddy cultivation is also extensively carried on in the irrigated areas towards the south in

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

The population of the State, according to the decennial census of 1941 is 6,070,018 (3,045,102 males and 3,024,916 females), the increase in population for the decennial period

Population. (1931-41) being 974,045 or 19.1 per cent. The average density of population in 1931 was 665 per sq. mile and it rose to 792 per sq. mile in 1941; if calculated on the area of land available for cultivation, the density of population rises to 1,463 per sq. mile. Trivandrum,

Distribution. the capital City, has a population of 128,365. The principal towns are Alleppey, Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Tiruvalla, Attingal and

Parur. Villages and village life as prevalent on the East Coast are practically unknown except in parts of South Travancore. Elsewhere, the conditions are rural or semi-rural and the people live in detached homesteads, each nestling in its own tree-planted and walled-in garden. Hinduism, the religion

Religion.

of the Ruling Family, is the predominant religion and its followers, divided into various caste groups constitute nearly three-fifths (3,671,480) of the entire population while the denominations of Christians, including the Syrian Christians, represent nearly one-third (1,963,808), and the Mahomedans nearly one-fourteen (434,150). There has long existed in the State a small body of European and American residents. The number of literates per 100 of the population is 47.1. The percentage of literacy for males is 58.1 and for females 36.0.

Literacy.

Except among a small section of the population, the *Purdah* system is unknown in Travancore. Women generally enjoy great freedom in the State, and this fact coupled with their general education has brought about their active participation in affairs.

Position of

Women.

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

Travancore compared with other States.

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

Historical

Sketch.

obtained in 1684 on a grant from the Queen of Attingal which was subsequently ratified by the King of Travancore. Marthanda Varma, the son of the Queen of Attingal, became in 1729 the *Adhipathi* of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the *Ettuveetil Pillamars*, the feudal chieftains of eight *desams*, who had striven against the power of the Rajas for over a century. Thereafter, he grew in strength and power and, having amalgamated Attingal with Venad on a treaty engagement that none but the offspring of the Ranis of Attingal shall succeed to the rulership of Travancore, proceeded on a campaign of conquest with his minister Ramayyan *Dalawa* and the Venad *Valia Capittan*, Eustachius Benedictus De Lannoy, a Flemish soldier who had been captured in a fight with the Dutch and whom the Raja had befriended and raised to that high position. By the time of Marthanda Varma's death in 1758, practically the whole of modern Travancore had been brought under his sway. He established order, settled the country and dedicated it to Sri Padmanabhaswami, and he and his successors, Rajas or Ranis of Travancore, have since ruled as the *Dasas* or *Sevinis* of the Deity. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the Carnatic and in Mysore in the eighteenth century, the Travancore State rendered military assistance to the Company. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was included in the treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view of the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu Sultan, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 a new treaty was signed and an annual contribution of Rs. 7,96,430—8 as. was fixed mainly in lieu of the obligation assumed by the State towards the cost of maintaining a force by the Honourable Company for the defence of Travancore from foreign aggression and of the obligation under the Treaty of 1795 to provide an army for effective service in British India in times of war. The history of the State has been one of steady development and well ordered progress under a succession of able and enlightened rulers. His Highness Sri

Chitra Tirunal, the present Maharaja, has adhered to the traditions of his House, and has signalised his reign by a Proclamation throwing open the temple of Sri Padmanabhaswami and all the temples under his control and the temples under Government control to all Hindus including those who were commonly described as untouchable and backward classes—a reform which has evoked universal appreciation.

The official year in Travancore is reckoned according to the Malabar Era or the *Kollam* Era said to date from the rebuilding of *Kollam* or Quilon 1121 years ago. The *The Calendar.* year begins about the middle of August. The twelve months are named after the zodiacal signs, the longest month having 32 days and the shortest 29 days.

Travancore has its own coinage of the silver *fanam* (2.25 annas), the copper *chuckram* (6.74 pies) and the *cash* (0.42 pie). It has been issuing also its own silver coin *The Currency.* formerly called half rupee but now called the “Chitra” (14 *chuckrams*) and a coin formerly called quarter-rupee (7 *chuckrams*). The British Indian silver and nickel coins and currency notes are also in free circulation. The “Chitra” coins and the British Indian half-rupee are legal tender for an unlimited amount.

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

The Ruling Family.

Major General His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, D. Litt., Maharaja of Travancore, was born on the 7th November 1912 and his succession to the *Musnad* was recognised by the British Government on the 1st September 1924.

His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 (20th Thulam 1107). His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, and to twenty-one guns within the State. The *Marumakkathayam* law governs the succession to the *Musnad* which, further, is confined to the offspring of the Attingal Ranis. Her Highness the Senior Maharani (born on the 19th November 1895) and Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi (born on the 8th November 1896) were adopted into the Ruling Family on the 31st August 1900. His Highness the Maharaja is the eldest son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. A daughter, the First Princess, (Kartika Tirunal), was born to Her Highness on the 17th September 1916 and a second son, the Elaya Raja, on the 22nd March 1922. A daughter, the second Princess, (Uthram Tirunal) was born to Her Highness the Senior Maharani on the 30th December 1923 and a second daughter the Third Princess, (Kartika Tirunal) was born to Her Highness on the 23rd October 1926. A daughter (Bharani Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 15th February 1940, and a second daughter (Bharani Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 29th December 1941. A daughter (Pooyam Tirunal) was born to the First Princess (Kartika Tirunal) on the 7th September 1942 and a daughter (Rohini Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 13th February 1943. A daughter (Aswati Tirunal) was born to the First Princess (Kartika Tirunal) on the 4th July 1945 and a daughter (Makam Tirunal) was born to the Second Princess (Uthram Tirunal) on the 12th April 1946.

Honours conferred by His Highness the Maharaja.

In connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in 1945, His Highness was pleased to confer the title of *Rajyasevapravina* on the following officers :—

1. Mr. T. M. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Chief Justice.
2. Dr. K. L. Moudgill, Director of Research, and
3. Mr. P. G. Narayanan Ummithan, Excise Commissioner.

The title of *Rajyasevanirata* was conferred on Mr. Semman-gudi R. Srinivasa Aiyar, Principal, Sri Swati Tirunal Academy of Music.

The British Representative.

In the year 1800 A. D., the first British Resident accredited to the Court of Travancore took up his residence in the State. British Residents continued until October 1923 when Travancore came into direct relations with the Government of India and the British Resident's title was altered to that of "Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States." From April 1937, the designation of the Agent was changed to the "Resident for the Madras States." Lieut. Col. C. G. N. Edwards was the Resident for the Madras States from the 11th November 1944 and he continued to be the Resident during the year under report except from 20th October to 2nd May 1946 during which period he went on leave and Lieut. Col. A. A. Russel officiated as Resident.

CHAPTER II.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Ruler is the source of all authority in Travancore. For more than half a century, however, the Maharajas of Travancore have treated the revenues of the State as public

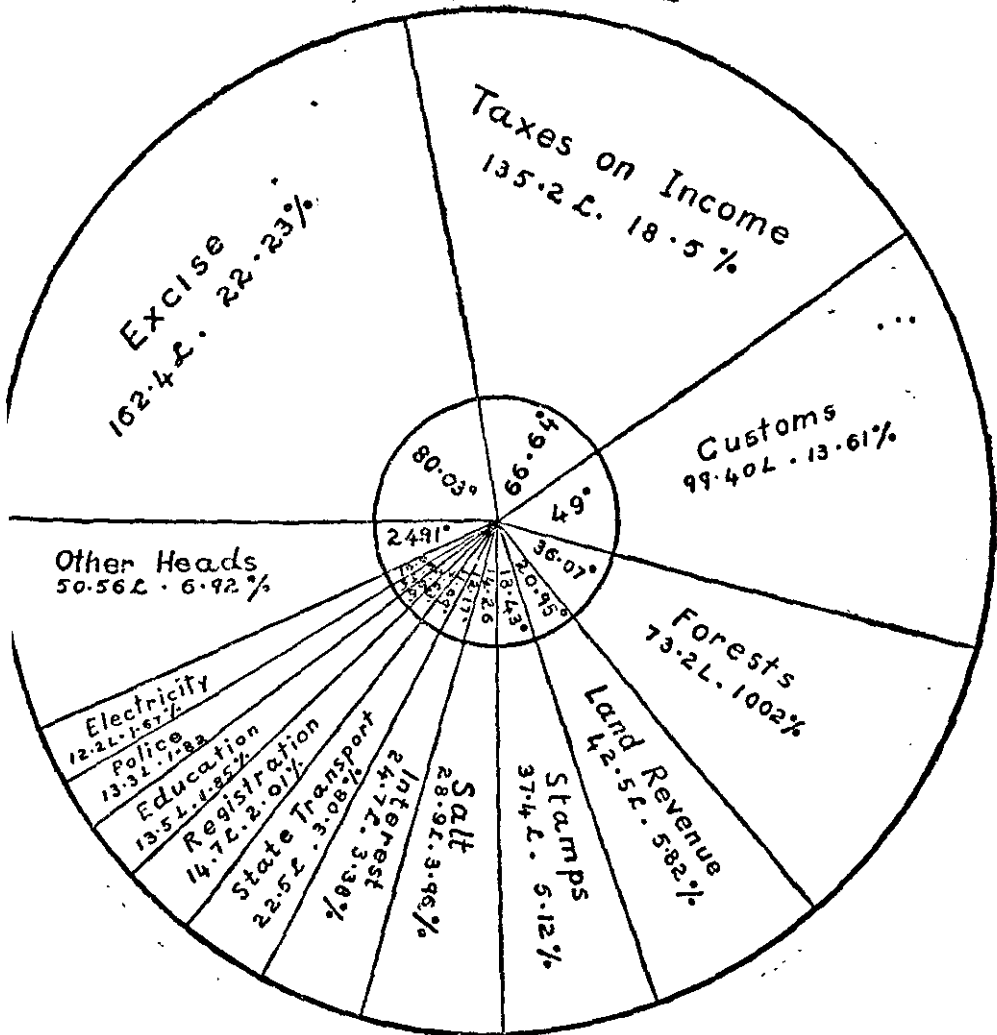
The Ruler. funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use only a very modest civil list which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The proportion of the civil list to the total revenue is small. The percentage was 8.76 in 1062, 6.86 in 1072, 6.57 in 1082, 4.04 in 1092, 3.83 in 1102, 3.58 in 1112 and 2.06 in 1121.

The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. The

The Chief Executive Officer. Minister is designated Dewan. He is appointed by a *Neet* or Commission under Sign Manual. The Dewan is assisted by an organised Secretariat and a public service constituted generally on the British Indian model. During the year under report an Administrative Secretary was appointed for the Dewan.

The entire administration is carried on through several well-organised departments. The activities of these departments are separately and briefly described in the following chapters. Every administrative head addresses his proposals to the Government, and these recommendations are considered in the Secretariat and, where necessary, are scrutinised by the Account and Audit office. The decisions of the Government, which, in olden times, were issued over the signature of the head of the administration in the form of *Chattavariolas* on palm leaves and later on in Malayalam and Tamil communications on paper have for many years past been issued in English by the Chief Secretary to Government in

Portion of Gross Revenue Receipts of the State
 For 1121 M.E. Under the Variou
 Heads to the total Revenue
 (In Lakhs of Rupees)



the form of orders, proceedings or letters. The post of the Chief Secretary was kept in abeyance in 1120 and the Secretaries to Government were authorised to issue all communications pertaining to their respective subjects, on behalf of Government. The commands of the Ruler are always issued in the form of Proclamations or *Neets* under Sign Manual. Except for purposes of legislation and the conduct of important ceremonies of State the Ruler rarely issues such direct commands in matters affecting the public administration. All notifications, proceedings and other matters to be made known generally are published in the Government Gazette which is issued every Tuesday in English and in Malayalam and Tamil. The Gazette is now in its eighty-fourth year. The history of Travancore for nearly a century without interruption reveals the fact that the administration, adapting itself from time to time to modern forms of government, without abandoning its pristine characteristics and ideals has been conducted with a view to the progressive wellbeing of the country. A code of enactments for Travancore was first promulgated in 1835 A. D. Of these, Acts I to VII of 1010 M. E., provided for the working, powers and jurisdiction of law courts. Parts of Acts I and IV survive on the Statute Book. Both relate to interest awardable under decrees. As the years have gone by the volume of legislation has become large and comprehensive.

The revenue of the State is derived mainly from a system of (a) direct taxation, (b) indirect taxation, (c) commercial services and (d) levies in connection with specific services. Taxation is covered by authority conferred by various statutory enactments; the tax-payer's obligations are defined and known; and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, *viz.*, land revenue and income tax. The incidence of taxation per head of the population in the case of land revenue was, in the year under report, 0·7 of a rupee. Taxes falling within the second category are for the most part, duties on raw products or manufactured goods exported from Travancore, such as tea, coir, fibre, yarn and other products of the cocoanut palm, pepper, salted fish, turmeric, vegetable oils, etc. There is also a system of import duties based mainly on the British Indian

tariff. The general stamp revenue is also appreciable. Next come indirect taxes, both fiscal and regulatory in character, such as import duty on foreign liquor and excise duty on country liquor. The income derived from salt and tobacco is considerable. The commercial and quasi-commercial departments yielding revenue are Forest, Anchal, Transport and Railways. Under class (d) is an appreciable income derived from such specific services as registration of documents and court fees.

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

Application of Revenue.

The Legislature.

Travancore was the first Indian State to have a Legislative Council; a Council with a minimum of five members having been brought into existence as early as 1888 A. D.

Early Constitution. The strength and the powers of the Council grew steadily with the passing of years until as a result of the Legislative Reforms Act of 1108 M. E. (1932 A. D.), the Legislature was reconstituted in its present form.

The present legislature consists of two Houses, *viz.*, the Sri Mulam Assembly which is the Lower House and the Sri Chitra State Council which is the Upper House. The

The Present Legislature. Assembly consists of seventy-two members of whom sixty-two are non-officials and ten officials. The non-officials form 83 per cent. of the number of members. Forty-three non-official members are elected by general territorial constituencies and five by special constituencies. Fourteen non-official seats are

The Sri Mulam Assembly. reserved for nomination by Government in order to give representation to minority communities and other inadequately represented interests. The Dewan is the President of the

Assembly, but a Deputy President elected by the Assembly is empowered to preside at meetings in the absence of the President.

*The Sri
Chitra State
Council.*

The State Council is composed of thirty-seven members of whom twenty-seven, or 73 per cent. are non-officials and ten officials. Sixteen non-official members are elected by the general territorial constituencies and six by special constituencies. Five non-officials are nominated by the Government. The Dewan is the President of the Council also. A panel of chairmen is also nominated.

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

Franchise.

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

Both Houses of the Legislature have the right to initiate and pass legislation, to discuss the annual budget and to ask questions and move resolutions on matters of general public interest. All legislative measures

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

During the year under report a Press Communiqué was issued by Government announcing the intention of His Highness the Maharaja to inaugurate further constitutional reforms whereby administrative policy will be to a large extent controlled by the Legislature. There will be two Houses of Legislature and both the Houses would have elected Presidents and Deputy Presidents, and would be composed entirely of elected members returned on the basis of universal adult suffrage for men and women.

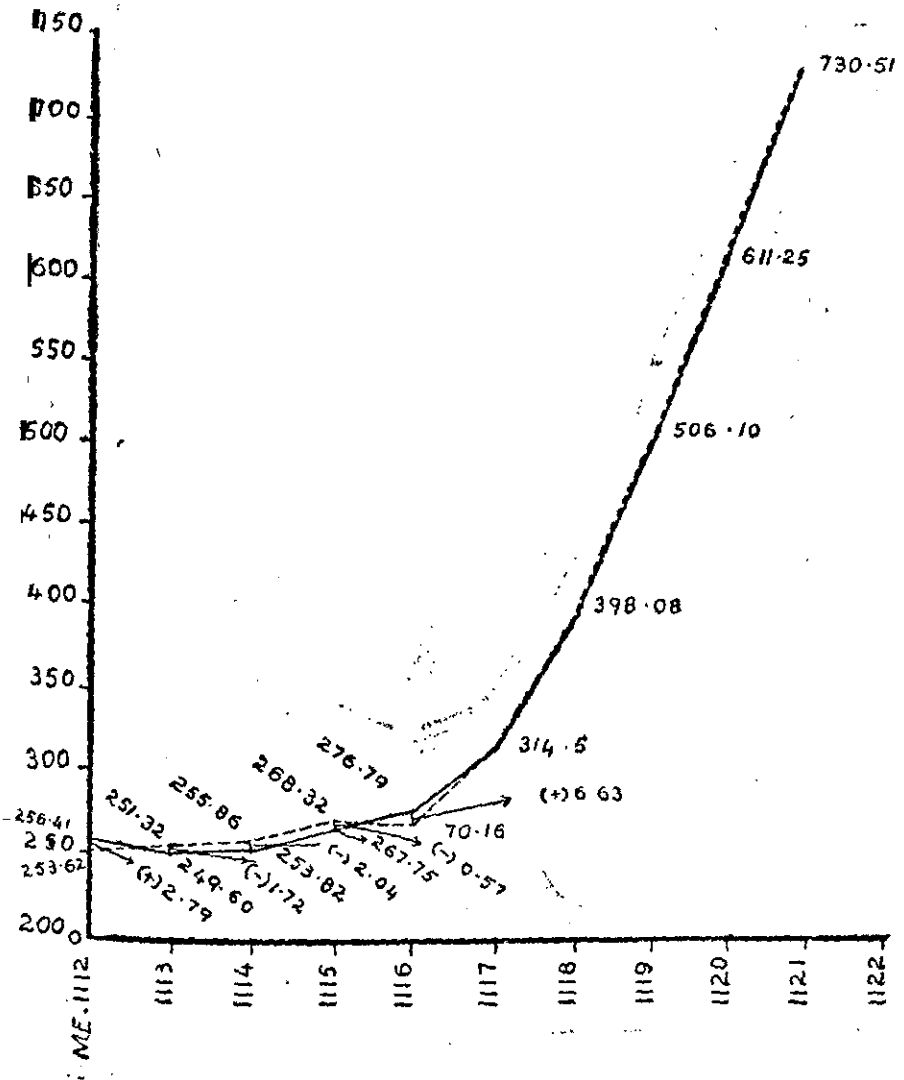
Proposed Constitutional Reforms.

Revenue and Expenditure

1121 . M.E

Scale:-
1 inch = 100lakhs

Expenditure -----
Receipts _____



CHAPTER III

FINANCE.

A general summary of the financial transactions of the year 1121 as compared with those of 1120 is furnished below :

(In lakhs of rupees).

	1120	1121
Ordinary Revenue Receipts ...	611·25	730·51
Expenditure charged to Revenue ...	611·25	730·51
Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account ...	57·62	41·57
Debt Heads Transactions ..(+)	282·45	+ 260·81
Opening Cash Balance ...	272·62	497·45
Closing Cash Balance ...	497·45	716·69

The total revenue for the year 1121—*vide* Statement 'A'—mounted up to Rs. 730·51 lakhs, a peak figure never attained before, as against Rs. 611·25 lakhs during the

Revenue. previous year thereby recording improvement to the extent of Rs. 119·26 lakhs. The major heads of revenue which have mainly contributed to the above increase are Customs (Rs. 10·37 lakhs), Excise (Rs. 16·72 lakhs), Forest (Rs. 20·99 lakhs), Taxes on Income (Rs. 22·45 lakhs), Interest (Rs. 12·96 lakhs), Police (Rs. 12·08 lakhs), State Transport Scheme (Rs. 11·93 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 6·51 lakhs).

Better receipts under the items 'Sea Customs Exports', 'Net Receipts from the Cochin Harbour Scheme' and under 'Duty on Matches-contribution from the Government of India' explain the improvement noticed under the major head 'Customs.' Under the major head 'Excise', the increase is spread over almost all the minor heads the conspicuous among them being 'Tobacco' and 'Arrack'. There is, however, a slight fall in the receipts from 'Betel-nut', 'Coffee' and 'Tea' due to the reduction in the Excise duty of the above articles. As regards Forest revenue, the increase appears mainly under the item 'Timber and other produce

removed from the forest by Government Agency, Royal trees and 'Junglewood'. The items that have contributed to the increase in revenue in respect of the major head 'Income-tax' are 'Ordinary collections' and 'Excess Profit Tax'. The above increase is set off to a slight extent by fall under 'Super-tax' and 'Tax on Agricultural Income'. Under 'Interest' the increase in revenue was due to larger investments in Government securities and short-term deposits in banks. The imposition of tax on vehicles in lieu of tolls accounts for the improvement noticed under the major head 'Police.' Due to phenomenal increase in traffic there was an appreciable increase in the Gross Receipts from the Transport Department. There was corresponding increase in the Working Expenses also ; but this was set off to an appreciable extent by a special adjustment whereby the Working Expenses were credited to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs by per contra debit to D. H.—Transport stock, the adjustment in question being necessitated by the opening of a new head 'Stock' to take debit of the charges hitherto included under 'Working Expenses.' The increase under the head 'Miscellaneous' is mainly under the item 'Unclaimed deposits'.

The only head under which there was appreciable fall in revenue was 'Buildings, Communications, etc., brought about mainly by the abolition of tolls from 1-1-1121.

The expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report—*vide* Statement (B)—excluding the contribution of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to the Revenue Reserve Fund and of Rs. 154.49 lakhs to the Post-war Reconstruction Fund, amounted to Rs. 561.02 lakhs as against Rs. 440.98 lakhs in 1120 thereby recording an increase of Rs. 120.04 lakhs over that of the previous year.

The important major heads wherein there were appreciable increases were construction of Railways (Rs. 9.19 lakhs), Police (Rs. 4.43 lakhs), Medical and Ayurveda (Rs. 6.10 lakhs), Education (Rs. 7.84 lakhs), Buildings, Communications, etc. (Rs. 26.56 lakhs), Contribution to the Devaswom Fund (Rs. 4.86 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 20.77 lakhs).

The inclusion of a special provision to the extent of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs to meet the additional cost of Rolling Stock used for the working of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway in the budget of the year under report, accounts for the variation noticed under the major head 9 (B) Construction of Railways. The grant of a temporary increase of pay to the Sub-Inspectors, Head constables and constables of the Police Department from 1-10-1121 together with the grant of increased rates of war allowance from 1-8-1121 account for the increase noticed under the major head 'Police.' The increased expenditure under 'Education' is also mainly due to the increased rates of war allowance sanctioned from 1-8-1121. The variation under 'Medical and Ayurveda' is due to the increased expenditure on the purchase of medicine and surgical instruments and on dieting charges in hospitals. Increased cost of materials and labour and the increased outlay on works account for the increase under the major head 'Buildings etc.' The payment of additional contribution to the Devaswom Fund on account of arrear claims from 1116 to 1119 explains the variation under the head 'Contribution to the Devaswom Fund'. The abnormal increase in expenditure under 'Miscellaneous' is due to the special adjustment of half the capital outlay already incurred by Government on Alleppey and Nagercoil Water Works, debiting the same to 'Grants to Municipalities'.

Out of the net surplus of Rs. 169.49 lakhs a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was set apart towards contribution to the Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 154.49 lakhs to the Post-war Reconstruction Fund as against Rs. 170.27 lakhs only to Post-war Reconstruction Fund during the previous year and this explains the variation noticed under the above heads as compared to the previous year 1120.

The only major head wherein there was appreciable saving in expenditure was "Interest on debt and other obligations" due mainly to the increased interest charges on capital outlay on commercial schemes which are taken in as reduction of expenditure under the above head of account.

On the capital side the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 41.57 lakhs against Rs. 57.62 lakhs in the previous year with the result that the Government Account balance which was Rs. 373.78 lakhs (Dr.) at the close of 1120 stood at Rs. 415.35 lakhs at the end of 1121.

The following statement gives an account of the progressive outlay to the end of 1121 on large capital schemes.

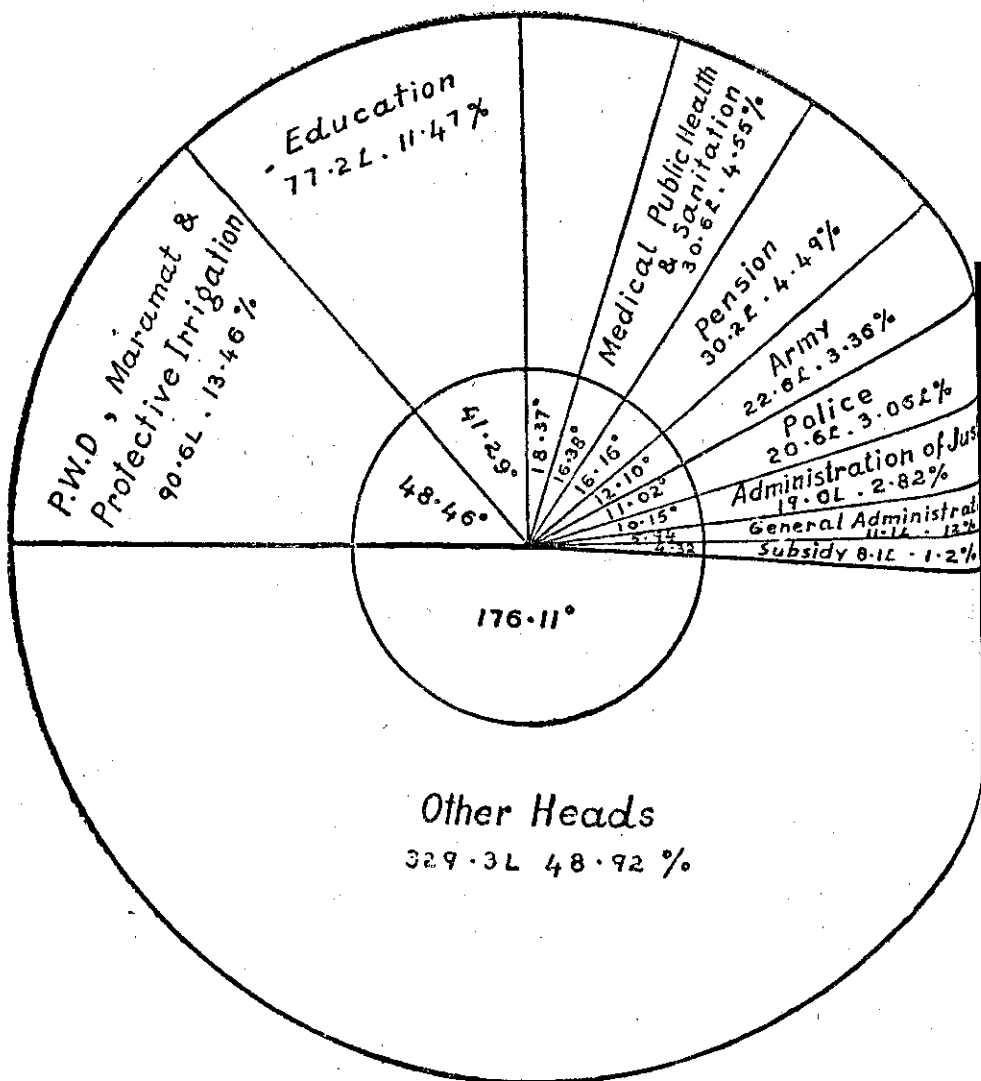
<i>Head of Accounts.</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Kodayar Irrigation Project	... 83.64
Quilon-Trivandrum Railway	... 63.16
Chackay-Thampanoor Extension	... 21.86
The Willingdon Water Works	... 57.75
The Bridge at Neriamangalam	... 4.35
Town Planning Scheme	... 21.08
The Drainage Scheme	.. 27.21
The Council Chamber	... 2.75
Mofussil Water Supply Scheme	... 4.39
Providing dustless surfacing to M. S. Road	... 15.36
University Buildings	... 1.00
Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme	... 339.65
Telephone Scheme	... 17.47
Radio Broadcasting	... 2.14
Rubber Factory	... 4.73
Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory	... 12.76
State Transport	... 16.44
Coastal Transport	.. 4.97
The Neendakara Bridge	... 5.36
Military Buildings	... 16.89
Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Ltd.	... 4.08
Vanchi Clay Mines and Refinery	... 1.83

The statement of Assets and Liabilities on the books of Government as they stood on 32-12-1121 is furnished separately.

The fluid balances of Government in cash and gilt-edged securities stood at Rs. 1,471.93 lakhs comprising Rs. 716.69 lakhs as cash in Treasuries and banks, Rs. 404.08 lakhs as investment securities at their purchase price and Rs. 351.16 short-term deposits in banks.

Portion of Expenditure of the State for 1121 M.E.
Under the various heads to the total
Expenditure (charged to Revenue)

EXCLUDING COLLECTION CHARGES TREATED AS DIRECTED AS DIRECT
DEMANDS ON REVENUE (3N Lakhs of Rupees)



The balance under 'Loans' advanced for agricultural and other purposes amounted to Rs. 95.76 lakhs as detailed below.

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Loan to Cochin Harbour authorities	... 38.79
Loan to Landing & Shipping Fee Committee, Alleppey	... 0.07
Loan to Alleppey Municipality for Water works.	5.80
Do. Nagercoil do.	... 11.76
Do. Trivandrum Corporation	... 0.95
Do. Nagercoil Municipality	... 0.49
Agricultural loan	... 3.07
Industrial loan	... 0.37
Other loans	... 34.46
Total	.. <u>95.76</u>

STATEMENT A.

Statement comparing the Receipts of 1121 with those of 1120.

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

Head of account.	1120	1121	Difference
I. Customs	88.04	99.41	+ 10.37
II. Excise	145.69	162.41	+ 16.72
III. Land Revenue	42.66	42.53	- 0.13
IV. Salt	27.20	28.89	+ 1.69
V. Stamps	35.51	37.43	+ 1.92
VI. Forests	52.18	73.15	+ 20.99
VII. Taxes on Income	112.76	135.21	+ 22.45
VIII. Registration	13.66	14.70	+ 1.04
IX. Railways (Net receipts)	5.58	5.44	- 0.14
X. Productive Irrigation (do.)	0.86	0.88	+ 0.02
XI. Anchal (Net receipts)	1.44	1.32	- 0.12
XII. Interest	11.72	24.68	+ 12.96
XIII. H. H. the Maharaja's Garage and Stables	0.12	0.21	+ 0.09
XIV. Administration of Justice	1.81	1.49	- 0.32
XV. Jails	0.82	0.91	+ 0.09
XVI. Police	1.24	13.32	+ 12.08
XVII. Ports	0.12	0.12	...
XVIII. Education	11.11	13.55	+ 2.44
XIX. Agriculture	0.35	0.33	- 0.02
XXIX A. Fisheries	0.40	0.44	+ 0.04
XX. Industries	0.19	0.16	- 0.03
XXI. Medical and Ayurveda	1.63	1.31	- 0.32
XXII. Public Health and Sanitation	0.09	0.39	+ 0.30
XXIII. Devaswoms	0.02	0.03	+ 0.01
XXIV. Currency and Mint	...	1.02	+ 1.02
XXV. Stationery and Printing	3.25	3.22	- 0.03
XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	8.95	8.13	- 0.82
XXVII. Buildings, Communications etc.	11.18	3.17	- 8.01
XXVIII. Water Supply and Drainage	1.40	2.17	+ 0.77
XXIX. Maramat	0.01	0.01	...
XXX. Receipts from Electric Schemes (Net receipts)	8.23	12.17	+ 3.94
XXXI. Telephone scheme (do.)	1.44	2.58	+ 1.14
XXXII. State Transport scheme (do.)	10.59	22.52	+ 11.93
XXXII A. Coastal Transport (do.)	-0.01	-0.04	- 0.03
XXXIII. Clay refining and Porcelain (Net receipts)	1.45	2.10	+ 0.65
XXXIV. Army	0.11	0.37	+ 0.26
XXXV. Receipts in aid of pensions etc.	1.34	1.54	+ 0.20
XXXVI. Do. from State Guests Department	0.11	0.15	+ 0.04
XXXVII. Miscellaneous	5.88	12.39	+ 6.51
XXXVIII. Extraordinary receipts	1.14	0.70	- 0.44
Total	611.25	730.51	119.26

STATEMENT B.

Comparative statement of disbursements under Major Heads for the years 1120 and 1121.

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees)

Item No.	Head of account.	1120.	1121.	Differences.
1	Customs	1.69	1.98	+ 0.29
2	Excise	7.96	8.60	+ 0.64
3	Land Revenue	13.18	15.20	+ 2.02
4	Salt	2.05	1.10	- 0.95
5	Stamps	1.27	1.70	+ 0.43
6	Forests	19.91	21.39	+ 1.48
7	Taxes on Income	0.71	1.16	+ 0.45
8	Registration	5.76	6.24	+ 0.48
8 A	Survey of Minor Circuits	0.11	0.04	- 0.07
9	State Railways—Interest on Debt on Railway Debenture Loan	0.02	0.01	- 0.01
9 B	Construction of Railways	0.09	9.10	+ 9.19
10	Protective Irrigation	2.15	2.30	+ 0.15
10 C	Irrigation Capital Account	...	...	...
11 D	Anchal Capital Account	0.03	0.07	+ 0.04
12	Interest on debt and other obligations	18.22	12.91	- 5.31
13	Interest on capital outlay on commercial schemes	12.38	14.18	+ 1.82
14	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	1.16	1.16	...
15	Palace	15.04	15.05	+ 0.01
16	Panivagai	2.87	2.75	- 0.12
17.	H. H. The Maharaja's Garage and Stables	2.26	3.62	+ 1.36
18	H. H. The Maharaja's tours outside the State	...	0.04	+ 0.04
19	General Administration	9.47	11.12	+ 1.65
20	Administration of Justice	17.41	19.03	+ 1.62
21	Jails	2.79	2.73	- 0.06
22	Police	16.20	20.63	+ 4.43
23	Ports	0.29	0.28	- 0.01

STATEMENT B—(contd.)

Comparative statement of disbursements under Major Heads for the years 1120 and 1121.

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees)

Item No.	Head of account.	1120.	1121.	Difference
24	Education	69.33	77.17	+ 7.84
25	Agriculture	2.49	4.76	+ 2.27
25 A	Fisheries	0.50	0.53	+ 0.03
26	Industries	0.99	1.09	+ 0.10
26 A	Geological Department	..	0.02	+ 0.02
27	Co-operative Department	1.22	1.47	+ 0.25
28	Uplift of Backward Communities	0.89	0.94	+ 0.05
29	Medical and Ayurveda	17.86	23.96	+ 6.10
30	Public Health and Sanitation	5.24	6.61	+ 1.37
31	Devaswoms	10.42	12.99	+ 2.57
32	State Charities	0.07	0.08	+ 0.01
33	Currency and Mint	0.09	0.10	+ 0.01
34	Stationery and Printing	8.15	7.40	- 0.75
35	Miscellaneous Departments	2.69	3.71	+ 1.02
36	Buildings, Communications etc.	59.99	86.55	+ 26.56
37	Water Supply and Drainage	1.96	2.68	+ 0.72
38	Electrical works to Government Buildings etc..	1.47	1.60	+ 0.13
39	Maramat	1.55	1.79	+ 0.24
40	Army	23.48	22.66	- 0.82
41	Subsidy	8.11	8.11	...
42	Political Pensions	4.10	4.39	+ 0.29
43	Miscellaneous Political Expenditure	5.69	9.32	+ 3.63
44	Superannuation allowances and pensions	24.50	25.78	+ 1.28
44 A	Food and other control measures	9.95	7.19	- 2.76
45	Miscellaneous	6.26	27.03	+ 20.77
46	Post-war Reconstruction Schemes	0.03	26.80	+ 26.77
46 A	Contribution to War Fund	4.13	2.04	- 2.09
46 B	Do. to Distress Relief Fund	1.00	1.00	...
46 C	Do. to Revenue Reserve Fund	...	15.00	+ 15.00
45 D	Do. to Post-war Reconstruction Fund	170.27	154.49	- 15.78
46 E	Do. to Devaswom Fund	16.00	20.86	+ 4.86
	Total	611.25	730.51	+ 119.26

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities in the Books of
Government during the years 1119 to 1121.*

(The figures in lakhs of rupees.)

Liabilities.	1119	1120	1121
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Devaswom Fund	1·51	- 5·00	- 4·56
2. Kandukrishy Fund	4 21	4·87	5·51
3. Savings Bank Deposits	466·08	596·88	759·69
4. Life Insurance Funds	26·18	31·48	38·32
5. Teachers' Provident Fund	8·08	8·71	9·46
6. State Provident Fund	27·96	31·54	36·80
7. Defence Provident Fund	0·03	0·05	0·06
8. Work Establishment Provident Fund	0·07	0·10	0·14
9. Sinking Funds			
(a) 3½ per cent. loan 1956	3·96	4·61	5·37
(b) Special loans	2·75	3·51	4·28
10. Reserve Fund—Land Mortgage Bank	1·59	1·59	1·59
11. Depreciation Fund—			
(a) Electricity and Telephone	13·40	16·67	20·30*
(b) State Transport	5·53	6·21	7·39
(c) Kubber Factory	- 0·30	- 0·30	0·04
(d) Ceramic Factory	1·75	1·29	2·00
12. General Reserve Fund—State Transport	3·05	6·27	9·96
13. Transport Insurance Fund	0·25	0·23	0·24
14. General Reserve Fund	75·30	75·30	75·30
15. Revenue Reserve Fund	56·23	56·23	71·23
16. Post-war Reconstruction Fund	234·11	404·35	558·80
17. Distress Relief Fund	4·66	5·63	6·62
18. Irrigation Fund	9·47	8·30	6·24
19. Fund for Sinking of Wells	0·17	0·21	0·21
20. Reserve Fund for original Works—P. W. D.	0·60	8·03	35·75
21. Road Development Fund	7·21	6·73	5·28
22. Agricultural Research Fund	- 0·07	- 0·05	0 01
23. Departmental & other Deposits	103·44	122·36	137·74
24. Mint Advance . . . . .	..	- 0·31	- 3·11
25. 5 per cent. Debenture Loan 1091	0·35	0·27	0·24
26. 3½ per cent. Loan 1956	50·89	50·89	50·89
27. 3 per cent. Loan 1952-54	305·71	305·36	305·36
28. Special Loans	114·46	118·58	115·82
29. Remittances	19·78	16·00	- 9·56
30. Excess of Assets over Liabilities	51·30	45·56	73·74
 Grand Total	 1596·69	 1932·15	 2327·15

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities in the Books of
Government during the years 1119 to 1121.—(contd.)*

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

Assets.	1119	1120	1121
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cash Balance	272·62	497·45	716·69
2. Surplus Investments in Govt. Securities	81·44	167·92	404·08
3. Special Deposits & Shares in Industrial concerns	16·15	131·16	220·75
4. Shares in the Travancore Credit Bank	13·23	13·23	13·23
5. Dewan of Travancore-share pur- chase account	2·16	2·16	...
6. Do. Investment account	23·96	23·96	23·96
7. Sinking Fund Investments—Special Loans	0·65	0·65	0·65
8. Deposits not bearing interest with the Imperial Bank	2·54	2·54	2·54
9. Do. Central Banking Corporation	2·55	1·27	2·34
10. General Reserve Fund—Invest- ment Account	74·37	74·37	74·37
11. Life Insurance Public Branch do.	21·22	26·44	32·74
12. Defence Provident Fund do.	0·01	0·03	0·04
13. Distress Relief Fund do.	4·56	5·59	6·62
14. Bullion Account	6·89	18·30	18·20
15. Investments on Reproductive Works			
(a) Trivandrum Electric Supply	12·19	12·19	12·19
(b) P. H. E. Scheme	222·23	273·48	327·46
(c) Telephone Scheme	13·05	14·03	17·47
(d) Radio Broadcasting	1·85	1·96	2·14
(e) State Transport	14·69	13·81	16·44
(f) Clay Refining & Porcelain Factory	11·86	12·33	12·76
(g) Rubber Factory	4·73	4·73	4·73
(h) Railways	76·00	75·91	85·02
(i) Coastal Transport	8·45	5·11	4·97
(j) Vanchi Clay Mines & Refinery	1·02	1·67	1·83
(k) Fertilisers & Chemicals Tra- vancore Ltd.	1·34	4·07	4·08
16. Short term deposits in Banks	20·36	40·71	351·16
17. Advances Repayable	578·12	392·81	- 211·75
18. Suspense Account (Debit)	53·26	61·72	86·68
19. Loans made by Government	55·14	52·50	95·76
Grand Total	1596·69	1932·15	2327·15

CHAPTER IV.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

The lands in the State are broadly classified into two kinds from the point of view of ownership, tenure and incidence of taxation, one being *pandaravaka* (literally, *Basis and fixity of land rights.* belonging to the *Sirkar*) and the other *jenmom* (belonging to a *jenmi* or landlord). In both cases the rights of the ryots are fixed and secure and are governed by statutes and custom, the ryots deriving their title from the *Sirkar* or a *jenmi* as the case may be. The Proclamation dated the 21st Edavom 1040 M. E./2nd June 1865 A. D. enfranchised the *Sirkar pattom* lands and declared "that the ryots holding these lands may regard them fully as private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property". The Jenmi and Kudiyan Act, V of 1071, defined the law relating to the respective rights of landlord and tenant in regard to *jenmom* lands. This Act was amended in 1108 enabling the *jenmi* to receive the *jenmikaram* (his dues from the ryot) in money through the *Sirkar*. The *kudiyan* (ryot) was declared the full owner of the lands with all the rights of ownership in the same way as the holders of *pandarapattom* lands were declared owners by the Proclamation of 1040.

It has been mentioned in Chapter V of the Administration Report for 1120 M. E. that the Government were considering a scheme of revision of the land revenue system in the State with a view to equalising the burden of taxation in the State. Towards the close of the year under report, *viz.*, 1121 M. E. the Travancore Land Tax Proclamation was promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja introducing the basic tax system. According to this enactment a basic tax at the rate of

Scheme for the revision of Land Revenue system- Agricultural Income-tax.

4 cash per cent is levied on all kinds of lands excepting *Sripandaravaka*, *Kandukrishy*, *Sripadam*, the *Edavakais* and other lands exempted under section 6 (2) of the Proclamation. The new scheme also provides for a system of assessment renewable from year to year on the basis of a fixed standard rate, as in the case of income tax, with reference to the actual net profits derived from the holding. However, during the year under report, the old system of taxation and assessment prevailed.

Under the old system the principle of taxation was based on the classification of the different tenures into distinct groups according to the theoretical proprietorship of the lands or the conditions of the holding. In the case of *pandaravaka* lands the tax due to the *Sirkar* is really the *pattom* (rent) and it represents the *Sirkar's* share of the produce of the land. It was fixed considering only the productivity of the land. The land was assessed to a certain *pattom*. From the *pattom* so fixed all assignments of revenue to third parties were set off. The net demand was *rajabhogam* (king's dues) payable to Government. And this varied according to the kind of land, the cultivation, tenure, etc. In the case of *jenmom* lands the dues of the *jenmi* were fixed in accordance with the terms of the contract of *kanapattom* calculated on an annual basis and Government undertook the responsibility of collecting the dues and paying them to the *jenmies*. *Jenmom* lands are either entirely tax free or subject to *rajabhogam* in which case the *pattadars* paid the *Sirkar* tax as well as the *jenmikaram*.

For purposes of land revenue administration, the State is divided into three divisions. The general control of the department was with the Land Revenue Commissioner till the post was abolished towards the close of the year 1116 and the statutory and administrative powers vested in him were taken over by Government, the Division Peishkars and Assistant Peishkars. Each division is composed of *taluks* under the charge of Tahsildars and each *taluk* is sub-divided into *pakuthies* which constitute the unit of land revenue administration, a *Proverthikar* being in

charge of each *pakuthi*. There are now 30 *taluks* and 422 *pakuthies*. All the permanent Tahsildars and village officers have been trained in survey.

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

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

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

(iii) the rules for the assignment of lands for the cultivation of cardamoms. While the Government are anxious to open up for cultivation new areas and to encourage maximum production it was considered inexpedient at the present juncture and in order not to handicap future policy, permanently to alienate extensive areas of land. It was therefore ordered that all registries of land should be kept in abeyance and that only leases for periods ranging from 3 to 7 years should be granted.

The recorded total area of the State is 4,903,520 acres. The total area under occupation at the end of the year was 2,583,531 acres against 2,583,601 acres at the end of the previous year. The difference noted in the area under occupation during 1120 and 1121 is the net result of an increase in the area due mainly to the registries under *Puduval* and special rules and a decrease chiefly on account of the acquisition of lands for public purposes.

The average extent of arable land per head of the population was 42·56 cents.

The total demand for the year on account of the sale proceeds of Government land including the balance left at the end of the previous year was Rs. 71,565 against Rs. 1·17 lakhs in 1120. Of this, a sum of Rs. 69,383 was collected and Rs. 722 remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 1,460.

The total demand under current revenue and arrears was Rs. 45·32 lakhs against Rs. 47·08 lakhs in 1120 and of this, a sum of Rs. 42·73 lakhs was collected and Rs. 94,253 remitted, the percentage of collection including remission being 96·3 against 95·6 in 1120.

Demand, collection and balance.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 1·65 lakhs against Rs. 2·03 lakhs in 1120.

The number of demand notices issued during the year was 4·53 lakhs and the number of distraint and attachment notices issued 4,137; the corresponding figures for *Coercive action.* 1120 being 5·42 lakhs and 14,570 respectively.

The number of defaulters whose properties were sold during the year was 708 against 2,556 in 1120. The percentage of sales to the number of demand notices was 0·16 against 0·47 in 1120. The average price fetched per acre was Rs. 86 in the case of wet lands and Rs. 36 in the case of dry lands against Rs. 83 and Rs. 18 respectively in 1120. 51·9 per cent. of the *ayacut* revenue was paid by the *pattadars* on or before the due date against 55·3 per cent. in 1120.

The number of revenue cases for disposal during the year was 2,62,292 of which 1,99,842 cases were disposed of, the percentage of disposal being 75·8 against 77·1 in *Revenue cases.* 1120. Of the cases disposed of 192,411 related to transfer of registry, 3,923 cases were under the Land Conservancy Act, 1,026 were *puduvai* cases, 1,729 were under the Land Acquisition Act, 421 were *karampathippu* cases, and the rest miscellaneous cases.

The number of revenue appeals for disposal was 673 against *Revenue appeals.* 765 in 1120, and of these, 608 appeals were disposed of during the year.

An area of 75 cents was assigned by auction during the year against nil in the previous year. An area of 113 acres was assigned without auction during the year against 275 acres in 1120. The total area brought under registry under the *Puduvai*, Waste Land and Cardamom Rules was 163 acres against 433 acres in 1120. The decrease was due to the continuance of the restrictions imposed in regard to the assignment of Government lands.

The subjoined statement furnishes details of the extent of land fit for conversion, the area converted up to the end of 1120 and during 1121, and the balance available for conversion:—

Conversion of dry lands into wet lands.

Particulars of land.	Area fit for conversion.	Area converted up to the end of 1120	Area converted during 1121	Balance available for conversion.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry land	24,918.55	19,245.17	20.61	5,652.77
Tank beds	1,627.83	1,595.18	0.12	32.08
Other porambokes	180.08	114.43	0.67	64.98
Total	26,726.01	20,954.78	21.40	5,749.83

Including the 83 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 2,081 cases for disposal against 1,731 in 1120. 1,729 cases were disposed of during the year. The total amount of land compensation for disbursement during the year was Rs. 11,24,526 of which a sum of Rs. 6,57,854 was paid.

The total number of public markets at the end of 1121 was 252. Of these, 88 were in the Kottayam Division, 92 in the Quilon Division and the remaining 72 in the Trivandrum Division. Of the total number of public markets, 211 were combined fish and

vegetable markets, 16 cattle markets, 12 vegetable markets, 1 meat market and 12 fish markets. A sum of Rs. 1,28,722 was secured during the year by the lease of public markets against Rs. 2,54,457 in 1120. There were 415 private markets at the end of the year as against 408 at the end of the previous year. The license fees realised amounted to Rs. 4,605 against Rs. 5,120 in 1120. The total expenditure incurred during the year in respect of the different kinds of public markets in the State was Rs. 10,364 against Rs. 14,067 in 1120.

The taluks in which inspection of State boundaries has to be conducted are Tovala, Agastisvaram, Chirayinkil, Shencotta, Quilon, Shertala, Vaikom, Muvattupuzha, Kunnathunad, Parur, Devicolum and Peermade. The Tahsildars of the taluks concerned excepting the Peermade Tahsildar inspected either the entire length of the boundary or a portion thereof in their respective taluks. The Division Peishkars of all the three Divisions inspected parts of the State boundary within their respective jurisdictions.

The land records maintenance staff surveyed during the year 2,620 porambokes having an area of 913 acres and 6,488 *puduvai* and other sub-divisions measuring 5,164 acres, against 3,248 porambokes measuring 1,416 acres and 7,731 *puduvai* and other sub-divisions measuring 5,543 acres in 1120. The Revenue Supervisors checked and inspected the field and office work of the accountants, verified and refixed theodolite stations, enquired into land complaints, pointed out boundaries of registered holdings, surveyed and demarcated sub-divisions on the applications of parties and inspected the sites involved in *kuthagapattom* and eviction cases. On the whole, the Revenue Supervisors verified 4,460 poramboke numbers, 6,978 *puduvai* and other sub-divisions and 1,385 encroachments on Government lands. The tahsildars inspected 1,732 poramboke numbers, 1,198 *puduvai* and other sub-divisions and 1,573 encroachments on Government lands.

There were 4,847 applications for pointing out the boundaries of registered holdings and for the demarcation and survey of subdivisions and of these, 2,666 applications were disposed of.

The Division Peishkars controlled the administration of the State treasuries in their respective jurisdictions. The Tahsildars of most of the taluks held charge of the sub-treasuries for the prescribed minimum number of days every month.

There are 370 pakuthies in the State where there are *jenmom* lands coming under section 3 (1) of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act. The *jenmikaram* registers of all these pakuthies have been completed and finally approved and the collection of *jenmikaram* in respect of these pakuthies has been assumed by Government. The total demand for the year under *jenmikaram* was Rs. 13,88,856 of which a sum of Rs. 11,15,885 was collected and Rs. 30,459 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,42,512 at the end of the year.

The total Land Revenue receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 42,72,851 and the total expenditure of the department including that of the Survey Department was Rs. 15,20,121.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, Mr. S. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, M. A.
Travancore Survey.

The conduct of special and miscellaneous cadastral survey, the training of candidates in the Central Survey School and lithography of village and other maps formed, as usual, the main work of the Department during the year under report.

General.

Under special cadastral survey, an extent of 416.11 acres of Tea and Rubber lands and 3.15 acres of Puduval lands were surveyed during the year. Computation and mapping in respect of 705.76 acres of Tea and Rubber lands, 367.37 acres of Cardamom lands and 6,031.75 acres of Puduval lands were also carried out. Under miscellaneous cadastral survey, an area of 9,715.95 acres of miscellaneous lands was surveyed, while area computation and mapping was done in respect of 185.72 acres.

A portion of the State boundary between Travancore and Cochin in the taluks of Parur and Kunnathunad was jointly verified during the year. The joint verification with the British representatives of the repairs and renewals in the Travancore-Tinnevelly boundary in the Mekkara and Achanpudur pakuthies of the Shencotta taluk and in the Thovala and Agastisvaram pakuthies of the respective taluks, was also made during the year.

4,840 copies of miscellaneous charts, maps, etc., and 16 inch maps for 108.28 square miles were printed during the year against 3,760 copies of miscellaneous charts, maps, etc., and 16 inch maps for 40.15 square miles, printed in the previous year.

*Lithography
of Maps.*

The total number of field measurement sketches handled by the Department during the year was 5,267. Of these, 4,967 were returned to the Tahsildars, 2,949 after final check and 2,018 for correction. Of the 204 reports for the correction of original survey that had to be disposed of, 200 were returned to the Tahsildars, 170 after final check and 30 for further verification in field.

*Land Records
Maintenance
Work.*

A higher course of training in Survey for fifteen candidates was held during the year. All the candidates came out successful in the examination held at the end of the course. The Central Survey School trained 153 candidates of whom 133 passed the final examination.

*Survey Train-
ing.*

The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 4,977
Receipts and and Rs. 89,317 respectively.
Expenditure.

INCOME TAX.

Commissioner.

Mr. A. Gunamony,
M. A., M. L.

The supervision and control of the assessment and collection of income tax under the Income Tax Act, Agricultural Income Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act in the State rest with the Income Tax Department.

General.

At the beginning of the year under report, there were 7 Income Tax Collectors besides the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax who was also functioning as the Excess Profits Tax Officer. On account of the pressure of work in the Kottayam and Alleppey offices, a new circle was created in Dhanu 1121 with headquarters at Alwaye. Thus, there were 9 Income Tax Collectors in the department at the end of the year including the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax. The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax continued to function as a Commissioner in respect of the appeals preferred over the orders of the Income Tax Collectors.

6,292 assessments were made during the year as against 4,802 in 1120 and 3,883 in 1119. These consisted of 5,854 individuals, 417 companies and 21 registered firms as against 4,458 individuals, 321 companies and 23 registered firms in 1120 and 3,541 individuals, 322 companies and 20 registered firms in 1119.

The number of assessments made during 1121 under the Agricultural Income Tax Act was 1,713 as against 893 in 1120 and

453 in 1119. This consisted of 1,624 individuals and 89 companies as against 818 individuals and 80 companies in 1120 and 399 individuals and 54 companies in 1119.

Under the Excess Profits Tax Act, 202 assessments consisting of 109 individuals and 93 companies were made during the year as against 37 assessments in 1120 which consisted of 11 individuals and 26 companies.

Including the arrears of Rs. 19,48,725 under Income Tax, Rs. 1,05,141 under Agricultural Income Tax and Rs. 3,04,274 under Excess Profits Tax, the aggregate demand for the year 1121 amounted to Rs. 1,83,02,060. The demand under Income Tax was Rs. 1,09,20,686 as against Rs. 95,00,423 in 1120 and Rs. 76,74,035 in 1119. The current demand under Income Tax during the year amounted to Rs. 89,71,961 as against Rs. 90,57,517 during 1120. There has been during the year a fall of Rs. 85,556 in current demand under Income Tax. Under Agricultural Income Tax, the total demand for the year was Rs. 19,50,519 as against Rs. 20,61,711 in 1120 and Rs. 18,10,868 in 1119. The current demand under Agricultural Income Tax has also fallen from Rs. 19,32,267 in 1120 to Rs. 18,45,377 in 1121. The total demand under Excess Profits Tax for the year was Rs. 54,30,855 made up of Rs. 3,04,274 under arrears and Rs. 51,26,581 under current revenue. The current demand under Excess Profits during 1120 was Rs. 24,09,030. The total current demand for the year under all the three heads amounted to Rs. 1,59,43,919 as against Rs. 1,33,98,841 in 1120 and Rs. 74,08,762 in 1119.

The total collection for the year amounted to Rs. 1,39,67,441 consisting of Rs. 10,16,312 under arrears and Rs. 1,29,51,129 under current revenue. The percentage of collection for the year was 76.3 as against 82.3 in 1120 and 94.2 in 1119. The collections under Income Tax, Agricultural Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax were Rs. 74,26,780, Rs. 17,53,566 and Rs. 47,87,095

respectively. A total sum of Rs. 7,12,084 was either written off or remitted during the year as against Rs. 1,12,251 in 1120 and Rs. 73,086 in 1119.

The total balance pending collection at the end of the year was Rs. 36,22,535 as against Rs. 23,58,141 at the close of 1120 and Rs. 5,72,350 at the close of 1119. This amount is made up of Rs. 29,14,334 (Rs. 9,73,651 under arrears and Rs. 19,40,683 under current revenue) under Income Tax, Rs. 1,62,653 (Rs. 13,759 under arrears and Rs. 1,48,894 under current revenue) under Agricultural Income Tax and Rs. 5,45,548 (Rs. 1,11,179 under arrears and Rs. 4,34,369 under current revenue) under Excess Profits Tax.

The total amount refunded in 1121 under Income Tax, Agricultural Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax was Rs. 9,11,156 as against Rs. 2,41,007 in 1120 and Rs. 1,54,054 in 1119. A sum of Rs. 85,741 was refunded during the year under Section 36 of the Income Tax Act as against Rs. 89,194 in 1120 and Rs. 73,660 in 1119.

To hear and dispose of certain appeals where the assessment orders were passed by the present Commissioner of Income Tax in his capacity as Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, the Secretary to Government (Revenue Department) was appointed as Special Commissioner of Income Tax. Thus, the Secretary to Government, the Commissioner of Income Tax and the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax exercised appellate powers under the Income Tax Act during the year.

• There were in all 960 appeals for disposal during the year. 563 cases out of these were under the Income Tax Act, 386 cases under the Agricultural Income Tax Act and the remaining 11 cases under the Excess Profits Tax Act.

The Commissioner of Income Tax had for disposal 201 Income Tax, 20 Agricultural and 11 Excess Profits Tax appeal

cases during the year. Out of the 201 Income Tax appeals, 113 cases were transferred to the Revenue Secretary who disposed of 52 cases during the year. The Commissioner disposed of 21 appeals under the Income Tax Act, 1 case under the Agricultural Income Tax Act and 1 case under the Excess Profits Tax Act.

The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax had 362 appeals under the Income Tax Act and 366 appeals under the Agricultural Income Tax Act. Sixty cases out of the former and 72 cases out of the latter were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner during the year. The total number of appeals pending disposal at the end of the year was 743, out of which 147 cases relate to the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax and 596 cases to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax.

The Commissioner of Income Tax and the Chief Revenue Authority had during the year 52 revision petitions under the Income Tax Act and 4 petitions under the Agricultural Income Tax Act. Twelve cases under the former and 2 cases under the latter were disposed of in 1121. The total number of revision petitions pending disposal at the end of the year was 42.

Towards the close of the year, the Income Tax Act and the Agricultural Income Tax Act were repealed and a new enactment—The Travancore Income Tax Act, XXIII of 1121—consolidating and amending the law relating to income tax, super tax and agricultural income tax was promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja. The new Act came into force from 1st Chingom 1122 and it has brought the Travancore law on the subject generally into conformity with the present British Indian Income Tax Act. Under the new Act the machinery and procedure have been made similar to those of British India, so that it is easier for mutual adjustments and exemptions. One distinguishing feature of the Travancore Act, however, is that agricultural income has been assimilated to the ordinary income for the purpose of taxation and the same machinery would collect the tax both on the agricultural income and other incomes. Another important

feature of the new Income Tax Act is that provisions have been made for encouraging consolidation of holdings by giving concessions to people who consolidate them. The rate of tax imposed is also lower than that in British India.

The total receipts under Taxes on Income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,39,67,441. The net receipts after deducting a sum of Rs. 9,11,156 refunded during the year was Rs. 1,30,56,285. The corresponding figures under total receipts and net receipts for 1120 were Rs. 1,15,00,772 and Rs. 1,12,59,765 while those for 1119 were Rs. 88,39,467 and Rs. 86,85,413 respectively.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,15,640 as against Rs. 70,556 in 1120 and Rs. 45,945 in 1119. The percentage of expenditure to revenue in 1121 works out to 0.79 as against 0.61 in 1120 and 0.52 in 1119.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner.

*Rajyasevapravina P. G. Narayanan
Unnithan, B. A., B. L.*

(from 1-1-1121 to 10-8-1121 F. N.)

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan, B. A., B. L.

*(from 10-8-1121 F. N. till the end
of the year.)*

Salt Revenue.

The supervision and control of the manufacture of salt in the factories in South Travancore is the administration of salt revenue in the rest with the Excise Department.

Control.

Salt is a Government monopoly in British India and one of the primary industrial concerns of the State. The expansion of the salt industry during the last few years has made the State self-sufficient. The manufacture of salt in the factories is entrusted to

System.

licensees. These licensees, who have to deliver to Government stipulated quantity of salt every year, are paid *kudivila* varying from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas per maund on the quantities so delivered. They have themselves to construct and maintain the necessary works in the factories. Salt for consumption was sold by Government agencies in bankshalls, depots and factories except in the Devicolam Excise Division. In that Division the consumers themselves are permitted to import the salt required by them from the adjoining British Districts on payment of duty at the *chowkeys*.

There were 19 salt factories (*alloms*) in the State, all situated in South Travancore and they were working under the modified Excise system. The total extent of pan area

Home Salt.

available for salt manufacture remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 592.54 acres. Of this, manufacture was carried on only in 576.73 acres during the year against 561.54 acres in 1120. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories together decreased from 2,005,615 maunds in 1120 to 1,667,017 maunds in 1121. Including the excess found at the time of storage and sale, the output during the year was 1,801,388 maunds against 2,378,944 maunds in 1120. The decrease was due to the unfavourable season for salt manufacture. The average yield per acre was 3,123.45 maunds against 4,236.46 maunds in the previous year. The total quantity of salt borne in the accounts including the stock at the beginning of the year was 5,308,858 maunds and 6 seers against 5,422,028 maunds and 6 seers in 1120. The quantity expended during the year was 1,603,835 maunds, the closing balance being 3,705,023 maunds and 6 seers.

The quota system for the sale of salt in factories and depots which was temporarily suspended during 1119, was not restored.

The rules for the issue of salt, duty free, for manurial purposes was amended so as to include as denaturants, cowdung and bonemeal

Sale of Salt. or fishwaste and bonemeal, if *punnac* and prawn skin are not easily procurable for denaturing the salt according to the rules of the subject.

The following statement compares the consumption of different kinds of salt in 1120 and 1121.

Salt Consumption.

Year.	Home Salt.	Tinnevelly salt.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1120	1,570,819	498	1,571,315
1121	1,488,158	783	1,489,941

Deducting 898 maunds of salt issued for industrial and manurial purposes the total consumption per head of population during the year was 20.18 pounds against 21.26 pounds in 1120.

The Research branch of the Travancore University continued its experiments for improving the quality of salt and for the manufacture of bye-products like calcium sulphate, mixed salts, etc. A quantity of 17,180 gallons of bitterns were supplied to the Willingdon Water Works, Trivandrum for purification of water as against 21.217 gallons supplied in the previous year.

Excise Revenue.

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

Sources of Revenue.

The vend of arrack and toddy was conducted on the 'Independent Shop System' as in the previous year. Under this system the privilege of vend is auctioned shop by shop and given to the highest desirable bidder. In regard to the supply of arrack the "Contract Distillery System" under which a contractor engaged for the purpose, manufactures and supplies arrack to independent

shop-keepers, was prevailing throughout the State except in the Devicolam taluk. In the Devicolam taluk the 'Farming System' under which the right of manufacture and the sale of arrack is entrusted to one and the same contractor was continued during the year. In regard to toddy the 'Independent Shop System' with its accompaniment of tree-tax was in vogue except in Devicolam and Peermade taluks where there is no manufacture or sale of toddy. Under this system the independent shop-holder enjoys the privilege of both the manufacture of toddy from the trees licensed to him on payment of the prescribed tree-tax and also the sale of toddy in the shops licensed to him.

The biennial contracts in respect of toddy shops entered into for a period of two years from 1st Chingom 1120 continued in 1121 without any change in the system. In

Abhari Contract.

In regard to arrack shops, the annual contracts entered into from the 1st Chingom 1120 having expired by the end of that year, fresh contracts were entered into from the 1st Chingom 1121. The contract for the manufacture and supply of jaggery arrack to the independent shops given to Messrs. Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., was renewed for a further period of one year from the beginning of 1121. The number of toddy shops and arrack shops working during the year was 1,512.

The arrack required for the State was manufactured by Messrs. Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., in their distillery at Nagerecoil. Coco-brandy was manufactured

Arrack.

by Messrs. Devicolam Distilleries Ltd., in the distillery at Vaikom. The supply price of arrack was raised to B. Rs. 3-5-0 per proof gallon from B. Rs. 3-2-0 in 1120 while the duty of arrack remained the same as in the previous year, viz., B. Rs. 7 per proof gallon. The strength of jaggery arrack and coco-brandy supplied to the licensees remained the same, viz., 25° U. P. and 35° U. P. respectively. The spirits manufactured were subjected to chemical examination every quarter and certified to by the Industrial Chemist that they were free from poisonous or other deleterious substances and that they

were quite fit for human consumption. The total number of arrack shops excluding those in Devicolam taluk was 427.

The quantity of jaggery arrack consumed during the year rose from 229,532.6 proof gallons in 1120 to 238,495.4 proof gallons in 1121. An increase was also noticed

Consumption of Arrack. in the quantity of coco-brandy consumed during the year, the figures for 1120 and 1121 being 4,394.0 and 6,609.3 proof gallons respectively. The average incidence of vend rent per proof gallon for the whole State was Rs. 10-5-3 as against Rs. 6-1-1 in 1120. The incidence of taxation on country spirit per head of population was 19 chs. 12 cash against 14 chs. 12 cash in the previous year.

The number of toddy shops working during the year remained the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 1,085. The average area and population per shop were 6.41 square miles and 5,535 inhabitants respectively.

Toddy.

The rates of tree tax remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* B. Rs. 2-1-0, B. Rs. 4-2-0 and B. Rs. 8-4-0 per palmyrah, cocconut and *choondapana* (sago palm) respectively per half year. The total amount of tree tax collected during the year was Rs. 9.91 lakhs against Rs. 9.16 lakhs in 1120. The number of trees licensed for tapping during the years 1120 and 1121 is given below :

Class of trees.	No. licensed.	
	1120	1121
Cocconut	144,890	152,001
Palmyrah	62,194	75,278
Choondapana	47,471	50,013

It could be seen that in spite of the difficulty which the contractors continued to experience in the matter of procuring

sufficient number of tappers, there was an increase in the number of trees licensed. This was due to the increased demand for toddy under the existing conditions and also due to the inclusion of the Anjengo and Tangasseri areas for excise administration from the 1st April 1946.

The total quantity of all varieties of foreign liquor imported into the State in 1121 was 5,521 gallons as against 3,386·5 gallons in 1120 and this consisted mainly of spirits, *Foreign Liquor.* wine, ale, beer, porter, etc. Eighty-two permits were issued to persons other than licensed vendors for the import of foreign liquor. The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. manufactured a total quantity of 12,045·3 gallons of whisky, brandy, gin and rum during the year. A quantity of 264·1 proof gallons of locally made foreign liquor was exported to the State of Cochin during the year as against 914·7 proof gallons in 1120.

The 'Independent Shop System' continued to be in force in regard to the vend of opium and ganja. The procedure that was adopted in the previous years to have the *System of Sale of Opium and Ganja.* privilege of sale of opium and ganja auctioned separately and to grant separate licenses for opium and ganja shops was adhered to in 1121 also. The issue price of opium was raised from B. Rs. 142 to B. Rs. 152 per seer with effect from the 19th Meenam 1121. The issue price of ganja per seer remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, B. Rs. 60 per seer.

As in 1120, there were 133 opium shops and an equal number of ganja shops functioning in 1121. The quantities of opium and ganja issued for sale during the year were *Consumption of Opium and Ganja.* 1,936 seers 16·5 tolas and 7,165 seers 23·29 tolas respectively against 1,923 seers 67 tolas and 6,440 seers 75 tolas respectively in 1120. The average consumption per head of population was 0·025 tola of opium and 0·094 tola of ganja. the corresponding figures for 1120 being 0·025 and 0·085.

The tobacco revenue of the State is derived by the imposition of an import duty as well as by a system of control over sales by the issue of licenses for wholesale and retail *Tobacco--System of Supply and Sale.* sale of tobacco. The wholesale and retail license system for the vend of tobacco including beedi and beedi tobacco was prevalent throughout the State during the year. An import duty of B. Rs. 150 per candy was levied for Coimbatore and Tinnevely tobacco during the year. The rate of import duty for Jaffna tobacco was B. Rs. 300 per candy. The fee for each license for the wholesale vend of tobacco was B. Rs. 40. The fee for occasional license for wholesale vend of tobacco was enhanced and fixed at B. Rs. 2 for each day during which such license is intended to be in force. The fee charged for an occasional license for the retail vend of tobacco of the A Class was enhanced and fixed at B. Re. 1 and that of the B Class 21 chukrams.

The consumption of duty-paid tobacco in the State rose from 15,927 candies in 1120 to 17,971 candies in 1121. Leaving out a third of the population as children and non-*Tobacco Consumption.* chewers of tobacco, the average consumption per head of population during the year was 2·7 pounds against 2·3 pounds in 1120.

Under Excise laws, 1,559 cases involving 1,666 persons were reported during the year, as against 1,890 cases involving 2,083 persons in 1120. Including 72 cases involving *Excise Offences.* 112 persons pending at the beginning of the year, 1,631 cases involving 1,778 persons were handled by the department during the year. Of these, 1,576 cases involving 1,589 persons were charged before the magistracy and 51 cases involving 68 persons were disposed of departmentally. Eighty-five cases involving 130 persons were pending investigation at the end of the year. Including 73 cases pending with the magistracy at the commencement of the year, 1,576 cases were tried by the magistracy during the year. Of these, 1,509 ended in conviction, 17 in acquittal and 50 cases were pending when the year ended.

Customs Revenue.

The State's right to levy customs duty is governed by the Commercial Treaty of 1040 M. E. (1865 A. D.) called the Interportal Convention entered into among Travancore,

Import Duty. Cochin and the British Governments. The main commodities of dutiable imports by land under the convention are snuff, cigars, cigarettes, beedies and beedi leaves and tobacco. Imports through sea customs are mainly ale, beer and other liquors, wine, cement, chemicals and apparatus, iron, steel and other metals, textile products, etc. There was practically no import through the sea customs houses during the year.

The total receipts under imports during 1121 were Rs. 16.48 lakhs against Rs. 12.43 lakhs in 1120. The increase was contributed mainly by the items beedi tobacco and cigarettes, the receipts under which were Rs. 1.63 lakhs and Rs. 2.04 lakhs respectively over those of the previous year.

In regard to exports, the State is free to levy duty on any commodity. Under the Interportal Convention, however, the rate of duty on tariff valuation shall not exceed

Export Duty. 5 per cent. on all ordinary exports, 10 per cent. on timber and Rs. 15 a candy on pepper and arecanut. The main commodities of export through land and sea customs houses were, arecanuts, cocoanuts, coir, copra, coconut oil, coconut *punnac*, ginger, pepper, tea, cardamom, rubber, prawn and hides.

The total export duty collected during the year was Rs. 50.90 lakhs against Rs. 52.82 lakhs in 1120. The bulk of the export duty was as usual realised from the commodities produced from the coconut palm. The amount actually realised by the export of such commodities was Rs. 18.54 lakhs or 36.4 per cent. of the total revenue from exports.

The levy of Excise duty on matches effected by the Travancore Government along with the Government of India and some of the Indian States was continued in 1121 also. The pooling system followed in previous years was

Duty on Matches. adopted.

Licences were issued for 11 match factories during the year under report. Of these, seven factories were manufacturing matches on cottage industry basis, three were concerned with the manufacture of splints and veneers only and the remaining one was an ordinary type of match factory. In the interest of the existing splints and veneers factories, the opening of new factories of this type was invariably discouraged during the year under report.

The total receipts under duty on matches in 1121 deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 11.31 lakhs against Rs. 9.08 lakhs in 1120. The amount received from the Government of India as contribution was Rs. 5.39 lakhs against Rs. 3.61 lakhs in 1120. The excise duty realised in the State deducting refunds during the year was Rs. 5.91 lakhs against Rs. 5.46 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in local collection was primarily due to the increase in the production of 60's type of match boxes in the factory of Messrs. Vanjinad Matches and Industries Ltd., Perumbavoor.

The Sugar Control Scheme as laid down in the Sugar Control Order, 1117 and as amplified by the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1119 continued to be in force. *Sugar Control.* In the working of the scheme the general principles adopted and rules and notifications published in British India were generally adopted with suitable modifications.

The Thuckalai Sugar Factory, the only sugar refinery in the State, worked for only 45 days during the year. The local production of sugar therefore fell short of expectation. The supply of sugar from British India was however fairly regular though the quota which was insufficient to cope with the normal demands of the State was further reduced from 1st December 1945. A uniform system of distribution by which all bonafide consumers got their requirements consistent with the supplies was in force during the year. The total quantity of sugar distributed during the year was 93,964 bags against 117,265 bags in 1120.

Besides maintaining the restrictions that were in operation during the previous year on the export of certain articles, additional restrictions were imposed on the export of eggs during the year under report. In view of the acute food situation, the export of tapioca in any form and of fish of all varieties was absolutely prohibited. The export of garlic from the State was also prohibited. As it was found that the use of Kesari dhal would spread certain diseases, the import of this variety of pulse was prohibited. With a view to conserving the engines available in the State for pumping purposes, the export of pumping engines was prohibited. In order to make up the deficiency in cattle fodder, export of tamarind seed powder or tamarind seed starch was also prohibited. The ban imposed on the export of gunnies and also of turkeys was lifted during the year.

The Excise Duty imposed on betelnuts, coffee and tea during the previous year under the Travancore Betelnuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Emergency) Act, 1120, continued to be levied during 1121 also. Rules 39, 47 and 50 of the Travancore Betelnuts, Coffee and Tea Excise Duties Rules 1120 were amended permitting Betelnuts and Coffee warehoused being kept there up to three years instead of two years only as originally prescribed. It was notified that the Act should remain in force for a further period of one year from the 29th Makaram 1121. The rate of excise duty on cured betelnuts was reduced from 1 anna 6 pies per pound to 6 pies per pound with effect from the 4th Mithunam 1121. Betelnuts which are proved to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner to be intended for being used as seeds were exempted from payment of excise duty.

The levy of excise duty on kerosene at the rate of four annas and six pies per imperial gallon was continued during the year.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the department for 1120 and 1121 :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Heads	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1120	1121	1120	1121
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Salt	27,19,959	28,89,505	2,04,833	1,09,206
II. Excise				
1. Abkari	84,28,063	1,00,86,526	..	..
2. Tobacco	28,44,680	33,37,727	..	..
Total of Excise. ...	1,12,72,743	1,34,24,253	7,96,859	8,59,690
III. Customs	79,96,151	87,08,286	1,69,133	1,98,490
IV. Matches	9,07,506	11,30,630	..	..
V. Kerosene	..	..	..	..
VI. Betelnuts, Coffee and Tea	32,96,562	27,93,243	5,904	64,211
TOTAL. ...	2,61,92,921	2,89,45,917	11,76,229	12,31,597

Forest Revenue.

Conservator.

*Rao Bahadur T. V. Venkiteswara
Aiyar, M. A.*

Government have laid it down as their definite policy that the denudation of forests and the wholesale registration and fragmentation of forest areas should be rigorously checked. In recent years there has been a phenomenal rise in the demand for teak, black-wood

Forest policy.

and various kinds of soft wood from Travancore for industrial and defence purposes. While every attempt is made by the Government to meet the demands to the fullest possible extent, systematic action is taken at the same time to conserve judiciously the existing resources and to regenerate the available forests.

The area of reserved forests remained the same as in the previous year, *viz*, 2,405 square miles and 560 acres. The area of reserved lands increased from 35 square miles and 64 acres in 1120 to 76 square miles and 64 acres in 1121 due to the inclusion of Anamudi Reserve under this head. The area under proposed fuel and fodder reserves was 404 acres as in the previous year. Eight proposed regular reserves and two fuel and fodder reserves were pending settlement at the end of the year. 169.58 miles of forest boundary and 318 acres of forest land were surveyed during the year as against 202.34 miles and 838.95 acres respectively in 1120. A total length of 1447.08 miles of demarcated forest boundary was relearned during the year under report.

The scheme for leasing out suitable swampy and grassy areas from reserved forests for cultivation of food crops was continued during the year. A total area of 2,569 acres of forest land was cultivated under the scheme in 1121 as against 4,007 acres in the previous year.

Forest exploitation is regulated by working plans and working schemes so as to bring all important forests under systematic management to ensure continuity of treatment and orderly and economic working on an organised basis as well as to ensure forest regeneration in the interests of posterity. Out of a total area of 2,405 square miles and 560 acres, there were sanctioned working plans or schemes for an area of 1,036 square miles and 407 acres. No working plans or schemes are required for an area of 1,078 square miles and 237 acres and working plans or schemes have been taken up for 52 square miles and 190 acres.

1,009 cases of breaches of forest laws were detected in 1121 as against 1,000 in the previous year. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 1,417 cases for disposal. Of this, 204 were disposed of by the magistracy, 702 were compounded and 15 were withdrawn leaving 496 cases pending at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of by the Magistracy, 196 ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal. A sum of Rs. 19,729 was realised by the department by way of compensation for the cases compounded.

There were two cases of minor forest fires but no appreciable damage was caused.

Grazing in the Government forests is regulated by special rules issued in that behalf. An extent of 2,164 square miles and 494 acres was thrown open for grazing and a revenue of Rs. 12,850 was realised thereby during the year.

Regulation of Grazing.

Natural regeneration of valuable species of forest growth was satisfactory. The area under the teak plantations at the commencement of the year was 19,709 acres. An area of 553.15 acres was added thereto and 41.7 acres excluded therefrom during the year.

Sylviculture.

The average cost of planting per acre was Rs. 3 against Rs. 2 in the previous year. The receipts from the teak plantations by the sale of logs and saplings increased from Rs. 3.67 lakhs to Rs. 12.18 lakhs in 1121. The condition of the teak plantations in the State was on the whole satisfactory.

The area under principal plantations other than teak is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of plantation.	Area in acre.			
	At the beginning of the year.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	At the end of the year.
Rubber	157.47	..	..	157.47
Red Gum	103.75	19.03	..	122.78
Cashewnut	588.98	21.00	..	589.98
Casuarina	108.00	..	..	108.00

An area of 337·48 acres was newly planted with soft and hard jungle-wood species during the year and an area of 485·10 acres was brought under mixed plantations of teak and jungle-wood. The plantations for the cultivation of pyrethrum, cinchona, mahogany, sandal, lac and beedi leaves continued to receive the attention of the department.

As in the past, the extraction of timber from the forests was entrusted mostly on contract basis except in the High Ranges where timbers were extracted under the *mel-labhom* system. The quantity of timber extracted and removed from forests during the year was 1,987,229 cft. against 1,750,354 in the previous year. Of the timber extracted, royalties formed 531,792 cft. and jungle-wood 1,455,437 cft. Inclusive of the stock at the commencement of the year the quantity of timber available for disposal was 3,447,690 cft. of which 2,032,499 cft. were disposed of during the year. The balance in stock at the end of the year consisted of 482,263 cft. of royalties and 932,928 cft. of jungle-wood. The receipts from the sale of royalties and jungle-wood amounted to Rs. 68·27 lakhs against Rs. 46·11 lakhs in 1120.

Firewood, charcoal, cardamoms, sandal, bamboos and ivory are among the most important items of minor forest produce. The receipts from the disposal of minor forest produce during the year amounted to Rs. 3·03 lakhs. Articles such as reeds, rattans, honey, wax, rubber, etc., were also sources of revenue from the forests.

At the commencement of the year the department possessed 20 elephants of which 7 were tuskers and 13 were cows. During the year the capturing operations brought in 13 elephants (5 tuskers and 8 cows). Of the total number of 33 elephants, 2 tuskers and 5 cows were sold and one tusker and one cow died during the year. Out of the balance of 24 elephants, one belongs to His Highness the Maharaja's Garage and Stables. Thus, when the year closed there were 23 elephants (9 tuskers and 14 cows) in the possession of the department.

The net receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 73·15 lakhs against Rs. 52·16 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 19·91 lakhs to Rs. 21·39 lakhs. The increase in receipts is mainly due to the high prices realised for timbers.

*Receipts and
Expenditure.*

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Game Warden.

*Mr. M. P. Subbayya (from 1-1-1121
to 4-9-1121)*

*Mr. K. Rama Varma (from
5-9-1121 to 14-10-1121.)*

*Mr. M. P. Subbayya (from 15-10-
1121 to the end of the year.)*

In order to encourage the preservation of wild life in the State and to check its indiscriminate destruction, the Government appointed a Game Warden in 1933 and measures are being taken for creating game reserves in suitable places. A Game Sanctuary was established at Nellikampatty Isthmus in the Periyar Lake. A Game Association was also organised at Peermade with a view to regulate hunting, to prevent poaching and other forest offences and to introduce new and varied species of animals and birds from other countries. There are various animals and birds in the Sanctuary of which mention may be made of the elephant, the Indian bison or gaur, the sambur, the mouse deer, the ibex, the tiger, the panther and the bear.

The Game Sanctuary received the special attention of the department during the year. Due to the unremitting care bestowed by the Game Department and the Game Association in the preservation of wild life and the prevention of poaching, the various species of wild animals and birds increased considerably in number during the year under report. Rare species of animals and birds were also reared successfully in the Edapalayam nursery.

Stamps.

The administrative control of the Stamps Department continued to be vested in the Financial Secretary to Government as Ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps. The immediate charge of the two institutions in the department, *viz.* the Stamp Manufactory where the stamps, stamp papers etc., are manufactured and the Central Stamp Depot where the printed stamps, stamp papers, etc. are stocked for issue to the various treasuries according to requirements, is vested in two separate officers, the former in a Superintendent, and the latter in the Divisional Treasury Officer, Trivandrum, functioning as the officer in charge.

The following statement shows the volume of stamp printing done during 1119, 1120 and 1121:—

*Manufacture
of Stamps.*

Sl. No.	Description.	Number printed during		
		1119.	1120.	1121.
1	General Stamps	1,400,207	816,600	523,780
2	One anna receipt stamps	1,080,000	1,200,000	2,820,580
3	Foreign Bill stamps	..	14,880	6,096
4	Private documents embossed	14,800	26,303	52,095
5	Medical revenue stamps	..	..	161,000
6	Court fee stamps	292,348	105,531	122,844
7	Court fee labels	2,107,350	2,344,000	1,984,000
8	Copying papers (ordinary)	1,082,023	1,617,002	1,236,494
9	Copying papers (service)	39,500	71,500	58,000
10	Anchal stamps	19,057,416	7,700,000	13,776,096
11	Anchal covers	5,181,580	6,799,115	7,518,255
12	Anchal cards	4,723,200	6,697,728	4,131,176
13	Service anchal cards and stamps	6,468,328	2,604,000	5,159,072
14	Special adhesive stamps	..	..	..
15	Vendors agreement	300	198	493
16	Hundi stamps	..	..	30,250
17	Share transfer stamps	79,680	26,136	44,976
18	Insurance adhesive stamps	..	..	336,000
	Total	41,526,732	30,023,893	37,966,512

The value of stamps, stamp papers, etc., printed during the year amounted to Rs. 42.78 lakhs as against Rs. 38.21 lakhs in 1120. The value of the stamps issued from the Central Stamp Depot amounted to Rs. 47.91 lakhs as against Rs. 43.45 lakhs in

1120. The value of the stamps etc., in stock on 1st Chingom 1121 in the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depot together, the value of the stamps etc., printed during the year, the value of stamps etc., issued during the year and the value of stamps, etc., in stock at the end of the year are given below :

Value of stamps etc., in stock on 1st Chingom 1121	Rs. 62.18 lakhs
Do. manufactured in 1121	42.78 "
Do. received back at the Central Stamp Depot from Branch Depots.	0.22 "
TOTAL	Rs. 105.18 lakhs

Value of stamps etc., issued from the Central Stamp Depot	Rs. 47.91 lakhs
Do. converted into 'Medical revenue' and 'Service' stamps	3.04 "
Do. destroyed	Nil.
TOTAL	Rs. 50.95 lakhs

Value of stamps etc., in stock at the end of 1121 Rs. 54.23 lakhs

The receipts and expenditure of the department during 1119, 1120 and 1121 are noted below :

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1119.	1120.	1121.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	36,47,335	36,28,781	38,24,758
Deduct - Refunds	85,088	77,235	82,051
Net Receipts	35,62,247	35,51,546	37,42,707
Expenditure	1,88,700	2,09,996	2,54,755
Deduct—Share debitable to			
(i) Anchal Department	62,209	82,661	84,770
(ii) Medical Department	32	22	42
Net Expenditure	1,26,459	1,27,313	1,69,943

CHAPTER V.

JUSTICE AND CRIME

<i>Chief Justice, High Court.</i>	<i>Rajyasevapravina</i> <i>T. M. Krishnaswami Aiyar,</i> <i>B. A., B. L.</i>
<i>Judge, High Court:</i>	
„	<i>Mr. G. D. Nokes, LL. D, Barrister-at-Law.</i> <i>(from 1-1-1121 to 29-12-1121)</i>
„	<i>Mr. K. Sankarasubba Aiyar, B. A., B. L.</i>
„	<i>Mr. K. C. Abraham, B. A., B. L.</i>
„	<i>Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai,</i> <i>B. A., B. L.</i>
„	<i>Mr. S. I. Satyanesan, M. A., B. L.</i> <i>(from 1-1-1121 to 10-11-1121)</i>
„	<i>Mr. P. Habeeb Mohammed, M. A., B. L.</i> <i>(from 10-11-1121 to the end of the year)</i>
„	<i>Mr. K. Sankaran, B. A., B. L.</i> <i>(took charge on 31-12-1121)</i>

The Judicial administration of the State rests with the High Court except in the matter of offences committed by European British subjects for which there is special procedure prescribed by Law. The High Court is the highest civil and criminal court in the land and has the power of adjudication over suits of the highest value and criminal cases of the most serious nature. Decisions in some important civil and criminal cases such as decrees in suits to the value of five thousand rupees and above and capital and life sentences, are subject to confirmation by the Ruler, application for which is transmitted through the Dewan, such confirmation being a matter of course. Until 1894 there was a "Royal Court of Final Appeal" corresponding, more or less, to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England. This Court has since been abolished, but the functions of such a

committee are to some extent exercised by a Full Bench of the High Court which, when so acting, passes judgments in the form of advice to the Ruler. Below the High Court are the District and Sessions Courts and below them are the courts of the Munsiffs and the Village Panchayat Courts for the trial of civil cases and the courts of the Magistrates including benches of honorary magistrates for the trial of criminal cases. Munsiff's Courts and Village Panchayat Courts have only original jurisdiction; and generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the Munsiff extends up to suits to the value of two thousand rupees, and that of the Village Panchayat Court up to fifty rupees. Suits tried by the Village Panchayat Courts are of a small cause nature and the decisions are not subject to appeal, although the District Courts have the power to revise them to a limited extent. Munsiffs also try some classes of suits as small cause suits, the decisions being subject only to revision by the High Court. The decisions of the Munsiffs in other suits are subject to regular appeals which lie either to the High Court or to the District Court according as the value of the suit is above one thousand rupees or not. For the administration of criminal justice, there are below the Sessions Courts, magistrates of three classes, some of whom are honorary. The chief magistrate of a district is the District Magistrate who is a magistrate of the first class and under him are other magistrates of the first class and those of the second and third classes. The latter have only original jurisdiction while magistrates of the first class, including District Magistrates, have original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The appellate authority over magistrates of the second and third classes is the District Magistrate and, if specially authorised, any other First Class Magistrate. The appellate authority over First Class Magistrate, including the District Magistrates, is the Sessions Court. District and certain First Class Magistrates are Land Revenue Officers as well but except in a few cases where the Tahsildars are empowered to exercise magisterial functions in their respective taluks, all magistrates of the second or third class and some of the First Class Magistrates are magistrates exclusively and have no revenue functions. The

stipendiary magistrates are mostly graduates-in-law. The criminal judiciary in the State in respect of offences committed by European British subjects consists of Special Magistrates and a special Appellate Judge appointed under Sign Manual by virtue of certain Proclamations. Special Magistrates exercise original jurisdiction; and the Special Appellate Judge exercises appellate and revisional powers over them. None of them can, however, award any punishment higher than imprisonment extending up to three months or fine up to one thousand rupees or both. If, in the opinion of the Special Magistrate taking cognisance of a case, the offence is one that cannot be tried by him or be adequately punished by him, he has to commit the offender for trial to the High Court of Madras.

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

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

Security of Service. appointed by Government on the recommendation of the High Court. District Judges and Munsiffs are removable for misconduct only after a formal enquiry by a commission duly

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

The penalty of death in Travancore except for certain offences against the State was abolished by His High-

Abolition of Capital Punishment. ness the Maharaja by a Proclamation dated the 26th Thulam 1120.

Criminal Justice.

There were 76 criminal courts during the year under report comprising the High Court, 7 Sessions courts, 8 Additional Sessions courts, 3 District Magistrate's courts, *Tribunals.* 19 First Class Magistrate's courts, 26 Second Class Magistrate's courts, 5 First Class Bench Magistrate's courts and 7 Second Class Bench Magistrate's courts.

Crimes.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 28,561 against 26,292 in 1120 and the number of cases returned as true was 28,310 against 26,115 in the *Offences.* previous year. The percentage of offences under the Penal Code to the total number of offences rose from 38·44 in 1120 to 40·56, while that of offences under special and local laws fell from 61·56 in 1120 to 59·44. The total number of cases rejected *in limine* rose from 163 in 1120 to 249 while the number of cases struck off the rolls as false, frivolous or vexatious fell from 24 to 2. The percentage of true to reported cases decreased from 99·33 in 1120 to 99·12 during the year under report.

Out of 51,697 persons brought to trial during the year, 13,128 or 25·39 per cent. were convicted against 27·21 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to the total population of the State was 0·22 against 0·21 in 1120.

The number of women involved in the cases for disposal during the year under report was 5,732 against 5,088 in 1120 and they formed 8·46 per cent. of the total number of accused persons against 8·25 per cent. in the previous year. Of these, 1,452 or 25·33 per cent. of the total number of women *Women* involved were convicted during the year, the corresponding *Offenders.* figure for 1120 being 1,621 or 31·86 per cent.

Twenty-five boys were brought to trial during the year of whom eight were convicted. Of those convicted, four were sent to the Reformatory and four were released on bail. *Juvenile* *Offenders.*

Five public servants were prosecuted during the year by private individuals as against 4 in 1120. Two of them were convicted against 3 in the previous year; two cases were dismissed and one was pending disposal at the end of the year.

*Public
Servants.*

Magistrate's Courts.

The total number of cases for disposal in the Magistrate's courts rose from 31,388 in 1120 to 33,729 in 1121 and the number of persons involved in such cases rose from 61,153 to 67,262. Of these, 26,646 cases involving 46,579 persons were disposed of in 1121 against 26,220 cases involving 45,937 persons in the preceding year. 7,083 cases involving 20,683 persons were pending disposal at the end of the year.

The number of cases for disposal in the Bench Magistrate's courts rose from 9,736 cases affecting 10,258 persons in 1120 to 10,792 cases affecting 11,546 persons in 1121. The disposals also rose from 8,984 cases affecting 9,393 persons in 1120 to 9,791 cases affecting 10,313 persons in 1121. The average time taken for the disposal of a case from the beginning of the trial was 19 days against 16 days in the previous year.

*Bench Magis-
trate's Courts.*

There were 22,937 cases involving 55,716 persons for disposal in the Stipendiary Magistrate's courts as against 21,652 cases involving 50,895 persons in the previous year. Disposal of cases showed a fall from 17,236 in 1120 to 16,855 in 1121. The average duration of a case from the commencement to the close of the enquiry and trial was 62 days in respect of preliminary enquiries and 31 days for trials.

*Stipendiary
Magistrate's
Courts.*

The number of appeals for disposal and of those disposed of in the Magistrate's courts exercising appellate jurisdiction was 520 and 369 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1120 being 585 and 351. The average duration of an appeal fell from 49 days in 1120 to 47 days in 1121. The following

*Appellate
Work.*

statement shows the results of appeals disposed of in 1120 and 1121:—

Results.	1120.		1121.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Finding and sentence confirmed	148	42·17	156	42·28
Conviction altered but sentence confirmed	6	1·71	2	0·54
Conviction upheld but sentence reduced	48	13·67	18	4·88
Conviction and sentence altered	28	7·98	..	..
Conviction quashed and acquittal ordered	83	23·65	128	34·69
Conviction quashed and retrial ordered	23	6·55	32	8·67
Otherwise disposed of	15	4·27	33	8·94
Total	351	100·00	369	100·00

Four applications for revision under Section 362 of the Criminal Procedure Code were filed during the year. Of these, one was rejected after perusal of the records, as calling for no action. Of the remaining three, one was disposed of pointing out the irregularities but not interfering with the sentence or order and the other two were pending disposal at the end of the year under report. Including the 58 calendars pending disposal at the end of the previous year, there were 1,643 calendars for disposal during the year. Of these, 1,549 were disposed of leaving a balance of 94 pending at the end of the year.

Sessions Courts.

The total number of cases for disposal in the Sessions courts during the year was 227 involving 478 persons against 225 cases involving 507 persons in 1120. The number of disposals rose from 212 in 1120 to 218 during the year under report. The average period taken for the disposal of a Sessions case from the date of receipt of the records was 24 days against 29 days in 1120, while the period from the commencement to the close of the trial was 18 days as in the previous year.

The number of persons convicted in 1121 by the Sessions courts was 166 and formed 37·14 per cent. of the number involved, the corresponding figure for 1120 being 201 or 41·96 per cent.

The number of appeals for disposal in the Sessions courts fell from 543 in 1120 to 530 and the number disposed of also fell from 395 to 367 during the year under report.

*Appellate
Work.*

The average duration of an appeal was 102 days against 74 days in 1120. The findings and sentences of the superior magistrates were confirmed in 40·05 per cent. of the appeals disposed of while in 0·82 per cent. of the cases the findings and sentences were altered. Retrial was ordered in 4·90 per cent. of the cases and acquittal in reversal of conviction was ordered in 33·51 per cent. of the cases.

High Court.

There were 37 referred trials involving 44 persons for disposal during the year. Of these, 27 cases involving 29 persons were disposed of. The average duration of a referred trial was 131 days against 99 days in the previous year. Rigorous imprisonment for life was confirmed in the case of 18 persons; conviction altered to one of less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded in the case of four persons; conviction quashed and acquittal ordered in the case of five persons and conviction for rigorous imprisonment for life was upheld but Royal Mercy applied for and approved in the case of two persons. Twenty persons at referred trials were defended at Sircar cost on account of their poverty as against 23 in the preceding year.

The total number of appeals for disposal was 269 against 304 in the previous year and the number disposed of was 201 against 217 in 1120. The average duration of an appeal

Appeals.

fell from 143 days in 1120 to 141 days in 1121. The number of appeals defended at the cost of Government was 40 against 34 in the previous year. The

following statement shows the results of appeals disposed of in the years 1120 and 1121 :—

		1120.		1121.			
		No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.		
Appeals against conviction.	Confirmed.	(a) Abated by death of appellant . . .	...	...	2	0·99
		(b) Interference declined . . .	80	36·87	69	34·33	
	Modified.	(c) Conviction altered and sentence confirmed . . .	...	...	..	..
		(d) Sentence altered with or without altering conviction . . .	33	15·21	20	9·95	
		(e) Appeal rejected but sentence enhanced in revision or appeal by Government . . .	1	0·46	2	0·99	
		Reversed.	(f) Conviction quashed and acquittal ordered . . .	57	26·27	60	29·85
			(g) Conviction quashed and re-trial ordered. . .	1	·46	1	0·50
		(h) Royal clemency exercised . . .	...	...	1	0·50
		(i) Included in the list of long pending cases . . .	...	...	...	...
	Appeals against acquittal.	1. Interference declined . . .	27	12·44	30	14·93	
		2. Acquittal set aside and conviction entered . . .	1	0·46	12	5·97	
3. Acquittal set aside and re-trial ordered . . .		11	5·07	..	..
4. Abated by death of respondent . . .		...	...	1	0·50	
5. Otherwise disposed of . . .		...	...	2	0·99	
6. Sentence enhanced . . .		6	2·75	1	0·50		

The total number of cases for revision during the year was 897 of which 531 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 802 and 455. The

Miscellaneous. percentage of cases [in which the sentence or order was confirmed, modified or quashed were 65·65, 5·37 and 23·98 respectively against 69·39, 4·76 and 25·85 respectively in the previous year.

The total number of calendars for disposal during the year was 1,000 against 1,291 in 1120. Of these, 991 calendars were disposed of leaving a balance of nine calendars at the end of the year. Including the 10 applications pending at the end of the previous year, there were 52 applications for the transfer of cases from one court to another for disposal during the year. Of these, 30 applications were disposed of allowing eight applications as against 52 and 15 respectively in 1120. The number of applications for bail rose from 167 in 1120 to 184 in 1121. Of these, all applications, except only one, were disposed of. Of the 183 applications disposed of, 141 were allowed and the rest rejected.

The District Magistrates inspected almost all the subordinate magistrate's courts within their respective jurisdictions. The High Court conducted surprise inspections of six criminal courts during the year under report.

Extradition.

The number of persons extradited to British India and the Cochin State at the instance of the Resident for the Madras State was 8, and the number of persons surrendered to this State from British India and the Cochin State was 26.

Civil Justice.

The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction was 87, comprising the High Court, 7 District Courts, 4 Second Judge's

Number of Civil Courts. 36 District Munsiff's Courts, 5 Temporary Munsiff's Courts, 8 Additional Temporary Munsiff's Courts and 22 Village Panchayat Courts.

The volume of litigation in the years 1120 and 1121 is shown in the following statement :—

Civil Litigation.

Name of Court.	Original Litigation.						Appeals (including 1st and 2nd appeals, cross-objections and appeals from orders.)	
	1120.			1121.			1120.	1121.
	O. S.	S. C. S.	Total.	O. S.	S. C. S.	Total.		
Village Panchayat Courts	..	2,473	2,473	..	2,018	2,018	..	..
Munsiff's Courts	25,359	7,005	32,364	24,187	6,379	30,566	..	..
District Courts	1,032	39	1,071	1,133	114	1,247	4,980	4,826
High Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,030	1,837
Total	26,391	9,517	35,908	25,320	8,511	33,831	7,010	6,663

The total volume of litigation during the year under report fell from that of the previous year by 2,424 suits or 5.65 per cent. The number of original suits including small causes fell by 2,077 or 5.78 per cent. and the number of appeal suits fell by 347 or 4.95 per cent. The aggregate value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 2.20 crores against Rs. 1.33 crores in 1120, the average value of a suit being Rs. 651 as against Rs. 369 in 1120.

Original Litigation.

The number of suits for disposal by the Village Panchayat Courts fell from 3,797 in 1120 to 3,014 in 1121 and the number disposed of also fell from 3,020 to 2,382. The balance at the end of the year was 632 suits as against 777 at the end of the previous year.

Village Panchayat Courts.

The average duration of a contested suit was 176 days and of an uncontested suit 59 days as against 186 and 57 days respectively in the previous year.

There was a fall in the total number of suits for disposal in the Munsiff's Courts from 74,470 in 1120 to 72,818 in 1121. The number of disposals was 31,673. The total disposal of suits was in excess of the actual institution during the year under report by 1,107. The average duration of contested

Munsiff's Courts.

original suits excluding small causes rose from 667 days in 1120 to 716 days in 1121 and that of uncontested suits rose from 163 days to 206 days. There were 41,145 suits pending in the Munsiff's Courts at the end of 1121 of which 1,948 were suits in which proceedings were stayed under the provisions of the Soldiers' Litigation Act.

The number of suits for disposal in the District Courts rose from 3,446 in 1120 to 3,803 in 1121 of which 1,028 were disposed of against 1,046 in the previous year. The *District Courts*, number of contested original suits disposed of fell from 647 in 1120 to 634 and formed 68.25 per cent. of the total disposal of original suits against 71.49 per cent. in the previous year.

The average duration of contested and uncontested original suits including small causes in the District Courts was 1,220 and 207 days respectively in 1121 against 1,626 and 259 days respectively in 1120. The total pendency at the end of the year was 2,775 suits against 2,400 in 1120.

One original suit that was pending disposal in the High Court at the end of 1120 was disposed of during the *High Court*, year.

The subjoined statement shows the number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal, the *Execution of Decrees*, number disposed of and the balance pending at the close of the years 1120 and 1121.

Name of Court.	Number for disposal.		Number disposed of.		Balance pending at the close of the year.	
	1120	1121	1120	1121	1120	1121
Village Panchayat Courts .	3,705	2,791	3,271	2,411	434	830
Munsiff's Courts .	88,752	73,406	56,072	48,542	32,680	29,564
District Courts .	4,214	4,171	1,795	1,707	2,419	2,464
Total .	96,671	85,368	61,138	52,660	35,533	32,798

The percentage of petitions in which full satisfaction was obtained to the total disposal was 20·48 and that of the petitions in which partial satisfaction was obtained was 11·11 against 19·98 and 11·13 respectively in 1120. The number of petitions found wholly infructuous was 33,272 or 63·18 per cent. of the total disposal against 38,919 or 63·66 per cent. in the previous year.

In the District Courts, the average duration of a petition for execution of decrees in original suits and small causes was respectively 272 days and 101 days, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 311 and 138. In the Munsiff's Courts the average duration of such petitions was 144 days in original suits and 69 days in small causes against 128 days and 65 days respectively in the previous year. The average duration in the Panchayat Courts was 99 days in 1121 against 30 days in 1120.

The total number of petitions for disposal under the Debt Relief Act was 3,993 out of which 1,193 were disposed of. 826 petitions out of the total disposal were contested ones.

Petitions under the Debt Relief Act.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

There was a rise in the total number of appeals (inclusive of cross objections and miscellaneous appeals) for disposal from 8,610 in 1120 to 8,739 during the year under report. The disposals during the year fell from 4,841 to 4,259. The average duration of contested and uncontested regular appeals was respectively 262 and 88 days against 276 and 121 days in 1120.

District Courts.

The total pendency of regular appeals rose from 2,970 suits in 1120 to 3,491 suits, of which 6 were of more than five years' duration, 266 between 2 and 5 years, and 790 between 1 and 2 years.

Pendency of Appeals.

The number of appeals for disposal fell from 4,307 in 1120 to 3,974 and the number disposed of also fell from 1,771 in 1120 to 1,463. The percentage of the number of appeals disposed of to the number for disposal was 36·81 against 41·12 in 1120. The number of appeals disposed of on the merits fell from 1,697 in 1120 to 1,403 in 1121 and formed 95·90 per cent. of the total disposal against 95·82 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of a first appeal was 419 days and of a second appeal was 523 days against 751 and 622 days respectively in 1120. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 2,511 as against 2,536 at the end of the previous year. There were 371 cross objections and 634 miscellaneous appeals for disposal during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 429 and 709. 156 cross objections and 302 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of during the year against 203 and 356 respectively in the previous year. The pendency of cross objections and miscellaneous appeals at the end of the year showed a fall from 226 and 353 respectively in 1120 to 215 and 332 in 1121. There were 187 applications for review of judgments for disposal as against 183 in the previous year and 115 applications were disposed of during the year.

There were 77 Full Bench sittings of 3 Judges, 395 Division Bench sittings and 139 Single Bench sittings during the year under report. Judges' meetings were held on five occasions against eleven in the previous year for the disposal of departmental matters.

The percentage of appeals against the decrees of Munsifs to the number of contested original suits disposed of by them rose from 27·30 in 1120 to 28·23 in 1121.

Quality of Work of the Courts. The percentage of appeals against decrees passed by District and Second Judges in such suits was 38·64 as against 38·95 in the previous year and that of appeals against appellate decrees of District and Second Judges was 24·35 against 23·59 in 1120. The percentage of confirmation of Munsif's decrees fell from 55·43 to 54·04 while that of modification and reversal rose from 11·75 and 32·82 respectively to 11·84 and 54·12. With

respect to the original work of the District and Second Judges, the percentage of confirmation rose from 56·09 in 1120 to 61·66 in 1121 while those of modification and reversal fell from 23·84 and 20·07 respectively to 19·49 and 18·94. As regards the appellate work of the District and Second Judges the percentage of confirmation and reversal fell from 66·34 and 24·76 respectively in 1120 to 65·32 and 23·48 in 1121, while that of modification rose from 8·90 in 1120 to 11·20 in 1121. Of the decrees of the Munsiffs modified and reversed by the District and Second Judges, the High Court in second appeal restored the decisions in 64 cases against 62 in the previous year, thereby raising the percentage of confirmation of Munsiffs' decrees from 54·04 to 56·11. In 497 appeals the suits were remanded to the Munsiffs' Courts by the District and Second Judges for trial and decision *de novo* and in 3 appeals revised findings were called for from the Munsiffs' Courts.

The number of suits in the District Courts to which Government was a party was 524 against 521 in 1120 and the number of appeals in the High Court was 207 against 255 in the previous year. The disposals in the District Courts and the High Court were 132 and 70 respectively against 154 and 116 in the previous year. 51·52 per cent. of the suits in the District Courts and 61·43 per cent. of the appeals in the High Court were decreed in favour of Government during the year under report against 52·60 per cent. and 56·03 per cent. respectively in 1120,

CHAPTER VI.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The constitution and powers of the State Legislature have been briefly adverted to in Chapter II. The Sri Mulan Assembly met twice during the year and sat for 14 days in all, of which 11 days were devoted to the transaction of official business and 3 days to non-official business. The Sri Chitra State Council met thrice during the year, and sat for 10 days in all, 8 days for official business and 2 days for non-official business. There was also a Joint Sitting of the two Houses of the Legislature for the presentation of the Budget for 1122 M. E.

Twenty-nine Acts were passed during the year of which six were passed through the Legislature and the rest were promulgated direct by His Highness the Maharaja. Six Proclamations were also issued by His Highness the Maharaja during the year. The enactments that were passed direct by His Highness the Maharaja were mostly of an emergent nature. The following were the enactments passed through the Legislature:—

- (1) The Travancore Public Health Act, 1121.
- (2) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (3) The Travancore Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (4) The Travancore Nurses, Midwives and Dhais Act, 1121.
- (5) The Travancore Limitation (Second Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (6) The Travancore Warehouse Act, 1121.

The following 23 enactments were promulgated direct by His Highness the Maharaja:—

- (1) The Travancore Vehicles Taxation Act, 1121.
- (2) The Travancore Plant Pests and Plant Diseases (Amendment) Act, 1121.

- (3) The Travancore Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (4) The Travancore War Risks (Factories) Insurance (Repealing) Act, 1121.
- (5) The Travancore University (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (6) The Travancore Cotton Textiles Fund Act, 1121.
- (7) The Travancore Primary Education Act, 1121.
- (8) The Travancore Present War (Definition) Act, 1121.
- (9) The Travancore Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (10) The Travancore Village Unions (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (11) The Travancore Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (12) The Travancore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (13) The Travancore Edavagai (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (14) The Travancore District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (15) The Travancore Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (16) The Travancore District Municipalities (Term of Office of Councillors Extension) Act, 1121.
- (17) The Travancore Termination of War (Definition) Act, 1121.
- (18) The Travancore Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (19) The Travancore Income Tax Act, 1121.
- (20) The Travancore Subversive Activities (Repealing) Act, 1121.
- (21) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (22) The Travancore Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Act, 1121.
- (23) The Travancore Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1121.

The Proclamations issued during the year were the following:—

(i) Devaswom Amendment Proclamation dated 11th Kanni 1121.

(ii) The Defence of Travancore (Amendment) Proclamation, 1121, dated 25th Makaram 1121.

(iii) Proclamation dated 10th Meenam 1121 delegating the Dewan's powers under any Statute to any officer or officers.

(iv) Proclamation dated 13th Meenam 1121 amending the Proclamation dated 13th Vrischikam 1074 regulating the erection of and use of new places of public worship.

(v) The Travancore Land Tax Proclamation dated 25th Mithunam 1121.

(vi) The Devaswom Proclamation dated 25th Mithunam 1121.

Of these, special mention may be made of the Land Tax Proclamation by which the system of land revenue in the State was remodelled with a view to lightening the burden of taxation on the small landholder.

The following Bills were considered and passed by the Assembly during the year:—

Bills—Official.

(1) The Travancore Nurses, Midwives and Dhais Bill.

(2) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.

(3) The Travancore Limitation Act (Amendment) Bill.

(4) The Travancore Warehouse Bill.

(5) The Travancore Limitation Act (Second Amendment)

Bill.

All these Bills were later considered by the Council and passed. The Land Conservancy Act (Amendment) Bill, the Civil Courts Act (Amendment) Bill and the Travancore Factories Act (Amendment) Bill were introduced in the Assembly and referred to Select Committees. The report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Trade Boards Bill was presented to the Assembly but the House recommitted the Bill to a fresh Select Committee. The Travancore Government Savings Banks Bill and the Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Bill were passed by the Sri Chitra

State Council during the year. The Travancore Fatal Accidents Bill and the Travancore Law Reforms (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill were introduced in the Council and referred to Select Committees.

Selection of members to the Joint Committee on the Travancore Disposition of Property Bill was made by the Assembly and the Council during the year. A motion for the

Bills—Non-Official. introduction of the Travancore Thachar Bill was made in the Assembly but was lost when put to vote. A motion for the introduction

of the Travancore Anti-Dowry Bill was discussed by the Assembly during the year but the discussion had not concluded when the year closed. The Council passed the Travancore Kammala (Viswakarma) Bill with a formal amendment. But when the Bill was brought before the Assembly the House resolved that the question of framing a law for the Kammalas in the State might be referred to the Committee constituted by Government for consolidating the laws of succession and inheritance among the Hindu communities in Travancore who had no codified law applicable to them. The Travancore Partition Bill and the Travancore Interest Bill were introduced in the Council and referred to Select Committees. The report of the Select Committee on the Partition Bill was subsequently presented to the House and the Bill as revised by the Committee was passed with a formal amendment.

The Budget for the year 1122 was presented at a joint sitting of the two Houses of the Legislature held on the 4th Karkatakam 1121 corresponding to the 20th July 1946.

Financial Business. The Budget was discussed for 9 days by the Assembly (2 days for general discussion and 7 days for voting on demands for grants) and

passed with a cut of one rupee in the demand under Public Works Department. The Council discussed the Budget (as passed by the Assembly) for 5 days (one day for general discussion and 4 days for voting on demands for grants) and passed it without any modification. A few demands for supplementary grants in the Budget for 1121 were also voted by the two Houses during the year.

The total number of questions answered during the year was 672 in the Assembly and 482 in the Council.

Questions.

A motion felicitating His Highness the Maharaja on the conferment of the distinguished title of G. C. S. I., on His Highness by His Majesty the King Emperor, was passed unanimously by both the Houses of the Legislature. Ten resolutions on matters of general public interest were moved and discussed in the Council of which six were passed, two were lost and the rest withdrawn with the leave of the House. The resolutions that were passed related to the following subjects, *viz.*,

(1) Resolution requesting the early completion of certain P. W. D. Works.

(2) Resolution recommending the formation of a committee to consider and report on the necessity of an enactment to consolidate the laws of succession and inheritance among Hindus in Travancore.

(3) Resolution recommending the conduct of a survey of the potentialities of cottage industries in the State.

(4) Resolution recommending the formation of a separate department under a competent officer to attend to rural reconstruction work.

(5) Resolution recommending that a separate Panchayat Department be constituted and placed under the control of a Director, and

(6) Resolution recommending that Sri Sankara Jayanti Day be declared a public holiday throughout the State.

No resolution was moved or discussed in the Assembly.

An adjournment motion regarding certain defects in the retail distribution of textiles was moved and talked out in the Assembly. Another adjournment motion protesting against the proposal to permit the free import of coconuts into India, was moved and passed in both the Houses of the Legislature. An adjournment motion urging Government to take immediate steps to put down the labour troubles in the country was moved and passed in the Sri Chitra State Council.

CHAPTER VII.

PROTECTION.

Police.

*Inspector-General
of Police.*

*Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar,
B. A., M. L.*

The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force at the end of the year was 2,730 officers and men as against 2,698 at the end of the previous year. There was one member of the permanent force to every 2·84 sq. miles of the area of the State and to every 2,250 of its population. The strength of the temporary force was reduced from 1,812 in 1120 to 1,748 in 1121, consisting of 3 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 11 Inspectors, 30 Sub Inspectors, 141 Head Constables and 1,563 Constables. The rice escort special police was mostly disbanded in the middle of the year and suitable men from among them were gradually absorbed in the permanent force.

The strength of the Women Police was 21 consisting of one Head Constable and 20 Constables. The unit forms part of the Armed Reserve and it is drilled and disciplined on the lines of the Reserve. The Women Police were sent for special duties in different parts of the State besides being employed on *bandobast* duties in the City. There have been demands from different courts for the deputation of the women constables for duties relating to women and children. Proposals were under consideration for increasing the strength of the Women Police.

The standard of efficiency of the police force was high and discipline was well maintained. The percentage of officers and men who were departmentally punished to the actual strength was 16·7 against 15·9 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed from the force was 38 against 45 in 1120.

Discipline.

A sum of Rs. 1,110 was spent on rewards to police officers and private individuals as against Rs. 1,624 in the previous year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 25 was given as rewards by the military authorities for having arrested deserters.

Rewards.

The health of the force was satisfactory, the percentage of admission into hospitals and that of men absent from duty on account of illness being only 5.3 and 0.37 as against 7.2 and 0.43 respectively in the previous year. All officers and men in the permanent force were literate and of these 51 per cent. were literate in English. During the year, 142

Health, Education and Training.

men completed their training in the Recruits School at Trivandrum, leaving 812 recruits for further training including 263 newly recruited during the year. The 15 Probationary Inspectors who were undergoing training in the Police Training School were sent out to stations to pick up station work in Kann 1121. They were called back for a check-up in Meenam 1121 and afterwards posted to independent charge of stations. One Prosecuting Inspector of Police was also given training during the year. Refresher courses were also conducted in the Training School to give training in drill and musketry to station house officers.

A comparative statement showing the number of grave crimes reported during the years 1120 and 1121 is given below :—

Crimes.

	1120	1121
Murder	88	131
Culpable homicide	9	5
Dacoity	20	17
Robbery	92	132
House-breaking and theft	446	700
Cattle theft	78	66
Theft (simple)	714	715
Total	1,447	1,766

No case arising out of communal tension was reported during the year.

One case of counterfeiting was registered during the year as against three cases in 1120, and the same ended in conviction.

*Counterfeiting
Coins and Cur-
rency Notes.*

There was a marked improvement in the detection of cognisable crimes, the percentage of detection being 74 as against 57 in the previous year. The number of cases prosecuted by the prosecution staff rose from 2,103 in 1120 to 2,461 in 1121 of which 517 cases ended in conviction. Eight persons escaped from police custody and four of them were recaptured. The police officers responsible for the escapes were punished departmentally.

*Detection and
Prevention of
Crimes.*

The number of habitual criminals at large at the beginning of the year was 715 and the number brought under watch by fresh registration and release from jails was 127. Deducting 96 who were removed from the registers on account of deaths, infirmity, etc., the number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 636 as against 722 in the preceding year.

*Habitual
Criminals.*

The Criminal Intelligence Bureau worked in co-operation with the Intelligence Bureaux of the neighbouring districts and States in the collection and dissemination of information regarding crime and criminals. All matters relating to crime were dealt with by the Bureau and first information reports and case diaries of important cases were scrutinised and timely suggestions given to the investigating officers. The application of scientific methods in the investigation of crime was insisted on and steps were taken to avoid delay in the disposal of cases. The history-sheets of several inter-district criminals were maintained by the Bureau for information and reference. The Bureau also helped in the apprehension of several deserters from the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force. The photographer

*Criminal
Intelligence
Bureau.*

attached to the Bureau took several photographs of suspected persons, unidentified dead bodies, confidential documents, finger prints, etc.

The number of finger print slips on record at the beginning of the year was 28,732. The number received during the year was 747 against 1,152 in the previous year.

Finger Print Bureau. 1,418 finger prints were received for search during the year against 1,290 in 1120. At the end of the year there were 29,433 finger prints on record after the elimination of 46 finger prints during the year.

The following statement shows the number of motor vehicles registered during the years 1120 and 1121:—

*Registration
of Motor Vehi-
cles.*

Type of motor vehicles.	1120.	1121.
Cars .	..	72
Stage carriages .	54	84
Goods vehicles .	70	204
Motor cycles .	..	68
Road Rollers .	2	..
Ambulance van .	..	2
Total .	126	425

The increase was due to the release of controlled chassis during the year and purchase from Disposals.

Eighty-four motor vehicles were registered during the year as public conveyances. The number of fresh permits issued was 208 against 181 in 1120. Fresh licenses to drive motor vehicles were issued to 871 persons and learners' licenses were issued to 539 against 297 and 296 respectively in the previous year. Besides, 2,688 driving licenses were renewed and 846 were reissued thus working out a total of 3,534 against 4,356 in the previous year.

*Public
Conveyances,
Licenses and
Badges.*

636 driver's badges were issued during the year and the total number of badge holders at the end of the year was 6,575. The total number of conductor's pass books issued was 786 against 454 in 1120 making thereby a total of 7,298 pass book holders at the end of the year.

The subjoined statement compares the number of motor accidents that occurred during the past three *Motor Accidents*, years:—

Year.	Total number of accidents that occurred.	Number that proved fatal.
1119	107	23
1120	187	36
1121	235	41

The increase in the number of reported accidents is largely due to the special care taken by the department in reporting all accidents however minor.

Surprise checking of motor vehicles was conducted all over the State and many delinquents were brought to book. Special precautions were taken for the control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the City of Trivandrum and in all important towns. In places where there is congestion the one-way traffic system already introduced was continued and it worked satisfactorily.

Taxation on vehicles was introduced during the year under report abolishing the toll system in Travancore. The Vehicles Taxation Act came into force on the 1st Chingom 1121. The Act being new, its provisions were enforced with progressive rigour

Taxation of Vehicles. and a few prosecutions for non-payment were launched and sufficient notice and time for payment were given before launching such prosecutions. Assessment of tax on non-motor vehicles was started only during the second half of the

year. As a rule, prosecutions were not launched for delay in payment of tax on non-motor vehicles. The following are the details regarding the licenses issued and the revenue collected:—

		<i>Licenses issued.</i>
(a) Motor Vehicles—		
	Quarterly	7,560
	Half-yearly	1,231
	Annual	202
	Total	8,993

(b) Non-motor vehicles—		
	Half-yearly	10,581
	Annual	15,253
	Total	25,834

		<i>Amount collected.</i>		
		Rs.	ch.	c.
(a) Motor vehicles	9,44,139	19	3	
(b) Short-term licenses	21,247	25	12	
(c) Non-motor vehicles	71,553	24	10	

Under the Hackney Carriage Act, 925 carriages were registered during the year as against 816 in 1120.

*Hackney
Carriages.*

The number of persons to whom licenses were issued to drive such carriages was 1,027 against 876 in the previous year.

No prosecution was instituted during the year under the Cinematograph Act. Two hundred and sixty-seven certificates were issued under the Act

*Cinematograph
Act.*

and a sum of Rs. 1,674—24—8 was realised as fees therefor.

The total receipts of the Police Department amounted to Rs. 13,31,848 against Rs. 1,24,352 in 1120.

*Receipts and
Expenditure.*

The expenditure was Rs. 20,63,020 against Rs. 16,20,226 in the previous year.

JAILS,

The Central Prison,

*Superintendent.**Mr. S. B. Krishnaswami Rao,
B. A., B. L.*

The following statement shows the number of prisoners
Strength. under different classes in 1121 :—

Class of prisoners.	Strength at the beginning of 1121	Admitted during 1121	Discharged during 1121	Strength at the end of 1121
Convicted	619	646	667	598
Under-trial	26	59	59	26
Civil	5	20	25	...
Total	650	725	751	624

Altogether 646 convicted prisoners consisting of 623 males and 23 females were admitted during the year. Of these, 520 were convicted for offences under the Penal Code and 103 under other laws. Of the females, 17 were convicted for offences under the Penal Code and 6 under other laws. Of the 623 males 419 were Hindus, 132 Christians and 72 Mohammodans; 16 were above 60 years of age, 93 between 41 and 60 years and 514 between 16 and 40 years of age. The majority, *viz.*, 404 of them were illiterates. The 23 female prisoners consisted of 19 Hindus and 4 Christians; 2 were above 60 years of age, 4 between 41 and 60, and 17 were between 16 and 40 years of age. The majority of them were illiterates. Of the convicts admitted during the year 8 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life against 18 in the previous year. 515 prisoners including 7 females were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for varying terms, 107 prisoners including 13 females were sentenced to simple imprisonment for varying terms, and 11 prisoners including 3 females were committed to custody in

default of payment of fine. Five prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement against 11 in the previous year. The number of habitual criminals admitted fell from 189 in 1120 to 174 in 1121. Of these, 93 had one previous conviction, 31 two previous convictions and 50 had more than two previous convictions. 143 prisoners were released on remission, the maximum remission earned being 12 months and 8 days.

The number of punishments inflicted for breaches of jail discipline was 151 against 205 in 1120.

A part-time teacher deputed from the Education Department attended to the education of the youthful offenders for which purpose classes were held for an hour each in the morning and in the evening. Facilities were also provided for imparting moral and religious instruction to the prisoners. The appointment of a full-time teacher has been provided for in the revised Jail Rules.

The Jail Hospital admitted and attended to 19 prisoners against 20 in 1120. There were 6 deaths against 11 in the previous year. Of the 667 prisoners discharged during the year 67.92 per cent. gained weight, 11.99 per cent. lost weight and in the case of 20.09 per cent. the weight was steady.

The Advisory Board constituted for the premature conditional release of long term prisoners met twice in the year. Of the 74 cases placed before the Board for consideration 46 were recommended to be released and they were accordingly released with the sanction of Government.

On an average 110 prisoners were daily employed for cooking, sweeping, cleaning, scavenging, washing, masonry work, road maintenance, etc., and 103 prisoners were employed in the Prison Press as compositors, binders, mechanics, smiths, counters and stereotypers. In the Manufactory, 120 prisoners were engaged as weavers, leather workers, carpenters, tailors and smiths. Prisoners were also employed in vegetable and fodder cultivation in the Jail premises and at Kodapanakunna.

The average dieting charge per head was Rs. 169-22-13 against Rs. 175-4-14 in the previous year. The hospital charges came to Rs. 9-20-8 against Rs. 9-21-4 in 1120.

Cost of Maintenance. The cost under clothing and bedding charges fell to Rs. 14-6-13 per head from Rs. 25-3-4 in the previous year. The average cost of maintaining an individual prisoner was Rs. 424-18-12.

The first examination of the Travancore Jail Test introduced for the better equipment of officers of the Prison was conducted in January 1946.

The following comparative statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Central Prison during the years 1120 and 1121 :—

Particulars.		1120.	1121.
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts —	Jail Manufacture	78,804	88,681
	Central Prison Press	94	40,215+1
	Miscellaneous	2,781	8,090+1
	Total	81,629	1,28,986 or 1,28,988
	Expenditure	2,78,696	2,58,499 or 2,56,500

Lock-ups.

Persons sentenced by the criminal courts in the mofussil to imprisonment for a month or for a lesser period are confined in the station lock-ups while those sentenced to longer terms by such courts and those sentenced to imprisonment for any term by the criminal courts at Trivandrum are sent to the Central Prison. The number of prisoners confined in station lock-ups during 1121 was 5,323 against 6,989 in 1120.

Registration.

Director.

Mr. K. Madhava Kurup, M. A.
(from 1-1-1121 to 1-6-1121
F. N.)

Mr. L. G. Pereira, M. A., B. L.
(from 1-6-1121 F. N. to
4-12-1121 F. N.)

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai,
B. A., B. L.,
(from 4-12-1121 F. N. to the
end of the year.)

The number of District Registrars' offices and the permanent Sub Registrars' offices remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 and 80 respectively. Three of the temporary Sub Registrars' offices, which were working in 1120, were discontinued during the year under report.

*Registry
Offices.*

The number of documents presented for registration fell from 610,065 in 1120 to 508,991 in 1121. Including 33 documents pending registration at the commencement of the year the total number of documents dealt with during the year was 509,024 of which 35 documents were refused registration and 5 documents were returned unregistered at the request of the parties. The remaining 29 documents were pending registration at the close of the year.

*Number of
Documents
Registered.*

Though there was a slight decrease in the number of documents registered, the aggregate value of transactions rose from Rs. 19.07 crores in 1120 to Rs. 19.85 crores in 1121, the percentage of increase being 4.01. The value of registrations affecting immovable property rose from Rs. 18.71 crores to Rs. 19.21 crores and that of movable property rose from Rs. 36.14 lakhs to Rs. 61.63 lakhs in 1121. The average value of a document was Rs. 390 as against Rs. 374 in the previous year. Of the documents registered during the year, the highest value of a single document was Rs. 26,46,428 and of the lowest was one chukram.

*Value of
Transactions.*

The number of registrations affecting immovable property was 495,028 or 97·26 per cent. of the total registrations against 497,843 or 97·61 per cent. in the preceding year. Mortgages and sales constituted 36·28 per cent. and 26·27 per cent. respectively of the total registrations against 34·82 per cent. and 26·11 respectively during 1120. The total area of land alienated by agriculturists in favour of non-agriculturists under mortgages and sales was 37,771 acres and 20,398 acres respectively against 41,131 acres and 24,102 acres respectively in the previous year. The number of transactions of value below Rs. 100 was 192,323 or 38·53 per cent. against 209,364 or 41·05 per cent. in the preceding year.

The number of transactions relating to movable property was 12,378 or 2·43 per cent. of the total registrations during the year against 10,590 or 2·08 per cent. in 1120. Money bonds formed 12·16 per cent., sales 9·55 per cent. and miscellaneous 78·29 per cent. against 12·59 per cent., 10·22 per cent., and 77·19 per cent. respectively in 1120.

One marriage under the Travancore Kshatriya Act was registered during the year.

The number of wills registered during the year was 1,549 against 1,576 in the preceding year. Sealed covers containing wills deposited with the District Registrars numbered 60 against 50 in 1120.

The number of chitties registered during the year was 727 against 869 in the previous year, the chitties being registered under the Travancore Chitties Act, XXVI of 1120.

Chitties. Since the passing of the Chitties Act III of 1094 M. E., 18,884 chitties have been registered up to the end of 1121. Of these, 15,778 terminated by the close of 1120, and 331 chitties in 1121. Of the 331 chitties which terminated in 1121, 272 terminated under Section 33 of the Act, and the remaining 59 by efflux of time. Thus the number of chitties working at the close of the year was 2,775 and the total capital thereof amounted to Rs. 47·25 lakhs. During the year

under report, no prosecutions were instituted by the department for offences under the Chitties Act.

The receipts and expenditure of the department were
Receipts and Rs. 14,70,622 and Rs. 6,23,577 respectively.
Expenditure.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The receipts from fees realised under Weights and Measures Act during the year amounted to Rs. 13,551. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,272.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Season and Rainfall.

During the year under report, the rainfall in the different raingauging stations was slightly above normal. The divisional average for Quilon was markedly above normal whereas the averages relating to the other two divisions were slightly below normal. Reports of heavy rainfall exceeding 3 inches from different stations numbered 99 (34 during the N. E. monsoon period and 65 during the S. W. monsoon period). The heaviest rainfall recorded in the State for the year was 11'00 inches at Quilon on the 18th October 1945.

AGRICULTURE.

Director.

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

*(from the beginning of the year to
the end of Medam 1121.)*

Mr. T. C. Kochummi Pillai, B. Ag.

*(from 1st Edavom 1121 till the end
of the year).*

The Department of Agriculture was organised in 1083 M. E. (1908 A. D.) and since then it has steadily grown in scope. The

State is divided into three agricultural divisions,

General.

viz., the Southern, the Central and the

Northern, which are further sub-divided into

ranges and sections, each section constituting the unit of administration in respect of agricultural propaganda. Each division is placed under a Divisional Agricultural Officer who is entrusted with the work of planning, guiding and controlling all agricultural experiments, demonstrations and propaganda in the division.

The general weather conditions were not quite favourable to the growth of agricultural crops. Paddy crop was adversely affected by the severe drought which prevailed

General Agricultural Conditions. from Dhanu onwards. Both the N. E. monsoon and S. W. monsoon were irregular in their incidence. The heavy rains during the

S. W. monsoon considerably affected the Kanni crop of 1121 especially in Central and North Travancore. The prices of all agricultural products rose very high except those articles the prices of which were controlled by Government. There was a sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of cocoanut and cocoanut products towards the latter half of the year under report.

Investigation of the diseases of the cocoanut palm was transferred to the control of the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee towards the latter part of the year. Manurial

Research Plant Pathology. and cultural experiments were conducted at the experimental stations at Kayamkulam and Oachira. Manuring and spraying demonstrations were conducted with success in the ryots' gardens in the affected areas.

The paddy breeding stations at Moncompu and Adoor were continued during the year with good results. Yield tests and mass selection of seeds were conducted at both the stations as in the previous year.

The Village Project Scheme which was started at Thazhakudy worked satisfactorily. There was considerable increase in the average yield in the areas brought under the

Village Project Scheme. scheme.

Composting of town refuse and night soil into manure was carried on in 14 Municipalities in the State and a total quantity of 4,098 tons of compost manure was sold to

Preparation of Compost Manure. the ryots during the year.

The Department conducted manurial demonstrations on the ryots' lands in different parts of the State to convince the people of the advantages of using scientific manures in correct proportions for increasing the yield of paddy. Selected seeds obtained from the paddy farm, Nagercoil, and the paddy research stations at Moncompu and Adoor were distributed to the ryots for cultivation. Manurial and cultural experiments were conducted for the control of the cocoanut disease on ryots' lands in different parts of the State.

About 78,623 selected sets of sugar-cane were distributed among the ryots during the year from the sugar-cane farms at Kuttur and Alwaye.

Fruits and fruit plants for a total value of Rs. 2,847 were sold to the public from the Fruit Farm at Cape Comorin. Steps were taken for opening fruit farms at Perūr. *Fruit Culture.* kada near Trivandrum and at Vattavada in the High Ranges. Under the scheme for the extension of grape vine cultivation in South Travancore, one hundred households were selected for cultivation of grape vine during the year.

Under the scheme for the cultivation of cloves, experiments were conducted, in accordance with the approved programme.

Three mulberry nurseries were opened at Kottayam, Vattiyoorkavu and Neyyattinkara. *Cloves and Mulberry Cultivation.*

A Special Officer with the necessary staff was appointed during the second half of the year in order to intensify the food production scheme. Varieties of manure were stocked in 30 departmental depots and 35 agency depots for sale to the ryots and the value of manure sold to the ryots during the year amounted to Rs. 5,66,700. Government sanctioned the *Food Production Drive.*

purchase of vegetable seeds and their distribution at nominal price to all garden owners. 12,636 packets of vegetable seeds were bought and distributed to the ryots through the departmental officers, Village Unions and Co-operative Societies. As an encouragement, Government have also sanctioned the award of a bonus of Rs. 20 per acre of land brought under cultivation. 841 acres of single crop paddy lands were brought under double crop paddy in the lift irrigation area in North Travancore.

The 'Bunchy Top' disease of plantains which appeared in Kottayam, Changanacherry and portions of Meenachil and Tiruvalla taluks was brought under check.

Control of Plant Pests and Diseases. 2,42,138 plantains including healthy plantains were destroyed. Experiments were conducted with the insecticide 'Gammexane' to see how far it could check the spread of the disease.

Control measures were adopted against the *Nephantis Scripnopa* which affected the cocconut trees in Kumarakam, Vechoor, Thottapally, Pallana, etc. The special staff appointed for the purpose soon brought the pest under control.

The Agricultural schools at Kottarakara and Konni functioned satisfactorily during the year. Out of the 14 students who

Agricultural Education. appeared for the final examination, 13 came out successful. A batch of 10 Army Instructors from the State Forces, who were sent to the school at Kottarakara for training during the previous year, were relieved after completion of their training.

In order to improve the live stock in the City of Trivandrum four Government stud bulls were transferred from the Puliyan farm and thus the total number of stud bulls

Cattle Breeding. kept at Trivandrum was raised from 6 to 10. The total number of services made by the bulls was 417. The stud bull kept at

Kottayam Veterinary Hospital served 28 cows. Grants at the rate of Rs. 50 per annum were given for 30 approved stud bulls kept by private individuals in several parts of the State. In order

to facilitate the improvement of live stock 1,730 scrub bulls were castrated during the year.

The staff employed under the milk recording scheme carried on propaganda for the proper feeding, better housing and careful rearing of live stock. The Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India inspected the working of the scheme during the year. 150 cows were registered under the scheme out of which 27 cows completed lactation.

Milk Recording Scheme.

The long established policy of the Veterinary branch of the Department is to see that proper veterinary aid is made available to all classes of people, particularly the agriculturists. The veterinary officers paid particular attention to the effective control of infectious diseases. The total number of outbreaks of contagious diseases was 236. The prompt action taken by the department checked widespread infection. 32,382 animals were treated in the veterinary institutions during the year. 1,279 castrations and 2,310 surgical operations were performed. 11 cases of diseases among elephants were treated. In addition to this, the veterinary officers of the department visited 620 villages and treated 13,184 cases.

Proposals were sanctioned by Government during the year for implementing the scheme drawn up by Dr. Millen of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, for improving the veterinary activities and grading up the local live stock.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 31,187 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,85,368.

Receipts and Expenditure.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Director of Industries.

*Mr. H. Parameswaran,
M. A., Ph. D.,
F. Inst. P.*

Mr. K. N. Madhava Panicker continued to be in charge of the factory during the year. The open pit method of mining was followed throughout the year and a total quantity of 2,822 tons of clay was produced as against 2,626 tons of clay in the previous year. The sale proceeds of clay alone amounted to Rs. 2,11,322. The porcelain wares manufactured found a ready market in British India though there was a set back in the market during the first few months of the year owing to expected import of porcelain wares from abroad consequent on the cessation of hostilities. The value of manufactured articles sold during the year amounted to Rs. 6'74 lakhs against Rs. 4'39 lakhs in the previous year.

*Ceramic
Factory,
Kundara.*

Government sanctioned the installation of a double chamber tunnel kiln capable of biscuiting and glaze firing about 2.5 to 3 tons of porcelain wares a day. The construction works at Kavelikara were completed for the development of cottage industry basis and production of red clay pottery articles was commenced at these centres.

The Travancore Rubber Works continued to work under the management of Sir Chinnubai Madhowlal Ranchodlal, Baronet of Ahamedabad in partnership with the Government. On an average, 154 people were employed in the factory on contract and piece work basis. The total value of goods produced in the factory during the year was estimated at Rs. 13,04,203 and the total sales during the year was Rs. 9,29,000. An aggregate amount of Rs. 59,400 was disbursed as wages to workmen and staff including bonus. There was a

*The Travancore
Rubber Works,
Trivandrum.*

labour strike towards the end of the year which lasted for about a week and the management brought about an amicable settlement.

The Plywood Factory at Punalur worked satisfactorily during the year. The total production during the year was over 1.6 million square feet of Plywood of different sizes and thickness. The factory had to be closed down for one or two months due to want of sufficient supply of soft wood in time. Fluctuation in prices and difficulties of transport to markets adversely affected the sales during the year.

*The Travancore
Plywood
Industries.*

The paper mills worked throughout the year except for a short period when the labourers went on strike. The total production was 3,089 tons. Paper for printing and writing purposes was manufactured as usual and every effort was made to meet the demand in spite of the difficulties of transport of raw materials from the forests to the workshop.

*The Punalur
Paper Mills.*

The Sugar Factory at Thuckalay continued to work under the management of the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. The year under report was the ninth year of its working by the company. The factory worked for 61 days against 218 days in the previous year and 1,047 tons of palmyrah jaggery were processed. 665 tons of white sugar were manufactured and sold during the year at controlled price. 232 tons of treacle produced as a bye-product in the refining process were transferred to the distillery at Nagercoil to be converted into arrack.

*Sugar Manu-
facture.*

The Vanchinad Matches and Industries Ltd., which commenced working about the middle of Thulam 1119, made satisfactory progress during the year under report. The factory produced high class matches which have earned the appreciation of the consumers. The total value of matches manufactured in the factory increased from Rs. 9.99 lakhs in 1120 to Rs. 11.77 lakhs in 1121.

*Match
Factory.*

The Travancore Ogale Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Alwaye, was able to work only for about seven months during the year. Owing to the shortage of refractories and iron and steel materials, production could not be carried on throughout the year. Articles such as bottles, tumblers, chimneys, etc., to the value of Rs. 4 lakhs were produced during the year. A new tank furnace with an over-all capacity of ten tons was constructed and production commenced towards the close of the year.

*Glass Manu-
facture.*

The pencil industry in the State progressed well during the year under report. There were three factories engaged in the manufacture of pencils. The Bhupathy Pencil Factory manufactured pencils at the rate of 50 gross per day. There was marked improvement in the quality of the pencils manufactured. About 3,000 gross of pencils were produced by the Golden Industries, Chingavanam. The Krishnarayas Pencil Factory at Quilon also worked satisfactorily during the year.

*Pencil
Manufacture.*

During the year under report, the company received almost all the machinery needed. The erection of the machinery was in progress and the sulphuric acid plant was ready for commencing operations when the year closed.

*The Fertilisers
and Chemicals,
Travancore,
Ltd*

Manufacture of chlorate of potash was continued during the year under report as there was a good demand for the product from match factories in and outside the State. On an average 7 to 8 tons of potash was produced every month. The net sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

*Travancore
Chemical and
Manufacturing
Co., Ltd.,
Kundara.*

The important cottage industries carried on during the year were :

*Cottage Indus-
tries.*

1. Hand made paper manufacture.
2. Kora grass matting.
3. Manufacture of 'durries and druggets out of low count yarn.
4. Manufacture of tapes.

The sales depot which functioned as an agency for the advertisement and sale of the industrial products of the State was made permanent during the year and an amount of Rs. 12,625 was realised from sales.

The Government Sales Depot, Trivandrum.

At the close of the year under report, there were 88 aided and 63 unaided schools and 24 commercial schools working in various parts of the State. The subjects taught in the technical schools were weaving, carpentry, smithery, mat and coir weaving, rattan weaving, drawing and painting, etc. Instruction in weaving was also given in the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute at Nagercoil.

Industrial and Commercial Schools.

Besides the 24 approved commercial schools, the Government School of Commerce, Alleppey continued to impart instruction in commercial subjects like book-keeping, banking, shorthand and typewriting. The school was shifted from Alleppey to Quilon on the 1st Mithunam 1121 M. E.

The itinerant weaving party camped in selected centres for giving instruction to the pupils of the backward communities. Till the end of Mithunam 1121 the party camped at Manthanam in Changanacherry taluk and then shifted to Navalcaud and was functioning there when the year closed.

Itinerant Weaving Party.

The Director of Industries was appointed as the controlling authority of all the centres in the State conducting examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. During the year under report, an optical section was opened under the Department of Industries for the manufacture of lenses, spectacle lenses, land magnifiers

Miscellaneous.

and other general optical pieces. The repair section under the Controller of Stationery and Printing was placed under the control of the Department of Industries.

The total receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 15,479 and Rs. 1,06,171 respectively.

Receipts and Expenditure.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director of Geology.

Mr. V. Mahadevan, M. A.

With a view to exploiting the mineral resources of the State, the Geological Section of the Industries Department was separated and formed into an independent department of Government in Edavam 1121.

During the year under report, the mica deposits at Vattiyurkavu and Neyyur and the graphite deposits at Puliyaaracanam, Chengallur and Veli became ready for mining and therefore the prospecting for mica and graphite at these centres was stopped. Exploration and survey conducted by the department disclosed the existence of pegmatites containing monazite and zircon pegmatites in Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks. An interesting occurrence of garnet was discovered at Elavanthitta near Pandalam. Applications were being received for the export of white sand from the State. One of these applications was for exporting 1,000 tons of whitesand from Pallipuram pakuthi in Shertalai taluk. The sand deposits of this area are of a very pure type and have been tested in the Government Test House, Alipore, and found suitable for glass manufacture. In view of the growing demand for this raw material in British India and the extensive nature of the deposits we have in the State, it was found worthwhile to exploit this commercially to the advantage of the State, and the export of the sand was sanctioned by Government. The mining lease for monazite, ilmenite and zircon granted to Messrs. Hopkin and Williams Ltd., over the Manavalakurehi area was terminated due to efflux of time.

The total quantity of mineral sands exported in 1121 was as follows :—

	TONS.	CWT.	LB.
Monazite	227	2	0
Ilmenite	197,300	11	0
Zircon	3,348	18	0
Sillimanite	67	3	0
Rutile	254	0	0

FACTORIES AND LABOUR.

*Labour Commissioner &
Commissioner for
Workmen's Com-
pensation and Re-
gistrar of Trade
Unions.*

*Mr. V. K. Velayudhan,
B. A., B. L.*

In view of the policy of extensive industrialisation which the State has adopted and the many labour problems which will have to be tackled during the post-war period, Government sanctioned the separation of the Labour Department from the Department of Industries and organised it on an independent footing. The State was divided into two labour zones, North and South, and two Assistant Labour Commissioners were appointed one in charge of each of the two zones. The Chief Inspector and the other Inspectors of Factories who were under the Department of Industries were placed under the Department of Labour. Government also sanctioned the appointment of three Labour Welfare Officers for the three industrial centres of Quilon, Alleppey and Alwaye.

During the year under report 227 new factories were registered and 22 factories were removed from the operation of the Act. The number of factories thus rose from 358 to 563 of which 97 were seasonal and the remaining non-seasonal factories. All coir factories and fibre factories wherein twenty or more persons are employed and no power is used were also

*The Factories
Act.*

brought within the operation of the Factories Act. Prosecutions were launched against the occupiers and managers of four factories for contravening the provisions of the Factories Act. Of the four cases, two have ended in conviction while the remaining two are pending decision of the court. All the cashew-nut factories and Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Colachel, continued to have the benefit of the exemption granted to them with regard to the employment of children. The exemption granted by Government to women and children to work in factories between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., instead of the prescribed hours, viz., between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., was cancelled during the year. In addition to the Factories Act, the Factory Inspectorate had to administer the Payment of Wages Act which came into force during the year and the Maternity Benefit Act which was in force from the 7th Chingom 1120.

Several Labour strikes in the South and North zones were amicably settled through conciliatory negotiations by the Labour Department. Three trade disputes have been referred to adjudication by judicial officers. The two Industrial Relations Committees at Alleppey and Shertallai did good work during the year.

Eight cases of fatal accidents were reported and there were 13 cases for disposal including the 5 cases pending at the end of 1120. The claims in respect of 4 cases were decided and a sum of Rs. 3,475 was paid as compensation to the dependants of the deceased workmen.

26 new Unions were registered during the year and the total number of unions at the end of the year was 95 against 69 in the previous year.

The three Labour Welfare Officers, who were posted to the three important industrial centres of Quilon, Alleppey and Alwaye, established contacts with the major employers and labour organisations and endeavoured to promote the welfare activities with a view to improving the conditions of a large number of workers, particularly women and children employed in cashew factories. Government have by a notification directed the owners of cashew

factories to construct and provide rest rooms if more than 150 workers are employed in the factory and creches for the use of children under six years of age if more than 50 women are employed in the factory. Government have further ordered that all industrial concerns employing more than 250 workers should establish canteens for providing cooked food to their employees. These welfare activities were in progress at the close of the year.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

The Economic Development Board was constituted mainly to advise Government on the best methods of developing the agricultural, industrial and economic resources of the State. The Board functioned, as usual, through the Agricultural Sub-Committee, the Industries and Commerce Sub-Committee and the Co-operative and Rural Sub-Committee.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon M. A., B. Com. (Lond.) continued as the Chairman of the Board throughout the year.

At the commencement of the year, the membership of the Economic Development Board was 24, including the 7 members co-opted or nominated to the different sub-committees. During the year, the Registrar of Village Unions and Panchayats and the State Rural Reconstruction Officer were nominated to the Co-operation and Rural Development Sub-Committee, and the Labour Commissioner to the Industries and Commerce Sub-Committee. One of the non-official members of the Board ceased to be a member on his acceptance of office as Assistant Labour Commissioner. Thus, at the end of the year the Board had 26 members, 17 of whom were non-officials and the rest officials. There were two meetings of the Board and four meetings of the Sub-Committees during the year.

Prominent among the subjects discussed by the Board were the following :—

- (i) Labour conditions in cashewnut factories.
- (ii) Extension of period for the new planting of rubber.
- (iii) Construction of a dam and channel at Kodikkara.
- (iv) Allotment of reserve forest area to landless families for cultivation.

(v) Conversion of single crop fields in the Kottayam Division into double crop fields.

(vi) Extension of State Transport service lines.

(vii) Proceedings of the Madras Nutrition Committee.

(viii) Training of candidates for rural work.

The Board distributed during the year grants to the extent of Rs. 4,700 among 16 centres for rural reconstruction and the economic uplift of backward communities.

The expenditure of the Board stood at Rs. 13,846 at the end of the year as against Rs. 8,803 in 1120.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES.

Examiner of Capital Issues.

*Mr. K. Madhava
Kurup, M. A.*

The control of Capital Issues was introduced in the State on 28th Kumbhom 1119 (11th March 1944) by the promulgation, on that date, of the Defence of Travancore Rule 94 B.

Twenty-eight applications, 27 for previous consent to the issue of capital and one for condonation of unauthorised issue were pending on the last day of 1120. Three hundred and eight applications for previous consent and 15 for condonation were received in 1121. Two hundred and seventy-six applications for previous consent and 16 for condonation were disposed of during the year. The capital involved in these applications amounted to Rs. 11,39,18,654 and Rs. 7,72,300 respectively. All the 16 applications for condonation were granted. Of the 276 applications for previous consent, 253 were sanctioned and the remaining 23 were rejected. The amount involved in the former was Rs. 10,33,69,604 and that in the latter was Rs. 1,05,49,050. Fifty-nine applications for previous consent were pending at the close of the year. Eighty-three applications for extensions of time for the issue of capital were received in 1121. Two of these applications were pending at the close of 1120. Seventy-three applications were disposed of during the year. Of these, one was rejected and all the others were granted. Twelve applications were received for reconsideration or modification of conditions attached to previous orders. Of these, 10 were granted and the other two were rejected.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

*Registrar.**Mr. K. Madhava Kurup, M. A.*

The total number of companies on the rolls at the end of 1121 was 772 consisting of 527 working companies, 156 companies in liquidation and 5 defunct companies against 684 in the previous year. 99 companies were registered in 1121 against 55 in 1120. Of these, 89 companies were limited by shares. The remaining 10 were limited by guarantee and were "Associations not for profit".

Among the companies registered in 1121, special mention may be made of the Travancore Bank with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,00,00,000 formed for the purpose of establishing a central banking institution.

The number of companies limited by shares on the rolls at the end of 1121 was 527 of which 280 were public and 247 private companies, as against 457 at the end of the previous year. The authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of these companies taken together were Rs. 36.3 crores, Rs. 14.3 crores and 12.6 crores respectively. The sub-joined statement shows the nature of the business transacted by the companies during 1120 and 1121.

	1120	1121
Banking, Loan and Insurance	132	129
Transit and Transport	20	25
Trading and Manufacturing	190	246
Mills and Presses	11	14
Tea and other Planting Companies	85	89
Mining and Quarrying	2	2
Breweries and Distilleries	1	1
Sugar (including jaggery) Manufacture	1	1
Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	5	9
Companies other than those specified above.	10	11
	457	527

Including the 10 companies that went into liquidation in 1121, the total number of companies in liquidation at the end of 1121 was 156.

The number of Associations at work at the commencement of the year under report was 60. During the year 11 associations were registered and thus the number of Associations at work at the end of 1121 was 71.

Including 11 companies which established places of business in the State during 1121, the number of companies of foreign incorporation working in the State rose to 93 at the close of the year. Of these, 17 were engaged in banking, 8 in insurance, 5 in transit and transport, 36 in trading and manufacturing, 1 in mills and presses, 11 in tea, 8 in rubber, 2 in mining and quarrying and the rest in miscellaneous work. 21 companies were those incorporated in England, 3 in Scotland, 1 in Holland, 2 in the United States of America, 1 in New Zealand, 4 in Colombo, 47 in British India, 12 in Cochin and 2 in Pudukotta.

During the year, the Registrar inspected the offices of 33 companies. The senior Inspector of Joint Stock Companies inspected 343 companies as against 328 in 1120.

The prosecutions launched against six companies were pending at the close of 1120, and 4 cases of prosecution were launched in 1121. The prosecutions against 6 companies were withdrawn during the course of the year as the companies subsequently filed all overdue documents and paid the costs of prosecution.

The prosecutions against 6 companies were withdrawn during the course of the year as the companies subsequently filed all overdue documents and paid the costs of prosecution.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Registrar. *Mr. K. Madhava Kurup, M. A.*

The State is divided into three Co-operative Divisions, the Southern, Central and Northern and each Division is further divided into circles. The Divisions are placed in the charge of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies while the Circles are in the charge of Co-operative Inspectors.

There were 1,718 Societies on the rolls at the beginning of the year. Sixty-eight new societies were registered during the year against 69 in 1120. Excluding the 22 societies whose registration was cancelled during the year, the number of societies on the rolls at the end of the year was 1,764. Of these, 95 had not started work at the end of the year. The working societies at the end of the years 1120 and 1121 are classified as follows:—

	1120	1121
1. Central Bank	1	1
2. Central Institute	1	1
3. Central Wholesale Society	1	1
4. Central Weaving Society	1	1
5. Central Cottage industrial Society . . . . .	..	1
6. Taluk Banks and Banking Unions	19	19
7. Supervising Unions	24	24
8. Urban Banks	18	18
9. Agricultural Credit Societies	1,123	1,121
10. Do. with production and sale	15	16
11. Non-agricultural credit societies	99	104
12. Do. with production and sale	46	61
13. Distributive Societies	136	148
14. Multipurpose Societies	67	73
15. Other types	67	77
Total	1,623	1,669

The total number of members in all the societies together was 205,836 against 202,685 at the end of the previous year. The Central Bank had 3,124 members while the agricultural and non-agricultural societies had 141,243 and 61,489 members respectively. All the societies together had 27,685 women members, the proportion of the latter to men members being 1 to 6.

The subjoined statement indicates the financial condition of the movement during the years 1120 and 1121 in respect of share capital, deposits and working capital of societies.

Finances.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Year.	Share Capital.	Receipts under deposits.	Disbursements under deposits.	Working capital.
1120	30.40	41.85	39.82	83.88
1121	31.79	84.27	73.91	92.21

The turnover of all the societies together was Rs. 11.73 crores against Rs. 9.06 crores in the previous year. The average turnover per society was Rs. 73,760 and per member Rs. 569.6 as against Rs. 58,027 and Rs. 446 respectively in 1120. After deducting the losses incurred, the net profit earned by all the societies together came to Rs. 3,59,451.

The cost of management incurred by the societies was Rs. 7.07 lakhs. The percentage of cost to the aggregate working capital was 7.6 against 5.7 in 1120 and the average cost per society was Rs. 444 against Rs. 309 in the previous year.

Cost of Management of Societies.

The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank was the first co-operative society to be registered in the State. It was designed to serve as the apex bank for the societies in the State. The year under report was the third year in which the Bank functioned with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as its Chairman. The bank continued to finance societies engaged in the distribution of controlled commodities, especially food grains and yarn. The total receipts under deposits amounted to Rs. 16,17,923. The total sum advanced to societies during the year amounted to

The Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Trivandrum.

Rs. 34,05,554 under loans and over-draft accounts, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 18,01,555. The collections under loans including principal and interest from societies amounted to Rs. 1,08,022. The total turnover during the year came to Rs. 1.59 crores against Rs. 98.00 lakhs in 1120. The net profit earned by the Bank during the year was Rs. 1,548.

The Taluk Banks constitute the financial agency interlinking the apex bank with the primary societies. Including the three Banking Unions, the number of Taluk Banks designed to serve as intermediary financing agencies between the Central Bank and the primaries remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 19. They had a working capital of Rs. 15.23 lakhs against Rs. 13.59 lakhs in the previous year and a paid up share capital of Rs. 4.59 lakhs against Rs. 4.53 lakhs in 1120. The amounts issued by them by way of loans to individuals and societies were Rs. 2.55 lakhs and Rs. 541 lakhs respectively.

Urban Banks form the principal agency providing co-operative finance for the middle class population inhabiting the urban areas. As in 1120, there were 18 urban banks working during the year under report. Their working and paid up share capitals were Rs. 5.41 lakhs and Rs. 2.30 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 5.20 lakhs and Rs. 2.17 lakhs in the previous year. Loans to the total extent of Rs. 1.08 lakhs were issued by the banks during the year under report.

The primary societies constitute the bulk of the co-operative organisation in the State. The strength of the co-operative structure depends on the soundness of the primary societies. There were 1,621 primary societies in 1121. Of these, 1,275 were agricultural and 346 non-agricultural societies. The primary societies had a total membership of 192,845 and a share capital of Rs. 25.89 lakhs. They received loans and deposits to the value of Rs. 67.04 lakhs. 9,662 loans for Rs. 9.36 lakhs were issued by these societies during the year mostly for purposes

Primary Societies.

of agriculture and trade. Their total working capital was Rs. 58.79 lakhs.

The Department has been bestowing special attention on the non-credit side of the co-operative movement for the past decade and, as a result, the non-credit activities of the movement have developed considerably. During the year under review, the societies took up a total extent of 738 acres of land on lease from Government and held 144 acres of land from private persons for the purpose of cultivation. Other non-credit works taken up by the societies include chitty business, sale of manure, procurement and supply of yarn, grading and marketing of copra and hill products, organisation of the lime shell industry, etc. One society which specialised in the grading and marketing of copra sold Rs. 2.65 lakhs worth of copra.

The number of supervising unions remained the same as in 1120, viz., 27. The Unions, with the Travancore Co-operative Institute, Ltd., constituted the main non-official agency for supervision and propaganda. The supervising unions supervised and regulated the work of distribution of controlled articles undertaken by the societies in their respective jurisdictions.

Audit is a statutory function of the Registrar and accordingly the work was undertaken by the departmental officers. The audit classification was, as in last year, based on efficiency. All the societies except 54 were audited during the year. As in the previous year, the Assistant Registrars conducted test audit of 5 per cent. of the societies. Audit fees were collected from all societies with a working capital of Rs. 2,000 and over.

The revenue derived from the Department during the year was Rs. 11,277 as against Rs. 11,165 in 1121. The expenditure on the department was Rs. 1,44,680 as against Rs. 1,22,456 in 1121.

Receipts and Expenditure.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

*Controller of Patents and
Designs.*

*Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker,
B. A., B. L.*

16 patents in respect of the following inventions were sealed during the year under report.

1. A process for the production of fatty acids from waste material such as Oil "Foots refuse."
2. A process for the production of Terpin Hydrate from Turpentine oil.
3. Improvements in and relating to the production of Ammonia.
4. Improved dials for clocks.
5. A method of and composition for lining and seaming containers.
6. Water proof and gas proof fabrics from castor oil products.
7. Process for the production of pigments or dyestuffs from cashewnut shell liquid or its constituent and derivatives.
8. A process for the manufacture of pigments or dyestuffs from cashewnut shell liquid and its derivatives.
9. Improved fastening means for doors, windows and the like.
10. Improvements in or relating to mechanism for winding thread onto thread carrying members, and in thread carrying members to be used therewith, and thread carrying members when wound with thread.
11. Improved carrying members for the winding and carrying of thread or the like thereon.
12. Improvements in and relating to the treatment of fibres, particularly coccoanut fibres.
13. Process for the production of hydrogen-nitrogen mixtures.
14. do. do.
15. Improvements in or relating to spring operated driving mechanism.

16. An improved and simplified kiln for producing hot-air dried copra.

Of the above, 9 patents were registered in favour of British Indian subjects, and the rest in favour of British subjects, British Companies and a Mysore Company.

The number of applications for patents received during the year was 34 against 35 during the previous year. 35 patents were renewed against 38 in 1120. 12 Patents lapsed owing to non-payment of renewal fees.

Two designs were registered during the year.

The total receipts in the year on account of the working of the Patents and Designs amounted to Rs. 3,379 chs. 12 cash 2 and the expenditure to Rs. 600 chs. 23 cash 4, the corresponding amount for the previous year being Rs. 4,101 and Rs. 613.

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

*Protector of Backward
Communities.*

*Mr. R. Vasudeva Podval,
B. A.*

The main items of work undertaken by the department for the uplift of backward communities comprised the following:

General. viz., assignment of lands on concessional terms, establishment of colonies and centres for intensive ameliorative work, provision of common buildings for social and religious congregations, grant of educational concessions, maintenance of free hostels, organisation of thrift societies, popularisation of industries and other miscellaneous items of ameliorative work. Under the Protector, there are three Field Officers, one in each Division, to attend to the welfare of backward communities.

With a view to launching an intensive campaign of uplift of the backward communities on a ten-year programme, an additional sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. In order to advise Government on the best method of utilising this amount, a Committee was constituted with the Dewan as the

President and with a non-official majority consisting of the representatives of backward communities.

Land is assigned on concessional terms to individual families of backward communities and also to families living in compact blocks. The land so assigned is free of assessment for the first two years. Assessment at half the prevailing rates is charged for the next three years and at full rates thereafter. The total extent of land assigned to backward communities till the end of the year under report was 9,591.5 acres. An area of 385.3 acres of land was leased to the backward communities up to the end of 1121 for the cultivation of food crops under the scheme for increased food production.

Colonies for backward communities were in existence in the following places, *viz.*, Sachivottamapuram, Narikulam, Anchamada, Venganoor, Kadampanad, Kulakkada, Pracaud, Veliam, Veliyathnad, Manikkamangalam, Elanthur and Pacode. The Sachivottamapuram Colony is the largest of the colonies having an extent of about 113 acres of land. Forty families of backward communities have settled down in the Colony. A reading room, a library, a temple and a pial school have been established there for the use of the colonists.

Sanction was given during the year for the introduction of a scheme of mixed farming in the colony and steps were in progress for putting the scheme into operation.

Steps were taken for providing house sites to the deserving families of backward communities at ten places. Fourteen new wells were sunk and 23 old wells were repaired for providing drinking water to the backward communities incurring an expenditure of Rs. 8,153-3 chs. as against Rs. 7,098-14-4 spent for the purpose in the previous year. Burial grounds were established at seven places and action was in progress for the acquisition of burial sites in seven other places. A common building was constructed for the use of the backward

General Ameliorative Work.

communities at Perumpazhuthur and eight *Bhajana Mutts* were repaired and maintained for the congregational purposes of the backward communities.

Fourteen pial schools were maintained for the education of the children of the backward communities. As a first step in the promotion of adult education among the backward communities five night schools were started. A special work of the department in the year under report was in the direction of methodical and intensive survey of the slums in the town of Nagercoil and of the organisation of the youth service for their improvement. Towards the end of the year, the acquisition of land for the provision of house sites to backward communities living in the slum of the City of Trivandrum was completed.

Other ameliorative measures of the year included financial assistance to 193 families of backward communities to rebuild their houses destroyed by flood, fire or other accidental cause, provision of clothes to the poor and deserving pupils of backward communities in schools and colleges, and those suffering from infirmity and old age, street lighting, medical help and grant for burial or cremation. For the improvement of the economic condition of the backward communities, steps were taken for the organisation of co-operative thrift societies and in special cases grants were paid for the encouragement of cottage industries maintained by the members of the backward communities.

Fee concessions were granted as usual to the pupils belonging to the backward communities in schools and colleges. The amount covered by such concessions came to Rs. 64,243.

Educational Concessions. Sixteen students studying in colleges were awarded full fee concession and 15 students who appeared for the University examinations were exempted from the payment of examination fees. Poor and deserving pupils studying in the English, Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit schools were also exempted from the payment of examination fees. They were also helped with a free supply of clothes, books and other school accessories and a total expenditure of Rs. 10,690-12-13 was incurred on this account.

during the year under report. Eligible and deserving students were also encouraged by the provision of free boarding and lodging in the Harijan hostels maintained at Trivandrum, Kottayam and Nagercoil, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 24,135-16-12. Hostels, orphanages, schools and libraries maintained for the benefit of the backward communities were also helped with grants amounting to Rs. 7,126 as against Rs. 5, 603 in the previous year. Twenty-six scholarships to the value of Rs. 1,300 were awarded during the year to the students of backward communities meeting the expenditure from the interest on the endowment of Rs. 77,461 made by the Temple Entry Proclamation Memorial Committee to afford better facilities for the higher education of the members of the backward communities.

The expenditure incurred in 1121 for the uplift of backward communities amounted to Rs. 1.7 lakhs while *Expenditure.* that for the previous year stood at Rs. 1.6 lakhs.

CHAPTER IX.

(PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer.

*Dewan Bahadur L. Venkata-
krishnan, B. A., B. E.,
I. S. E.*

The outlay on public works during 1121 M. E., was Rs. 116·04 lakhs (excluding a stock suspense of Rs. 54·48 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 1·80 lakhs was spent on contribution works executed by the department).

Outlay. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 116·04 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 89·23 lakhs was spent on ordinary public works charged to revenue including the Road Development Fund against Rs. 65·04 lakhs in the previous year. The balance amount was spent on capital works not charged to revenue. The expenditure was mainly under the following items:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Military Works.	0·18
Town Planning Scheme, Trivandrum	0·24
Re-organisation of the P. W. D. Workshops	1·04
Lands acquired and leased out to the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals for cane sugar Factory	2·02
Lands acquired for the Travancore Electro Chemi- cal Industries	0·55

The development of communications has always formed an important part in the State's programme of public works.

Communica-
tions. Funds are provided every year from the general revenues for the construction and maintenance of roads and canals. A Road

Development Fund has been instituted for the purpose of opening and improving trunk roads. The existing road system which is well co-ordinated within the State is connected with the road systems of the adjacent British Indian Districts and the Cochin State so as to ensure through traffic. There are main arterial roads throughout the length and breadth of the State to which is linked a net work of subsidiary and feeder roads. The road system also connects the internal water ways and ports. Further, it has been constructed in such a manner as to open up and serve important agricultural and industrial centres. The phenomenal increase in motor traffic in recent years has led to the elaboration of a programme for widening the old highways to suit modern requirements and the allotment of increased maintenance grants. The major portion of the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department from year to year has been under the item of communications. The expenditure on communications during the year under report was Rs. 35.7 lakhs against Rs. 34.16 lakhs in 1120. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11.35 lakhs was spent on the construction of new roads and bridges and on improvements to the existing ones and the balance of Rs. 24.35 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of the existing means of communication in the State. The length of roads newly opened and of those newly improved during the year was 15 and 110 miles respectively against 9 and 98 miles respectively in the previous year. The total length of communications maintained during the year was 5,566 miles consisting of 1,345 miles of metalled roads, 2,325 miles of unmetalled roads, 1001 miles of village roads including cart tracks, 61 miles of planters' roads, 436 miles of traces and 398 miles of navigation canals and backwaters. The average cost of maintenance per mile was Rs. 1,066 for metalled roads, Rs. 268 for unmetalled roads, Rs. 59 for village roads, Rs. 240 for planters' roads,

Rs. 63 for traces and Rs. 321 for navigation canals and backwaters.

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

The expenditure incurred on buildings was Rs. 8'86 lakhs against Rs. 10'45 lakhs in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5'78 lakhs was spent on the construction of new buildings and special repairs and improvements to existing ones and the balance was spent on annual repairs and maintenance.

The expenditure incurred on protective irrigation works during the year was Rs. 3'76 lakhs against Rs. 2'60 lakhs in the previous year. Of this a sum of Rs. 3'35 lakhs was spent on the construction of new irrigation works and renovation of existing ones. The balance amount was spent on the maintenance of the existing sources of irrigation.

The Kodayar Irrigation system is the most important irrigation work in the State. The gross outlay on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 88'21 lakhs and the net outlay was Rs. 81'34 lakhs. The gross revenue from the project during the year was Rs. 2'02 lakhs and the net revenue was Rs. 0'87 lakhs. A total length of 326'94 miles of irrigation channels was maintained.

within the system and the area of the assessed lands which had the benefit of water from the Kodayar reservoir during 1121 was 55,647 acres.

The outlay on establishment during the year was Rs. 7.97 lakhs against Rs. 5.45 lakhs in 1120 and the *Establishment.* cost of establishment was 7.1 per cent. of the gross outlay excluding that on capital works not charged to revenue against 8.3 per cent in the previous year.

The commercial system of working introduced in the P. W. D. Workshops in 1120 by the adoption of job cards, the maintenance of job registers, etc., was put into full operation during the year. Besides *P. W. D. Workshops.* executing the orders for Government purposes, as many orders as possible from private parties were also accepted during the year under report. A total quantity of 215,880 pounds of ice was manufactured in the Workshops during the year. The total value of supplies made by the Workshops during the year came to Rs. 7.24 lakhs, the corresponding figure for 1120 being Rs. 3.33 lakhs.

There were four meetings of the P. W. D. Advisory Committee during 1121. The Committee formed *P. W. D. Advisory Committee.* five sub-committees and toured the different parts of the State to prepare lists of works to be taken up for execution during 1122 M. E.

The Maramath branch of the department attended to works connected with Devaswoms, *Oottupuras* (feeding houses), satroms and other charitable institutions. The expenditure incurred on account of Government *Maramath Works.* Maramath works during the year amounted to Rs. 1.39 lakhs and that on Devaswom Maramath works amounted to Rs. 1.51 lakhs.

Water Works and Drainage.

At a capital cost of about Rs. 58 lakhs Government have provided the City of Trivandrum with a protected water supply which is one of the most complete and up-to-date water supply systems in India. In point of chemical and bacteriological purity, safety and clarity, the water distributed from the water works at Trivandrum stands comparison with the water in any other town supply in the world and is decidedly superior to the water distributed in many Indian towns, the standard of purity being similar to that adopted by the Metropolitan Water Board, London, for its supply. Samples of the filtrate and the water from the street fountains are collected daily and examined in the laboratory.

The project is worked by Government through the Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department. Water tax is levied at the rate of three per cent. of the annual rental value of all the buildings situated within the limits of the Corporation. The collection of water tax is made by the Corporation. The receipts of Government from water works are composed of the water tax less collection charges incurred by the Corporation, centage on materials stocked by Government and issued for house connection works, metered ratings, testing fees and other items of miscellaneous water receipts.

A total quantity of 489.85 million gallons of water was sent down for distribution during the year against 437.51 million gallons in 1120. The cost of maintenance and operation per 1,000 gallons of water rose from 8 chs. 9 cash in 1120 to 8 chs. 10 cash in 1121. The rate charged for 1,000 gallons of water was the same as in the previous year, viz., 21 chukras if the supply was for domestic purposes and double this rate if the supply was for non-domestic purposes. There were 631 street fountains and 2,606 meters in service at the end of the year corresponding to 630 and 2,455 respectively at the end of the previous year.

The reservoir was overflowing the dam on all the days of the year. The rainfall for the year was sufficient to give a flow in the river and more than sufficient for the daily needs of the City. The maximum level of water reached was 152 feet which is the maximum level reached ever since the commencement of the Water Works Scheme. The minimum level noticed was 145.20 feet, *i. e.* there was always a flow over the dam of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " of water.

Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi Water Works at Alleppey was brought into service in 1115. The Alleppey

Alleppey Water Works. Municipality collects the water tax and pays to Government the maintenance charges under special agreement with the Government that half the capital cost of the project with $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest will be repaid to Government in 35 equal instalments. The Municipality is making the annual payment under the agreement in addition to meeting the maintenance charges. The free supply of water through street fountains which was started after the inauguration of the scheme in 1115 was continued during the year 1121 also. A total quantity of 72.70 million gallons of water was sent down for supply during the year against 71.93 million gallons in 1120, and the supply was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

His Highness the Marthanda Varma Water Works at Nagercoil was brought into service in 1120. The expenditure on

Nagercoil Water Works.

year.

The Shencotta Water Supply, which was completed by the end of 1112, was formally inaugurated by the Dewan on the 2nd

Shencotta Water Supply Scheme.

Meenam 1121 and the Water Works was named after him. Regular supply of water from the project was maintained throughout the year. The number of street fountains and

hydrants remained the same as in the previous year. The total quantity of water supplied during the year was 331 million gallons.

In connection with the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme, sewer laying was in progress in the branch lines with the pipes available. The total length of sewers laid till the

The Trivandrum Drainage Scheme.

end of the year was 61.5 miles. Manholes, lamp holes and other masonry works in the portion of the sewers laid, were also constructed. House connections also were carried out during the year. 4,960 houses were connected up till the end of the year. The pumping plant was working throughout the year and the drainage system was in full service. The expenditure incurred on the Trivandrum Drainage scheme till the end of 1946 including investigation was Rs. 27.31 lakhs.

Railways.

The total length of the Railway line in the State is 98 miles excluding the portion of the Cochin-Shoranur Railway running through the Travancore Territory in the Always Public Works Division.

The Quilon-Shencottah Section is worked under a guarantee in respect of interest on the Capital spent on the Section by the British Government. The Capital outlay on the Quilon-Trivandrum Section was met by this Government while the Chackap Thampanur Extension was constructed by the State and handed over to the South Indian Railway Administration for being worked as part of the Quilon-Trivandrum (Chakai) Section.

The Capital outlay to end of March 1946 was as follows:—

	B. Rs.	lakhs.
Shencottah-Quilon Section	144.56	"
Quilon-Trivandrum Section (old Station at Chakai)	61.04	"
Chakai-Thampanur Extension	21.45	"

The Capital expenditure for the year ended March 1946 on the Quilon-Trivandrum Section including the Chakai-Thampanur

Extension was B. Rs. 9,91,049 against B. Rs. 26,976 during the previous year. The increase was mainly on account of the adjustment of the cost of the additional rolling stock required for the working of the Section and the relaying of a portion of the track on the Quilon-Trivandrum Section with stronger rails (50 lbs.)

The working of the Travancore Railway during the year under review resulted in a gain of B. Rs. 8.78 lakhs including interest at 4 per cent. on the capital of the Quilon-Trivandrum and Chakay-Thampanur Extension (*Viz.*, B. Rs. 2,98,472) against B. Rs. 5.48 lakhs in 1120. The increase is due to the increased traffic both of passengers and of goods.

The Financial Secretary to Government continued to represent Government on the South Indian Railway Advisory Committee.

Electrical Department.

Electrical Engineer to Government.

*Mr. P. Joseph John, B. E.,
A. M. I. E.*

The Department maintained satisfactory progress in all fields of its activity although difficulties continue to exist in the matter of supply of materials and labour. The total number of centres served with power from the Government electric system was 31 against 32 in the past two years.

General.

The total generation during the year was 75.8 million units. The total number of consumers in the Government system stood at 11,470 and the number of consumers in the licensee's areas supplied from the Government system at Kottayam and the High Ranges stood at 1,540 and 517 respectively.

The year under report marked the sixth year of operation of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project. The demand for power for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes was on the increase and every effort was made to meet the requirements. The following new 66 K. V. lines were taken up during the year for utilising the additional power to be generated at Pallivasal:—

The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project.

- (1) Pallivasal-Always 66 K. V. Double circuit duplicate line ;
- (2) Always Fertiliser Factory line ;
- (3) Always-Cochin Frontier 66 K. V. line ;
- (4) Trivandrum-Perunchani 11 K. V. line ;
- (5) The remodelling work in the Kundara Sub-Station in connection with the supply of power from Papanasam ;
- (6) Kundara-Shencotta 66 K. V. line ;
- (7) 66 K. V. line extension from Kundara to Trivandrum, and thence to Thuckalai in South Travancore.

Arrangements were made for the acquisition of 11 acres and 34 cents of land for the Sub-Station at Paruthipara which comes within the northern limits of the Trivandrum City and estimate for the detailed investigation and survey of the 66 K. V. supply to South Travancore was sanctioned by Government. The erection of the third pipe line and 4th generating set (7,500 K. W.) made substantial progress. The Sethu Parvatipuram Dam of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project was completed. The extension of the supply to Muvattupuzha, Edapally and Chengannur was completed during the year. Extensions were made to provide for agricultural pumping operation and a separate Sub-Division was formed in North Travancore solely for attending to lift irrigation. 900 acres of land were brought under cultivation by dewatering operations. In the Vembanad Reclamation area dewatering operations were conducted by electrical pumping. At the end of the year the industrial load connected up totalled 12,114.55 K. W.

The capital outlay on the Government electrical undertakings at the end of the year was Rs. 3,40,24,260 and the net revenue realised was Rs. 10.69 lakhs.

The investigations regarding the new schemes, *viz.*, the Pericard and the Sengulam schemes, made progress during the year.

Investigation of New Schemes. Designs and estimates were prepared in respect of the Pericard scheme, but further consideration of this scheme has to await discussions with the Madras Government. Regarding the Sengulam scheme, nine alternative proposals were investigated during the year.

As in the previous years, the supply in Trivandrum was fed partly from the Hydro-Electric Scheme and partly from the local thermal station. The total generation

Electric Supply in Trivandrum. from the station during the year was 1.39 million units and the power taken from the Hydro-Electric System was 1.70 million units.

The All-State Trunk Telephone was completed and linked up with the General Trunk Telephone System of India in 1115 M. E.

Trunk Telephone. The telephone service in the State increased during the year. An additional trunk line from Trivandrum to Mavelikara and a direct trunk line from Kottayam to Alleppey were taken up for construction and a major portion of the work was completed during the year. The question of opening a second trunk outlet to British India *via* Edappally and Ernakulam with a view to relieving the congestion on the outlet *via* Alleppey was taken up with the Government of India. The total length of trunk lines at the end of the year was 871 miles against 755 miles in 1120.

Three more public call offices, *viz.*, at Kottarakara, Punalur and Shencotta were opened during the year raising the total number of public call offices at the end of the year to 43. The Anchal public call offices at Kayamkulam, Changanacherry, Palai and Mundakayam were converted into fulltime departmental exchanges. The Alleppey telephone system belonging to the Posts and Telegraphs Department was taken over for departmental operation. The number of phone connections rose from 1,080 in 1120 to 1,306 in 1121, and the number of calls increased from 172,920 to 241,809 in 1121.

The net revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2·61 lakhs which showed a net return of about 15 per cent. on the capital outlay. The total expenditure incurred on the telephone scheme till the end of the year was Rs. 17·45 lakhs.

Tri-weekly programmes were introduced during the year. Due to want of spare parts it was not possible to extend the scope of the programme further. Arrangements were made for the issue of community listening sets at net cost to Municipalities, Village Unions and rural areas of the State, and they were charged only with the actual cost of maintenance.

The capital outlay on the Radio and Broadcasting scheme at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1·89 lakhs. 1,604 possession licenses under the Wireless Telegraphy Act were issued during the year of which 328 were new licenses.

CHAPTER X.

COMMERCE.

Trade.

The year under review may be considered to be the first year of the post-war era. The most disquieting feature of the trade of

Volume of Trade. Travancore during the war period was the heavy decline in the import of food materials, especially rice. The position did not improve during the year under review. The price of commodities (other than the controlled items) continued to rise and the same had a definite effect on the total volume of trade during the year. The total value of the import trade rose from Rs. 28.32 crores in 1120 to Rs. 30.67 crores in 1121 and that of exports from Rs. 31.90 crores to 38.10 crores. The balance of trade was in favour of the State to the extent of Rs. 7.43 crores, as against Rs. 3.58 crores in the previous year.

Carriage of Trade. Of the total import trade, 5.94 per cent. was carried on by land, 37.30 per cent. by rail, 47.97 per cent. by backwater and 8.79 per cent. by sea. Of the total export trade, 6.82 per cent. was carried on by land, 22.59 per cent. by rail, 64.83 per cent. by backwater and 5.76 per cent. by sea.

Imports. Compared to the previous year, there was considerable fall in the import of food grains during the year under review. Improvement is noted under mineral oils, cashewnut, textiles and tobacco, though the quantity imported under all the items stand far below the pre-war level. The subjoined statement shows the quantity and value of the most important items imported during 1120 and 1121.

Articles.	Unit.	Quantity.		Value (in lakhs of B. Rs.)	
		1120	1121	1120	1121
Rice	Ton	167,306	181,170	635·68	465·06
Paddy	„	22,103	3,391	53·25	6·78
Sugar and Sugar candy	„	7,900	8,853	36·26	47·12
Cashewnuts	„	18,539	38,074	148·69	190·29
Kerosene	Gallon	4,620,038	4,802,121	53·53	49·10
Petrol	„	1,857,567	2,503,193	36·51	49·82
Tobacco and preparations thereof	„	„	„	114·91	161·53
Textiles	„	„	„	305·71	399·31
Metals and Ores	„	„	„	60·88	138·15

The exports of pepper, fish, cashew-kernels and coir recorded appreciable improvement during the year. On the other hand, heavy fall was observed under *Exports.* betelnuts, ginger, cardamom, cocoanut oil, rubber and copra. As regards a few items like tea and lemongrass oil, more or less the same level was maintained during the years 1120 and 1121. The quantity and value of the important articles exported during the two years are shown in the following statement :—

Articles.	Unit.	Quantity.		Value (in lakhs of B. Rs.)	
		1120	1121	1120	1121
Betelnuts	Candy of 500 lbs.	27,526	21,802	63·53	61·95
Pepper	do.	45,086	69,943	113·28	258·34
Cardamom	Cwt.	42,791	14,175	45·22	23·25
Ginger	do.	134,169	103,028	51·26	45·41
Cashew-kernels	do.	169,933	251,620	254·24	380·24
Copra	do.	251,441	223,725	61·50	114·31
Cocoanut oil	do.	922,561	669,902	350·23	482·89
Coir	„	„	„	403·00	682·71
Tea	Lbs.	40,378,461	42,840,367	405·76	436·11
Rubber raw	Cwt.	309,029	2,67,092	302·35	236·97
Lemongrass oil	Lbs.	1,190,465	1,017,535	36·33	101·75
Fish	Cwt.	256,912	371,767	120·76	127·79
Timber	„	„	„	51·86	60·66

CHAPTER XI.

*MEDICAL RELIEF, PUBLIC HEALTH AND STATISTICS.

Medical Department.

Surgeon General.

*Mr. S. John, L. M. & S.,
L. R. C. S., L. R. F. P. & S.,
M. R. C. P., D. T. M. & H.*

In organising the various activities of the Medical Department, Government's policy is to see that proper medical aid is made easily available to all classes of people in the State.

*System of
Medical aid.*

Just before the commencement of the year under report Government sanctioned the reorganisation of the State medical institutions on a three year plan, according to which the General Hospital, Trivandrum and the District Hospitals at Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Alwaye were to be "Major hospitals" equipped with all modern facilities of medical aid, while all the other institutions were to be 'Minor Hospitals' and 'Dispensaries' which will serve as feeder institutions to the Major hospitals. This scheme was given effect to from the 1st Chingom 1121 and all the State Medical institutions were placed under the direct control of the Surgeon General, abolishing the administrative powers of the District Medical officers over the institutions in the respective Districts.

The Medical Advisory Committee which was constituted in April 1946 continued to function during the year. On their recommendation, Government sanctioned the opening of dispensaries in 8 centres.

*Medical Ad-
visory Commit-
tee.*

Nine new dispensaries were opened during the year and with this addition, the number of Government medical institutions in the State rose to 139 at the close of the year as against 130 at the end of the previous year. 21 Allopathic medical institutions

Institutions.

continued to receive grants-in-aid throughout the year. The classification of the medical institutions is as follows :

Major Hospitals	...	5	
Minor Hospitals	...	27	(Including 7 special institutions)
Dispensaries	...	103	
Leprosy Treatment centres	...	4	
Grant-in-aid Institutions	...	21	

The following comparative statement shows the extent of medical relief afforded during 1120 and 1121 by the Government and grant-in-aid medical institutions in the State :—

Medical Relief.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>1120.</i>	<i>1121.</i>
Number of In-patients treated	... 103,543	110,759
Number of Out-patients treated	... 2,475,508	2,475,663
Daily average of In & Out-patients	... 22,527	21,091
No. of beds available	... 4,384	4,403
Percentage of mortality	... 3.13	2.70
Post Mortem Examinations—		
Medico-Legal	... 622	737
Pathological	... 17	27
Number of surgical operations	... 121,935	113,953

The number of labour cases conducted in all the Government Medical Institutions in the State during the year under review was 19,247. Of these, 12,732 cases were attended to by the 120 Midwives of the Department, showing an average of 106.1 cases for a Midwife.

Midwifery aid.

Classes were held for the training of male and female nurses, compounders and midwives. The nursing class was established on a permanent basis during the year.

Training of staff.

The deputation of a member of the staff to Toronto for the nursing Education Fellowship offered by the Rockefeller Foundation

was sanctioned by Government during the year. Another member of the staff was selected to attend the first Indian Congress of Radiology at Madras. A Sister and two pupil Nurses were deputed to attend the annual conference of the Trained Nurses' Association of India held at New Delhi in November 1945.

Two medical Graduates were selected to undergo the T. D. D. course in Madras and further training in the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madanapalle, for a period of six months. According to a scheme prepared for the purpose of enabling the medical officers to familiarise themselves with the latest developments in medical and surgical work in the important medical institutions in India, two Assistant Surgeons were deputed for training, one in the General Hospital and the other in the Women and Children's Hospital, at Madras. In pursuance of the scheme of the Government of India to send students for higher technical training in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, Government sanctioned the deputation of two Medical Officers, one for advanced training in Surgery with special reference to Neural and Plastic Surgery and the other for advanced training in Cardiology and Neurology and Children's Diseases of the chest and lungs.

Four candidates were selected during the year for admission to the Madras Medical College M. B. B. S. course that commenced in 1946 and two candidates for admission to the M. B. course in the Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta.

The General Hospital, Trivandrum, is the premier Medical institution in the State. There are two Surgical Units and three Medical Units in this Hospital. During the year, the General Hospital treated 13,533 in-patients and 82,030 out-patients. The number of surgical operations performed in the hospital increased from 10,981 in 1120 to 13,393 in the year under report.

The X-Ray section of the King George V—Silver Jubilee Memorial X-Ray and Radium Institute attached to the Hospital attended to a greater number of X-Ray examinations and treatment in the year 1121 than in 1120.

The Dental Section treated 12,384 cases, the daily average being 34 against 37 in 1120.

In the Bronchoscopic Clinic and E. N. T. section, the daily average attendance was 43.9 against 39.1 in the previous year.

A Maternity ward was opened during the year in the General Hospital and 747 patients were admitted and attended to in this ward.

A Skin and Venereal section was also newly opened in the hospital during the year and 185 in-patients were treated in this section.

The Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, attended to 13,949 in-patients during the year against 13,033 in-patients in the previous year. The total number of out-patients treated was 56,232 against 61,135 in 1120. Obstetric and Gynaecological cases numbered 3,720 and 12,546 respectively during the year under report. The number of operations performed was 9,481 against 9,935 in 1120.

The percentage of mortality among operated, Obstetric and Gynaecological cases was 0.08, 0.4 and 0.23 respectively.

2,603 in-patients and 48,385 out-patients were treated in the Government Ophthalmic hospital against 2,758 in-patients and 46,551 out-patients treated in 1120. The number of surgical operations performed in the hospital rose from 2,608 to 2,652.

Out of the 380 patients treated in the hospital for mental diseases at Oolampara during the year, 96 were cured, 24 cases improved and 7 cases were discharged without improvement. 20 patients died. The number remaining at the end of the year was 233.

Various industries and amusements were provided for the inmates.

The Leprosy Sanatorium, Noornad, had 1,232 patients under treatment during the year, of whom 704 were discharged as follows:

*Leprosy
Sanatorium.*

Disease arrested	105
Improved	200
Not improved	399

37 patients died and 491 patients remained under treatment at the close of the year.

In order to relieve the Medical Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil, of his non-professional work, a Lay Secretary was appointed early in 1121. Additional staff was also appointed in the hospital during the year to cope with the increase of work.

*Tuberculosis
Hospital,
Nagercoil.*

564 in-patients were treated in the institution during the year as compared with 342 in the previous year. The out-patients treated numbered 10,400. There were 84 beds in the hospital against 80 in 1120.

During the year the following measures were sanctioned by Government for combating and controlling tuberculosis in the State:

*Tuberculosis
Control.*

- (a) A mass Radiographic Survey for detecting and giving prompt treatment to persons suffering from tuberculosis;
- (b) Construction of a few cheap pay wards in the Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil, in addition to the general wards and pay wards already in existence there;
- (c) The training of all the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the State in the treatment of tuberculosis, in batches, for a period of 6 months in the tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil, so that in course of time cases of tubercular diseases could be treated in the initial stages in all State Hospitals; and

(d) Opening of a few out-patient clinics with facilities for Pneumothorax treatment in some of the important hospitals so as to reduce congestion at Nagercoil.

Nine medical institutions have been declared treatment centres for Anti-Rabic cases. A total of 3,134 patients received treatment in these centres during the year.

Anti-Rabic treatment.

A Bi-weekly Malaria Dispensary was opened during the year at Vandiperiyar, making the total number of temporary malaria dispensaries 19 as against 18 in 1120.

Malaria Treatment Centres.

Owing to the high incidence of the disease throughout 1121, the total number of malaria cases treated in all these malaria dispensaries rose to 2,07,179 as against 1,03,752 in the year 1120.

The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 22,36,551.

Finance.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Director.

Vaidyasastranipuna L. A. Ravi Varma, M. B. & C. M. (Madras), D. O. M. S. (London).

State aid to the Ayurvedic system of treatment date back to 1065 M. E. (1889-90) when an Ayurveda Patasala (school) was established and a policy of giving grants to qualified *Vaidyans* (practitioners) was adopted.

General.

In 1093 M. E. (1917-18) the present Ayurveda Department was constituted and an Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary was established at Trivandrum. The curricula of studies in the Ayurveda schools were revised on a scientific basis to suit modern requirements and the Ayurveda Patasala was subsequently raised to the status of a college.

In addition to the two Government Ayurveda Hospitals, one at Trivandrum and the other at Neyyattinkara there were five private hospitals receiving grant from Government. They were at Nagercoil, Kattathura, Kilimanoor, Quilon and Palai.

Ayurveda Hospitals.

During the year under report 8 new Vaidyasalas were awarded grants-in-aid by Government. This raised the total number of grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas at the end of the year to 177 against 169 at the end of 1120. Of the 177 Vaidyasalas, 147 were for general treatment including one combined Vaidyasala and the remaining 30 were for special treatment. 23 of these special Vaidyasalas were for poison treatment (*Visha Cikitsa*), 4 for treating children's diseases (*Bala Cikitsa*), 2 for eye treatment (*Netra Cikitsa*), and one for treatment of fractures, dislocation of bones, etc., (*Marma Cikitsa*). Of the total number, 2 were Unani Vaidyasalas, 11 Siddha Vaidyasalas and the rest were of the Ayurvedic system.

Nine temporary Vaidyasalas were opened in connection with festivals during the year against 8 in the previous year. The malaria dispensary at Achancil continued to function.

Temporary Vaidyasalas.

The following statement shows the distribution of patients in the various Ayurvedic institutions in the State during 1120 and 1121 M. E. :—

Relief.

Institutions..		1120	1121
Government Ayurveda Hospital at Trivandrum	In-patients	624	769
	Out-patients	78,305	77,063
	Total	78,929	77,832
Ayurveda Hospital and Dis- pensary, Neyyattinkara	In-patients	188	280
	Out-patients	25,759	20,757
	Total	25,947	21,037
Achencil dispensary		984	2250
Grant-in-aid hospitals		68,666	74,528
Do. Vaidyasalas		698,486	623,299
Temporary Vaidyasalas		22,470	22,034

The average daily attendance of patients including repetitions during the year was 711 against 692 in 1120. The average duration of treatment undergone by each patient was 24.3 days as against 21.3 days in 1120 and the average daily cost of dieting per head was 9 chs. 5 cash against 9 chs. 8 cash in the previous year.

Government Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum.

The number of patients subjected to *Panchakarma* forms of treatment was 565 against 529 in the previous year while the number treated in the *Marma Cikitsa* ward rose from 3,713 in 1120 to 4,208 in 1121.

There were 50 beds in the in-patient ward. The two special wards opened during the previous year, one for the treatment of *Netra rogas* (eye diseases) and the other for *Visha Cikitsa*, (poison treatment) attended on 2,599 and 1,805 patients respectively during the year, against 1,318 and 1,235 respectively in the previous year.

As in the previous years the Government Ayurveda Pharmacy manufactured and supplied the medicines required for the Government Ayurveda hospitals at Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara, the malaria dispensary at Achencoil and the temporary Vaidyasalas. Medicines were also sold to the public at fair rates. The students of the Ayurveda College were given training in the Pharmacy in the preparation of medicines and in the identification of drugs.

Government Ayurveda Pharmacy.

The Ayurveda College conducted courses for the Vaidya Sastri and the Vaidyakalanidhi examinations, the former representing the High School course extending to three years and the latter representing the college course extending to two years. The strength of the college fell from 194 in 1120 to 160 in 1121. Of these, 9 were girl students. Thirty-two

Ayurveda College.

scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,080 were awarded to the deserving students of the various classes. Of the two scholarships at B. Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 per mensem available from the Sri Mulam Shashti-abdapurthi Memorial Fund, the scholarship at B. Rs. 7 per mensem was alone awarded during the year under report.

The special course in *Netra Cikitsa* was continued during the year. The courses in *Marma Cikitsa* and *Visha Cikitsa* were not conducted as eligible candidates were not available for admission to the courses. Of the 6 students admitted to the *Netra Cikitsa* class, 1 student discontinued his studies and the rest completed the course.

Special Courses.

During the year, the mofussil centres for the Vaidya Sastri examinations were abolished and all the examinations were held at Trivandrum. The number of candidates (including private candidates) who appeared for the Ayurveda examinations was 197 of which 132 came out successful.

Public Examinations in Ayurveda.

The work of re-editing Ayurvedic text books was continued during the year. Government sanctioned the publication of a pharmacognosy of Ayurvedic drugs and the Research Department of the University took up this work. The printing of the book on *Sarira* was completed and the book on *Nidana* was started and was in progress at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 1,14,379 against Rs. 1,23,570 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

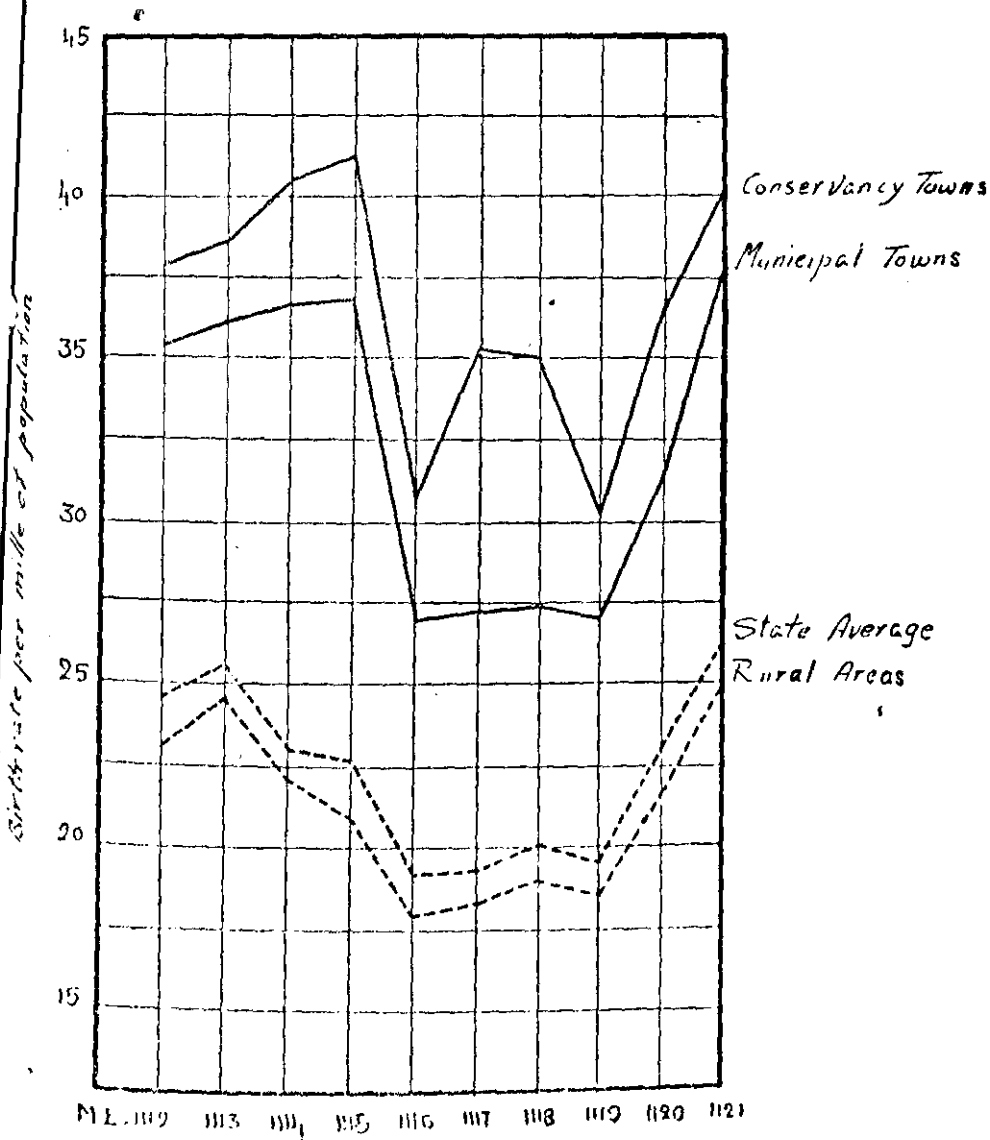
The State is divided into three Public Health Districts, the Northern, the Central and the Southern, and their respective jurisdictions are allocated to correspond closely with the Revenue Divisions. The immediate control and supervision of each Public Health District is vested in a District Health Officer. Every taluk in the State is provided with a local health organisation, *viz.*, the Sanitary Circle Office and these institutions cater to the public health needs of the people in the respective taluks. The prevention and control of epidemics and the collection of accurate vital statistics have been considerably facilitated by these taluk health organisations functioning throughout the State.

The principal activities of the Public Health Department are the registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, vaccination, plague and malaria control measures, medical entomology, maternity and child welfare work, public health education and rural sanitation.

In order to ensure the utmost possible correctness and completeness in the registration of vital statistics, the control over the collection of vital statistical information was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Public Health Department during the year under report. This arrangement had a very salutary effect in improving the general standard of the registration of vital statistics in the State.

The number of births registered in the State rose from 1,38,749 in 1120 to 1,59,673 in 1121, consisting of 81,951 males and 77,722 females, the ratio of male births to 100 female births being 105.41 against 106.42 in 1120. The birth rate calculated on the census population was 26.30 per mille, that for 1120 being

Birth-rates in Travancore
during the years 1112-1121 M.E.



22·86. There were 1,216 still births against 992 in the previous year and the rate of still births per mille of live births was 7·62 against 7·15 in the preceding year.

The number of deaths registered fell from 75,005 in 1120 to 65,619 during the year under report. Of these, 33,942 were males and 31,677 were females, the ratio of male deaths to 100 female deaths being 107·15 as against 101·45 in 1120. The death rate for 1121 was 10·81 per mille of the census population and 9·98 per mille of the estimated population for the year.

The number of infant deaths recorded was 9,835 and the infant mortality rate per thousand live births was 61·59. The corresponding figures for 1120 were 9,893 and 71·30 respectively.

The increase in population (excess of births over deaths) based on the vital statistics for the year under review was 94,054 against 63,744 in 1120.

The following comparative statement shows the number of deaths in 1120 and 1121 due to the principal

Diseases. deaths :—

	Deaths.	
	1120	1121
Smallpox	623	471
Plague	1	5
Typhoid	339	351
Other fevers	18,121	17,840
Bowel diseases	6,620	4,989
Diabetes and Carbuncle	3,295	2,075
Respiratory diseases	4,334	3,724
Injuries	933	1,094
Other causes	40,730	35,070
Total	75,005	65,619

Cholera.

The State was entirely free from cholera during the year,

There were a few local outbreaks of smallpox causing 1,102 attacks and 471 deaths against 1,694 attacks and 632 deaths in 1120. The taluks of Neyyattinkara, Nedu-

Smallpox and Vaccination. manged, Chirayinkil and Ambalapuzha and the towns of Nagercoil, Padmanabhapuram and Alleppey were the places mainly affected. Intensive vaccination conducted on a campaign basis in all the taluks prevented the spread of the disease.

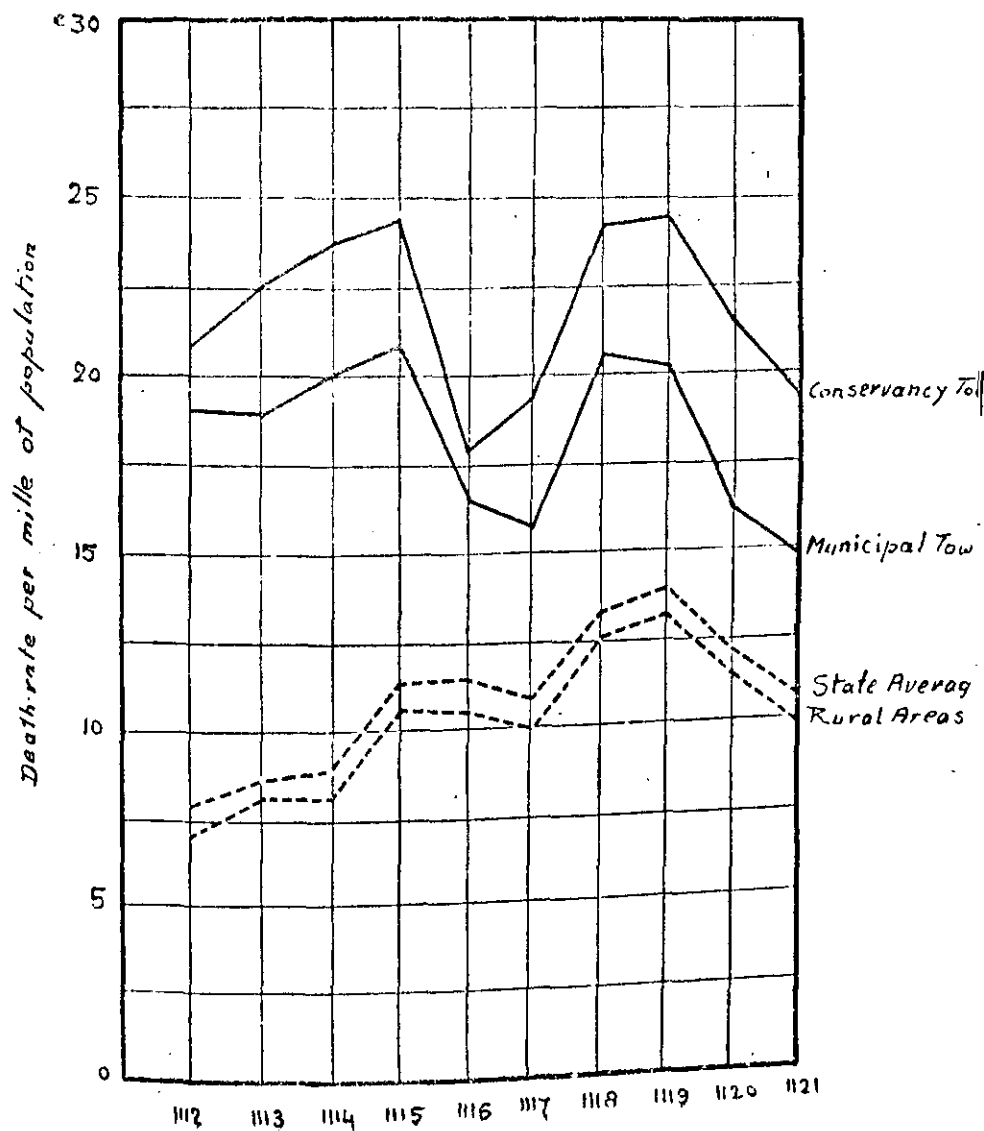
As in the previous year, vaccination was enforced throughout the State as a compulsory measure. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1,390,179 of which 840,148 were primary and 1,050,036 were revaccinations. The success rates in respect of primary and revaccination cases were 90·82 and 48·86 respectively.

Plague preventive measures were continued as usual in Munnar, Alleppey and Quilon during the year. There were 5 fatal attacks of plague, all in Alleppey town, *Plague.* as against one fatal case in 1120. The situation was expeditiously dealt with by the adoption of proper preventive measures and the outbreak was soon brought under control.

There were 1,671 attacks and 351 deaths from typhoid in 1121 as against 1,575 attacks and 339 deaths in 1120. The department conducted 11,530 typhoid inoculations during the year under report. *Typhoid.*

The widespread outbreak of malaria that prevailed in the foothill regions of the State in 1120 lingered in a mild form at the beginning of 1121. It was therefore considered necessary to have the malaria control organisation placed on a strong footing during the year under report. A full time permanent Malaria Officer for the State was appointed with headquarters at Trivandrum, with the necessary staff. The entire field staff in the affected localities was mobilised for preventive work, increasing the number of malaria control units and instituting seasonal measures in vulnerable localities. A Malaria Special Officer with a separate field organisation was stationed at Perinchani to

*Death-rates in Travancore
during the years 1112-1121 M.E.*



organise and carry on anti-malarial work as a measure for protecting the staff and the labour population borne on the work relating to the Perinohani Reservoir Scheme. Another control unit was similarly posted at Chengulam in connection with the works for the extension of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project. A State-wide malaria survey which was in progress towards the end of 1120 was continued in 1121 also. Mosquito control work was continued in the municipal towns of Alleppey, Quilon, Kottayam and Neyyattinkara.

Pistia clearance which is the most important work relating to filariasis control was carried out over a total area of 419.25 acres during the year as against 439.6 acres in 1120. In addition to the Filariasis control unit in Shertalai, a new unit was started in Ambalapuzha also during the year.

The Health Unit, Neyyattinkara, is an all-comprehensive rural health organisation covering an area of 40 square miles and it serves also as a demonstration and training centre for health workers. All the important public health activities are being attended to on an intensive scale in the Health unit. The health condition in the Unit area was normal during the year. The general death rate in the Unit was 13.01 per mille against 10.2 in the previous year. The midwives attached to the Unit attended to about 36 per cent. of the total births as against 50 per cent. in 1120. They registered 2,916 pregnant women during the year. Infant mortality numbered 173 against 109 in the preceding year.

Rural Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are working in various parts of the State. These institutions are proving more and more popular and there is an increasing demand for additional centres. Including 4 additional centres opened during the year under report, a total of 28 such institutions were functioning in the State when the year closed. The midwives attached to them paid home visits, registered antinatal cases, rendered midwifery aid, and gave hygienic

advice. The midwives paid a total number of 138,844 home visits, registered 7,330 pregnant women and attended 3,273 deliveries, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 120,448, 7,381 and 3,063 respectively.

The Milk Canteens which were organised under the auspices of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, Calcutta, for the free distribution of condensed milk and multi-vitamin tablets to the expectant and nursing mothers and to under-nourished children continued to function throughout the year under report. There were altogether 133 canteens working at the close of the year and the average daily attendance for the whole State was 30,000 approximately. Over 40 tons of milk were distributed through the centres during the year 1121.

The State Nutrition Committee continued to function during the year. Three meetings of the committee were held in 1121 and various questions connected with nutrition problems were discussed and conclusions arrived at.

The Travancore Public Health Act which was passed by the Legislature in 1120 was brought into force in the entire State in 1121. It is a comprehensive piece of legislation investing the Public Health Department with wide powers for the efficient prosecution of the various activities of the Department. During the year under review, 239 offences were detected under the Public Health Act in the rural areas and 23 offences were abated after the issue of notice. Five offenders were prosecuted of whom four were convicted after trial.

The object of the health education section is to enlist the co-operation of the public in the department's working and to arouse in the people a sense of their responsibility in the matter of preservation and promotion of public health. A large number of lectures and group talks on public health subjects was given during the year and pamphlets and posters were also widely

distributed. The lecture campaign was carried out mostly in rural areas for the dissemination of popular knowledge on nutrition, hygienic living and prevention of diseases. The Travancore Broadcasting Service was utilised to give some health talks.

As usual, a vacation course in hygiene was held in Trivandrum in aid of the teachers. A hygiene class for the officers of the Central Prison Trivandrum, who had to take a short course of instruction in hygiene for the Jail Officer's Test, was also conducted during the year under report.

Rural sanitation work consists of the sinking of new wells, repairs, cleaning and disinfection of existing wells, street lighting and sweeping, sanitation of markets and centres of fairs and festivals, installation of sanitary privies and control measures against epidemics. Seven new conservancy stations were opened during 1121 raising the total number of conservancy stations to 74 at the end of the year. 575 markets were inspected during the year. Special sanitary arrangements were made in connection with 49 festivals. 455 wells were repaired, cleaned and improved during the year and 908 tanks and 9,214 wells and other water sources were disinfected. 345 latrines were installed during the year against 324 in 1120.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 34,347 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,10,084.

Medical Council.

The number of applications for registration as medical practitioners pending at the commencement of the year was 7,383 and the number received during the year was 109, making a total of 7,492 applications for disposal during the year. Out of these,

4,366 applications were registered during the year under the following heads :—

Allopathy	58
Ayurveda	3,013
Siddha	683
Homeopathy	474
Unani	23
Dentistry	115
Total	<u>4,366</u>

Including 1,359 registrations effected previously, the total number of applications registered till the end of the year under report was 5,725.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From very early times the village school master, styled the *Asan*, imparted education of a rudimentary character in Malayalam or Tamil. He was remunerated by the people themselves. The principal subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of astronomy for the simple calculations required for domestic rituals and for determining the chief periods of agricultural operations. The old village schools taught boys and girls together. The State's direct activity in the field of education began over a century ago. The duty of the State to impart public instruction was recognised so long ago as 992 A. D. (1817 A. D.) when Her Highness Rani Gouri Parvati Bayi issued a rescript in which Her Highness resolved "that the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby." Christian Missionaries opened two English schools, one at Kottayam and the other at Nagercoil in the years 1816-19 and they were given substantial aid from the Government in the shape of grants of land. The first Government English school was started in 1834 at Trivandrum and this institution slowly and steadily developed into the Maharaja's high school and college. An English school for girls was opened at Trivandrum in 1863 by the Zenana Mission and next year was opened the Maharaja's English high school for girls which has since developed into a college for women. The first Normal School was founded in 1885 and it developed in 1911 into the Training College. A Sanskrit school was opened in 1889 which subsequently developed into the Sanskrit College. The first Director of Public Instruction was appointed in 1084 A. D.

*Historical
Survey.*

(1909 A.D.) and this was followed in the next year by the promulgation of the Education and Inspection Codes, which marked the inauguration of the existing educational system and policy. The University of Travancore was established by Act I of 1213 M. E. promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja Sri Chitra Tirunal on the 1st November 1937. The University has made adequate provision for pure academic studies of the highest standard and the pursuit of knowledge in all the various branches, the distinctive characteristic of this University being the emphasis laid on technological studies, scientific research and the promotion of indigenous art and culture.

The educational system of Travancore consists of three important branches, *viz.*, the Malayalam and Tamil schools, the English schools and the colleges. There are

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

certificate gives eligibility to university courses of study and to the public service. In the English, Malayalam and Tamil branches, except at the primary standard, there are separate schools for boys and girls with practically the same course of instruction. All primary schools except those for Muslim girls are mixed schools for boys and girls and co-education is adopted as the departmental policy for all primary schools. In the higher classes and forms too, co-education is allowed in places where separate schools or colleges for girls are not available. Girls were paying only half the rates of fees prescribed for boys in schools and colleges till 1107. From that year full rates began to be realised from girl students in colleges and three-fourths of the rates from girl pupils in schools. A notable feature in the domain of education is the part played by private enterprise. There are institutions of grades from the lowest primary standard to the highest college course, run by private agencies. These agencies share with the Government the task of public instruction and receive substantial grants-in-aid from Government. The expenditure incurred by Government in 1121 on account of grants-in-aid to private educational institutions amounted to Rs. 14.62 lakhs.

In the matter of education the Government have always pursued a liberal and progressive policy, and the remarkable advance made by Travancore in the past few decades, which has brought the State to the forefront of educated India, has been due to their sedulous and fostering care. As regards

Educational Policy.

primary education, its importance has been recognised and everything practicable is being done to make it compulsory and universal. In pursuance of this policy, the Travancore Primary Education Act was promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja in 1121 enabling Government to assume within a period of ten years the full control of all primary education in the State. Consistently with the educational policy of the State, the education of backward communities has been systematically encouraged by the grant of special concessions and facilities to pupils belonging to such communities. Special schools are also provided for the

benefit of certain communities like Kshatriyas and Malayala Brahmins who still show reluctance to send their children to school if there are no separate schools for them.

UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE.

The Education Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the existing educational system in the State and to formulate proposals for its re-organisation with due regard to post-war developments submitted its report in May 1945.

General.

The report was discussed in detail by both Houses of the Legislature, and a resolution according general approval to its recommendations was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly and by the Sri Chitra State Council. The recommendations relating to reforms of University education were considered by the Senate at a special meeting on 19th October 1945 and the Senate accepted these recommendations *nem con.* Having obtained the approval of Government and the Senate, the appropriate authorities of the University are taking steps to implement gradually the Education Reorganisation Committee's recommendations regarding the re-organisation of University education.

In addition to the steps taken to reorganise the scheme of University education, the following were the chief academic developments of the year :—

- (1) The institution of a Professorship in Applied Chemistry.
- (2) The constitution of the Students Advisory Bureau.
- (3) The constitution of an Employment Bureau.
- (4) The purchase of the library of the late Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar and the goodwill of the Journal of Indian History.

This Journal, which is a historical research publication of All-India status and over twenty years' standing, will in future be published under the auspices of the University of Travancore.

- (5) The admission to the privileges of the University of the Sanatana Dharma College at Alleppey providing degree courses in the Faculties of Arts and Science, and the All-India Diploma Course in Commerce.

A Faculty of Technology was newly constituted during the year. The Board of Studies in European languages and the Advisory Committees for the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the Department of Publications and the Committee for the Trivandrum Public Library were reconstituted.

The following new groups of optional subjects were opened in the University College, Trivandrum :—

B. A. Course :— History, Economics and Islamic History and Culture.

Intermediate Course :— Ancient History, Indian History and Outlines of Islamic History.

The syllabuses for the B. Sc. (Engineering) were completely revised and brought into line with the Honours Degrees in Engineering of foreign Universities.

In view of the increased demand for the service of qualified Diploma holders in the Public Works Department, the number of seats in the Diploma Class in the College of Engineering was raised from 30 to 45.

Three batches of students were given training in the Indian Air Training Corps classes, two for students of the colleges in Trivandrum and one a vacation course for students from the mofussil colleges.

The first Reader in Islamic History and Culture under the Muslim Endowment joined duty during the year under report.

Under the administrative control of the University there are six Government colleges in Trivandrum besides the Institute of Textile Technology. There are five private *Institutions*. colleges in the mofussil admitted to the privileges of the University. The Central Research Institute, the Public Health Laboratory, the Public Library at

Trivandrum, the Oriental Manuscripts Library, the Observatory and the School of Arts are also under the administrative control of the University.

A total number of 5,511 students including 1,176 women students were studying in the various educational institutions under the University. A statement containing the distribution of these students in the several institutions is given below.

Strength.

Sr. No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
1	H. H. The Maharaja's University College	1,388	290	1,678
2	Do. College for Women ...	...	562	562
3	Research Department (M. Sc. in Statistics)	16	...	16
4	H. H. The Maharaja's Training College	43	35	78
5	Do. Law College ...	148	4	152
6	Do. Sanskrit College ...	63	6	69
7	College of Engineering ...	347	...	347
8	Institute of Textile Technology ...	83	...	83
9	St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry	1,180	...	1,180
10	Union Christian College, Alwaye ...	451	90	541
11	Sanatana Dharma College, Alleppey ...	97	29	126
12	C. M. S. College, Kottayam ...	283	137	420
13	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil ...	216	18	234
14	Diploma Course in Shorthand and Typewriting	20	5	25
	TOTAL.	4,335	1,176	5,511

The seventh Convocation of the University was held on the 1st November 1945. The Vice-Chancellor presided over the Convocation and the following degrees were conferred :—

Degrees.	In person.	In absentia.
Master of Arts	6	8
Master of Science	2	2
Master of Science (Research)	—	1
Bachelor of Laws	25	28
Licentiate in Teaching	23	21
Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	6	7
Bachelor of Science (Honours)	4	7
Bachelor of Arts	66	51
Bachelor of Science	106	82
Bachelor of Science (Engineering)	15	6

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University delivered the address to the graduates.

The following grants-in-aid were paid by the University during the year :—

EQUIPMENT GRANTS.

	Rs.
St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry	2,150
Union Christian College, Alwaye	923
C. M. S. College, Kottayam	1,098

MAINTENANCE GRANTS TO HOSTELS.

St. Berchmans' College Hostels, Changanacherry	2,180
Union Christian College Hostels, Alwaye	2,000
Scott Christian College Hostels, Nagercoil	280
N. S. S. Hostel, Perunna	990
Louis Catholic Hostel, Trivandrum	560
Wills' (L. M. S.) Hostel, Trivandrum	290
S. N. V. Sadanam, Trivandrum	270

	Rs.
Hindu Vanitha Sanghom Hostel, Trivandrum	460
Y. W. C. A. Hostel, Trivandrum	770
Nair Union Hostel, Trivandrum	240
Haindava Mandiram, Trivandrum	330
Young Hindu Movement Student Settlement, Trivandrum	120

A building grant of Rs. 9,152 had been sanctioned to be paid in two instalments to the management of St. Berchmans' College for their new hostels; the first instalment of Rs. 4,576 was paid in 1120 and the second instalment during the year under report.

During the year, consequent on the successful termination of the war, the Government of India sanctioned the withdrawal of the war-time Technical Training Scheme attached to the College of Engineering, and the introduction of a new scheme for the training of demobilised service personnel in different trades, the sanctioned strength of the centre being fixed at 216. The trainees under the new scheme are provided with free board and lodging and workshop clothing in addition to a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem.

The Council of Research met once during the year. Researches on various matters were conducted by the Research Department. The field investigation on tapioca and cultural and manurial experiments were continued. Besides breeding and hybridization work, experiments to find out the minimum length of cuttings necessary for plantation, the best method of planting, the optimum dose of potash and best time for its application and the best period of harvesting tapioca were also in progress during the year. Encouraging results were obtained in the experiments conducted with *gammexane D.025* in the control of the plantain aphid *pentatonia nigronervosa*, the vector of the bunchy top disease which was causing great havoc

to the plantains in certain areas of North Travancore. The disease was soon brought under control with this insecticide. The proposal for the publication of a pharmacognosy of Ayurvedic drugs was sanctioned during the year and the work was in progress when the year closed. The scheme for the opening of a Model Salt Factory was also sanctioned during the year and the chief officer to be in charge of the factory was appointed in Karkatakam 1121. The details of the scheme were being worked out when the year closed. A mineral analysis section was newly started and the investigations on the composition and utilisation of the minerals of Travancore were intensified.

Investigations on the anti-oxidant activity of various derivatives of gallic acid and a number of other synthetic compounds on shark liver oil were carried out. Preliminary experiments were conducted on certain aspects of shark liver technology with special reference to the manufacture of ethical pharmaceutical preparations from various grades and varieties of shark liver oil. In view of the importance of the shark oil industry, a sum of Rs. 1.51 lakhs was sanctioned during the year under report for the reorganisation of the Shark liver oil section and for the manufacture of high grade shark liver oil on a semi-commercial scale.

In order to collect data for starting an essential oil industry in the State, a number of essential oil bearing materials such as lemon-grass, cardamom, ginger and ginger scrapings, *khus-khus*, cinnamon and *kattu-tulasi*, etc., were distilled and their oil collected and analysed. Preparation of pyrethrum extract was started on a pilot plant scale in the beginning of 1121 using an improved percolator and the results were found to be encouraging.

A Fisheries Development Scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India and the Government of Travancore in 1121 to exploit the fish resources of the sea. A number of preliminary investigations were conducted during the year. Studies in nutritional status of school children with reference to full-cream and separated milk powder were continued.

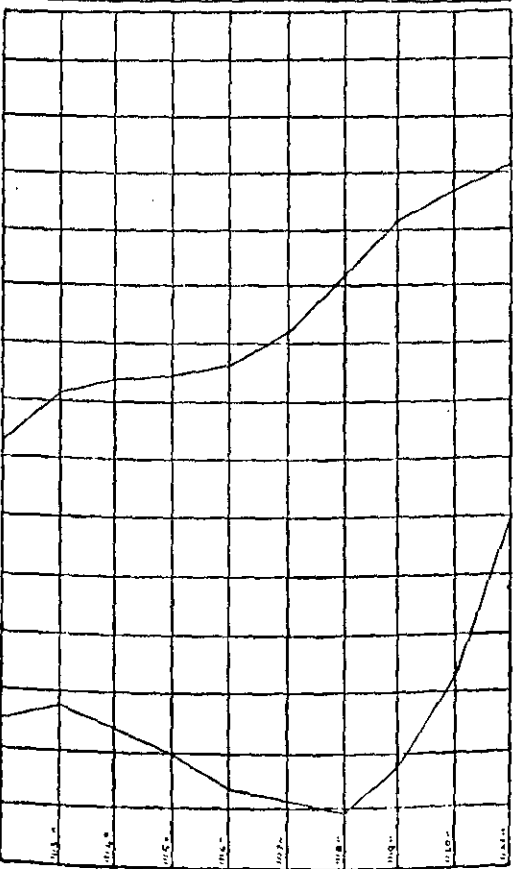
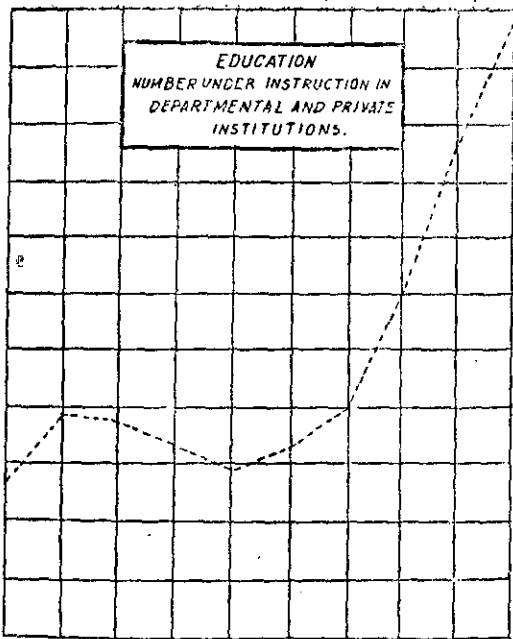
The Economic Botanist was selected by the Government of India for higher studies in Genetics in the United States of America. A training class was conducted for 26 sanitary assistants. Eight candidates who had submitted thesis were adjudged to be qualified for the award of research degrees during the year under report.

The Department of Statistics conducted two surveys:—

Statistical Surveys. (i) the cost of living index survey of industrial and commercial centres in Travancore and (ii) a nutrition survey.

Medical examination of 2,274 students including 510 women students was conducted during the year. The system of compulsory physical instruction for the Intermediate classes was continued. The various athletic clubs worked satisfactorily during the year. *Physical Education and University Officers' Training and Labour Corps.* Sixty-six students of the University attended the course of exercises in the yogic physical culture class. The Inter-collegiate athletic meet was held on the 4th February 1946. The University participated in the Inter-University foot-ball tournament held at Hyderabad and in the hockey and tennis tournaments held at Madras.

The annual camp of the Travancore University Officers' Training Corps was held at Shankumughom beach in December 1945. Examinations in 'A' and 'B' certificates in Military Science were held during the year. They were conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of three officers of the Travancore State Forces and the Adjutant of the Officers' Training Corps. Out of the 112 cadets who appeared for Part I of 'A' examination, 80 passed, 6 with distinction; and out of the 29 who appeared for Part II of 'A' examination, 26 passed, one securing distinction. All the 7 cadets who appeared for Part I of 'B' examination came out successful, of which one secured distinction. Out of the 7 who appeared for Part II of 'B' examination, 5 passed, one securing distinction.



950,000
ALL THE INSTITUTIONS

925,000
900,000
875,000
850,000
825,000
800,000
775,000
750,000
725,000
700,000
675,000

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
550,000

525,000
500,000
475,000
450,000
425,000

DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS
400,000

375,000
350,000
325,000
300,000

275,000
250,000

A. H. Raymond
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The rules regarding the constitution and working of the Advisory Committee of the department were revised and the Advisory Committee was reconstituted during the year. The preparation of a glossary of terms in zoology was in progress. A book on 'valmiki' was published during the year. The printing of "Plutarch's Lives" was completed. Certain Malayalam publications were under preparation during the year and "A Comparative Grammar of the Malayalam Language" and "Bhagavat Gita" were in the Press when the year closed.

At the instance of the Government of India, the Students' Advisory Bureau was constituted during the year with the object of giving students desirous of proceeding for higher studies in other Universities in India and abroad up-to-date information regarding courses of studies, minimum qualifications required, probable expenses and other relevant factors. The chief work of the Bureau consisted in replying to enquiries. An employment bureau was also instituted during the year.

Education Department.

Director of Public Instruction. *Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi,*
B. A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.

There were 3,709 recognised schools with 946,490 pupils under the control of the Education Department during 1921 as against 3,697 schools and 892,497 pupils in the previous year. Of these, the number of departmental schools rose from 1,040 to 1,192 while the number of private schools decreased from 2,657 to 2,517. The increase in the number of departmental institutions and the decrease in the number of private schools were mainly due to the assumption by the department under the Compulsory Primary Education Scheme of many private schools in the taluks of Tovala and

Agastisvaram and in the Trivandrum City. Of the total number of pupils under instruction during the year, 545,301 were boys and 401,189 were girls. The percentage of male scholars to the the male population was 17·8 against 16·5 in 1120, the corresponding figure for female scholars being 13·2 against 12·5 in 1120.

The number of English schools of all grades in the State rose from 343 in 1120 to 347 in 1121. There was a general increase in the number of pupils in the English schools, *English Schools*. the total strength having risen from 134,234 in 1120 to 154,059 in 1121. The following comparative statement gives figures for the different grades of schools for the years 1120 and 1121 :

Class and management.	1120.		1121.	
	Number of schools.	Strength.	Number of schools.	Strength.
Departmental English High schools for boys	23	20,376	30	24,614
Do. do. for girls	4	2,456	6	3,226
Do. English Middle schools for boys	9	2,756	7	2,716
Do. do. for girls	3	537	3	446
Private English High schools for boys	91	53,942	96	62,636
Do. do. for girls	24	9,791	24	10,755
Do. Middle schools for boys	164	41,100	161	46,264
Do. do. for girls	20	3,276	20	3,382
Total	343	134,234	347	154,059

Out of the total number of 154,059 pupils under instruction in English schools, 50,391 were girls, the corresponding figure for 1120 being 44,104. There were 30 English High schools and 23 English Middle schools mainly intended for girls. Girls were also admitted in boys schools.

The revised High School scheme which has been proposed by the Education Reforms Committee and designed to adjust High School education to the various aptitudes of pupils was given effect to about the beginning of the school year 1946—47 with the provision of several optional subjects in the Fourth Form. Instruction in all the subjects except English is given in the mother tongue in the Fourth Form. The system of selection of pupil for public examinations was stopped as a temporary measure.

The number of Malayalam and Tamil schools increased from 3,262 to 3,264 in 1121. The following *Malayalam and Tamil Schools.* statement shows the number and strength of the Malayalam and Tamil Schools in 1120 and 1121 :—

Schools.	1120.		1121.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Malayalam and Tamil High and Middle schools for boys	426	169,995	427	173,494
Malayalam and Tamil High and Middle schools for girls	102	88,486	102	88,427
Primary Schools	2,734	541,896	2,735	571,037
Total	3,262	750,327	3,264	782,958

There was a rise in the strength of the Malayalam and Tamil schools. This is ascribed to the better economic condition of the agriculturists and traders and to the increasing facilities afforded for the education of pupils. There were 347,550 girls in the Malayalam and Tamil schools against 331,431 in the previous year. A vacation course in Hygiene for the benefit of the Malayalam and Tamil school teachers was conducted during the year.

An outstanding event in the history of education in the State was the introduction of compulsory primary education during the year under report. The Travancore Primary Education Act was passed by His Highness the Maharaja in Thulam 1121 and the scheme of compulsory primary education was put into operation in the two southern-

*Compulsory
Primary Education.
tion.*

most taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram and in the City of Trivandrum, while progressive adoption of the new syllabus which makes the study of arts and crafts compulsory was ordered in all the primary schools throughout the State. A preliminary census of children of the 5-10 years age group was taken in the compulsory area for getting an idea of the number of, and the places where, new primary schools had to be opened, and sites for new schools were fixed by the department with the aid of Pakuthi Committees constituted in the respective areas. Several private managements released their school buildings and equipment on a twelve-year lease basis for being used for holding departmental primary schools. The schools so released to Government in the compulsory areas numbered 84. In return for the co-operation extended by private managements, 380 teachers in their employ who were qualified and found fit were absorbed into Government service. An expert committee was formed to prepare new text books according to the new syllabus and the First Reader was made ready in time for Class I for use in 1121-1122. A Refresher Course for the benefit of primary school teachers was held in the summer vacation of 1121 in 80 centres and nearly 4,000 teachers were trained for handling class I under the new scheme. A special staff of engineers was appointed for expediting the construction of new primary school buildings and for repairs to existing ones, and work on 53 new buildings was started, out of which 12 buildings were completed before the close of the year. Primary schools were ordered to work following a shift system by which one set of classes worked in the forenoon from 9 to 12-30 and the other in the afternoon from 1-30 to 5. An Inspector of Primary Schools and ten Sub-Inspectors were appointed in the compulsory areas for frequent and effective supervision and administration. The basic pay of primary school teachers was raised to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The total number of teachers employed in departmental and private schools together was 25,011 of whom 17,725 were trained.

Teachers and their Training. The appointment of trained teachers was insisted on in all grades in the department during the year under report. Changes were effected by reorganising the training course and abolishing the distinction between the Lower Grade, Higher Grade and Higher Grade English. Now there is only one type of training for the under-graduates, whether they have passed the Malayalam Higher, Tamil Higher or the English School Leaving Certificate Examination. The under-graduate section in the Training College was abolished.

:Special Schools.

Training Schools. There were 38 training schools at the end of the year with a total strength of 1,112 as against 926 in the previous year. 163 trainees were women. Three schools were opened in 1121; but they remained unrecognised.

Sanskrit Schools. There were 55 Sanskrit schools under private management of which 38 were recognised by Government. The total strength of the recognised schools was 6,663 against 5,181 in the previous year. The *kavya* section attached to the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum, continued to be under the control of the Education Department and its strength was 191 during the year under report.

Technical Schools for Girls. Thirteen aided technical schools for girls were functioning in the State during 1121 having altogether a strength of 1,044 pupils. These institutions teach mainly weaving, embroidery and lace work.

Reformatory School. The strength of the Reformatory school at the beginning of the year was 57. Three boys were admitted in the course of the year and 21 were released, thus leaving 39 boys in the school towards the end of the year. Moral, religious and general instruction was given to the boys as in the previous years.

The Sri Swati Thirunal Academy of Music is a departmental institution started in 1115 for the purpose of imparting general education in music with special advertence to the compositions of Sri Swati Thirunal Maharaja. At the end of the year there were 111 students in the Academy of whom 67 were females.

The Sri Swati Thirunal Academy of Music.

With a view to bringing the institution on a par with sister institutions under the Annamalai, Madras and other Universities and for imparting advanced training in music, the course of studies in the institution was raised from three to four years and the fourth class was started during the year. Instruction in Veena was also introduced.

The following are also some of the special schools working in the State which deserve mention :—

Other Special Schools.

(1) the screwpine vocational weaving school for girls, Trivandrum ;

(2) the weaving school attached to the Kannamangalam Malayalam Middle School for girls ;

(3) three schools for teaching music, two at Trivandrum and one at Shertallai ;

(4) the Veera Kerala Gymkhana which is a school of physical culture at Trivandrum ; and

(5) two schools for the Deaf and Dumb, one at Trivandrum and one at Tiruvalla. All these institutions worked satisfactorily during the year.

Education of Special Classes.

Facilities are available for the education of members of Kshatriya families in special schools provided for the purpose, and such schools were functioning in Mavelikara,

Special Schools for Kshatriyas.

Pandalam, Aranmula, Kilimanoor and Poonjar. Excepting the English Middle school at Mavelikara all the other institutions are Malayalam primary schools. Free boarding and lodging are provided in the boarding house attached to the Mavelikara special school.

The special school at Kulakkada in the Kottarakara taluk is intended for the education of the pupils of the Malayala Brahmin community. 58 pupils were under instruction in the school towards the end of the year against 64 at the end of 1120 and all the Malayala Brahmin pupils were boarding and lodging in the school.

Special inducements by way of scholarships and fee concessions are offered to the Mohammedan pupils in the educational institutions in the State. Special schools intended for Mohammedans have been provided in certain areas. The Inspector for Muslim education inspects Arabic and Koran teaching in schools and acts as consultant in matters pertaining to Mohammedan education. 3,708 Mohammedan pupils were under instruction in English schools during the year as against 3,588 in 1120. The number of Mohammedan pupils in the Malayalam and Tamil schools also rose from 32,169 in 1120 to 34,068 in 1121. Mohammedan girls in English schools and Malayalam and Tamil schools during the year numbered 706 and 10,392 respectively as against 740 and 9,443 during the preceding year. In 231 institutions special instruction in Arabic was imparted in 1121, the corresponding figure in 1120 being 212.

The education of the pupils belonging to the backward communities continued to engage the special attention of the department. The schools in backward areas were afforded special facilities and the rules regarding site, building, appliances, qualification of teachers, percentage of attendance, etc., were relaxed to a considerable extent in their case.

Education of Backward communities.

During the year under report, 29,719 pupils (including 8,160 girls) belonging to the backward communities were under instruction in the English schools as against 18,068 pupils (including 6,396 girls) in 1120. In the Malayalam and Tamil schools the number of such pupils was 85,421 (including 29,404 girls) the corresponding figure for 1120 being 78,822 (including 26,435 girls). Seventy Harijan schools were aided during the year and the grant given to them amounted to Rs. 9,324.

The concessions to the pupils of backward communities in respect of payment of examination fees was continued during the year. Deserving pupils of these communities in primary schools were supplied with clothes free and pupils in classes III and IV were supplied with Readers free of cost.

Miscellaneous.

There were 67 hostels and boarding houses under the control of the Education Department during 1121. Of these, 29 were attached to English schools for boys, 4 to Malayalam and Tamil schools and 34 to girls' schools.

Hostels and Boarding Houses.

Sixteen Orphanages with a total strength of 854 were working in the State during the year and the amount paid to these institutions as grant-in-aid was Rs. 3,156.

Orphanages.

The system of awarding grant-in-aid to reading rooms and libraries with a view to encouraging adult education was introduced in the State in the year 1092 M. E. Seventy such institutions consisting of 14 urban and 56 rural libraries were in receipt of grant during the year under report. Rural libraries were also attached to some of the departmental primary schools and there were 117 such libraries during 1121 as against 110 in 1120. Every rural library is supplied with a daily newspaper, a weekly and a monthly magazine. The libraries have been functioning satisfactorily during the year under report.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.

The Scout movement in schools was encouraged as in the previous years. The total number of scouts, cubs, etc., in English schools, during 1121 was 4,661 against 4,695 in 1120 and the number of girl guides, blue birds, etc., in English schools was 126 as against 109 in 1120.

Scouting.

Special stress was laid on games and other athletic activities in schools. Inter-school sports and tournaments form an important item of athletic activity. Many schools and colleges have joined the Travancore Athletic Association. The Association participated in the Madras Olympic sports in 1121 after a lapse of several years. The annual grant of Rs. 1,500 to the Association was raised to Rs. 5,000 during the year under report.

Preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of a College of Physical Education for the purpose of training Physical Instructors for appointment in High schools.

The Visual education scheme introduced for the benefit of pupils in the Trivandrum City was continued during the year.

Visual Education.

Scholarships to the value of Rs. 33,539 were paid during the year against Rs. 23,711 in 1120. A sum of Rs. 48,038 was spent during 1121 for payment of stipends to teachers who were deputed for training.

Scholarships and Stipends.

Tuition fees in schools were allowed to be paid up to the tenth of every month and with fine thereafter. Lump payment of an year's fees in advance was also allowed.

Fees and Fee Concessions. The reduced rate of fees, viz., chs. 14 per mensem, in Malayalam and Tamil Middle schools were continued till the end of the school year 1945-1946. From the school year 1946-1947, fees at the fixed rate of chs. 18 per mensem were made payable in these schools in eight instalments.

Fee concessions were given to pupils having regard to the percentage of literacy and the economic condition of the communities to which they belong. Against Rs. 93,813 spent on this account during the preceding year, the amount spent during the year under report was Rs. 95,125. Fee concessions were also granted to the children of evacuees and to pupils who were dependent on persons engaged in military service or stranded or detained in enemy occupied territories during war time.

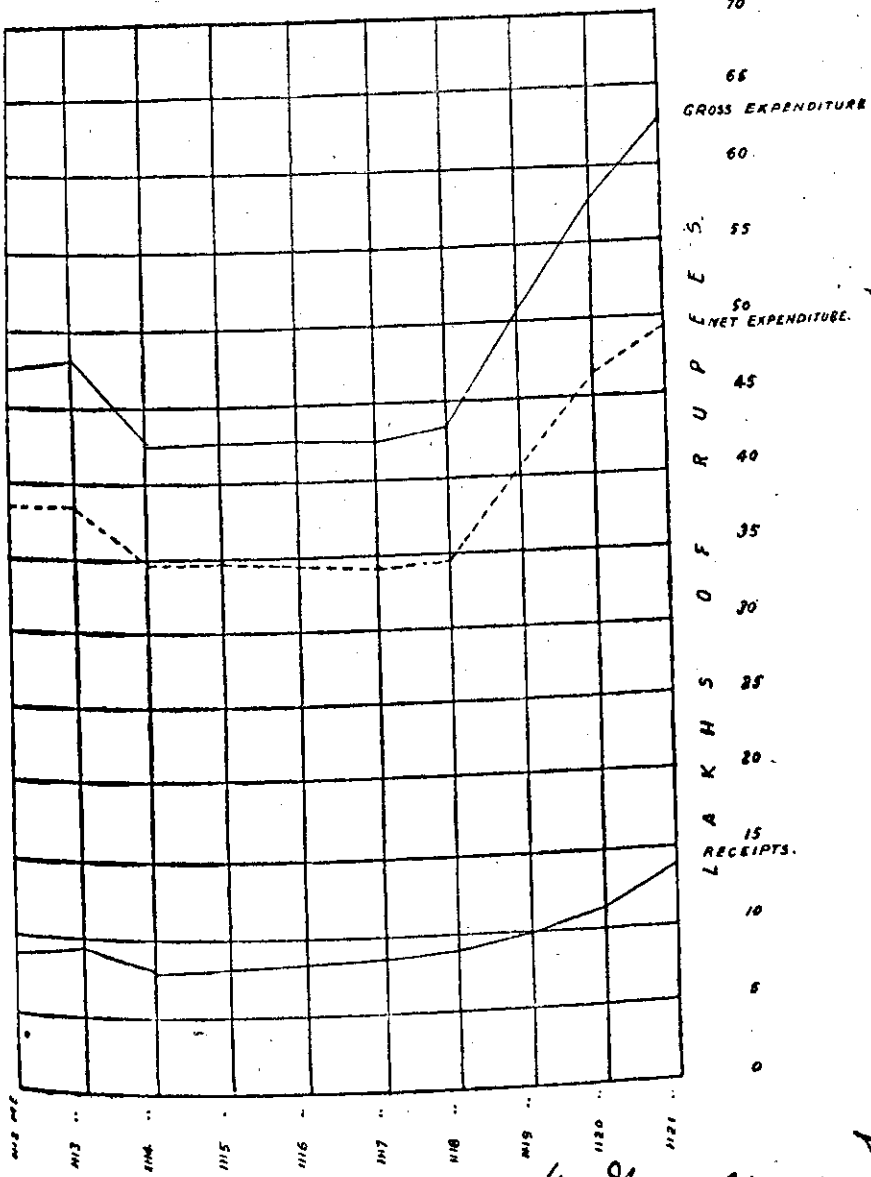
Considerable relief was afforded to a good number of school-going children by the scheme for noon-feeding of poor children conducted in several schools through the efforts of the central organisation of the Vanghi Poor Fund and its local committees. Milk was supplied to pupils in selected schools in accordance with the scheme laid down by the Milk Canteen Committee.

The following statement shows the results of the public examinations conducted by the department during *Examinations.* the year.

No.	Examinations.	Males.						Females						Males & Females.		Percentage of passes.
		No. of examinees			No. passed.			No. of examinees.			No. passed.			No. of Examinees who sat for the examination	Number passed.	
		Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.			
1.	English School Leaving Certificate Examination	6,209	256	6,465	3,393	109	3,502	2,833	100	2,433	1,143	43	1,186	8,948	4,688	52
2.	English Middle School Examination	11,513	...	11,513	7,952	...	7,952	5,523	...	5,523	3,597	...	3,597	17,036	11,549	67.8
3.	Malayalam/Tamil High School Examination	2,234	327	2,561	978	151	1,129	1,398	166	1,564	527	52	579	4,123	1,708	41.3
4	do. Middle School Examination	7,942	47	7,989	3,773	27	3,800	5,390	35	5,425	1,988	21	2,009	13,411	5,809	43.3
5.	Music Examinations															
	(a) Music Instructors' Test	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	36	36	...	16	16	39	16	41
	(b) Final Examination of the S. S. T. Academy of Music	10	1	11	10	1	11	27	1	28	25	1	26	39	37	95
6.	Sastri Test	669	161	830	320	56	376	156	89	195	56	14	70	1,025	446	43.5

No.	Examination.	Males.						Females.						Males & Females.		Percentage of passes.
		No. of examinees			No. passed.			No. of examinees.			No. passed.			No. of Examinees who sat for the examination.	Number passed.	
		Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.			
7.	Needlework and Garment Making Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	129	..	55	55	129	55	42.6
8.	Teachers' Certificate Examinations	510	512	1,022	296	263	559	533	292	825	285	243	528	1,847	1037	58.9
9.	Do. for teachers who are 40 years and above	...	152	152	...	142	142	...	25	25	..	25	25	177	167	94.4
10	Tamil Proficiency Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	1	..	..
11	Arabic Munshi Examination Higher Grade.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	18	8	50
12	Do. Lower Grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	21	6	28.6

**EDUCATION.
GROSS EXPENDITURE RECEIPTS,
AND NET-EXPENDITURE.**



H. H. ...
 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

An engineering staff with an Executive Engineer at its head was appointed to look after the existing school buildings and for erecting new buildings for educational purposes.

Miscellaneous.

Great relief was afforded to school-going children by supplying them with paper and standard note-books at moderate rates.

The receipts of the Education Department during 1121 amounted to Rs. 13,65,553 and the expenditure including grant to the University was

Receipts and Expenditure. Rs. 62,72,975

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The earliest legislation relating to local self-government in Travancore was Act II of 1069. Prior to that, a set of rules passed in 1053 M. E. governed sanitation and

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

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

suitable enough to meet the increasing needs of these municipalities. It had also been felt that the Municipal town of Trivandrum, the capital of the State which had grown into a city, should be treated on a separate footing and be governed by a law for itself. The Trivandrum City Municipal Act, IV of 1116 M. E., drawn up on the lines of the Madras City Municipal Act of 1919 A. D., was therefore passed; and the Trivandrum Municipality was constituted into a Corporation on the 14th Thulam 1116 with larger autonomous powers in the matter of managing its own affairs. For the better management of the municipal affairs of the State, excepting the City of Trivandrum, the Travancore District Municipalities Act, XXIII of 1116 was passed and it was brought into force on the 1st Dhanu 1117.

The number of municipalities excluding the Trivandrum City Corporation was 17. Six of the municipal towns are in the

<i>Number, Constitution, Area and Population.</i>	Trivandrum Division, six in the Quilon Division and the remaining five in the Kottayam Division. The municipal councils are composed of members partly elected by the rate-payers and partly nominated by Government, the elected members forming not less than three-fourths of the total number of members. Some of the nominated members are officials and others non-officials. All the municipal councils have the right of electing their Chairmen who may be chosen either from amongst the members or from outside. Commissioners appointed by Government were functioning in the Corporation of Trivandrum and in 14 other municipalities. The total area comprised within the limits of the municipalities was roughly 102 square miles with a total population of 574,500 according to the census of 1941.
---	---

The aggregate opening balance to the credit of all the municipal councils (including Trivandrum City Corporation) at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6.36 lakhs and

<i>Finance.</i>	the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15.35 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 13.80 lakhs was spent by the councils during the year.
-----------------	---

The main function of municipal administration continued to be the care of sanitation and public health. Among the obligatory functions devolving on municipalities,

Work of the Municipalities. lighting of public streets, vaccination^e and registration of births and deaths were attended to by all municipal councils. Conducting leper clinics and child welfare centres, rendering free midwifery aid, running libraries and reading rooms, subsidising *vaidyasalas*, etc., were some of the other important items of work attended to by the councils.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND VILLAGE UNIONS.

Registrar.

Rajyasevanirata Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. H. (Lond.), Dr. P. H., F. R. S. (Trop.), M. and H., F. R. I. P. H.

The Travancore Village Panchayat Act was passed in Katakam 1100 (August 1925) for fostering and developing local self government in the rural areas of the State.

General.

Under this Act six Panchayats were constituted in 1107 and one more in 1112. In order to encourage rural development and to afford better opportunities to the people for making village organisations more useful and beneficial, the Travancore Village Unions Act was passed in Thulam 1115 (November 1939) and 39 Village Unions were constituted in the years 1115 and 1116. There were thus at the beginning of the year under report 7 Village Panchayats and 39 Village Unions functioning side by side. The Division Peishkhars were the Registrars of the Village Panchayats and the Village Unions in their respective Divisions. At the close of the year 1120, certain changes were made by Government in the control and constitution of these bodies so as to improve their working and usefulness. Government found that the Division Peishkhars who were the Registrars of Village Panchayats and Unions in their respective Divisions could not in the midst of their

many-sided and onerous duties devote adequate attention to the improvement of the Panchayats and Unions. The Tahsildars who were the Presidents of the Village Unions and of most of the Panchayats were also similarly handicapped. The administration of these local bodies was therefore taken away from the Revenue Department and entrusted with the Public Health Department which at present has a State-wide organisation and is specially fitted to guide and co-ordinate the work of local bodies whose functions are mostly in respect of sanitation, public health and other items of rural welfare. The Director of Public Health was appointed as the ex-officio Registrar of Village Unions and Panchayats throughout the State. Steps were taken to relieve the Tahsildars of the Presidentship of the local bodies and to enable the bodies to have non-official Presidents either elected by themselves or nominated by Government. Fifty per cent. of the membership of the Unions was thrown open to election.

Sanction was issued during the year under report for constituting 11 more Village Unions, and of these, 4 actually began to function before the year closed. All the Panchayats and Unions including those sanctioned to be constituted in 1121, numbering altogether 57 institutions, covered 514 *karas* having an area of 696 square miles and a population of 903,322. At the end of the year, except in the case of two Village Unions and one Village Panchayat, all the rest were having non-official Presidents, most of whom were elected by the members themselves, and only 7 non-official Presidents being nominated by Government.

The Village Unions and Panchayats endeavoured to carry out works such as agriculture, cottage industries, public health and sanitation and public works comprising

Functions. improvements to means of communication, minor irrigation works and provision of urinals, public wells, latrines, cattle pounds, waiting sheds, etc. Twelve institutions were selected for intensive work. Thirteen Village Unions and three Village Panchayats engaged midwives during the year under report. Almost all the Village Unions and Panchayats assisted in the "Grow More Food Campaign."

Some institutions took measures for the promotion of agriculture and protection of live-stock. Eight Village Unions and 3 Panchayats gave grants for the maintenance of stud bulls or stud goats in 1121.

The total receipts and expenditure of all the Village Unions and Panchayats amounted to Rs. 74,391 and *Receipts and* Rs. 54,244 respectively in 1121. The total *Expenditure.* contribution made by Government towards these institutions during the year amounted to Rs. 41,015.

CHAPTER XIV.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Devaswom Commissioner.

*Mr. V. Sivasankara Pillai,
B. A., B. L.*

In pursuance of the Devaswom Proclamation dated the 12th April, 1922 the control of the Sirkar Devaswoms, which had been vested in the Land Revenue Department, was taken away from that department and vested in the Devaswom Department newly formed from the commencement of 1098 M. E. To meet the annual expenditure on Devaswoms, it was also resolved to credit to Devaswoms, annually, a sum representing not less than 40 per cent. of the State's recurring land revenue and to constitute a Devaswom Fund comprising this allotment and the other miscellaneous items of revenue like offerings, etc., received by them. The newly formed Devaswom Department was entrusted with the administration not only of the Sirkar Devaswoms but also of *Japadakshina* and *Ottus* or charitable institutions, with the exception of the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple and the *Agrasala* at the Capital, and of Personal Deposit Devaswoms and of their properties situated in and outside the State. Towards the close of 1100, the Dewan was relieved of his duties and responsibilities in connection with the administration of the Devaswoms within the purview of the Devaswom Proclamation; and their administration was entrusted to the Devaswom Commissioner, who was made directly responsible to the Sovereign, except in certain important matters in respect of which the previous approval of the Dewan had to be obtained. From Vrischikam 1107, however, the notification giving effect to this arrangement was cancelled and the Devaswom Department was again placed under the Dewan like the other departments of Government.

Scheduled Devaswoms are grouped into three classes, viz., Major, Minor and Petty according to their annual expenditure.

*Devaswoms
Major, Minor
and Petty.*

In the case of Major Devaswoms the annual expenditure is Rs. 1,000 or more while in the case of Minor Devaswoms the expenditure ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000. The annual expenditure incurred in respect of Petty Devaswoms falls below Rs. 100. The number of Major Devaswoms at the close of the year was 169 as against 168 in the previous year, consequent on the addition of Chengalathu Kavvu, a Minor Devaswom which was raised to a Major Devaswom on account of the revision of its *pathivus* during the year. The number of Minor and Petty Devaswoms at the close of the year was 376 and 882 respectively.

Apart from the Scheduled Devaswoms there are the Personal Deposit Devaswoms which are unincorporated religious

*Personal
Deposit Devas-
woms.*

institutions which have come under the control and management of Government at different times under varying circumstances. The accounts in respect of these are not merged in the general Devaswom accounts, but are maintained separately. These Devaswoms have personal deposit accounts with the Government treasuries.

The most important of these are—(1) the Pattazhi Devaswom, (2) the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms, (3) the Thurasvoor Devaswom, (4) the Perumbavur Devaswom and (5) the Perumanam Devaswom in the Cochin State the *Utchappooja* service in which is conducted by the Travancore Government by virtue of the right acquired from the Parur Raja by the annexation of that principality to the Travancore State.

The institutions either assumed or brought under sole management during the year were nine. The total number of such institutions at the end of the year was 105 against 95 at the end of the previous year.

The old Deva Puja Patasala at Thiruvalla was abolished at the close of the year. A new Veda Patasala was opened at Thiruvalla during the year. The Thevara Patasala

Instructional Institutions. at Suchindram celebrated its fifth anniversary and many distinguished scholars participated in the discussion which took place during the convention held in that connection. These institutions continued to function efficiently during the year.

The Sri Chitra Central Hindu Religious Library at Trivandrum functioned satisfactorily during the year. *Pravachanam*s, religious discourses, *harikathas*, *patakams*, *Hindu Religious Libraries.* *jayanthies* and yogic demonstrations, etc., numbering 257 functions in all were conducted in the institution during the year. The number of books available in the library rose from 3,104 to 3,249 at the close of the year. The library subscribed for 20 magazines and 2 journals were supplied to the library *gratis*. The publication of a religious quarterly magazine called "Chaitra Prabha" was started by the institution and four issues of the magazine were published during the year. Government sanctioned the scheme of lending books from the library to those who have been enrolled as members of the institution.

The Religious Library at Nagercoil was made a permanent institution. The number of books in the library at the end of the year was 626 against 550 in the previous year. The library subscribed for 7 monthly, 5 quarterly and 1 half-yearly journal during the year besides three dailies. Sanction was accorded during the year for opening two religious libraries, one at Thattarambalam and the other at Kottayam. The library sanctioned at Thattarambalam was subsequently opened at Mavelikara in order to make it useful to a larger Hindu population. A religious library was also opened at Chengannur.

The Devaswom Fund consists of the Government's contribution and the income derived from the *Nadavaravus*, interest on investments, revenue from Devaswom lands, etc. Hitherto the Government's annual contribution to the Devaswom Fund was a sum of not less than Rs. 16 lakhs provided that it does

Devaswom Fund.

not fall below 40 per cent. of the total *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam* land revenue, the *Kandukrishni* land revenue also being included in the *Ayacut* land revenue in calculating the percentage. By the Devaswom Proclamation dated the 25th Mithunam 1121 this contribution was raised to Rs. 25 lakhs with effect from the year 1122.

The Maramat branch of the Public Works Department attended to major works connected with temples, all works under petty construction and repairs being carried out as usual by the Devaswom Department. The Maramat Committee scrutinised the estimates for major works, and a sum of Rs. 1,65,303 was spent on this account.

The Hindu Religious Endowments Act, III of 1919, provides for the better administration of Hindu Religious Endowments in the State. Under this Act Government are competent to intervene in the affairs of such institutions and assume their management whenever necessary.

Working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

Enquiries under section 6 of the Act were ordered in respect of 14 institutions and enquiries in regard to 4 institutions were completed during the year. Government assumed the management of 4 Devaswoms and 2 temples.

The verification of *Thiruvabharanam*s and other valuables in the Devaswoms was continued during the year. Consequent on the increase in the number of Personal Deposit Devaswoms Government sanctioned the appointment of 19 clerks for attending to correspondence work relating to them. Government also sanctioned the appointment of an Artist Photographer for attending to the work of repairing, renovating and conserving the antiquities in the temples of the State.

CHAPTER XV.

CONTROL MEASURES.

Food.

Rationing of foodgrains on a State-wide basis which was introduced during 1119 was continued throughout the year under report. The composition of the ration unit of

Rationing of Foodgrains. 5½ nazhies of rice and ¾ nazhi of wheat, wheat products, barley or jowar, in force at the end of the previous year remained unchanged

till 5th Kumbhom 1121. Thereafter, in view of the deterioration in the food situation, the size of the ration unit was reduced and fixed at 4½ nazhies of rice and ¾ nazhi of other foodgrains. In order to make the control system more effective a fresh enumeration of the population of the State, excluding the five urban rationing units and the taluks of Tovala, Shencotta, Peermade and Devicolam was conducted towards the end of the year, and with effect from the 9th Mithunam 1121, the size of the ration unit was again revised and fixed at 3½ nazhies of rice and one nazhi of wheat, wheat products or pulses or mixed grains.

The price of rice and wheat which was reduced to B. Rs. 26-8-0 from the 27th June 1945 remained unchanged throughout the year under review.

The procurement and movement of rice, wheat and wheat products continued to be under Government account during the year. Though the original allotment made to

Procurement of Foodgrains. the State according to the Kharif plan of the Government of India was only 105,000 tons of rice, as the Kharif year progressed, further allotments were made from the Central Provinces and the Punjab and later on from imports as well. Under the system of local procurement of paddy, a quantity of 53 lakhs of paras was purchased during the year under report.

Arrangements for the storage and transport of imported foodgrains were made by the District Magistrate on special duty till the close of Makaram 1121, when, with the cessation of the war and the consequent improvement in the food situation in India as a whole, the post of the District Magistrate on special duty was abolished and all the depots excepting the three main depots at Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppy were ordered to be closed down. However, the situation changed as the year progressed. The stocks inside the State were found to be inadequate for distribution and arrangements had to be made to facilitate easy and quick movement of foodgrains. An Executive Assistant to the Director of Food Supplies was therefore appointed, valloms were commandeered afresh, direct release of foodgrains to wholesalers from the Cochin stock was made to facilitate distribution, and supplies were rushed to the southern parts of the State by the backwater route up to Kottayam and thence in lorries to Trivandrum.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar continued to be in charge of the Food department during the year as Director of Food Supplies till the end of Medom and as Director of Food Supplies and also Secretary to Government in charge of the Food Section during the rest of the year. From the beginning of Edavom, the office of the Foodgrains Purchase and State Food Rationing Officer was amalgamated with that of the Director of Food Supplies and the Director of Food Supplies functioned as the State Food Rationing Officer as well. The City Rationing Officer, the four Municipal Rationing Officers and the Tahasildars continued to function as Food Rationing Officers in their respective jurisdictions.

In order to collect, scrutinise and consolidate the figures relating to offtake of rationed foodgrains, local purchase, daily stocks etc., and to prepare and forward the periodical returns and reports due to the Government of India, a Statistical Section was formed in the office of the Director of Food Supplies with effect from the 1st Karkatakam 1121 M. E.

Textile Control.

Control measures introduced by the Government to safeguard the textile position of the State were in force throughout the year under report. According to the All-India scheme for the distribution of cloth, supplies were made to the State at the rate of 12 yards per individual per annum till the first June 1944 and thereafter, consequent on a 10 per cent. cut, at the rate of 10.8 yards. Half of this quantity was supplied in yarn in the interest of the handloom industry so that the mill cloth available worked at the rate of 5.4 yards per head per annum.

Out of the quota of cloth allotted to the State, which was purchased from the surplus areas by the agency of importers selected by Government, only 1,550 bales a month on an average were actually received by the State. Besides this, the State was getting about 290 bales a month from Mettur, the Chitra Mills, A. D. Cotton Mills and Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. The Sholapur Mills were supplying about 483 bales a month out of the total monthly quota allotted which consisted mainly of coating, drill and grey sarees. This was one of the main reasons for the acute shortage of mull and kora which are much in demand in the State.

The imported goods were distributed to 38 semi-wholesale merchants who in their turn distributed them to retail merchants throughout the State for sale to the public. With a view to ensuring equitable distribution of cloth a system of assigning ration cards to particular shops and spreading out sales for a few days was first tried in the City of Trivandrum and later on commended for adoption in all taluks of the State.

Although under the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme a monthly quota of 1,654 bales, including an additional supply of 150 bales for the use of the fisherfolk, is allotted to Travancore, owing to strikes and lock-outs in the mills and disturbance throughout the country the average monthly receipt was only 1,300 bales. In effect, there was great scarcity for yarn. As in the previous year the available quantity of yarn was distributed

to weavers almost every week on the basis of the number of registered looms through co-operative societies and taluk committees.

The Central Textile Advisory Committee functioned throughout the year rendering valuable help and assistance to the Textile Commissioner on matters relating to distribution of cloth and yarn. The taluk committees consisting mostly of non-official members also functioned throughout the year supervising the distribution of cloth and yarn.

Four cloth and three yarn licences were cancelled during the year, while the number of licenses suspended came to 23 and 16 respectively. Prompt steps were taken for the detection and investigation of offences and for checking irregularities in trade.

Civil Supplies Control.

The control over the distribution and prices of all consumer goods other than those exempted under section 2 (a) of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, continued to be exercised by the Controllor of Civil Supplies and the Inspectors of Civil Supplies during the year 1121. Under the provisions of the Brass and Copper Control Order and the Aluminium Utensils Control order issued in accordance with the Defence of Travancore Rules, articles like brass and copper utensils, ingots, scrap and sheets and aluminium ware were also controlled by the department of Civil Supplies. The work of the department consisted mainly of control over prices, distribution of goods in short supply and prevention of hoarding and profiteering by the detection of offences.

Of the total number of 56 cases registered in 1121, 55 were under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act and one related to profiteering in Aluminium vessels punishable under the Aluminium Utensils Control Order. Thirty-five cases were filed in law courts during the year of which thirty-one were disposed of

by the courts, 28 ending in conviction and 3 in acquittal. Of the cases filed in 1121, four were pending disposal at the end of the year.

The Paper Control Orders promulgated by the Government, the Rubber Production and Control scheme as laid down in the Travancore Rubber Control and Production Order 1942, and the Coir Control Scheme which was working in 1120, remained in force during the year under report. Control measures were also administered during the year in respect of petrol, sugar, drugs and other essential commodities in short supply.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anchal (State Postal Department.)

Superintendent.

*Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar,
B. A., B. L.*

(from 1-1-1121 to 9-8-1121)

Mr. George Mathew, B. A., B. L.

*(from 10-8-1121 to the end of
the year.)*

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

Early History. ment. Its original function was confined to the transmission of State papers and sundry articles like vegetables, flowers, etc., from mofussil stations, for use in the Palace and the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple. In 1848, the department was thrown open to Government servants and petitioners, private letters of Government servants and petitions from members of the public being carried free. Private letters were accepted from 1860; and postage on letters, packets, etc., was regulated during the succeeding year. Registered envelopes were introduced in 1865, Anchal stamps and cards in 1888, the money order system in 1901, the value payable system in 1906, the savings bank work in 1912 and the insurance system in 1921.

There were 390 Anchal offices comprising 201 departmental and 189 non-departmental offices at the end of the year against

Anchal Offices and Letter Boxes. 384 at the close of 1120. Of the non-departmental Anchal offices, 32 were in the experimental stage. Letter boxes at the end of 1121 numbered 638 against 623 at the end of the previous year.

The number of private articles posted rose from 49,113,107 in 1120 to 57,330,955 in 1121 and that of the official and privileged articles together from 8,234,469 to 8,676,232. There was a slight decrease in the number of articles delivered in the State, viz., from 79,756,618 in 1120 to 79,257,823 during the year under report.

As in the previous year, 20 Anchal Offices were doing insurance work. 129 articles were insured during the year as against 261 in the previous year. The number of value payable articles, both inland and foreign, issued in Travancore during the year was 30,947 against 30,729 in the preceding year. Of these, 642 were value payable articles for delivery in the Cochin State. Inclusive of 967 undelivered value payables of the previous year and 1,342 received from the Cochin State for delivery, the total number of value payables for delivery was 32,614 against 39,318 in the previous year. Of these, 31,438 were delivered to the addressees and 233 returned to the senders leaving a balance of 943 value payable articles in the hands of the department at the end of the year.

The hundi branch of the department deals with inland hundies, foreign hundies for payment in the Cochin State, revenue hundies and pension payment hundies. All the 390 Anchal offices in the State were doing hundi business. The total number of hundies, both inland and foreign, issued in 1121 was 753,267 against 742,994 in the previous year. Against 747,094 hundies for delivery during 1120, there were 750,388 during 1121 of which 738,003 were delivered in Travancore and 2,171 redirected to the Cochin State for payment, leaving a balance of 10,214 hundies pending payment at the end of the year. The hundies paid amounted to Rs. 1,15,03,628-17-0, the corresponding figure for 1120 being Rs. 1,28,50,851-24-13. The number of revenue hundies issued during the year was 12,821 for Rs. 1,91,428-5-4 and that of the Government revenue remittance hundies was 54 for Rs. 62,494-6-10. One pension payment

hundi for Rs. 54 was issued. 29,799 labour hundies for Rs. 6,44,625-4-3 were issued and 45,951 labour hundies for Rs. 9,37,142-4-5 were paid in Travancore during the year. State Life Insurance money orders for Rs. 2,77,311-13-4 were issued by the department in 1121 free of commission against Rs. 2,14,153-24-7 in 1120, and such money orders for Rs. 2,70,543-9-3 were paid to the Accountant-General's office against Rs. 2,13,361-25-0 during the preceding year.

With the introduction of savings bank business in two more Anchal offices during the year, the total number of offices doing savings bank work rose to 166 at the end of *Savings Bank*. 1121. The number of savings bank transactions done during the year was 319,656 against 341,480 in the previous year. Of these, 173,499 were deposits amounting to Rs. 3,47,31,309-23-2 and 446,157 withdrawals amounting to Rs. 2,42,88,208-20-13. The year ended with Rs. 4,83,39,279-4-3 outstanding in the Anchal savings bank against Rs. 3,60,76,366-27-14 in 1120.

The number of Anchal offices doing telephone work remained the same as in the previous year, *Telephone* viz., 30.
Work in Anchal
Offices.

The total length of mail lines increased from 1,785·75 miles at the end of 1120 to 1,805·75 miles at the end of 1121. The transport of mails was made by railway for 99 miles, by boats for 18 miles, by motor buses for 949·5 miles and by runners for 739·25 miles.
Anchal Mail
Lines.

Nineteen Anchal offices situated in the municipal towns of the State were selling National Savings Certificates at the end of 1120. This scheme was introduced in 18 more *Small* Anchal offices during the year under report. Thus 37 Anchal offices were selling National *Savings* Certificates at the end of 1121 and *Scheme.* certificates to the value of Rs. 5,46,802-14-0 were sold during the year under review.

Transport Department.

*Director.**Mr. E. G. Salter (from 1-1-1121
to 12-1-1121 F. N.)**Mr. N. Ramamurthi from 12-1-1121
F. N. to the end of the year.)*

The City and suburban services in Trivandrum were re-organised and consolidated into a separate unit with the area of operation and the number of vehicles enhanced. The City services were extended up to Thirumala in the east and Kattachakonam in the north. The total number of buses in the City and the suburban services to Vizhinjam, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad increased from 9 to 20.

*Extensions and
Readjustments
of Service.* No new routes were taken up for the extension of the ordinary transport services. As more vehicles became available the services on existing routes were increased and there were 114 buses plying at the end of the year under report.

The demand for increasing the number of Express buses was met by providing additional services. New Express services were introduced from Quilon and Kottarakara to Kottayam. An Express Coach service was introduced between Trivandrum and Kottayam to afford comfortable travel to the public. All the other Express services were also continued during the year.

The fares continued to be the same as in the previous year. The number of passengers during the year was 15,069,867 against 9,439,149 in 1120 and the fare, mileage and traffic. The mileage operated was 6,585,019 against 5,081,683 in the preceding year.

There were 35 parcel agencies at work at the commencement of the year. Additional agencies were opened to meet the demand from various centres and the number of agencies at work at the end of the year was 46. The receipts from parcels traffic increased from Rs. 2,04,422 in 1120 to Rs. 2,62,562 during the year under report.

*Parcels and
Goods Trans-
port.*

The work of the transport of goods for the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd., and the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme was carried on by the department as before. The department also attended to the transport of available food grains from the ports of import to the Government depots of the State. 7,000 tons of goods were conveyed during the year for the K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., and P. H. E. Scheme. The total tonnage transported during the year, including food grains, was 36,008 and the gross income amounted to Rs. 7,38,354.

Most of the buses are equipped with saloon bodies designed to provide maximum riding comfort. A high standard of tidiness is maintained and seats are regularly sprayed with insecticides. Waiting rooms are provided at important stations. The utmost civility and courtesy on the part of the staff towards passengers is insisted on. The several measures adopted by the department for regulating the entry into buses, such as the formation of queues, issue of priority coupons, etc., were continued.

As against 29 accidents during the previous year, there were 25 accidents during the year under report. Of these, 10 were petty accidents, 9 serious and 6 fatal. The accident rate was one in 263,000 miles as against one in 175,000 miles in the previous year. There was a reduction in the accident rate and efforts to minimise accidents were continued by the department.

The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 60.54 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 40.50 lakhs, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 43.78 lakhs and Rs. 33.19 lakhs. There was a net profit of just over Rs. 20.00 lakhs during the year under report.

Mint.

The history of Travancore coins dates back to a period far earlier than the establishment of the Travancore Mint at Padmanabhapuram in 965 M. E. (1789-90 A. D.). To begin with, gold coins known as *anandarrayan fanams*, silver *chuckrams* and copper *cash* were issued. The Mint was permanently transferred to Trivandrum in 1824 A. D. Gold, silver, zinc and copper coins were once in circulation. Travancore gold coins are not now legal tender. The existing currency is described in Chapter I.

The control of the Coinage and Currency Department continued to be vested in the Financial Secretary to Government, the immediate charge of the Government Mint being under a Superintendent. The activities of the Government Mint were limited as in the past to the minting of copper coins out of blanks obtained from Bombay. The face value of copper coins minted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,39,658.

The following statement shows the Siroar coins assumed to be in circulation at the close of the year :—

Description of coins.	Face value of coins minted.			Value of coins hold in treasuries on the last day of 12-1121.	Value of coins with-drawn from cir-culation.	Value of coins assumed to be in circulation.
	Up to end of 1120.	During 1121.	Up to end of 1121.			
SILVER.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees .	25,42,840	Nil	25,42,840	86,485	1,24,273	23,32,082
Quarter rupees .	2,81,500	Nil	2,81,500	3,208	1,19,659	1,58,633
Fanams .	12,14,709	Nil	12,14,709	7,857	3,42,240	8,64,612
Total .	40,39,049	Nil	40,39,049	97,550	5,86,172	33,55,327
COPPER.						
One chukram .	14,10,233	1,01,898	15,12,131	44,367	Nil	14,67,764
Half chukram .	5,92,700	32,160	6,24,860	27,352	Nil	5,97,508
One-fourth chukram .	3,05,473	5,600	3,11,073	34,009	Nil	2,77,064
One cash .	1,86,184	Nil	1,86,184	3,786	Nil	1,82,398
Total .	24,94,590	1,39,658	26,34,248	1,09,514	Nil	25,24,734
Total of Silver and Copper .	65,33,639	1,39,658	66,73,297	2,07,064	5,86,172	58,80,061

The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,450 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,206.

Government Press.

*Superintendent.**Mr. R. Sankarasubba Aiyar, B. A.*

The Government Press was first organised in 1836 A. D. In addition to the Government Gazette published every Tuesday, the most important items of work attended to by the Government Press are the printing of the State Administration Report, the departmental reports, the statistical volume, the proceedings of both the Houses of the Legislature and all similar Government publications including the Readers and text books for schools.

General.

The value of the plant stood at Rs. 2.19 lakhs at the end of the previous year. Types cast in the Government Press and purchased from outside were added to the stock.

Machinery and Plant. One motor, type cases, racks, lino matrices, etc., valued at Rs. 5,000, were purchased during the year. Deducting depreciation and making allowance for battered types, etc., the value of the plant at the end of the year stood at Rs. 2.35 lakhs.

The number of standard pages set in the composing section was 61,219 against 57,620 in the previous year. The number of impressions struck in the machine section was 45,413,230 against 38,913,687 in 1120. In the type foundry 20,593 lbs. of types and in the Thompson Type Casting section 6,575 ozs. of types were cast. 764 square inches of line blocks, plates, etc., were also cut during the year. The binding section executed works to the value of Rs. 72,575 against Rs. 70,716 in the previous year. The value of metal and rubber stamps manufactured and supplied was Rs. 647 against Rs. 726 in the previous year. The total out-turn of work in the Press was valued at Rs. 3.55 lakhs against Rs. 3.39 lakhs in 1120.

Out-turn.

The average circulation of the Gazette and the Departmental Sheets during the year as compared to the previous year is shown below.

Gazette.			
Year.	No. subscribed for	No. issued free.	
Gazette	1120	2,862	256
	1121	3,178	296
Departmental Sheets	1120	54	3,698
	1121	62	3,991

Besides the weekly issues of the Gazette, 11 Extraordinary Gazettes were issued during the year. The pay of the salaried staff and the wages of the piece-work employees of the Press were increased during the year.

Miscellaneous. Government sanctioned the payment of over-time allowance to the salaried employees of the institution at the rate of a day's pay for every seven hours of over-time work. Leave and holiday allowances were also sanctioned to the permanent piece-work staff.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under Stationery for the years 1119, 1120 and 1121 M. E. :—

Particulars.	1119	1120	1121
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	26,041	42,518	35,314
Expenditure	5,54,685	4,41,478	4,59,145
Deduct cost of stationery supplied to Anchal, Electricity, Water Works, Telephone, Clay Refining Factory, etc.	20,444	25,201	32,760
Net	5,34,241	4,16,272	4,26,385

During the year under report purchases to the value of Rs. 4,76,178 were made against Rs. 5,40,204 during the previous year. The value of articles issued during the year 1121 works out to Rs. 4,59,115 against Rs. 4,41,473 of the previous year. The value of stock on hand at the close of the year 1121 was Rs. 3,54,848.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

Director of Information.

Mr. N. P. Hariharan.

The Press Room and Enquiry Office organised in 1090 M. E. (1915 A. D.) and subsequently reorganised as the Department of Information has been functioning as a part of the Secretariat prior to the 1st Chingom 1121. Consequent on the reorganisation of the Administrative Secretariat the department was separated from it. The Director of Information was divested of his functions as a Secretariat Officer and declared to be the head of that department. The department has been furnishing reports to the Press about Government's activities, keeping the Government informed of the trend of public opinion as reflected in the Press within and outside the State, giving publicity to matters relating to the State, besides supplying all relevant information to tourists and others as and when required by them. In the Press Room, accredited Press Representatives are given all information relating to the administrative measures, the working of the various departments and the new schemes planned by the Government.

In 1940 A. D., the Department of Information commenced the publication of an illustrated monthly journal called "Travancore Information." Its principal object is to keep the public informed of the various activities and policies of Government mainly in the field of agricultural and industrial development and to give publicity to Travancore's beauty spots and her treasures of arts and crafts. Advance monthly programmes of the Travancore Radio are also regularly published in the journal.

Presses and Publications.

There were 184 Printing Presses at the close of the year 1121 against 176 in 1120. The number of books published from the various Presses was 218. Of these, 160 were published in Malayalam, 29 in English, 7 in Tamil, 21 in English and Malayalam and one in other languages. As in the previous years, the majority of the publications issued from private Presses related to general literature. The others dealt with religion, history, education, medicine, science and other subjects.

There were 90 newspapers and periodicals published in the State during the year against 81 in 1120. Of these, 39 were published in Malayalam, 11 in English, 7 in Tamil, 29 in English and Malayalam, 2 in English and Latin, one in English and Tamil and one in Sanskrit and Malayalam. Of the

Newspapers and Periodicals. newspapers and periodicals in circulation, 12 were dailies, 18 weeklies, 52 monthlies, one fortnightly, 2 in two months, one quarterly, 2 once in four months and 2 annually. Of the 90 newspapers and periodicals, 23 were devoted to general and political topics, 9 social and religious, 4 social, 3 scientific, 3 commercial, 2 medical, 2 legal, 5 humorous, 28 religious, 8 literary and 3 educational. During the year under report, 48 fresh licences were issued to newspapers and periodicals under Section 3 of the Travancore Newspapers Act, V of 1101, as amended by Act IV of 1120, which included 9 dailies, 3 fortnightlies, 11 weeklies, 23 monthlies, one quarterly and one half-yearly. Of these, 6 licences were issued in respect of journals already existing in view of the change of their printers and publishers.

Archaeological Department.

Director of Archaeology. Mr. R. Vasudeva Poduval, B. A.

The Archaeological Department was established in the year 1071 M. E. The work of the department is embodied in the Travancore Archaeological Series published from time to time.

General:

Five copper plate records and 16 lithic inscriptions, newly discovered, were copied and deciphered during the year under report. A hoard of 184 silver punch marked coins was discovered in Elikulamkara, Akalakunnam pakuthi, Kottayam taluk. These are the only relics so far brought to light in Travancore which take the history of the State to the remote antiquity. The coins are square, oblong, rectangular or circular in shape and contain a variety of symbols impressed by means of separate punches.

*Epigraphy,
Numismatics
and Conservation.*

Steps were taken during the year for the preservation of 22 dolmens at Muthucad near Periacanal which were overgrown with thick vegetation and showed signs of decay.

Improvements were effected in the Museum of Antiquities at Padmanabhapuram. 16 stone sculptures, 3 wooden images and 11 iron and steel weapons of historical and antiquarian interest were added to the stock of exhibits. Among the weapons, special mention has to be made of a sword of Aiyappan Martanda Pillai Dalava and a dagger and sword of Velu Tampi Dalava who are notable figures in the history of Travancore.

*Museum of
Antiquities.*

Many distinguished personages honoured the Palace Museum at Padmanabhapuram by their visits during the year under report. The Museum has gained increasing importance in recent years and has attracted a large number of visitors from all over India. A total number of 66,847 persons visited the Museum during the year under report.

MUSEUMS.

*Art Adviser to Government
to supervise Government
Museums and Picture
Galleries.*

*Officer in Charge of the
Museums.*

Professor J. H. Cousins.

*Mr. R. Vasudeva
Poduval, B. A.*

The museum was started about the year 1856 A. D. The object of the foundation was to provide means of intellectual and aesthetic enjoyment to the public by the display of materials of historical and artistic interest. As a place of general education

and cultural recreation, the Museum is becoming more and more popular as is evidenced by the increasing number of visitors to the institution. The total number of visitors during the year was 299,516 as against 297,102 in the previous year.

The collections of the Government Museum at Trivandrum are housed in three separate buildings, *viz.*, the main museum housing the specimens of arts and crafts, the museum annexe where the objects of art from Java and Bali and the paintings of Nicholas and Svestolav Roerich are on display and the Shungumukham Palace where the Natural History specimens and ethnological models are exhibited.

Mr. S. H. Prater, Curator of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum and Secretary of the Natural History Society, Bombay, was invited in the year to advise Government on the reorganisation of the Natural History museum. The recommendations of Mr. Prater were generally approved by Government. The control of the Natural History museum was transferred temporarily to the University so that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor may act as the supervising authority and enlist the professional assistance of the teachers of zoology in the University. The Curator of the Natural History Museum was relieved of his duties as Curator of the Arts Museum.

Of the new additions to the Museum in the year under report, the most important were a bronze image of Adhikaranandin and a stone image of the Bodhisatva.

Government Gardens and the Zoo.

Director.

*Mr. R. Kesavan Nair, B. Sc.,
(Hons.) Ph. D., F. L. S.*

The Government Gardens and the Zoo are giving instruction and pleasure to several thousands of people every year. A new feature during the year under report was the constitution of an Advisory Board of Honorary Visitors consisting of six members, as an experimental measure. The Museum Library which had

General.

been under the control of the Officer in Charge of Museums was placed under the control of the Director of Government Gardens and the Zoo. This library contains a choice selection of books on Natural Science and other allied subjects and caters to the needs of the public and the research students of the University.

The zoological collection is well maintained. By the proper conservation of the existing stock and the acquisition of diverse new species, the varieties of animals in the institution have steadily increased. Animals

Zoo.

and birds from the Zoo were supplied to the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta, Madras, Mysore and Trichur. At the commencement of the year there were 556 animals and the number acquired by births, purchase and presentation was 175. Death, sale and exchange accounted for a reduction of 124. At the end of the year there were thus 607 animals. The Albino elephant 'Maheswari' was the most outstanding among the acquisitions to the Zoo. Other noteworthy specimens added to the Zoo are a cheeta, a grey kangaroo, a giant land tortoise, an African crested rane, besides pairs of Golden Langurs from Assam, Malayan Crab-eating Macaques, giant squirrels of Orissa, mouse deer, and several species of North Indian and Himalayan birds.

The average number of visitors per day was 670, excluding a large number of primary and middle school pupils who were admitted free. His Highness the Maharaja of

Visitors.

Kapurthala and many other distinguished personages from outside the State visited the institution during the year.

There are two sections in the Government Gardens; a top garden where there are many drives and paths, lawns and flowering plants, and a lower garden the main attraction of which is that it has a small lake

Gardens.

for boating. The top garden is a favourite evening resort. Towards the latter half of 1121 an Honorary Organiser was appointed for the formation of an Agri-Horticultural Society in order to stimulate interest in gardening and to impart instruction to the public in the various horticultural practices.

THE SRI CHITRALAYAM.

Art Adviser to Government to supervise Government Museums and Picture Galleries. *Professor J. H. Cousins.*

Officer in charge of the Sri Chitralayam. *Mr. K. Madhavà Menon.*

The Sri Chitralayam which is the Chief Art Gallery in the State was formed in Kanni 1111 M. E., and it has attracted attention by its display of representative Indian paintings and of selected samples of other Asiatic paintings. The outstanding event of the institution during the year was the celebration of its Tenth Anniversary on the 9th Kanni 1121 (25th September 1945). His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala was pleased to preside over the function.

Additions. During the year 17 pictures were added to the collections in the institution. Nine of these were purchased from the Kalakshetra Exhibition at Adyar and five were copies of murals from Udayanapuram and Vaikom temples. Three pictures were miscellaneous acquisitions.

Visitors. Many distinguished visitors honoured the institution by their visit and expressed their high appreciation of the exhibits. The total number of visitors to the Sri Chitralayam during the year was 57,463 as against 31,223 in the previous year. Students as well as excursion parties visited the gallery. The institution was kept open to visitors between 8 a. m. and 6-30 p. m., (I. S. T.) on all days during the year except Mondays and a very few special holidays.

The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm.

The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm was established at Trivandrum in 1110 M. E. with the donation of Rs. 50,000 given by His Highness the Maharaja. Further donations including a sum of Rs. 1,000 from Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi were received subsequently. The control and management of the Home are vested in a Board appointed by

Government. The old Board of Management which consisted of 15 members was abolished and a new committee of management consisting of five members was constituted during the year under report. The Dewan is the President of the new committee. The funds of the Home have been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The institution is administered under a scheme framed under the Charitable Endowments Act and in all other respects the institution is now worked under the Prevention of Begging Act and the rules framed thereunder.

The present building put up at Government cost for housing the institution provides healthy and sanitary tenements to the destitutes in the City and is situated in close proximity to the Seethalakshmi Ammal Annadana Bhavan which is a similar philanthropic institution rendering service to the poor.

The strength of the Home at the beginning of the year was 69 consisting of 40 adults and 29 orphans. New admissions during the year comprised 257 adults and 23 orphans. Nine adults were discharged in the course of the year while 30 adults were admitted to the hospital. Six adults died during the year and 46 adults absconded. At the end of the year there were 258 inmates (206 adults and 52 orphans). The general health of the inmates was good. A small dispensary was opened in the institution for attending to the needs of the inmates. Under the Prevention of Begging Act, 174 juveniles and 73 adults were convicted by the local First Class Magistrate and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and sent to the Home for detention.

A departmental primary school was started in the Home from the beginning of the school year in Edavam 1121 with the first two classes to begin with. With a view to affording work for the able-bodied persons committed to the Home, a work-house for imparting instruction in weaving, cottage industries and gardening was started during the year under report. In the weaving section 21 orphans and 15 adults were working at the looms. 40 persons were engaged in making baskets, mats, etc. An Art instructor was appointed in order to develop the aesthetic faculties of the children in the Home.

The total expenditure in running the institution was Rs. 28,027 as against Rs. 8,730 in the previous year.

The Public Service.

Public Service Commissioner. Mr. T. Chandy, B. A., B. L.

The total number of recruitments advised during the year was 3,203 against 2,258 in the previous year.

*Recruitment-
General.*

The training of the third batch of the Travancore Civil Service Probationers continued during the year. The candidates selected as Probationers were required to execute a covenant that they would serve Government for a period of not less than ten years from the date of appointment and would not apply for, or accept employment outside the State during the period of probation. They were also exempted from passing the Higher departmental test of the Accountant-General's office to draw their increments.

Twenty-one selective tests were held during the year for positions in the Intermediate Division of the Public Service, against 18 in 1120 M. E. The number of candidates interviewed was 96 out of a total number of 191 applicants, and 95 recruitments were advised. *Ad hoc* Boards were constituted for the selection of candidates for the post of Secretary to the Economic Development Board, a few appointments relating to the Fishery Department under the University Research Department, Labour welfare officers and one Assistant Information Officer.

Thirty-four selective tests were held during the year in respect of 31 appointments in the Lower Division. Eighty-one candidates were interviewed. The total number of applications for recruitment was 2,790, and 1,304 recruitments were advised against 714 in the previous year.

Special examinations were conducted during the year for recruitment to the position of clerks on Rs. 25-30 and typists on Rs. 30-45.

The subjoined statement shows the number of candidates advised for recruitment from the several recognised communities during 1121.

Name of community.	Candidates advised for recruitment to the Intermediate Division. All the candidates were selected on the basis of the results of selective tests.	Lower Division.	
		Candidates advised for recruitment to selection appointments.	Candidates advised for recruitment to appointments included in schedule I. C. Non-selection appointments.
HINDU.			
Brahmin	16	42	88
Ezhava	6	148	255
Kammala . . . . .	...	20	65
Kurava . . . . .	...	1	12
Nadar	1	36	48
Nayar	20	535	502
Other Hindu	5	81	103
Other specified Hindu . . . . .	...	24	17
Paraya . . . . .	...	1	21
Pulaya . . . . .	...	6	40
Vellala	1	45	41
CHRISTIAN.			
Anglican	2	14	25
Jacobite	19	87	132
Latin Catholic	1	48	104
Marthomite	13	49	50
Other Christian . . . . .	...	13	35
S. I. U. C.	4	47	59
Syrian Catholic	6	66	131
MUSLIM.			
	1	41	123
Total	95	1304	1801

Certain concessions were sanctioned by Government in the *Concessions to War Service Personnel* matter of recruitment of ex-war service personnel. These concessions were :

(a) that all vacancies in Government service such as peons, watchers, excise guards, police constables, etc., in the inferior service should be reserved for a period of six months for recruitment exclusively from the war service personnel ;

(b) that fifty per cent. of the vacancies should be reserved for ex-war service personnel in clerical and other posts in the State carrying a pay up to Rs. 45 per mensem excluding those in category (a) and in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Department ; and

(c) that in respect of posts other than those specified above, other things being equal, preference should be given to ex-war service personnel in the matter of recruitment.

It was also laid down that the principle of communal rotation need not be insisted upon in the case of recruitment of war service personnel.

The Public Service Advisory Committee met thrice during the year and made several useful suggestions for the working of the Department.

The Public Service Advisory Committee.

THE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

(Public Branch)

With the year under report, the State Life Insurance Scheme—Public Branch—completed the thirteenth year of its working. The scheme is becoming increasingly popular as is evidenced by the rise in the amount proposed during the year which is about 4 lakhs of rupees over that of the previous year.

Four thousand and four proposals involving a sum of Rs. 46,20,400 were received during the year under report against 3,670 proposals for Rs. 42,13,200 in 1120. Inclusive of 206 proposals for Rs. 2,40,100 pending disposal at the end of 1120 there were in all 4,210 proposals for Rs. 48,60,500 to be dealt with during

General.

Proposals.

1121 ; but of these, 8 proposals for Rs. 4,700 were rejected, 160 proposals for Rs. 2,09,100 were cancelled and 3,863 proposals for Rs. 44,33,700 were accepted leaving a balance of 179 proposals for Rs. 2,13,000 pending acceptance at the end of 1121.

Three thousand nine hundred and eighty four policies for Rs. 44,48,100 were completed during the year 1121, against 3,845 policies for Rs. 34,26,500 in 1120. The

Policies. total number of policies issued to the last day of 1121 was 16,078 for Rs. 1,54,89,100. Including the rest of the acceptances which have not become completed policies but on which risk had commenced, the total number of policies allotted till the end of the year works out to 20,062 for Rs. 1,99,37,200.

Seventy-eight claims by maturity for Rs. 66,833 arose during the year and payment arranged promptly. Ninety-three claims by death for Rs. 68,600 were pending disposal at the end of 1120. During the year 71 claims by death for Rs. 68,800 arose. Out of these, 47 claims for Rs. 37,700 were paid and six claims for Rs. 5,400 rejected leaving a balance of 111 claims for Rs. 94,300.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 22,661 were granted to 205 policy-holders during the year.

The number of policies lapsed during the year was 1,407 for Rs. 15,03,200 and by taking prompt action for revival, 2,053 policies for Rs. 21,70,400 (including those lapsed during the previous years also) were revived during the year, realising a revival fine of Rs. 653.

The receipts during the year, inclusive of repayments of loans, interest on investments, etc., amounted to Rs. 9,05,763-1-15 against Rs. 7,27,906-16-2 for 1120 while payments were made to the extent of Rs. 2,32,817-15-13 against Rs. 1,86,929-18-7.

Receipts and Payments. The balance to the credit of the Fund stood at Rs. 33,56,116-4-0, the increase in the Fund for the year being Rs. 6,72,945-14-2.

The proportion of expenditures incurred for the management of the business to the premium income realised during the year was 10·5 per cent. against 10·9 in the previous year.

Expense Ratio.

THE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

(Government Servants' Branch)

Government servants in the permanent pensionable service of the State and those of the funds whose services are pensionable from the general revenues are eligible for insurance in this branch. Palace subordinates who are eligible for pension either from Government or from Palace funds and who hold permanent appointments are also eligible for insurance in this branch. Officers in temporary service are also eligible under certain conditions. The administrative control of the fund is vested in the Accountant-General.

General.

The number of proposals for which policies were pending issue at the end of the year 1120 was 77. During the year under review, 26 fresh proposals were received and 70 policies were issued. Thus the number of proposals pending at the close of the year was 33.

Proposals.

The number of policies in force at the end of the year 1120 was 582 with a total sum assured of Rs. 5,08,081,09. Seventy policies for a total sum assured of Rs. 39,643.79 were issued during the year and 15 policies for a total sum assured of Rs. 19,813 were re-

Policies.

moved on account of maturity by age and death. The total number of policies pending at the close of the year including 9 policies under lapses and revivals was 646 with a total sum assured of Rs. 5,27,911.88.

There were 12 claims on 14 policies pending settlement at the close of 1120 and 16 claims on 18 policies arose during the year under review. Out of these 28 claims on 32 policies, 14 claims on 15 policies were settled.

Claims.

The amounts paid on the 3 claims by death and the 11 claims by maturity by age were Rs. 2,428 and Rs. 16,127

respectively. There were 14 claims on 17 policies pending settlement at the close of the year.

Nineteen loans on 21 policies were issued for a total amount of Rs. 3,626. The receipts on account of loan repayments with interest amounted to Rs. 4,559-6-2.

Loans.

The cash balance to the credit of the Fund at the beginning of 1121 was Rs. 4,64,449-3-4. The receipts during the year including the interest of Rs. 15,753-2-4, allowed to the Fund in 1121, amounted to Rs. 39,926-7-2 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,534-7-11. The cash balance to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 4,75,841-2-11.

Receipts and Expenditure.

STATE SAVINGS BANK.

Savings Bank business is conducted in all the State treasuries and also in important Anchal offices. During the year under review, the savings bank business was introduced in one more treasury and two anchal offices, thereby increasing the number of offices doing savings bank business from 195 in 1120 to 198 in 1121. Besides the ordinary deposit accounts open to the public, security deposit accounts are allowed in favour of Government contractors for the due performance of the work undertaken by them and also in favour of Government servants who have to furnish security in respect of the appointments held by them. Public accounts are permitted in the case of Municipalities, Co-operative Societies and other public bodies and institutions constituted for purposes other than for the personal advantage of the contributors. Fixed deposit accounts are also allowed to be opened in the treasuries by Municipalities and Devaswoms having personal deposit accounts in treasuries and also on behalf of some of the funds.

The number of savings bank accounts which stood at 229,704 at the end of 1120 rose to 278,278 at the end of 1121.

The total balance of deposits also rose from Rs. 596.92 lakhs at the end of 1120 to Rs. 759.71 lakhs at the end of 1121. There has

Volume of Business.

been a steady rise in the number of depositors and in the deposit balance during recent years.

State Provident Fund.

The State Provident Fund was instituted in the year 1107 M. E. with the object of providing facilities for Government servants to invest a portion of their pay every month and to enable them to withdraw the accumulated savings in a lump when they retire from service. The benefit of the Fund accrues to the family of officers in the event of death in harness. All employees in permanent pensionable service under Government and local bodies are eligible to subscribe to the Fund.

The number of subscribers admitted to the Fund in 1121 was 1,420 against 1,492 in 1120. The total number of subscribers admitted up to the end of 1121 was 23,415. The amount of subscription raised during the year was Rs. 4.84 lakhs against Rs. 4.02 lakhs in the previous year. The interest paid on deposits during 1121 amounted to Rs. 1,17,918 against Rs. 1,02,796 in 1120.

The number of accounts finally closed during the year was 381, the amount paid out of the Fund on that account being Rs. 72,625. Six hundred and sixty-seven loans for Rs. 50,130 were issued during 1121 as against 838 loans for Rs. 58,118 in 1120. A sum of Rs. 49,760 including Rs. 1,520 towards interest was realised during the year. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 36.91 lakhs against Rs. 31.54 lakhs at the close of the preceding year.

The Travancore Defence Savings Provident Fund.

The Fund was started in 1116 for the benefit of officers in State service who wish to take part in the Defence Savings movement on the lines of a similar institution in British India. The contribution made to the Fund are invested in three per cent. Defence Bonds of the Government of India. The Fund is administered by the Travancore Government in the Finance Department and the accounts are maintained by the Accountant-General.

The amount at the credit of the subscribers can be finally withdrawn on their quitting service or on the expiry of twelve months from the date of the termination of the war. The total number of subscribers admitted to the Fund up to the end of 1121 was 36. The amount realised in 1121 is Rs. 4,651-3-4 as against Rs. 3,350 in 1120. The interest accrued in 1121 is Rs. 450 as against Rs. 371-20-0 in 1120.

CHAPTER XVII.

Post-war Reconstruction.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai continued to be on special duty as Post-war Reconstruction Officer during 1121.

The reconstruction programme of the State comprises, among other things, the development of new hydro-electric projects; the manufacture of fertilisers and chemicals; the production of plywood, plastics and rayon from soft and hard wood resources; the exploitation of valuable and rare minerals like monazite, ilmenite and zircon; the enlargement of industries such as rubber, china clay and porcelain; the development of fisheries; the reorganisation of primary, vocational, secondary and University education and the improvement of public health. The speedy inauguration of a large cement plant in the State which will facilitate cement concreting of the main roads and the co-ordination of government controlled road transport with canal and sea traffic also come within the reconstruction programme outlined by Government.

A brief report of the reconstruction activities of the various departments is given below.

Public Works.

A scheme for the conversion of the Trivandrum Aerodrome into a fully equipped air-port with modern facilities for all kinds of planes and heavy aircraft to land and take off with ease was sanctioned and the work was commenced during the year.

In South Travancore, a number of irrigation tanks which fall under the Kodayar Scheme have been taken up for improvement. With a view to augmenting and improving irrigation facilities a scheme intended as a feeder to the Kodayar Project

and known as the Perunchani scheme was designed to command an additional area of 10,000 acres. It is expected that this scheme in combination with the Kodayar Project would command a total area of 65,000 acres. The work relating to this scheme spread over three workspots, *viz.*, the Perunchani dam site, the Kodayar improvement works and the Thripurappu weir work, is making satisfactory progress. The investigation and field work of the Pambayar and Kakiyar schemes have been completed during the year under report.

The investigation and survey of the entire National Highway of about 165 miles in length from the north up to Trivandrum has been completed. Under road construction schemes, the investigation of the Cardamom Hill roads is in progress; special improvements to certain roads have been completed and arrangements are being made for semi-grouting the surface of the main roads of the State.

National Highway and Road Construction.

Investigation for the improvement of the harbour at Vizhinjam has been completed and an estimate for Rs. 2,42,00,000 was sanctioned for the work. An estimate for Rs. 5,60,000 for improving the Alleppey harbour has also been sanctioned.

Harbour Works.

Investigation for the restoration of the A.V.M. Canal—miles 28 to 30—in a navigable condition has been conducted and detailed estimate for the work is under preparation. It is proposed to improve the Warkala tunnel which is the bottle neck of the canal.

Canal Improvements.

Under the kayal reclamation scheme it is calculated that 2.5 square miles of the Kayamkulam lake can be reclaimed and made suitable for paddy cultivation.

Kayal Reclamation.

Electricity.

With a view to meeting the growing demand for power for industrial and agricultural activities of the State, Government sanctioned the installation of three additional generating sets of 7,500 K. W. each for the Pallivasal generating station. Substantial progress was made in this work during the year. Work was started on the Madupatty dam the completion of which will make the water resources of the Mudirapuzha basin sufficient to meet the requirements of power generation totalling about 100,000 K. W. at Pallivasal and two other stations lower down the Mudirapuzha river. A detailed investigation of the latter two schemes was undertaken during the year.

A preliminary investigation of the Pericard scheme, which is proposed to be jointly worked out by this Government and the Madras Government, was also taken up during the year.

Agriculture.

Six officers of the Agricultural Department were deputed to undergo advanced training in U. S. A. and England in Soil Conservation, Soil Science, Dairying and Dairy Technology, Fruit Preservation and Poultry Husbandry. They left for those countries by the end of the year to join the various Universities selected for them. They were also given some preliminary training in India in the respective subjects before they left for England and America.

Under the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme, an experimental Fruit Farm was opened in the High Ranges by the latter half of the year. In order to develop sericulture and to popularise it amongst the peasants as a cottage industry, three mulberry nurseries were opened in the State. Sanction was also accorded for the deputation to Bangalore and Mysore of 35 persons to undergo training in mulberry cultivation, sericulture, etc.

Forest.

With a view to developing the forest resources of the State, a five-year scheme was sanctioned by the Government according to which working plans for all reserved forests are to be prepared based on a more intensive study of the forests, their silviculture

and their regeneration and exploitability. Two Assistant Conservators were appointed as Working Plans Officers to prepare working plans to cover the whole of a Forest Division both silviculturally and financially. The working plan will cover all matters regarding the extraction of timber, construction of new forest roads, bridges and buildings, and artificial regeneration of valuable species of timber. The working plans for the Quilon and Shencottah Division have been completed.

To meet the growing demand for trained personnel in the higher grades of officers, two candidates have been selected for the Superior Forestry course at Dehra Dun. Proposals to start a Diploma course in Forestry in the Travancore University for the training of Forest Rangers have also been sanctioned.

For increased food production, about 7,723 acres were leased out up to 1120 M. E., and many of the leases were continued in 1121 also.

An additional plant for 'Ascu' treating teak timber has been installed in North Travancore to meet the demands of the several Post-war Development Schemes for teak wood poles. Extensive artificial regeneration of junglewood and other mixed plantations over an area of 866 acres was also undertaken during the year.

Research.

A scheme for the opening of a model salt factory and another
Model Salt for the development of fisheries were sanc-
Factory. tioned by Government during the year.

A fishing company, "The West Coast Fisheries Ltd.," was
Development established in which Government have taken
of Fisheries. 20 per cent. of the issued capital.

The soil survey of the Vilavancode taluk was taken up during the year while that of the Kalkulam taluk was completed.
Soil Survey. Investigations on the suitability of the Kayamkulam lake-bed for paddy cultivation were undertaken during the year

The Shark Liver Oil section, which was under the control of the University, was brought under the Post-war Development scheme during the year and steps were taken to find the necessary laboratory equipment and machinery for the large scale purification of the oil. During the year under report, 5,000 pounds of shark liver oil was supplied to the U. N. R. R. A., to meet the requirements of Austria.

*Shark Liver
Oil Scheme.*

Education.

The work done in respect of compulsory primary education has already been adverted to in Chapter XII.

As part of the Post-war Reconstruction Programme, five candidates were deputed for technical training in the United Kingdom and America. Two candidates were deputed for training in Communications Engineering, one in the United Kingdom and one in America. One candidate was deputed to America for training in Geology. One candidate is undergoing training in Architecture and another in Machine Tools, in America.

*Technical
Training.*

Consequent on the termination of war, sanction was accorded for the withdrawal of the war-time technical training scheme and the application of the scheme for the training of the demobilised services personnel in the various trades, with a total seating capacity of 216.

Sanction was accorded for certain concessions being shown in favour of the students of the University who rendered approved war service.

*Educational
Concessions to
Ex-Servicemen.*

Medical and Public Health.

Sanction was accorded for the construction of one more pay ward in the General Hospital; an X-Ray building in the District Hospital, Quilon; a pay ward, a contagious disease ward and two septic tank latrines in the Government Hospital, Parur; two pay wards, a block of 24 cells, a sick ward, a library and reading

room in the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Oolampara; an in-patient ward, a pay ward and kitchen in the Ophthalmic Hospital; a midwifery class-room in the Women and Children's Hospital, additional wards in the Leprosy Sanatorium, Ngornad, and quarters for the Assistant Medical Officers, recreation hall, library room and guest house in the Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil.

Under Public Health, Government sanctioned the following proposals to be put into operation in 1122:—

	Cost.
1. Improvement of sanitation in rural areas	Rs. 14,000
2. Industrial hygiene	Rs. 12,000
3. Nutrition Propaganda Campaign	Rs. 1,000
4. Grant for sinking of wells	Rs. 1,00,000
5. Registration of vital statistics	Rs. 1,00,000
6. Establishment of health units (Vaikam and Shertalai taluks)	Rs. 38,800
7. Establishment of maternity and child welfare centres	Rs. 20,000

Resettlement of Ex-servicemen.

With a view to helping demobilised service personnel in their resettlement in civil life, a Sub-Regional Exchange office was set up in the State and it is now functioning as part of the employment exchange organisation of the Government of India. About 30,000 employment index cards, each representing one soldier, have been received from the various demobilisation centres, out of which about 7,000 men have reported for registration, and about 400 men have been absorbed so far in Government departments as well as in private firms and other institutions in and outside the State. Various concessions and facilities were granted by the Government for the resettlement of the discharged personnel.

Industrial Development.

A considerable portion of the plant and machinery for the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., arrived at site during 1121. The machinery is designed for the manufacture of 150 tons of ammonium sulphate and 75 tons of sulphuric acid per day. The works regarding

The Fertilisers & Chemicals, (Travancore) Limited.

the installation of the plant and machinery have reached a stage when production could be effected during the latter part of 1122.

The Travancore Rayons, Ltd., which was registered in 1120 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, and *The Travancore Rayons, Ltd. & The Aluminium Industries, Ltd.* the Aluminium Industries, Ltd., incorporated in 1946 with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs, are expected to commence operation early in 1948.

The Electrical Industries, organised for the manufacture of lampholders, switches, cutouts and a variety of other engineering products, is another concern which was recently started.

A small concern, the Enamel Industries, was started for the manufacture of enamel wares. "The Forest Industries" was registered to organise a concern for the utilisation of soft wood and other species of timber from the Malayattur area, exploitation of which was rendered necessary for the supply of firewood for the Fertilisers and Chemicals factory.

The construction of buildings for the Electro-Chemical Industries for the manufacture of carbon and graphite electrodes was in progress.

In the textile industry, the Vijayamohini Mills, which was started in 1121, was able to secure one complete spinning mill unit of 12,000 spindles from Great Britain and the plant is expected at site shortly. Another

Textiles. concern, the Balaramapuram Textiles, has placed orders for a complete set of 12,000 spindles in Switzerland which was available for delivery, and it is expected that the company would be able to start operation early in 1949. To meet the growing demand for the supply of yarn, schemes are now under consideration for the starting of a few spinning mills in different parts of the State.

A number of other new schemes such as the formation of a Metal Industries Factory, a company for the manufacture of rubber tyres, another for the manufacture of cement, a canning factory and a factory for the manufacture of titanium pigments,

were investigated during the year and arrangements in respect of some of them have been completed.

**State Welfare Organisation and
War Purposes Central Committee.**

The responsibilities that devolved on the welfare organisation of the State after the termination of the war were even greater than those that the organisation had to discharge during the continuance of the war. In addition to the work of looking into the ordinary family complaints, petitions for discharge, compassionate posting and leave, etc., the organisation inquired during the year into a number of applications for financial help from the Medical After Care Fund, the State Benevolent Fund and other benevolent funds under the control of the military authorities. A large number of applications for settlement of family pensions and accounts of released persons also formed the subject matter of inquiry by the organisation during the year under review. Requisitions for medical treatment and financial aid from persons suffering from diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, etc., were promptly attended to and grants to the value of nearly Rs. 3,000 obtained for the purpose from the Indian Medical After Care Fund were paid by the organisation to deserving persons.

The Travancore War Purposes Central Committee, as usual, did very useful work in various directions. The Committee's donation to the various items of War Services amounted to Rs. 9,925 during the year 1121.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
14th July 1947.

C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Dewan.

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Abkari contract	38	Broadcasting - Radio	118
Academy of Music, the Sri Swati Tirunal	152	Budget - annual - framing of -	10
Accidents—motor	75	„ Control by the Legislature over	12
Administration—State	8	Buildings - expenditure incurred by the P. W. D.	110
Advisory Committee—P. W. D.	111	Calendar	5
Aerodrome	197	Canal improvements	198
Agricultural Income Tax	23	Capital punishment - abolition of	54
Agricultural Department	83	Cattle breeding	86
„ conditions—general	84	Ceramic Factory, Kundara	88
„ education	86	Central Prison	77
Anchal (State Postal Service)	5, 174	Central Co-operative Bank	100
„ offices and boxes	174	Central Research Institute	144
„ mail lines	176	Chief Executive Officer	8
Appeals - Income Tax	33	Child welfare work and maternity	133
„ High Court	58	Chemical - Travancore and manufacturing	90
Appellate work - Sessions Courts	58	Chitra - Sri Central Hindu Religious Library	167
Application of revenue	10	Chitralayam - Sri	187
Archaeological Department	183	Chitties	81
Area of the State	1	Cholera	131
Arrack	33	Civil Justice	60
Assembly - The Sri Mulam	10	„ Litigation	61
Assets and Liabilities - State	21, 22	Civil List, Palace	8
Assessment - Income Tax	31	Civil Service	189
Assignments of lands on concessional terms	105	Colleges	128
Ayurveda Department	126	Co-education	139
„ hospitals	„	Co-operative Department	98
„ College	128	Co-ercive action	26
Backward Communities - uplift of	104	Coins in circulation	5
„ colonies for	105	Commerce—trade	119
„ educational concessions	108	Conversion of dry lands into wet lands	27
„ education of	153	Convocation	143
Banks, Savings	194	Consumption—tobacco	41
Bench Magistrates Courts	56	„ Arrack	39
Bills - Official	68	Constitution—early	10
„ Non-official	69	Constitutional Reforms	12
Boarding Houses and Hostels under the Education Department	154	Control—Civil supplies	179
Boundaries - State - inspection of	28	„ sugar	43
British Representative	7	„ food	169
		„ textile	171

	PAGE		PAGE
Control of Capital Issues	96	Duty—Import	42
Courts—Magistrates	56	" Export	42
" Munsiffs	61	Duty on matches	42
" Bench	56	Economic Development Board	95
" Sessions	57	Education—Compulsory	
" High Court	58	primary	150
" Civil Courts—		Education Department	147
number of	60	" Agricultural	86
Convicts—education of	78	" Physical	146
Cottage Industries	90	" of Mahomedans	153
Counterfeiting coins and		" Public Health	134
currency notes	73	" Visual	155
Customs—revenue	42	Educational—System	136
Cultivation of land - extent of	25	" Policy	139
" mulberry and cloves	85	" Progress — general	
Crimes	55, 72	statistics	147
" detection and		Electrical Department	115
prevention of	73	Electric supply in the capital	117
Criminals—Habitual—	73	Enactments—Legislative	66, 67
Criminal Intelligence Bureau	73	English Schools	148
Criminal Justice	55	Elephants—Forest Department	48
" Tribunals	55	Epigraphy—work done	184
" Offences	55	European British subjects—	
Currency	5	Special Tribunals for trial of	
Decrees—execution of	62	offences committed by	54
Demand, collection and balance		Examinations—Education	
under current revenue	26	Department	156
" Income Tax	32, 33	Excise—Revenue	37
Department of Information	182	" Sources	37
Dewan—the Chief Executive		" System	37
Officer	8	" Offences	41
Devaswom Department	165	" Receipt and expen-	
Devaswoms—major, minor and		diture	45
petty	166	Expenditure—State	14
" Personal Deposits	166	Exploitation of timber	48
" Fund	167	Exports	120
Disbursements—1120 & 1121		Extradition—to and from the	
Compared	19	State	60
District Municipalities	160	Factories and Labour	93
Discipline in the Police Depart-		Factories Act	"
ment	71	Fee concessions—	155
District Courts	62	Fertilizers and Chemicals,	
Distribution of population	3	Travancore, Ltd.	90
Documents registered—number		Filaria	133
of	80	Finance—State	13
Drainage Scheme, Trivandrum	114	Finger Print Bureau	74

	PAGE		PAGE
Fisheries—development	200	Hospitals	
Food and other Control measures	169	" Women and Childrens'	
Food Production—lease of lands	46	Trivandrum	124
Forest Department	45	" Ophthalmic, Trivan-	
Forest Revenue	45	drum	"
" Policy	"	" For Mental Diseases,	
" Lands	46	Trivandrum	"
" Produce minor	48	" —Ayurveda, Trivan-	
" Protection	47	drum	128
Foreign Liquor	40	" Ayurveda, Neyyattinkara	128
Franchise	11	Hundi business	175
Fruit culture	85	Income Tax	31
Fund -		Imports	119
" State Provident	195	Industries Department	88
" Road Development	109	Irrigation Protective	110
Game - protection of	49	" Productive	"
Ganja and Opium - system and	40	" Kodayar	"
sale of	40	Instructional Institutions -	
Gardens - Government	185	Devasawoms	167
Gazette	181	Insurance - State Life	191, 193
Glass Manufactory	90	Interportal Trade Convention	42
General Hospital, Trivan-		Jails	77
drum	123	Jenmikaram Settlement	
Geology	92	Work	29
Government - system of	8	Joint Stock Companies	97
" Sales depot	91	Judicial system	52
Government Press	180	Juvenile Offenders	55
Government suits and appeals	65	Kayal Reclamation	198
in courts	65	Kahatriyas - Special Schools	
Grazing—regulation of	47	for	152
Harbour works	198	Land Revenue—Receipts and	
Hackney Carriages	76	expenditure	29
Health Unit, Neyyattinkara	133	" Administration	24
High Court	58	Land rights—basis and	
" appeals	58	fixtion of	23
Hindu Religious Endowments		Land acquisition work	27
Act - working of	168	Land - converted into	
Historical sketch—Travancore	3	wet lands	"
Honours conferred by His		Land Records Maintenance	80
Highness the Maharaja	6	Land—distribution of	25
Hostels and Boarding Houses		Land - registry of	27
under the Education		Land—sale proceeds of	25
Department	154	Labour Laws and welfare	94
Hospitals	123	Legislature	10, 66
" General, Trivandrum	123	" present	10
		" powers	12
		" meetings	66
		Lithography—Maps	30

	PAGES		PAGE
Life Insurance—Public Branch	191	Paper Manufacture	89
„ Government Servants' branch	193	„ hand-made	91
Litigation—Civil	61	„ Punalur	89
„ Original	„	Patents and Designs	103
Literacy	3	Pencil manufacture	90
Lock-ups	79	Personal Deposit Devaswoms	166
Local Self-Government	160	Physical Features of the State	1
Magistrates' Courts	56	Plant Pathology	84
„ Stipendiary	„	Plant pests and plant diseases	86
Malayalam and Tamil Schools	149	Plague	132
Malayala Brahmins—Special Schools	153	Plywood Industries	89
Malaria	132	Police Department	71
Malabar Era	5	Population	2
Markets	27, 28	Position of women	3
Manure—compost	84	Presses and Publications	133
Marthanda Varma—consolidation of Travancore	4	Principles of Taxation	24
Maramath works	111	Proclamation, Temple Entry	5
Match Industry	89	Public Conveyance	74
Maternity and child welfare	133	Public Health Department	130
Medical Council	135	„ Education	134
Medical Department	121	Public Instruction	137
Medical Advisory Committee	„	Public Service	139
Medical Aid—System of	„	Public Works Department	108
Medical Institutions	„	„ Advisory Committee	111
Medical Relief	122	Questions answered in the Legislature	70
Milk canteens	134	Radio and Broadcasting	118
Milk recording scheme	87	Railways	114
Minerals	92	Rainfall	83
Mint	178	Rayons Ltd., Travancore	203
Motor vehicles—registration of	74	Reading Rooms	154
Mosquito Control	132	Receipts—1120 and 1121 compared	18
Munsiffs' Courts	61	Recruitment—Judiciary	54
Museum	184	„ Police	71
National Highways	198	Reformatory School	151
Newspapers and Periodicals	183	Registration Department	80
Nutrition Committee	134	Registry offices	„
Offenders—Women	55	Registry of lands	27
Opium and Ganja—system of sale	40	Religion	3
„ Consumption of	„	Resolutions of the Legislature	70
Orphanages—Education Department	154	Revenue—State	13
P. H. E. Project	115	Revenue rights—land-fixity of	23
		Revision of land revenue system	„

	PAGE		PAGE
Revenue Cases	26	Stationery	56
" appeals	" "	State Welfare Organisation	204
" Excise	37	Sugarcane	85
" Customs	42	Sugar manufacture	43
" Forests	45	" control	89
" Salt	35	Survey	29
Revisional work--Magistracy	57	" soil	200
Rubber Factory	88	" Special and cadastral	30
Ruler	8	Sylviculture	47
Ruling Family	5	System of Government	8
Rural Sanitation	135	Taluk Banks	101
Ryots' roads	110	Taxation	9
Salt--Home	36	" principles of	24
" model factory	200	Telephone--Trunk	117
" Consumption	37	Timber Exploitation	48
" bye-products of	" "	Tobacco -consumption of	41
" revenue	35	" system of supply	" "
" Sale of	38	Toddy	39
Salute	6	Trade--volume of	119
Savings Bank--State	176, 194	" carriage of	" "
" Anchal	176, 194	Trade Disputes	94
Scholarships	155	Trade Unions Act	" "
Schools--Industrial	91	Transport Department	177
" Survey	30	Travancore compared with	
" Training	151	other States	3
Schools for girls--Technical	" "	Treaties between Travancore	
" Sanskrit	" "	and the East India	
Scouting	154	Company	4
Season and Rainfall	83	Tree tax	39
Sessions Courts	57	Tree tapped	" "
Shark Liver Oil Scheme	201	Tribunals	55
Situation and area of the State	1	Typhoid	132
Small-pox	131, 132	University of Travancore	140
Sri Chitralayam	187	" Institutions and strength	141, 142
Sri Chitra State Council	11	University Officers' Training and	
Sri Chitra Home for the Des-		Labour Corps	146
titute and the Infirm	187	Uplift of Backward	
Sri Mulam Assembly	10	Communities	104
S. M. R. V. Technical Institute,		Urban Banks	101
Nagercoil	91	Vaccination	132
Stamps	50	Value payables--Anchal	175
" manufacture	" "	Veterinary Aid	87
State Provident Fund	155	Village Panchayat Courts	61
Stipends	" "	Village Panchayats	162
Stipendiary Magistrates	155	Village Unions	" "

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Vital Statistics, Public Health Department	130	„ Shenocottah	113
Water Works	112	Weights and Measures	82
„ Willingdon	112	Workmen's Compensation Act	94
Water Works, Nagercoil	113	Workshops, P. W. D.	111
„ Alleppey	113	Zoo	186

