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Report on
the administration of
Tribunals - Cachin
for the year
1950-51

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CHAPTER I

General

1950-51 (1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951)

Situation and area. The State of Travancore-Cochin created by the integration of the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States on the 1st July 1949 (corresponding to the 17th Mithunam 1124—Malabar Era) is the southernmost Indian State, occupying the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin, bounded on the North and the East by the State of Madras and washed on the West and the South by the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and partly by the Bay of Bengal.

The State has an area of 9,155 square miles and a population of over 9 million.

Physical features. From the western ghats on the east which form a continuous mountain chain of varying altitudes extending from north to south and isolating Travancore-Cochin from the State of Madras, the country is undulating with hills of dense vegetation, while level cultivated plains skirt the backwaters and the Arabian Sea to the West. The physical feature of the land falls into three well-marked divisions—hills, plains, and the sea-board. The hilly tracts are marked by long spurs, extensive ravines, dense forests and tangled jungles. The forests with their gigantic trees afford a splendid luxuriance of foliage and flower. The fauna includes elephant, bison, tiger, cheetah, leopard, wild boar, sambur, ibex, bear, deer, wolf, fox, monkey etc. and several varieties of birds and snakes. The forests provide valuable timber of every variety including teak, rosewood or blackwood, sandal wood trees, anjili etc.

On the higher elevations can be seen extensive tea and cardamom plantations while pepper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish in the lower elevations. The plains are intersected by numerous rivers and streams and dotted everywhere with homes and farmsteads.

Between the backwaters and the sea is the long and narrow stretch of sandy sea board. The coast belt and the shores of the backwaters are covered with dense cocoanut plantations.

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All over the plains around homesteads are grown various kinds of trees such as areca, jack, mango, tamarind, cashewnut etc. There are stretches of cultivated areas where paddy and other cereals are raised. Tapioca is also extensively cultivated. The lagoons or backwaters afford a cheap highway of traffic from the north to the south as far as Trivandrum. They are connected by navigable canals along the entire littoral tracts and numerous streams and rivers flowing down from the Ghats. Extreams of temperature are unknown in the low regions, the prevailing characteristic of which is warm humidity. But it is cool and bracing on the heights of the hills on the East. Travancore-Cochin receives a share of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons, the former in a larger measure than the latter. The rainfall is generally heavy.

Population. The final Census figures for 1951 are 9,280,425 (total) 4,620,803 (males) and 4,659,622 (females). Increase in population in the intercensal period 1941-51 was 23.86 per cent (total) 23.48 per cent for males and 24.23 per cent for females. The sex ratio was 1,008 females for 1,000 males.

Distribution. The average density of population for 1951 was 1,013 per square mile against 818 per square mile for 1941. 6,05,810 lived in High lands, 4,639,451 in Midland and 4,035,164 in lowland. The density in urban and semi-urban areas is nearly 5,000 per square mile.

Religion. Of the total population, 5,587,852 are Hindus, 2,968,030 Christians, 721,227 Muslims, 2,288 Jews, 354 Jains, 275 Sikhs, 40 Budhists, 38 Zoroastrians, and 321 others according to the Census of 1951.

Literacy. The percentage of literacy is 53.76. The percentage of literacy for males is 64.47 and that for females 43.23 according to the 1951 Census.

Language. Malayalam is the mother tongue of the majority of the population there being 8,012,685 Malayalam speaking people. Next comes Tamil which is spoken by 1,152,141 persons. 23,742 persons speak Telugu 4,654 speak Hindi, 4,476 speak Gujerati, 5,899 speak Canarese, 46,395 speak Konkani, 3,880 Marathi and 26,553 other languages.

Position of Women. Women generally enjoy equal freedom in the State and are afforded equal opportunities with men in all spheres of activities. Their high standard of education

accounts for their active participation in all spheres, political, social and cultural. There are several women in Government service (including a District Judge). Except among a small section of the population, the Purdha system does not exist in the State.

Historical sketch. A historical sketch of the two States which have been integrated to form Travancore-Cochin State is given below:—

The early history of Travancore is for the great part shrouded in tradition; but there is little doubt that His Highness 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 in Anjengo, having got it in 1648 as 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 Adhipadhi of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the Ettuveetil Pillamar, the feudal chieftains of eight desams, who had striven against the power of the Rajas for over a century. Thereafter, he grew in strength and power and having amalgamated Attingal with Venad on a treaty engagement whereby none but the offspring of the Ranis of Attingal would succeed to the rulership of Travancore, proceeded on a campaign of conquest with his minister Ramayyan Dalava and the Venad Valia Capittan, Eustachinus 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 the territories comprised by modern Travancore had been brought under his sway. He established order, restored peace in the country and dedicated it to Sri Padmanabhaswami; and ever since, he and his successors, Rajas, or Ranis of Travancore have ruled the State 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. With a view to protecting the State from possible inroads by Tippu Sultan, an arrangement was made in 1788 with the East India Company and in

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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. 7,96,430-8-0 was fixed mainly in lieu of the obligation assumed by the State towards the cost of the force maintained by the Honourable Company for the defence of Travancore from foreign aggression and of the obligation to provide an army for effective service in British India in time of war. With the lapse of paramountcy on the 15th August 1947 the State ceased to pay this annual contribution.

Very little is known of the early history of the State of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas hold the territory in right succession to Cheraman Perumal who, some time about the 5th Century, divided his kingdom among his relatives and Chief nobles. The nephew being the legal heir was given the Imperial Crown, and he became the first King of Cochin. In 1502 the Portuguese were given a strip of land near the Port Cochin, and in the following year they were allowed to build a fort at the place and to establish commercial relations with the State. The Dutch captured the Fort in 1663 and kept it till 1795. It was formally ceded to the British in 1814. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin, the Raja of Cochin derived considerable help from the Portuguese. About the latter part of the 17th Century, the Portuguese influence began to decline on the West Coast and in 1663, when they were defeated and ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, the then Raja entered into a treaty with the latter and conceded to them the same privileges as to the Portuguese. About a Century later in 1759 when the Dutch power began to wane, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, but he was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was invaded by Hyder Ali to whom and subsequently to whose son Tippu Sultan, it remained tributary for some time. In 1791 a treaty was concluded between the then Raja and the East India Company by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the Company and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection promised by the Company from outside invaders. In 1809 the treaty was revised and a fresh treaty entered into under which in addition to the previous subsidy of one lakh of rupees, the State agreed to pay an annual sum equal to the expenses for maintaining one battalion of native infantry, *viz.*

General

Rs. 1,76,037 and the whole amount of Rs.2,76,037 was to be paid in six equal instalments every year. In 1818 this annual subsidy was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 and the latter formed the pecuniary obligation of the State, until the lapse of Paramountcy.

The Calendar. Prior to the integration of Travancore and Cochin, the official year in both the States was reckoned according to the Malabar Era or the *Kollavarsham* said to date from the rebuilding of *Kollam* (Quilon) 1125 years ago. The 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. But after the integration of the two States, the financial year is calculated from the 1st April and for all official purposes the English dates are followed in common with the rest of India.

The Currency. The following Travancore Coins are also in legal tender in the State in addition to the Indian Currency and coinages; copper cash (0.42 pie), copper chuckrams (6.74 pies), silver fanam (2.25 annas), Chitra (14 chuckrams) formerly called half rupee and a coin formerly called quarter rupee (7 chuckrams). The Government of India have decided to implement the decisions of the Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee regarding demonetisation of Travancore Coins. With a view to facilitate this, arrangements have been made to minimise the circulation of the Travancore Coins and to withdraw them gradually by putting into circulation in the State sufficient quantities of Indian small coins.

The Anchal. Travancore and Cochin had their own postal service (local) known as the Anchal which was cheaper than the Indian rates within the area. The States issued their own stamps also. This service has now been completely merged with the Postal Service of the Government of India. Concessional rates of 1 anna for letters within the State was continued by the Government of India till 11th June 1952 after which the normal rates were introduced. For postcards however the cheap rate of half-an-anna for letters within the State will continue till 31st March 1953. The Savings Bank business which was formerly negotiated by the State Anchal Offices has now been either transferred to the Post Offices or to the State Treasuries.

The Raj Pramukh. Major General His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Bala Rama Varma, Maharaja of Travancore,

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Trivandrum was born on the 7th November 1912. His Highness' succession to the Musnad was recognised by the British Government on the 1st September 1924 and he was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 (20th Thulam 1107). His Highness is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns and to twenty-one guns within the State. His Highness assumed the office of Raj Pramukh on 1st July 1949.

CHAPTER II

System of Government

The integration of the two States of Travancore and Cochin became a *fait accompli* with effect from the 1st day of July 1949 after which date His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore became the first Raj Pramukh of the newly constituted United State of Travancore-Cochin. The Covenant executed by the Rulers provided for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Raj Pramukh in the exercise of his functions. The Ministers were to be chosen by, and were to hold office during the pleasure of, His Highness the Raj Pramukh. Accordingly the Administration was carried on with the aid and advice of a Council of Ministers comprising representatives of the erstwhile States of Travancore and Cochin.

The Constitution of India was inaugurated on the 26th of January 1950. Under this Constitution, India was declared to be a "Sovereign Democratic Republic". Like other Unions of Indian States, the State of Travancore-Cochin was included amongst the Part "B" States. In the new set up, the Raj Pramukh is to have the same status, as that of a Governor of a Part "A" State. The Constitution of India seeks to place the governance of the whole of India on a uniform basis as far as possible with a strong Government at the Centre.

Under the Constitution, the executive power of the State is vested in the Raj Pramukh and is exercised by him either directly or through Officers subordinate to him in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. There is also a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Raj Pramukh in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions, or any of them in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Raj Pramukh; the other

Finance

Ministers are also appointed by the Raj Pramukh on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. Rules of Business have been framed. The Council meets frequently—the Chief Secretary is the Secretary to the Council.

With the coming into force of the Constitution, subjects which came exclusively within the sphere of the Central Government such as Excise, Customs, Railways, Income-Tax, etc., were taken over by them. The Constitution also specifies matters which exclusively pertain to the sphere of administration of the Centre, matters which exclusively pertain to the sphere of administration of the State and matters which concurrently belong to both the Centre and State.

A number of Central Acts were extended to this State during the year and the corresponding State Acts were repealed. Certain Acts of the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States were integrated during the year.

CHAPTER III.

Finance

A general summary of the financial transactions for 1950-51 is furnished below:

	<i>In lakhs of rupees.</i>
Ordinary Revenue receipts	1,435.41
Appropriation from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..
Expenditure charged to revenues	1,309.99
Net (Revenue Surplus)	+125.42
Capital Accounts outside the Revenue	
Account	-274.63
Loans and Advances—Net	
Debt and Deposit Heads etc.	
Transactions—Net	+362.74
Opening Balance	300.19
Closing Cash balance	513.72

The outstanding event of financial significance during the year was the implementation of Federal Financial Integration scheme with effect from 1st April 1950. As a result, some of the items of State revenue and expenditure were taken over by the Union Government; the more important among them

Administration report of Travancore-Cochin

being Customs Duties, Corporation tax, Income-tax, Union Excise, Railways, Telephone and Anchal with the corresponding expenditure thereon. In addition, the expenditure on National Highways, Broadcasting, Defence and Audit and Accounts was also assumed by the Centre.

The net "Revenue Gap" fixed at Rs. 280 lakhs has been agreed to be reimbursed to the State by the Centre for a period of 10 years, in full for the first five years beginning with 1950-51 and on a tapering scale from the sixth year, reducing it to Rs. 222.57 lakhs for the tenth year. For the first three years after integration, an additional sum of Rs. 25.33 lakhs is also to be paid, representing the amount by which the federal items of revenue for 1124 (1948-49) lost to the State exceeded the average of such revenue for 1123 (1947-48) and 1124 (1948-49). The amount due under this arrangement in respect of 1950-51 was accordingly Rs. 305.33, though the Budget for the year provided for a receipt of Rs. 320.00 lakhs on this account. The Centre has also agreed that if, in any year, the State Government's share of the divisible taxes exceeds the amounts mentioned above, the higher amount will be paid to the State Government.

The following statement shows the estimated Revenue Receipts and the expenditure on Revenue Account for 1950-51 as compared with the actual realisations and disbursements during the year.

Particulars	Budget estimate	Actuals	Difference (+) or (—)
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Revenue ..	1400.16	1435.41	(+) 35.25
Expenditure ..	1436.20	1309.99	(—) 126.21
Surplus(+) or deficit (—) ...	(—) 36.04	(+) 125.42	(-) 164.6

It will be seen from the above that the year actually closed with a revenue surplus of Rs. 125.42 lakhs against the anticipated deficit of Rs. 36.04 lakhs. This was rendered possible as a result of increase in revenue receipts to the extent of Rs. 35.25 lakhs and decrease in expenditure on revenue account to the extent of Rs. 126.21 lakhs respectively.

The existing level of taxation affecting the revenues of the State was maintained during the year except for the levy of Tobacco Sales Tax from January 1951. The new tax contributed to the substantial increase of Rs. 68.01 lakhs under "Sales Tax" while an appreciable increase of Rs. 34.76 lakhs also occurred under "Forests and Tramways" due to the extra demand for Soft wood planks from the Government of India. There was a considerable decrease of Rs. 66.00 lakhs under "Customs" due mainly to the non-adjustment of the Cochin Harbour Receipts relating to 1949-50 as anticipated. A marked decrease of Rs. 40.03 lakhs was also noticed under "Extraordinary Receipts" owing to the provisional adjustment of Rs. 280.00 lakhs only towards the Block Grant payable by the Central Government for meeting the revenue gap, against the anticipated amount of Rs. 320.00 lakhs.

On the expenditure side, there were considerable savings under a large number of heads, chiefly due to non-materialisation of the proposed revision of scales of pay and also the reorganisation of some of the departments. The drop in the expenditure of the Education Department (Rs. 37.83 lakhs) was the largest and that was mainly on account of the non-payment of all anticipated grants, less expenditure on Secondary Education and non-utilisation of provision for the construction of buildings for the Deaf, Dump and Blind, besides the non-utilisation of the lump sum provision for revision of scales of pay. The decreases under "Police" (Rs. 22.35 lakhs) Medical (Rs. 22.87 lakhs), Food Production (Rs. 19.95 lakhs), Village Development (Rs. 25.08 lakhs), Public Works (Rs. 17.87 lakhs) and Postwar Reconstruction Scheme (Rs. 21.39 lakhs) were also marked and the reasons therefor are mentioned below:

1. *Police.* Non-utilisation of the unification of scales of pay and less expenditure on "District Police Force".
2. *Medical.* Abolition of the post of Inspectress General, late opening of T.B. Sanatorium at Mulakunna-thukavu and non-utilisation of the funds provided for the purchase of furniture, better amenities in hospitals and unification of scales of pay.
3. *Food Production.* Less expenditure on lift-irrigation works, scheme for reclamation of grass lands at Vandanmettu and subsidised sale of manure by the Agricultural Department.

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4. *Village Development.* Less outlay on Works and Contributions and non-utilisation of the provision for unification of scales of pay.
5. *Public Works.* Slow progress of works under "Water Works and Drainage" non- utilisation of provision for unification of scales of pay and savings under "Civil Works".
6. *Postwar Reconstruction Schemes.* Savings under installation of a tunnel kiln in the Ceramic factory, Kodayar Project, control and prevention of tuberculosis and other Miscellaneous Schemes.

Against the decreases noticed, there was an abnormal increase of Rs. 105.00 lakhs under "Food Subsidy" which resulted from the high cost of rice purchased for distribution in the State from Uttar Pradesh etc.

A comparative review of the Revenue and Expenditure with reference to the financial year 1949-1950 (7½ months of 1125 M. E. is not furnished as it covers only a portion of an year and there is, therefore, no common ground for comparison. The figures of Revenue and Expenditure under the various Major Heads are given in statements A and B.

A statement showing the progressive outlay up to the end of the financial year 1950-51 on the Capital Schemes is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Schemes	Expenditure during 1950—51	Expenditure to the end of 1950—51
	<i>Construction of Navigation, Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage works.</i>	(Rs in	lakhs)
1	Peechi Reservoir Scheme ..	32.65	62.59
2	Chalakydy River Diversion Scheme ..	18.64	23.33
3	Kodayar Irrigation ..	..	79.91
4	Irrigation, Kannamkuzhi ..	..	2.06
5	Shanmughom Canal ..	..	2.30
	TOTAL ..	51.29	170.19

Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Schemes	Expenditure during 1950—51	Expenditure to the end of 1950—51
	<i>Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Nelliampathy Cultivation ..	0·68	8·46
2	Goat Farm ..	..	0·12
	TOTAL ..	0·68	8·58
	<i>Schemes of Industrial Development</i>		
1	Ceramic and Porcelain Factory ..	0 11	13·12
2	Plywood Industries ..	10 11	10·06
3	Travancore Minerals ..	4 92	16·90
4	anchi Clay Mines & Refinery ..	0 02	1·80
5	Rubber Factory ..	0·32	4·97
6	Shares in Commercial Concerns ..	27·49	27·49
7	Manufacture of Ayurvedic Medicines ..	(—) 0·03	0·53
8	Cost of lands acquired and leased for Industrial Concerns ..	(—) 0·01	16·82
9	Stone ware Factory ..	..	1·33
10	Travancore Potteries ..	..	0·08
	TOTAL ..	42 93	93·10
	<i>Schemes of Civil Works</i>		
1	Reorganisation of P. W. D. Workshops and Pier Division ..	1·66	20·28
2	Construction of Godown at Valiathura	0·56

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Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Schemes	Expenditure during 1950—51	Expenditure to the end of 1950—51
	<i>Schemes of Civil Works—(contd.)</i>	(Rs. in	lakhs)
3	New Road, Ernakulam ..	1'66	10'34
4	Anamalai Road ..	..	41'42
5	Reclamation of Ernakulam Fore-shore ..	0'11	27'55
6	The Wellington Water Works ..	1'89	59'61
7	Mofussil Water Supply Schemes ..	2'43	14'62
8	Drainage Scheme, Trivandrum ..	1'28	33'06
9	Trippunithura Drainage Canal ..	..	1'18
10	Town Planning Schemes ..	0'09	0'09
11	Land Reclamation, Vaisseri Kandam	0'02	0'47
12	Council Chamber ..	..	2'70
13	University Buildings ..	..	0'98
14	Travancore Houses ..	..	80'75
15	Sri Chitra Exhibition Buildings ..	..	0'49
16	Neendakara Bridge ..	..	5'26
17	Purchase of bridge from K. D. H. P. Co. ..	..	1'00
18	Construction of Bridge at Neri-mangalam ..	..	4'27
19	Providing dustless surface to M. S. Road ..	..	15'09
20	Mattancherri Town Improvement ..	..	2'30
21	Town Improvement Scheme, Tri-vandrum ..	..	28'95

Finance :

Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Schemes	Expenditure during 1950—51	Expenditure to the end of 1950—51
	<i>Schemes of Civil Works—(contd)</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)	
22	Town Planning at Nagercoil ..	..	0'17
23	Town Planning at Cape ..	..	0'02
	TOTAL ..	9'14	351'16
	<i>Electricity Schemes</i>		
	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	157'73	935'93
	TOTAL ..	157'73	935'93
	<i>Transport Schemes</i>		
1	State Transport Scheme ..	16'16	75'81
2	Coastal Transport ..	..	9'33
	TOTAL ..	16'16	85'14
	<i>Other Schemes</i>		
1	Railways ..	0'04	0'04
2	Military Buildings ..	..	32'50
3	Harbours ..	..	15'96
4	Survey of Minor Circuits ..	..	2'31
5	Installation of Electrical driven machine in the Govt. Mint	0'35
6	Capital loss written off	1'24
	TOTAL ..	0'04	52'40
	GRAND TOTAL ..	277'97	1696'50

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The statement of the assets and the liabilities of the Government as on the books at the end of 31-3-1951 is furnished separately (Statement C).

The fluid balances of the Government on 31-3-1951 amounted to Rs. 1,192.96 lakhs as shown below:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
i. Cash Balance in Banks and Treasuries	513.72
ii. Investment in Securities ..	573.13*
iii. Short-term Deposits in Banks ..	103.50†
iv. Bullion ..	2.61
Total ..	1,192.96

There was overdraft accommodation to the extent of Rs. 472 lakhs and Rs. 84.27 lakhs with the Imperial Bank of India and the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ernakulam respectively. The overdraft accommodation with Imperial Bank of India was availed of only in the first four months of the year and the arrangement with Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ernakulam, was not utilised at all.

The balances under "loans" advanced by Government for Agricultural, Industrial and other purposes as on 31-3-1951 amounted to Rs. 308.97 lakhs as detailed below:

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Loan to Cochin Harbour Authorities ..	103.07
Do. the Landing and Shipping Fees Committees ..	1.20
Do. to the Alleppey Municipality for Water Works ..	5.14
Do. Nagercoil do. ..	11.56
Do. Shencottah do. ..	2.02
Do. Trivandrum Corporation ..	1.72

* Does not include Rs. 77.05 lakhs relating to Sinking Funds, Rs. 2.97 lakhs relating to General Reserve Fund, Rs. 0.04 lakhs relating to Defence Savings Provident Fund, Rs. 0.97 lakhs relating to Distress Relief Fund, Rs. 8.00 lakhs relating to Accident Insurance Fund and Rs. 3.00 lakhs relating to State Life Insurance Fund.

† Does not include Rs. 63.03 lakhs relating to Sinking Funds.

Finance

Do. Nagercoil Municipality	0.41
Do. Changanacherry Municipality	0.57
Do. Other Municipalities	2.50
Agricultural Loans	0.70
Industrial Loans	0.03
Loan to Aluminium Industries	5.00
Do. to Travancore Enamel Industries	1.47
Do. to Travancore Rayons	66.00
Do. to Travancore Cements	40.85
Do. to Fertilisers and Chemicals	10.00
Do. to Land Mortgage Bank, Cochin	4.28
Do. to Industrial Concerns and advance to Companies	40.18
Do. to Co-operative Societies	0.18
Do. to Government Servants	2.11
Other Loans	9.98
Total	308.97

STATEMENT A

Statement of Receipts by Major Heads for the year 1950-51.

(The figures are in lakhs of Rupees)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	1950-51.
I. Land Revenue	69.28
II. Excise	266.47
III. Customs	..
IV. Salt	4.42
V. Sales Tax	210.44
VI. Income Tax	49.85
VII. Forests and Tramways (Net receipts)	156.38
VIII. Stamps	81.45
IX. Registration	27.79
X. Railways (Net Earnings)	3.92
XI. Productive Irrigation (Net Receipts)	-0.07
XII. Interest	91.48
XIII. General Administration	0.60
XIV. Administration of Justice	3.15
XV. Jails	1.11
XVI. Police	54.48

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XVII. Ports	..	0.30
XVIII. Education	..	31.12
XIX. Medical	..	1.71
XX. Ayurveda	..	0.42
XXI. Public Health and Sanitation	..	4.13
XXII. Stationery and Printing	..	3.07
XXIII. Minor Departments (Net Receipts)		37.02
XXIV. Agriculture	..	1.80
XXV. Fisheries	..	1.60
XXVI. Industries	..	0.26
XXVII. Public Works	..	12.10
XXVIII. Electricity (Net Receipts)	..	—3.85
XXX. State Transport (Net Receipts)	..	19.20
XXX A. Ferry Services	..	0.58
XXXI. Ceramic and Porcelain Factory	..	—0.28
XXXIII. Miscellaneous	..	25.27
XXXIV. Army (Non-I.S.F)	..	0.04
XXXV. Extraordinary items	..	280.17
		1,435.41
Total	..	1,435.41

STATEMENT B

Statement of disbursement by Major Heads for the year 1950-51

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.		1950-51.
1. Land Revenue	..	33.61
2. Excise	..	12.67
3. Customs	..	0.01
4. Salt	..	0.71
5. Sales Tax	..	2.34
6. Income Tax	..	1.30
7. Forest and Tramways	..	63.65
8. Stamps	..	3.09
9. Registration	..	10.26
10. Railways	..	..
11. Protective Irrigation	..	3.44
12. Interest	..	50.53
12. A. Payment to the sinking Fund	..	85.00
13. General Administration	..	28.12

Finance

14.	Administration of Justice	..	37.22
15.	Jails	..	6.01
16.	Police	..	61.23
17.	Ports	..	0.28
18.	Education	..	226.37
19.	Medical	..	64.90
20.	Ayurveda	..	5.57
21.	Public Health and Sanitation	..	16.61
22.	Stationery and Printing	..	15.92
23.	Food and Other controlled measures	..	17.59
23. A.	Food Subsidy	..	130.00
23. B.	Food Production	..	37.29
24.	Agriculture	..	4.36
25.	Fisheries	..	1.68
26.	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	..	2.80
27.	Co-operation	..	3.70
28.	Uplift of Backward Communities	..	8.31
29.	Industries	..	3.59
30.	Village Development	..	21.03
31.	Labour	..	3.10
32.	Public Works	..	147.84
33.	Electrical works to Government Buildings	..	3.28
34.	Maramat Establishment	..	0.63
35.	Minor Departments	..	3.60
36.	Miscellaneous Political Expenditure	..	4.77
37.	Political Pensions	..	3.88
38.	Pension and Gratuity	..	44.26
39.	Palace	..	16.37
40.	Panivagai	..	..
41.	Tours	..	..
42.	Garage and Stables	..	1.09
43.	Anchal Capital Account	..	..
44.	Postwar Reconstruction Schemes	..	58.73
45.	Miscellaneous	..	5.43
46.	Army	..	6.44
Contribution to the Dewaswom and Sree Pandaravagai			
	Fund	..	51.38
Total			..
			<hr/>
			1,309.99
			<hr/>

STATEMENT 'C'

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees)

LIABILITIES	1124	1125	1950-51	ASSETS	1124	1125	1950-51
	1948-49	1949-50			1948-49	1949-50	
A. BEARING INTEREST				A. ASSETS PRODUCING REVENUE			
(i) Loans				(i) Production			
(a) Due to the Central Government ...			230.17	(a) Electric Schemes ...			935.93
(b) Open market loans ...			550.41	(b) Irrigation Schemes ...			167.89
(c) Other loans ...			8.81	(c) Government Stoneware Works ...			1.33
(ii) Other liabilities				(d) Rubber Factory ...			4.97
(a) Savings Bank deposits ...	Vide note below	Vide note below	730.55	(e) Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory ...			13.12
(b) State Provident Funds ...			121.01	(f) Lands acquired for industrial concerns ...			16.82
(c) Insurance Funds ...			5.21	(g) State Transport ...			75.81
(d) Depreciation, Reserve and other Funds.			147.12	(h) Plywood industries ...			10.06
B. FREE OF INTEREST				(i) Travancore Minerals ...			16.90
(i) Village Uplift Fund ...			105.40	(j) Vanchi Clay mines and refinery ...			1.80
(ii) Sinking Funds ...			163.88	(k) Cochin Harbour Reclamation ...			15.96
(iii) Irrigation Funds ...			0.95	(l) Coastal transport ...			9.33
(iv) State Road Funds ...			(-) 1.65	(m) Navigation, Canals and Communications ...			43.70
				(n) Water Supply Schemes ...			11.77
				(o) Town Improvement Works ...			38.61
				(p) Shares in Industrial concern ...			27.49

(v) Famine Relief Fund ...			10'31	B. OTHER ASSETS						
(vi) Postwar Services Reconstruction Fund.			26'82	(a) Bullion ...				2'61		
(vii) Postwar Reconstruc- tion Development Fund ...			415'52	(b) Cash Balance ...				513'72		
(viii) Revenue Reserve Fund ...	Vide note below	Vide note below	21'11	(c) Departmental balances ...				7'37		
(ix) General Reserve Fund.			3'89	(d) Securities in cash bal- ance investments Ac- count & Bank deposits...				676'64		
(x) Deposits, Advances and Remittances ...			793'94	(e) Securities in General Reserve Investment Account ...					2'97	
(xi) Grow More Food Fund			16'81	(f) Securities in Sinking Fund investment ac- count ...					140'08	
(xii) Contingency Fund ...			25'00	(g) Insurance Fund invest- ment Account balances.					88'44	
						(h) Famine Relief Fund Investment account ...				9'36
						(i) Postwar Service Recon- struction Fund invest- ment accounts ...				28'68
				(j) Shares in industrial concerns ...				522'75		
				(k) Loans and Advances ...				308'97		
Total ...	* 2867'14	3300'37	3375'26			* 3172'68	3568'84	3688'08		

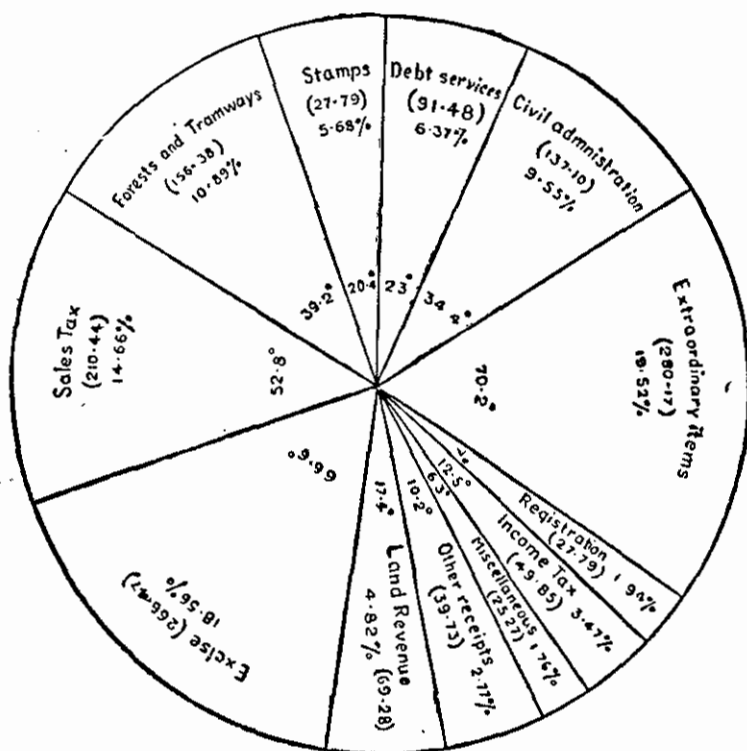
Finance

*NOTE—Details of liabilities and assets as at the end of 1124 (1948-49) and 1949-50 (7½ months of 1125) are not furnished since a reclassification has been effected in respect of the statement for 1950-51. Since some of the capital schemes are not "revenue yielding" they have not been taken into account on the Assets side in the statement. There is, therefore, a difference of Rs. 305'01 lakhs between the capital expenditure as shown in the Finance Accounts of the year and that shown on the assets side in the statement above.

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REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR 1950-51.

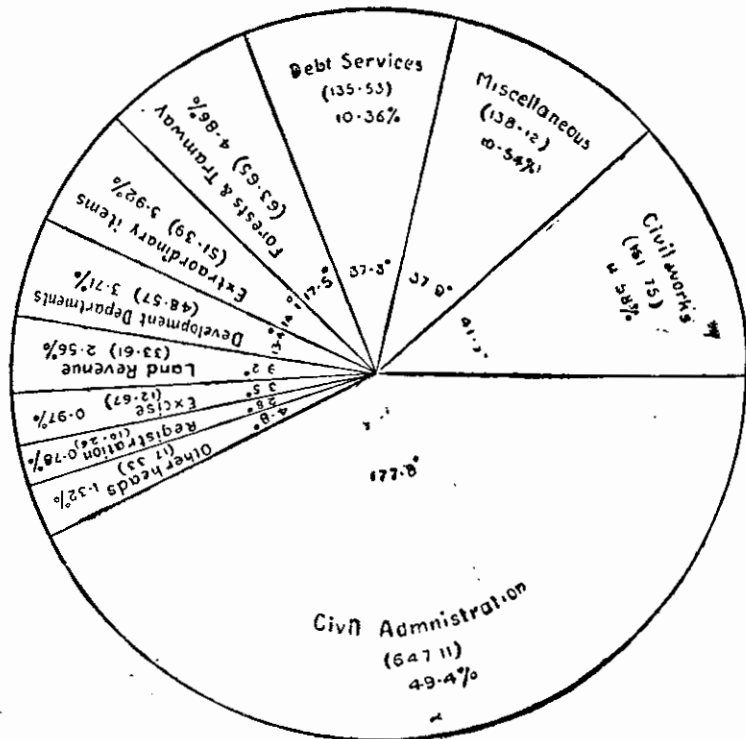
(In lakhs of Rupees)



OTHER RECEIPTS INCLUDE : -

Salt	Rs. 4.42 lakhs	} 2.77%
Railway Revenue Account	3.92	
Irrigation Revenue Account	(-) 7	
Development Departments	3.67	
Civil works	12.10	
Commercial services	15.65	
Army defence	0.04	
TOTAL	39.73	

Finance
EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51
 (In lakhs of Rupees)



OTHER HEADS INCLUDE :—

	Rs.	
Customs	0.01 lakhs	}
Salt	0.71 "	
Sales Tax	2.34 "	
Income Tax	1.30 "	
Stamps	3.09 "	
Irrigation Revenue Account	3.44 "	
Army & Defence	6.44 "	
Total	17.33 "	

1.32%

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION INCLUDES :—

	Rs.	
General Administration	28.12 lakhs	}
Administration of justice	37.22 "	
Jails	6.01 "	
Police	61.22 "	
Ports	0.28 "	
Education	226.39 "	
Medical	64.90 "	
Ayurveda	5.57 "	
Public Health & Sanitation	16.61 "	
Stationery & Printing	15.92 "	
Food & other control measures	17.58 "	
Food Subsidy	130.00 "	
Food Production	37.29 "	
Total	647.11 "	

49.4%

CHAPTER IV

Main Heads of Revenue

LAND REVENUE.

General. The Department was administered by the Board of Revenue during the period under report.

Area under occupation. The area under occupation during the year was 31,03,284 acres and 76 cents comprising of 8,08,318.63 acres of wet land and 22,94,966.13 acres of dry land.

Demand and Collection of current revenue. The demand under current revenue was Rs. 66,71,800. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 61,13,257 was collected and Rs. 39,273 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,19,270.

Demand and Collection of arrears. The total demand under this head was Rs. 7,22,525. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 5,06,638 was collected, Rs. 54,881 remitted and Rs. 1,866 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,59,140.

Demand and Collection under arrears and current Revenue.

The total demand under arrears and current revenue was Rs. 73,94,325. Of this, a sum of Rs. 66,19,895 was collected Rs. 94,154 remitted and Rs. 1,866 written off the accounts. The balance pending collection was Rs. 6,78,410.

The total demand under land revenue in the erstwhile Cochin State was Rs. 15,20,983-4-9, including the amount written off the accounts *viz.*, Rs. 8,942.

Revenue Cases. Out of 2,51,392 revenue cases for disposal during the year, 1,87,318 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 64,074 cases.

Land Acquisition Cases. Including the 607 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,626. Of these, 836 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 790 cases. Including the amount outstanding for disbursement at the end of the previous year, the total amount for disbursement on account of compensation was Rs. 6,92,308. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2,73,170 was disbursed, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,19,138.

Revenue Appeals. There were 1,088 cases for disposal, of which 842 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 246 cases at the close of the year.

Main Heads of Revenue

Coercive process. The following statement shows the number of processes issued during the year.

Demand notices issued.	2,52,281
Distrainment and attachment notices issued.	1,316
Auction sales conducted.	60

The percentage of sales to the number of demand notices issued was 0.0003.

Jenmikaram Settlement Work. There are 370 Pakuthies in the State where there are Jenmom lands coming under Section 3(v) of the Jenmi Kudiyan Act. The Jenmikaram registers of all the above Pakuthies have been completed and approved by Government. Collection of Jenmikaram in these Pakuthies has also been assumed by Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exchange of Enclaves. In the previous year, an extent of 359.25 acres of land was transferred from the Chittoor Taluk to the Madras State and an extent of 257.41 acres of land from the Madras State was transferred to the Chittoor Taluk in pursuance of the Provinces and State (Absorption of Enclaves) Order 1950, of the Government of India.

Inspection of State Boundaries. The Collectors of Trivandrum and Kottayam did not conduct State Boundary inspections during the year. In the Trichur District, the State Boundary was verified by the State Surveyor, Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Survey.

Jamabandy Inspection. There was no Jamabandy inspection during the year.

Administration of Treasuries. The District Collector or in his absence the Deputy Collector verified the cash balance in the District Treasury on the first working day of each month during the year. All the Tahsildars were in charge of the Treasuries for the prescribed minimum number of days, except the Tahsildar, Kalkulam. In October, the Tahsildar was in charge of the Treasury only for three days.

Minor Irrigation Works. There were no minor irrigation works in the Taluks of Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Karthigapally, Ambalapuzhai, Pathanamthitta, Thodupuzhai, Devicolam and Peermade. The Tahsildars of the remaining Taluks inspected the minor irrigation works in their Taluks.

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Consequent on the introduction of the G.M.F. campaign, the policy of realising half contribution was tentatively suspended, but arrears under this head still remained to be collected. In the other parts of the State, these items of work were attended to by the Panchayat Department. The construction of temporary bunds for irrigation and cultivation purposes was sanctioned in deserving cases by this Department.

Land Records Maintenance Work. In the Devicolam and Peermade Taluks, the L.R.M. Work was attended to by the normal Pakuthy staff. In each of the remaining Taluks in the erstwhile Travancore State, the L.R.M. staff consisted of one Revenue Supervisor and two Accountants. The Accountants attended to the correction work ordered by the Superintendent of Survey and preparation of final notices and duplicates in respect of the plotted sketches passed by the Survey Office. Sub-Division of registered holdings on receipt of applications from parties was another item of work which they attended to. They also attended to other miscellaneous items of work pertaining to Survey.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 66,19,895 and Rs. 29,67,367 respectively.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

General. The main activities of the Department during the year under report were the conduct of special and miscellaneous cadastral survey, the training of candidates in the Central Survey School, Lithography of village and other maps and verification of State Boundary.

Demarcation and Survey. The following works were attended to during the period under report under the "Grow More Food Scheme":

Surveying of an area of 1,773.03 acres of land in 256 blocks in Anarakandom Thavalam and cutting up of four blocks of thousand acres for further sub-division survey.—Reclamation and Colonisation Scheme.

Surveying of an area of 167.92 acres of land in Nemom Pakuthy, Neyyattinkara Taluk (Vellayani Kayal).

Main Heads of Revenue

Supply of Field Books. 313 Field Books were supplied to the Computer Draftsmen. Two extract Field Books (containing 137 stations) to the Forest Department, 7 books (containing 804 stations) to the Tahsildars and 22 books (containing 2,455 stations) to the Departmental Surveyors were supplied during the period. The out-turn under Field work was 7.5659 miles. The out-turn under *Office work* of mapping and computation was 16.7289 miles.

Land Records Maintenance. Including the 3,742 sketches received during the year, the total number for disposal was 5,153. Of these, 2,012 were returned to the Tahsildars after final check and 2,603 for correction, leaving a balance of 538 sketches at the end of the year.

Survey Training. There were two Survey schools, one at Trivandrum and the other at Kottayam for the training of candidates in Chain Survey. Two Surveyors from the permanent Field staff were deputed for the purpose. Sixteen candidates at Trivandrum and 32 candidates at Kottayam were given training during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the Department including book adjustment during the year under report were Rs. 1,459-8-2. The expenditure during the year under salary, travelling allowance, establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 1,08,402-2-8.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX DEPARTMENT.

Administration. The Department was organised on an independent basis during the year under report with the Board of Revenue as its head. Under the Board of Revenue there was one Deputy Commissioner, seven Assistant Commissioners, nine Municipal Sales Tax Officers and 30 Agricultural Income Tax and Rural Sales Tax Officers. Towards the close of the year the Municipal Salestax Office at Changanacherry was abolished but an additional Municipal Salestax Office opened in the Trivandrum City. Besides, an Agricultural Incometax and Rural Salestax Office was also opened at Ponkunnam. The Municipal Salestax Officers attended to Salestax assessments only while Agricultural Incometax and Rural Salestax Officers dealt with both Salestax and Agricultural Incometax assessments. The latter assessed Agricultural Income upto Rs. 10,000

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while the Assistant Commissioners assessed Agricultural Income above Rs. 10,000.

Till 30-5-1950 the date on which the Travancore-Cochin General Salestax Act XI of 1125 came into force, the Travancore General Salestax Act of 1124 and the Cochin Salestax Act of 1121 continued to be in force in the respective areas. With the enactment of the new General Salestax Act for both Travancore and Cochin the Salestax assessment year 1125 came to a close on 29-5-1950. Thus the report covers a portion of the assessment year 1125 (17-8-1949 to 29-5-1950) and the assessment year 1950-51 (30-5-1950 to 31-3-1951).

SALES TAX.

The Scheme and System of Taxation continued to be the same during the year under review as in the previous year. The various exemptions granted to several articles from the levy of Salestax also continued to be in force during the year.

Registration. As a result of intensive field work, 7,535 dealers were newly enrolled. The amount of Registration fee collected during the year was Rs. 2,15,970-13-8.

Licences. The number of licensees increased from 7,012 at the beginning of the year to 9,902 at the end of the year. The total amount of licence fee collected was Rs. 4,27,682-6-4. 2,115 licences were sanctioned by the Assistant Commissioners with retrospective effect, after the imposition of penalty. The total amount of penalty levied in respect of licences was Rs. 32,721.

Assessments. The revenue realised from final assessments came to Rs. 82,94,624-8-10. The total revenue realised from monthly assessees in the year was Rs. 73,40,361-15-5. There were 25,211 dealers on the file who were not assessees; but of these 6,139 collected tax amounting to Rs. 5,96,606-4-4.

Detection of Crimes. As a result of field work done and surprise inspections conducted by the executive officers of the Department 2,387 offences were detected in the year. Of these, 2,011 were disposed of Departmentally and a compounding fee of Rs. 62,005-1-3 was realised. 16 cases were prosecuted in courts. Of these, 4 ended in conviction and 12 cases were withdrawn on the dealers agreeing to a compensation of the offence Departmentally.

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Receipts. A sum of Rs. 16,939-6-11 has been refunded during the year. Deducting refunds, the net receipts for 1950-51 came to Rs. 2,10,44,294-14-7 against a Budget estimate (revised) of Rs. 1,60,00,000 for the year under reference.

AGRICULTURAL INCOMETAX.

General. Incometax work could be begun in earnest only towards the end of the year. Agricultural Incometax records which were in the custody of the Government of India Income-tax Department immediately after the Federal Financial Integration, were obtained in full by the Department only in the course of the year.

Assessments. 7,328 notices were issued in the year under Section 29 of the Travancore Incometax Act or Section 27 of the Cochin Incometax Act, of which 7,052 were served. 4,884 Returns were received, of which 3,515 cases were assessed in the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance. The Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance under Agricultural Incometax were Rs. 49,45,952 - 12 - 2, Rs. 43,19,474 - 0 - 11 Rs. 14,381 - 11 - 6 and Rs. 6,12,096 - 15 - 9 respectively.

The balance is pending in different stages of recovery. In addition to Rs. 43,19,474-0-11, shown as collection, an amount of Rs. 6,67,624 - 2 - 0 has been collected out of arrears transferred from the Central Government. The total collection for the year thus works out to Rs. 49,87,098 - 2 - 11 against a Budget Estimate (revised) of Rs. 30,00,000 for the year.

Receipts and Expenditure. The net revenue collected by the Department in the year under Salestax and Agricultural Incometax after deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 2,60,29,842 and the cost of administration came to Rs. 3,63,880 - 15 - 2.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

General. The Excise Department is under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue. There is no separate Commissioner as the head of the Department. The Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Excise is also the Excise Commissioner and he exercises the powers conferred on the Excise Commissioner under the various Acts and Rules issued thereunder.

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The Travancore Acts were in force in the Travancore area and the Cochin Act in the Cochin area as the unification of the Abkari Laws of the two erstwhile States was not effected.

Abkari. During the year, prohibition was introduced in 2 more taluks namely Pathanapuram and Crangannoor in addition to the eleven taluks which have already been declared as dry. In the other taluks, the abkari policy of Government continued to be the same as in previous years. The vend of arrack and toddy was conducted on what is known as "Independent Shop System". Under this system, the privilege of vend is auctioned every year shop by shop by Members of the Board of Revenue and given to the highest bidder. The supply of arrack is made under the "Contract Distillery System", under which the contractor engaged for the purpose of manufacture supplies arrack to independent shop keepers.

In regard to toddy, the "Independent Shop System" continued to be in force except in the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade where manufacture or sale of toddy is not permitted. Under this system the independent shop holder enjoys the privilege of both manufacture of toddy from the trees licensed to him on payment of the prescribed tree tax and also the sale of the same in the shop licensed to him.

Auction sale of the privilege of vending opium and ganja in independent shops during the year 1950-51 was also conducted by the Board Members along with the auction sale of other kinds of shops. The system of separate sale of opium and ganja was first introduced in 1119 with a view to maintain separate accounts under opium and ganja revenue. The vend of foreign liquor is governed both by the licensing system and the auction system. The foreign liquor retail shop alone is being sold in auction. The foreign liquors manufactured outside India are allowed to be imported into the State under cover of permits after realising the gallonage fees due on them. Foreign liquors and spirituous preparations manufactured in the Indian Union and Indian States are allowed to be imported into the State under cover of permits on realisation of the Excise Duty due on them along with the gallonage fee at the prescribed rates. Foreign liquors and spirituous medicinal preparations manufactured within the State by the Pharmaceutical Works are also subject to Excise Duty. In the case of transport to other States under duty adjustment arrangements, Excise Duty is levied at the time of export for subsequent

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adjustment to the credit of that State, where they are actually consumed. In the case of the States with which there is no such agreement underbond exports are made.

Toddy Contract. The contract period in respect of toddy shops for 1125 expired by the last day of Karkatagom 1125. Fresh contract was therefore entered into for 19½ months from 17th August 1950 (the beginning of the 1126) till the end of March 1952.

Arrack Contract. In regard to arrack shops also, the same procedure was followed. All the arrack shops in the wet area (including Devicolam) were sold in auction for a similar period of 19½ months. Fresh agreements were entered into with Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Trivandrum for supply of arrack to the Travancore area for 5 years from 17th August 1950. Similarly for the Cochin area, fresh contracts were entered into for a similar period of 5 years from 17th August 1950 with Sri P. J. George, Ernakulam.

TODDY REVENUE.

Number of Shops and Rentals. The number of toddy shops working during the year was 1,143. The average area and population per shop excluding the prohibition area were 5.07 square miles and 4,569 inhabitants respectively. The total current demand under rentals during the period was Rs. 1,01,28,172-5-3. A sum of Rs. 99,76,996-4-0 was collected during the period leaving a balance of Rs. 1,51,176-1-3 at the end of the period ending with 31st March 1951.

Rates of Tree Tax. The rates of tree tax remained the same as in the previous year, viz. Rs. 2-1-0, Rs. 4-2-0 and Rs. 8-4-0 per palmyrah, cocoanut and choondapana (sago palm) respectively per half year in all taluks of Travancore except Kottayam, Changanacherry, Meenachil, Peermade, Moovattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Vaikom, Sherthalai, Kunnathunad and Parur, where the system of licensing trees for periods of 4 months each was in force. The rates in those areas were Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 5-8-0 per cocoanut and choondapana trees respectively for each term of 4 months of the year. The rates of tree tax in Cochin area during the contract period were Rs. 4-2-0 for cocoanut, Rs. 8-4-0 for choondapana and Rs. 4-2-0 for palmyrah tree for each half year. Licenses were given for tapping 1,97,571 cocoanut trees, 62 palmyrah trees and 44,740 choondapana trees. There was an increase of 35,213 cocoanut,

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5 palmyrah and 11,311 choondapana trees during the year. As in the previous year, the contractors experienced difficulties in getting sufficient number of tappers.

The total collection under current rentals, tree tax and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,11,07,011-13-8.

ARRACK REVENUE.

Number of Shops and Consumption. The total number of arrack shops was 419. The quantity of jaggery arrack consumed during the period showed an increase of 70,917.225 proof gallons compared with that in 1125. The quantity consumed was 1,74,249.225 proof gallons of jaggery arrack, 4,435.627 proof gallons of cocobrandy against 103,332.0 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 3,029.4 proof gallons of cocobrandy in the corresponding period in 1125. There was an increase of 406.227 proof gallons in the consumption of cocobrandy.

Rentals and Duty. The total demand under arrack rentals during the period was Rs. 36,71,346-12-10. The amount of duty realised on country spirits, including cocobrandy was Rs. 23,22,640-7-11. A sum of Rs. 1,21,088-5-9 was realised under rentals of cocobrandy.

Spirituos Medicinal Preparations. The factory of the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Trivandrum worked with normal capacity throughout the year under review notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in obtaining raw materials from home and abroad owing to import restrictions, and the production figures, however, were kept upto the level of the previous years. Though there was keen competition, their products had good reception from all South Indian markets. The export of products to Madras State, Mysore, Hyderabad and Ceylon continued as in the previous year.

The production of spirituos medicinal preparations during the period under report was 21,731.355 bulk gallons against 17,716.04 bulk gallons in 1949-50. The quantity of spirituos perfumery produced during the period was 1,073.0075 bulk gallons against 536.8 bulk gallons produced in the previous year. Sales of spirituos medicinal preparations within the State amounted to 8,791.967 bulk gallons against 10,565.28 bulk gallons during the previous year. A quantity of 8,454.1 bulk gallons of spirituos preparations has been exported to places outside the Travancore-Cochin State. The Excise Duty and

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gallonage fee realised on spirit and spirituous preparations issued from the factory to the public and Government Departments during the year under review was Rs. 80,990-5-3 and Rs. 39,667-1-1 respectively.

During the period, a quantity of 2,03,862.4 proof gallons of rectified spirit was manufactured in the Company's Distillery at Nagercoil. A quantity of 7,218.6 proof gallons of foreign liquor was exported outside the State.

The total collections under country spirits amounted to Rs. 47,65,969-2-5.

Foreign Liquor. The quantity of foreign liquors including all varieties imported into the State during the period was 40,752 gallons and 2 quarts.

The different kinds of foreign liquors and the quantity of each manufactured in the Travancore State by the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., in their Distillery at Nagercoil during the period are given below:

Whisky	..	1,830.0	proof gallons
Brandy	..	7,570.2	do.
Gin	..	1,456.0	do.
Rum	..	900.0	do.

Eight special refreshment room licences were issued during the period under report also.

Eight special refreshment room licenses were issued during the period.

The gallonage fee realised on foreign liquors, cocobrandy and rectified spirit was Rs. 2,25,901-14-6. The total collections under the head *Foreign Liquor* amounted to Rs. 5,06,949-12-8.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

System and Contract. The independent shop system in regard to the vend of opium and ganja continued to be in force during the period. Arrangements were however made for the issue of opium to confirmed addicts on the strength of permits issued by the Assistant Excise Commissioner. The privilege of sale of opium and ganja was auctioned separately as in the previous contract period. The issue price of opium and ganja was the same as in the previous year *viz.*, Rs. 177 and Rs. 70 respectively. The issue price of opium in the prohibition area was Rs. 8 per tola.

The quantity of opium and ganja issued for sale during the period was 784 seers 54 tolas and 1,679 seers and 28.75 tolas respectively. There were 150 opium shops and an equal number of ganja shops during the period. The area and population of opium and ganja shops are 60.69 square miles and 50,001 inhabitants respectively. The average consumption per head of population during the period was 0.0008 tolas (against 0.012 tolas in 1125) of opium and 0.026 tolas (against 0.034 tolas in 1125) of ganja.

Rentals and Duty. The current demand under rentals of opium for the period was Rs. 6,77,364-5-7 and that under ganja was Rs. 2,91,885-7-9. The amounts of duty realised during the period of the quantity of opium and ganja issued were Rs. 2,89,578-6-0 and Rs. 1,58,244-2-0 respectively.

Revenue. The total revenue comprising the collections under rentals, duty, miscellaneous items and gain under debt head transactions during the period amounted to Rs. 17,00,887-6-0.

The total receipts under Abkari including opium and ganja during the period amounted to Rs. 2,07,68,878-2-5. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-11-4.

SALT REVENUE.

General. The administration of salt in the factories has already been transferred to the Central Government from 1-4-1950 under which the State Government have no responsibility over manufacture distribution and sale of salt which are under the direct control of the Central Government. The State Government get only the Government dues from the factories. A quantity of 1,49,108 maunds of salt realised from the licensees as Government dues was sold from the factories during the period from 1-4-50 to 31-3-1951 and an amount of Rs. 1,80,785-7-6 was realised during the period. The depots are under the control of State Government. There are 5 depots in this State. A quantity of 1,600 maunds of Government salt was issued from Port Salt Depot, Trivandrum and a quantity of 1,800 maunds of underbond salt was issued from Port Salt Depot, Alleppey to the Fish Curing Yards. A quantity of 288 maunds of salt was issued to the Agrasala and another quantity of 284 maunds of salt issued to the Central Prison from the Port Salt Depot, Trivandrum during the period.

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The total revenue from all sources under salt amounted to Rs. 5,72,935 during the period.

Tobacco. The auction system which was in vogue in the Travancore-Cochin State during the year 1125 was abolished and the license system was introduced from 17th August 1950. The main items of collection are shown below:

	Rs.
1. Rental on A. B & C Shops	33,74,614-13-4
2. Collection on license fees	11,77,728- 8-0
Total ..	45,52,343- 5-4

Excise Offences. Under the various Excise Laws, 1,415 cases involving 1,545 persons were reported during the year 1950-51. Including the 104 cases involving 116 persons pending at the beginning of the year, 1,009 cases involving 1,120 persons were charged before the Magistracy and 60 cases involving 67 persons were disposed of Departmentally. 350 cases involving 358 persons were pending investigation at the end of the year 1950-51.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts and expenditure of the Department under the main heads for the year under report were Rs. 2,46,81,948 and Rs. 15,79,494 respectively.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOREST REVENUE.

Extent of Forest Lands: The extent of Reserved Forests during the year under review was 2,974 square miles and 460 acres against 2,975 square miles and 62 acres in the previous year. During the year, an area of 115.72 acres was added to the Reserved Forests and 357.02 acres of Reserved Forests dis-reserved and excluded from the Reserve. The net result of this was a decrease of 242 acres of Reserved Forests.

Scheme for increased Food Production. Lands to the extent of 5,944 acres (134 acres wet, 5,182 acres dry and 628 acres reed) were leased out during the year for increased food production. A total extent of 31,462 acres of forest lands including areas leased out in previous years (2,782 acres wet, 13,899 acres dry and 14,691 acres reed) was under lease during the year, out of which an extent of 29,802 acres (2,863 acres wet, 12,248 acres dry and 14,691 acres reed) was actually

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cultivated. The approximate yield during the year was 7,13,727 paras of paddy, 6,758 tons of tapioca and 36,502 paras of other cereals.

Forest Protection and Breaches of Forest Laws. At the commencement of the year, 1,285 cases were pending disposal. 2,234 cases were registered during the course of the year, making an aggregate total of 3,519 cases for disposal. Of these 1,584 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,935 cases at the end of the year under report.

There were a few cases of fire which did not, however, affect the forests or the stock seriously.

Regulation of Grazing. Grazing in the Government forests is regulated by special rules issued in that behalf. An extent of 2,205 square miles and 278 acres was kept open for grazing in the forests.

Teak Plantation. The extent of teak plantations at the commencement of the year was 35,674 acres. During the year, a further extent of 938 acres was brought under teak making thus a total of 36,612 acres. Difference found in resurvey of the plantations in the Chalakudi Division was 39 acres and this was set off. The net balance of teak plantation at the close of the year was, therefore, 36,573 acres. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 8,89,627 against Rs. 3,91,301 in the previous year. The increased revenue is mainly due to the higher rates obtained.

The condition of the various teak plantations during the year was generally satisfactory. No appreciable damage was caused to the plantations on account of wild fire.

Plantations other than Teak. The other types of plantations opened and maintained by the Department are grouped as follows:

Junglewood, Softwood, Cashew, Chinchona, Rubber, Red-gum, Bamboo, Pithacolibium, Sandal, Beedi-leaf, Oxytenanthera, and Mixed Species. There was no extension to softwood, cashew, chinchona, rubber, red gum, bamboo pithacolibium sandalwood, beedi-leaf, oxytenanthera and mixed species. The junglewood and mixed species plantations were, however, extended by 373 and 114 acres respectively.

Exploitation of Timber. Extraction of timber was continued to be carried out through contract agency. The silvicultural methods employed in the matter of extraction were:

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1. Selection-felling;
2. Clear-felling;
3. Intermediate felling;
4. Improvement felling; and
5. Simple coppice.

During the year under report, 38,13,936 c.ft. of timber were extracted by Government agency against only 17,53,404 c.ft. of timber extracted during 7½ months in 1125. 1,35,065 c.ft. of timber were collected during the year by consumers and purchasers against 16,110 c.ft. collected by the same agency during 7½ months of the previous year. The increase in out-turn is 20,60,532 c.ft. by Government agency and 1,19,955 c.ft. by consumers and purchasers.

There was no removal of timbers by right-holders or free grantees during the year under report.

The total balance stock of Royalties and junglewood at the end of the year under report was 20,93,957 c.ft. against 19,50,528 c.ft. at the end of 1125. The balance at the close of the period shows an increase of 1,43,429 c.ft. The total disposal during the year was 43,51,715 c.ft. against 17,51,604 c.ft. disposed of during the 7½ months in 1125.

The quantity of sandalwood collected during the period under report was 101 lbs. against 3,576 lbs. collected during 1125.

Minor Forest Produce. There was no change in the method of collection and disposal of this item. The revenue under this item stood at Rs.4,54,767 during the year under report against Rs. 2,19,241 realised during 7½ months in 1125.

Elephants. There were 23 elephants (14 tuskers and 9 cows) with the Department at the beginning of the year. 5 animals (2 tuskers and 3 cows) were newly captured during the year thereby making a total of 28 elephants (16 tuskers and 12 cows). Of these, 2 tuskers died and 10 (4 tuskers and 6 cows) were sold away in public auction. At the end of the year, there were 16 elephants with the Department. Of these, 10 were tuskers and the remaining 6, cows. The revenue on account of the sale proceeds as well as hire of elephants during the year amounted to Rs. 68,818 against Rs. 46,422 in the previous year.

Firewood and Charcoal. A total quantity of 1,45,541 tons of firewood was collected during the year against 49,234 tons collected in 1125. Of the above, 47,121 tons were collected by

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Government agency and 98,420 tons by Consumers. The total collection during the year was in excess over that collected during 1125 by 96,307 tons. During the period under report, a total amount of Rs. 14,685 was obtained as revenue by sale of fuel coupes against Rs. 22,292 realised from the same source in 1125. The appreciable fall in revenue is accounted for by the larger collection of firewood made Departmentally, for distribution for civilian consumption.

Game Sanctuary. The Game sanctuary received the attention of the Department as in previous years; game has increased considerably on account of the great care bestowed by the Department and the Peermade Game Association. The grassy areas in the Sanctuary were all successfully early-burnt during the year and there were no violent forest fires within the Sanctuary and fodder within the area was abundant for the grazing of game. Elephants, Bisons and Wild Pigs are seen in large numbers. The strength of the Sambhur is almost the same as in last year.

The area of the Game Sanctuary and its annexes comes to 300 square miles of reserved and unreserved Forests, of which the Periyar Lake area is 10 square miles. The whole area is kept entirely for Game Preservation and hence no timber working or any such things are carried on. The main source of income from the Department are by the annual leasing of the cardamom gardens within the Sanctuary, compensation in offences, seigniorage value of timber etc., used for Departmental works, and by the sale of minor forest produce collected from the Sanctuary Departmentally. A sum of Rs. 10,915-9-9 has been realised as revenue from the Department during the report year against Rs. 843-10-6 of the previous report year of 7½ months of 1949-50.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department were Rs. 1,52,22,593 and Rs. 61,52,640 respectively.

STAMPS DEPARTMENT.

Control. The administrative control of the Stamps Department continued to be vested in the Secretary to Government, Finance Department as ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps. The two institutions in the Department *viz.*, the Stamp Manufactory where the stamps are printed and the Central Stamp Depot where the printed stock is kept for issue to the various sub-depots in the State, where under two different officers, the

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former under a Superintendent and the latter under the District Treasury Officer, Trivandrum, functioning as the Officer-in-Charge, Central Stamp Depot.

The Stamp Manufactory. The following statement shows the volume of stamps, printing work turned out during the years 1124, 1125 (7½ months *i. e.* from 15-8-1949 to 31-3-1950) and 1950-51 (*i. e.* 1-4-1950 to 31-3-1951).

DESCRIPTION	NUMBERS PRINTED DURING		
	1124	1125 (7½ months)	1950-51
General Stamps ..	5,06,014	6,12,659	9,03,800
One anna revenue receipt stamps ..	19,85,040	30,00,000	63,60,000
Foreign Bill Stamps ..	2,880	9,102	18,948
Private documents embossed ..	33,458	15,713	23,413
Medical Revenue Stamps. ..	..	1,00,800	1,12,000
Court fee Stamps ..	57,100	47,28,740	35,58,000
Do. Labels ..	64,032	1,12,115	1,50,800
Copying papers (Ordinary) ..	12,81,818	21,82,000	14,87,446
Do. Service ..	64,000	72,000	93,102
Anchal Stamps ..	1,20,41,064	2,72,72,168	48,92,750
Do. Covers ..	86,26,296	69,97,723	63,44,010
Do. Cards ..	38,53,112	56,59,426	44,27,660
Service Anchal Cards and Stamps ..	18,49,936	61,16,664	1,04,61,888
Vendors agreement ..	300	..	1,500
Hundi stamps ..	9,276	4,000	12,986
Share transfer stamps	24,240	18,120
TOTAL ..	3,03,74,326	5,69,07,350	3,88,66,423

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In addition to the various items manufactured, following denominations were also overprinted in the Stamp Manufactory during the year under report to meet the requirements consequent on the adoption of Indian Currency.

1 Chuckram covers — 31,624.

Value. The value of stamps and stamp papers etc., printed during the year together with that of the items overprinted amounted to Rs. 99.73 lakhs against Rs. 88.68 lakhs in 1125 (7½ months). This includes Anchal Stamps to the value of Rs. 6,35,741 printed at the Government of India Press, Nasik.

The value of stamps etc., issued from the Central Stamp Depot was Rs. 98.47 lakhs against Rs. 70.25 lakhs during the period of 7½ months in the year 1125.

The value of stamps etc., in stock on 1-4-1950 in the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depot together with the value of stamps etc., printed during the year under report, the value of stamps etc., issued during the period and the value of the balance quantities in stock at the close of the year *viz.* on 31-3-1951 are given below:

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Value of stamps etc. in stock on 1-4-50 (including stock in the Stamp Depot, Ernakulam Rs.27.96)	94.61
Value of stamps etc., manufactured during the year 1950-51	99.65
Value of stamps etc., issued from the Central Stamp Depot	98.47
Value of stamps etc., converted	14.86
Value of stamps etc., destroyed during the year	..
Value of stamps etc., in stock at the end of the year <i>viz.</i> , on 31-3-1951.	143.23

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the last three years are noted below:

<i>Particulars.</i>	1124	1125	1950-51.
	(7½ months)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	42,63,335	46,68,963	83,38,002
Deduct refunds	99,503	1,16,330	1,95,769
Net receipts	41,63,832	45,52,633	81,42,233
Expenditure	3,13,468	1,99,298	4,09,937

Justice and Crime

Deduct share debitable to:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
(1) Anchal Department	1,06,389	83,261	1,02,995
(2) Medical Department	30	82	122
Net expenditure	2,07,049	1,15,955	3,06,820

CHAPTER V

Justice and Crime

Judicial System. The Judicial Administration of the State is vested in the High Court. The High Court is the highest Court of the Judiciary in the territory of the State, having powers of adjudication over all civil and criminal matters. There was no capital punishment in the State during the period under report except for a few specified offences. So also, imprisonment for life and death sentences were subject to the confirmation of the Raj Pramukh.

Out of the sanctioned strength of eight Judges for the High Court of Judicature of the State, only six Judges functioned till the 8th of August 1950. Sri P. K. Subramonia Iyer Advocate, was appointed by the President as Judge of the High Court and he was sworn in as such on the 9th of August 1950. The Hon'ble Justice Sri K. Sankaran was appointed commissioner by the State Government with the sanction of the President for the conduct of departmental enquiries against some officers under suspension during the Mid-summer recess of the High Court in 1950 and thereafter from the 18th of September 1950 to the middle of March 1951. The Hon'ble Justice Sri K. T. Koshy proceeded on privilege leave for one month from 10-1-1951.

The President determined in pursuance of the provisions of Clause 2 of Article 376 of the Constitution that every person, who by virtue of the said provisions became on the commencement of the Constitution a Judge of the High Court in a Part B State, shall continue to hold Office until he attains the age of sixty.

By another order dated 27th February 1951, the President fixed the salary of the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Judges at Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 respectively with effect from the 1st of March 1951.

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The status of the Registrar of the High Court was raised to that of the District Judge and Sri P. D. Nandana Menon, District and Sessions Judge of Anjikaimal was appointed officiating Registrar of the High Court.

Under the Constitution of India, the High Court of this State also came under the control and Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India, and the power of appointing the Judges of the High Court, vested in the President of India.

For the administration of Civil Justice, the subordinate Judiciary consists of District Judges, Additional District Judges, one Sub-Judge and District Munsiffs. There are also Village Panchayat Courts. The Sub-Judge of Chittur has unlimited original Civil Jurisdiction like the District Judge, but no appellate or Criminal Jurisdiction. All the Munsiffs can try suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000, the District Munsiffs of Shencottah and Devicolam having Jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat Court extends only upto Rs. 50. The Village Courts in the Cochin area are under the control of the Registrar of the Village Courts who has revisional powers. In the Travancore area, appeals from all suits in the Munsiff's Courts where the valuation exceeds Rs. 1,000, lay direct to the High Court. All decisions of Sub-Court in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 are appealable to the District Judge and those above Rs. 2,000 to the High Court direct.

For the administration of Criminal Justice in the Travancore area, under the Sessions Courts there are Magistrates of three classes, some of whom are Honorary. There is the District Magistrate and under him First, Second and Third Class Magistrates. The appellate authority over the Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes is the District or the Division First Class Magistrate and that of the First Class Magistrate including the District Magistrates is the Sessions Court. The District and some of the First and Second Class Magistrates are also Revenue Officers as well. Two of the Magistrates, one at Cranganur and the other at Thodupuzha, are Munsiffs, who are empowered to exercise Magisterial functions in their respective jurisdictions. All other Magistrates discharge only Magisterial duties. In the Cochin area, there has been a separation of the functions of the executive and the judiciary. The District Magistrate of the Trichur District has no executive functions like the District Magistrates in the

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Travancore area and he exercises appellate jurisdiction over the First Class Magistrates under him.

Recruitment. The entire judiciary is recruited from the ranks of duly qualified members of the Service or the Bar. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Constitution.

Security of Service. Now that the Constitution of India applies to the State also, the provisions therein apply to the Service personnel of the Judicial Department just like other Departments.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts. The Judicial Officers employed in the State during the year under report and engaged wholly or partly in the administration of Criminal Justice were 8 Judges of the High Court, of whom only 5 were on active service till the 8th of August 1950 when the strength was increased to 6 by the appointment of one more Judge, 9 Sessions Judges, 12 Additional Sessions Judges, 4 District Magistrates, 1 Additional District Magistrate, 27 First Class Magistrates, 30 Second Class Magistrates, 16 Bench Magistrates' Courts presided over by non-official presidents with summary powers for the disposal of offences under the Police, Municipal and Nuisance Acts committed within the local limits of the respective Municipal Councils.

Crimes. The number of cases reported during the year under report was 54,820, showing an increase under this head when compared to the figures for the corresponding previous year. The number of offences reported under the Penal Code and that under Special and Local Laws were both on the increase. The number of persons involved in the cases for the year under report was 92,134. The percentage of offences under the Penal Code fell from 31.85 during the period of 7½ months in 1125 to 30.51 while that under the Special and Local Laws rose from 68.15 to 69.49.

Juvenile Offenders. 540 juveniles (490 boys and 50 girls) were charged during the year with offences; all were brought to trial and 54 (all boys) convicted. Of the convicted, one was warned. 29 released on bail and 9 sent to Reformatory.

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MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Bench Magistrates' Courts. The number of cases for disposal was 24,488. Of these, 18,529 cases were disposed of and 5,959 cases were left pending at the end of the year. 11,863 persons were convicted during the year and the percentage of conviction was 59.14.

Other Magistrates' Courts. The total number of cases instituted in all classes of Magistrates' Courts other than Bench Magistrates' Courts was 37,779. The number of cases disposed of and the number pending in each class of Courts are shown below.

Class of Courts	No. of cases		Average duration in days
	Disposed of	pending	
District Magistrates and First Class Magistrates.	11,873	9,922	83
Second Class Do	19,688	12,835	57

Appellate Work. The number of appeals disposed of was 211. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 80 days in the courts of District Magistrates and 69 days in the courts of other First Class Magistrates. The percentage of appellants whose conviction were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 13.92. 197 appeals involving 204 persons were pending at the end of the year.

Revision and References. The number of petitions for revision presented before the District Magistrates and First Class Magistrates was 50. There were 64 such petitions for disposal during the year of which 30 were disposed of.

In the Magistrates' Courts, 58,009 witnesses were examined during the year. The number of witnesses required to attend on more than 3 days increased to 1,001.

SESSIONS COURTS.

The total number of cases for trial was 320 of which 285 were disposed of leaving 35 pending at the end of the year. The

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average duration of cases disposed of was 24 days from the date of receipt of the records in the Sessions Courts to the date of disposal. 354 appeals involving 370 persons were decided in the Sessions Courts. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 69. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 26.82. At the end of the year, 110 appeals involving 111 persons were remaining pending. 20 revision petitions were received during the year. 12 petitions were disposed of including the one pending at the end of the previous year leaving 9 pending. 3,717 witnesses were examined of whom 230 were required to attend on more than 3 days.

THE HIGH COURT.

Appeals. 189 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. 286 were preferred during the year and 371 were disposed of leaving 104 pending at the end of the year.

Of the 371 appeals decided, 50 cases were by persons concerned in Referred Trials. 249 by persons convicted by lower courts and 122 were appeals against acquittals. In the 249 appeals against conviction, the findings of the lower courts and the sentences passed by them were upheld in the case of 130 appellants, conviction altered and sentence confirmed in the case of 2, sentence altered in the case of 58, conviction quashed and acquittal ordered in the case of 56, conviction quashed and re-trial ordered in the case of one, and abated by death of appellants in the case of 2.

The percentage of entirely successful appeals was 15.10. In the 122 appeals against acquittals, interference was declined in 86, acquittal set aside and conviction ordered in 15, acquittal set aside, and re-trial ordered in 9, and the remaining 12 were otherwise disposed of.

Revision. 464 revision petitions were received during the year, 6 reported by the District Magistrate and Sessions Judges and 6 taken up *suo motu*. 718 petitions were disposed of and 231 were pending at the end of the year.

Referred Trial. There were 58 Referred Trials involving 102 persons for disposal during the year and 50 Referred Trials involving 93 persons were disposed of, leaving 8 cases involving 9 persons pending at the end of the year. Sentence of death was commuted to rigorous imprisonment for life

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in the case of 3 persons, sentence of rigorous imprisonment for life was confirmed in the case of 73, reduced to varying terms of imprisonment in the case of 3, acquittal ordered in the case of 13 persons and abated by death in the case of one.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of Civil Courts. The administration of Civil Justice is carried out by the High Court, 9 District Courts, 6 Second or Additional Judges' Courts, 6 Temporary Second or Additional Judges' Courts, 1 Subordinate Judge's Court, 46 District Munsiffs' Courts, 10 Temporary Munsiffs' Courts and 19 Village Panchayat Courts.

The Village Courts in the Cochin area continued to function under the Administrative control of the Registrar of Village Courts.

Litigation. The total number of suits instituted in all the courts during the year under report was 40,139, one suit for every 187 persons in the State. Compared with the corresponding period in the previous year, the institution of suits during the year under report showed a decrease by 5.02 percent. But the total file of 40,139 was greater than the average for the corresponding last five years *i. e.* 35,757, the excess being 4,382. Of the suits instituted during the year 9,693 were small cause suits. Comparatively there was a decrease in the number of suits in the Districts of Trichur, Anjikaimal, Parur and Kottayam, while the number in the other Districts showed a noticeable increase. Out of the 40,139 suits instituted in all the Courts, 25,275 or 62.97 percent were for money or movable property, 4,322 or 10.77 percent for immovable property, 6,610 or 16.47 percent on mortgages and the remaining 3,932 or 9.79 percent for specific relief and other rights.

The total number of regular, second and miscellaneous appeals filed in the High Court and the District Courts was 8,724 which showed an appreciable increase compared with that for a corresponding period in the previous year.

COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Village Panchayat Courts. The number of suits instituted during the year was 1,686. Compared with previous year, the file showed a decrease. 1,930 suits were disposed of and 410 were pending. The average duration of the suits disposed of was 147 days.

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The Village Courts in Cochin area constituted under the Village Courts Act XII of 1118 were also exercising original jurisdiction. These courts continued to be under the administrative supervision and control of the Registrar of Village Courts and functioned as a separate Department.

District Munsiffs' Courts. The number of original suits instituted was 28,132 which when compared with corresponding previous year showed an increase. The increase was noticeable in 20 courts and the decrease in 15 courts. Kottayam alone showed neither increase nor decrease.

Of 74,063 suits for disposal, 32,031 were disposed of and 42,032 were pending. Of the total pendency, 26,071 were over one year old. The average duration of the 13,069 suits disposed of after full trial, was 940 days.

The number of small cause suits instituted was 7,829, which when compared with the corresponding period in the previous year showed a fall. 8,405 suits were disposed out of the total number of 10,747 suits, 1641 after full trial with an average duration of 199 days. Of the 2,342 suits pending at the close of the year, 227 suits were over 6 months.

Subordinate Judge's Court. The number of original suits instituted was 370 which is less than the file for a corresponding period of the previous year. 390 suits were disposed out of the total number of 729 suits, leaving 339 suits pending of which 140 were over one year old. The number of small cause suits instituted was 169. Of the total number of 208 suits for disposal 164 suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 44, of which 3 were over one year old.

District Courts. During the year under report, 1,944 original suits and 9 small cause suits were instituted. Of the 7,393 original suits and 28 small cause suits for disposal, 2,000 original suits and 14 small cause suits were disposed of. Comparatively, there was an appreciable increase in the disposal of original suits during the year. Of the original suits disposed of, 1,337 were contested with an average duration of 1,131 days. The number of original suits pending at the end of the year was 5,393 of which 3,824 were over one year old.

High Court. No original suit was transferred to the file of the High Court during the year under report. The one suit remaining at the end of the previous year was still pending at the close of the year. There were 115 original petitions

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(inclusive of the 12 pending from the previous year), 54 were disposed of leaving 61 pending.

APPELLATE COURTS.

District Courts. 5,005 Regular appeals were instituted during the year. These together with the number pending at the close of the previous year aggregated 11,227 for disposal. 4,310 appeals were disposed of leaving 6,917 pending. 1,369 Miscellaneous Appeals were instituted and the total for disposal was 2,184. Of these 1,058 were disposed of leaving 1,126 pending.

The High Court. The following table shows the several classes of appeals instituted, disposed of and pending in the High Court:

	Instituted		Disposed of		Pending	
	1125, (7½ months) 1950-51	979	1125, (7½ months) 1950-51	535	1125, (7½ months) 1950-51	2059
1. Regular appeals	607	979	366	535	1609	2059
2 Second appeals	650	930	414	364	1415	1995
3 Civil Miscellaneous appeals	275	441	256	276	343	509

The average duration of regular appeals disposed of was 729 days and of second appeals 421 days. Of the 535 regular appeals disposed of, 14 were heard by a Full Bench of 3 Judges.

Including the 33 review petitions filed during the year, there were 149 petitions for disposal in the High Court. The number disposed of during the year was 32, all of which were rejected, 22 without notice and the remaining after notice. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,120 making a total of 2,020 for disposal. The number of petitions disposed of was 1,238. Of these, 359 or 29.00 percent were rejected without notice and 524 or 42.33 percent were dismissed after notice. At the end of the year, 782 petitions were pending. During the year 3 references under the Income Tax Act and 7 under the Sales Tax Act were made.

Together with the references pending there were in all 39 references for disposal. None was disposed of during the year.

The number of execution applications made during the year was 46,391 in all the courts together. Out of the aggregate number of 79,711 for disposal, 46,511 were disposed of leaving 33,200 pending. Full satisfaction was obtained in 9543 or 20.52 percent and satisfaction in part was obtained in 8,158 or 17.54 per cent of the applications disposed of. 27,064 applications or 56.19 were wholly infructuous. The amount realised in execution during the year was 54,11,217. 212 Judgment-debtors were imprisoned. 410 cases under the special enactments other than the Insolvency Act were filed in all the courts together. 364 cases were disposed of and 310 were pending.

CHAPTER VI

Legislature

At the beginning of the period under review, the Legislative Assembly was in session which lasted till the 21st April 1950.

There were two sessions of the Legislative Assembly during the year, subsequent to the above session. The first session met for 21 days in October-November 1950 from the 16th October to the 14th November 1950, and the second session met for 21 days in February-April 1951 from the 21st February to the 4th April 1951. On the opening day of these sessions His Highness the Raj Pramukh addressed the members. The debate on the address on both the occasions took place on the next day.

Legislative business constituted the bulk of the work transacted during the sessions and the Legislation was for a major part the integration of certain laws obtaining in Travancore and Cochin prior to integration. Special mention may, however, be made to the Travancore-Cochin Land Development Bill passed during the first session with a view to stepping up food production.

The following Bills were introduced and finally passed by the House during the two sessions;

1. The Travancore-Cochin Adaptation of Laws Bill.

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2. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Travancore-Cochin Medical Practitioners Act (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Term of Office of Municipal Councillors and Chairmen (Extension) Bill.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Revenue Enquiries and Summons Bill.
6. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax Act (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Bill.
8. The Travancore-Cochin Contingency Fund Bill.
9. The Travancore-Cochin Land Assignment Bill.
10. The Travancore-Cochin Land Development Bill.
11. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) 1950 Bill.
12. The Travancore-Cochin Hackney Carriage Bill.
13. The Travancore-Cochin Fisheries Bill.
14. The Travancore-Cochin Local Authorities Entertainment Tax Bill.
15. The Travancore-Cochin Local Authorities Loans Bill.
16. The Travancore-Cochin Places of Public Resort Bill.
17. The Travancore-Cochin Treasure Trove Bill.
18. The Travancore-Cochin Revenue Recovery Bill.
19. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act (Amendment) Bill.
20. The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act (Amendment) Bill.
21. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 1951.
22. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 1951.
23. The Travancore-Cochin Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill.
24. The Travancore-Cochin Public Accountants Bill.
25. The Travancore-Cochin Easements Bill.

The report of the select committees on the Travancore-Cochin Co-operative Societies Bill was presented to the Assembly and the consideration of the Bill postponed.

The following Bills were referred to Select Committees.

1. The Travancore-Cochin Police Bill.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Forest Bill.

3. The Travancore-Cochin Land Tax Bill.

4. The Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Bill.

The Legislative Assembly of Travancore-Cochin (Removal of Disqualification) Bill was introduced and the general principles of the Bill were partly discussed but not concluded.

The Assembly discussed and voted supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 1,64,45,230 in the budget for 1950-51 in both the sessions together.

Four adjournment motions were discussed in the House *viz.* (1) the strike in the F. A. C. T. Alwaye, (2) the strike of teachers in a few secondary schools in the State and the consequent cessation of teaching in those schools, (3) the threat of unemployment of workers in the rubber plantations consequent on the resolve of the planters to give up the plantations due to the lowering of the price of rubber, and (4) the scarcity of yarn and the defect in its distribution. Of these, motion No. (1) was lost when put to vote while the 2nd and the 4th were talked out and the 3rd adopted by the House without opposition.

On the days set apart for non-official business, the house granted leave to Sri K. I. Velayudhan to introduce the Cochin Land Mortgage Bank Act (Amendment) Bill which was subsequently introduced and referred to a select committee. Leave was refused to Sri. C. V. Iyyu to introduce the City Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill.

Six resolutions regarding (1) the need for teaching subjects such as Co-operation, Agriculture etc., as optional subjects in high school classes, (2) exempting coir from the levy of General Sales Tax, (3) constitution of a committee to enquire into the economic and political conditions of Backward Communities, (4) the need for family planning, (5) the lease of land to members of Backward Communities, and (6) Legislation for wakf properties, were discussed. The Government expressed sympathy with the spirit of resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 and undertook to do whatever was possible to implement them. Those four resolutions were accordingly withdrawn. The discussion of the 3rd resolution had not concluded, while the 4th was negatived by the House.

Out of over 4,000 questions received from members for answer by the Ministers during the two sessions together those actually admitted for answer, numbered 3,640. Of these,

answers were either orally given or laid on the table during the sessions for 2,742 or 68 percent of the questions.

Another important item of work transacted by the Assembly during the period was the consideration of the proposals for the delimitation of constituencies for election to the State Assembly and also to the House of the People of the Indian Union. The opinions expressed on the subject on the floor of the House were intimated to the authorities concerned.

The consideration by the House of the food situation in the State on a motion moved on behalf of Government under Rule 43 of the Assembly Rules, constituted an important item of business transacted during this period. During the debate, the Finance Minister explained how the finances of the State would be shattered if the Centre did not come to our aid in the matter of subsidising the purchase of food-grains. All sections of the House stressed on the imperative need for a sympathetic attitude on the part of the Government of India in the matter especially as this State had to be treated on an entirely different footing from the other units of the Union having regard to the dollar earnings made available to the Centre by this State. The House unanimously expressed the hope that the Centre would revise their policy so far as this State was concerned.

During the period under review, Sri E. Ikkanda Warriar and Sri K. Balakrishna Menon resigned their membership of the Assembly. Three members, Sri. C. Narayanan, Sahib Bahadur P. S. Muhammad and Dr. (Mrs.) T. Francis died and the Assembly passed condolence motions bemoaning their loss.

Enactments. During the period under report the following Acts and Ordinances were passed.

LIST OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN ACTS OF 1950.

1. The United State of Travancore and Cochin Public Service Commission (Continuance) Act I of 1950.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Panchayats Act, II of 1950.
3. The Travancore-Cochin Land Customs Repealing Act, III of 1950.
4. The Travancore-Cochin Electricity Duty Act IV of 1950.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Public Safety Measures Act, V of 1950.
6. The Travancore Land Tax Proclamation (Amendment) Act, VI of 1950.
7. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation, Act VII of 1950.

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8. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, VIII of 1950.
9. The Travancore-Cochin Board of Revenue Act, IX of 1950.
10. The Cochin Temple Entry Authorisation Proclamation (Amendment) Act, X of 1950.
11. The Local Authorities (Alteration of Financial year) Act, XI of 1950.
12. The Travancore Succession Certificate (Amendment) Act, XII of 1950.
13. The Travancore-Cochin Prohibition Act, XIII of 1950.
14. The Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act, XIV of 1950.
15. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act, XV of 1950.
16. The Travancore-Cochin Industrial Disputes Act, XVI of 1950.
17. The Travancore-Cochin Prisoners Act, XVII of 1950.
18. The Travancore-Cochin Prisons Act, XVIII of 1950.
19. The Travancore-Cochin Identification of Prisoners Act, XIX of 1950.
20. The Travancore-Cochin Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, XX of 1950.
21. The Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Corruption Act, XXI of 1950.
22. The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, XXII of 1950.
23. The Travancore-Cochin Drugs (Control) Act, XXIII of 1950.
24. The Term of Office of Municipal Councillors and Chairmen (Extension) Act, XXIV of 1950.
25. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Act, XXV of 1950.
26. The Travancore Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act, XXVI of 1950.
27. The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, XXVII of 1950.
28. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, XXVIII of 1950.
29. The Travancore-Cochin Adaptation of Laws Act, XXIX of 1950.
30. The Travancore-Cochin Revenue Enquiries and Summons Act, XXX of 1950.

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31. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Act, XXXI of 1950.
32. The Travancore-Cochin Contingency Fund Act, XXXII of 1950.
33. The Travancore-Cochin Government Land Assignment Act, XXXIII of 1950.
34. The Travancore-Cochin Fisheries Act, XXXIV of 1950.
35. The Travancore-Cochin Hackney Carriage Act, XXXV of 1950.
36. The Travancore-Cochin Land Development Act, XXXVI of 1950.

ACTS OF 1951.

1. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) (Amendment) Act, I of 1951.
2. The Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, II of 1951.
3. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. I) Act, III of 1951.
4. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Act, IV of 1951.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Public Accountants Act, V of 1951.
6. The Travancore-Cochin Entertainments Tax Act, VI of 1951.
7. The Travancore-Cochin Revenue Recovery Act, VII of 1951.
8. The Travancore-Cochin Places of Public Resort Act, VIII of 1951.
9. The Travancore-Cochin Local Authorities Loans Act, IX of 1951.
10. The Travancore-Cochin Treasure Trove Act, X of 1951.
11. The Travancore-Cochin Easements Act, XI of 1951.
12. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, XII of 1951.
13. The Cochin Proclamation III of 1123 (Repealing) Act, XIII of 1951.
14. The Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act, XIV of 1951.
15. The Legislative Assembly of Travancore-Cochin (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, XV of 1951.
16. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Act, XVI of 1951.

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17. The Code of Civil Procedure (Travancore-Cochin Amendment) Act, XVII of 1951.
18. The Travancore-Cochin Criminal Procedure (Temporary Provisions) Act, XVIII of 1951.
19. The Travancore-Cochin Land Conservancy Act XIX of 1951.
20. The Travancore-Cochin Sales of Khaddar Act, XX of 1951.
21. The Travancore Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act, XXI of 1951.
22. The Travancore-Cochin Civil Courts Act, XXII of 1951.

ORDINANCES OF 1951.

1. The Travancore Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance, I of 1951.
2. The Code of Civil Procedure (Travancore-Cochin Amendment) Ordinance, II of 1951.
3. The Travancore-Cochin Criminal Procedure (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, III of 1951.
4. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, IV of 1951.
5. The Cochin Proclamation III of 1123 (Repealing) Ordinance, V of 1951.
6. The Travancore-Cochin Public Safety Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, VI of 1951.
7. The Trivandrum City Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, VII of 1951.

ORDINANCES OF 1950.

1. The Hindu Religious Institutions Ordinance, I of 1950.
2. The Board of Revenue Ordinance, II of 1950.
3. The Cochin Temple Entry Authorisation Proclamation (Amendment) Ordinance, III of 1950.
4. The Travancore Prohibition (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, IV of 1950.
5. The Industrial Disputes Ordinance, V of 1950.
6. The Public Safety Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, VI of 1950.
7. The Local Authorities (Alteration of Financial Year) Ordinance, VII of 1950.
8. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, VIII of 1950.
9. The Travancore Temple Entry (Extension of Application) Ordinance, IX of 1950

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10. The Travancore Medical Practitioners Amendment Ordinance, X of 1950.
- ✓ 11. The Chittoor Thattamangalam Municipal Chairman and Councillors (Term of Office Extension) Ordinance, XI of 1950.

CHAPTER VII

Protection

POLICE.

General. For the purpose of administration, each District in the State is placed under the charge of a District Superintendent of Police. Each District is again divided into sub-divisions wherever necessary and the Assistant Superintendents of Police are in charge of the sub-divisions with the regular police force consisting of Inspectors of Police, Head Constables and Constables to assist them.

The existing strength of the Women Police Constables during the period under report was 14. The staff was quite inadequate to meet all the requisitions from the Police stations for the escort and guarding of women prisoners in Police Stations and for such other allied duties.

Discipline:— Discipline was well maintained. The percentage of officers and men departmentally punished for absence without leave was 13.36 against 2.5 for 7½ months in the previous year and of those punished for other irregularities was 8.43 against 9.6 for 7½ months in the previous year. The percentage of Black Marks awarded to Police Constables and Head Constables was 32.58 against 16.8 for 7½ months in the previous year. The number of men dismissed or discharged from the Force was 72 against 66 for 7½ months in the previous year.

Rewards. A sum of Rs. 4,812 was sanctioned during the year under reward against Rs. 2,718 for 7½ months in the previous year. 731 officers and men of the Department and 69 private individuals were rewarded during the period.

Health, Education and Training:— The health of the Force showed adequate improvement as compared with the previous year. The percentage of absentees due to sickness

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has fallen down in comparison with the previous years. The percentage of admission to the Hospital also was comparatively less. All the men and officers in the force on the last day of the period under report were literate. There was an increase in the number of English knowing hands in the Constabulary.

Recruit training continued in the Armed Reserve Training Camp, Nandavanam, Trivandrum. The recruits after training were posted to the Armed Reserve from where men with longer service who has passed the catechism test were transferred to fill up vacancies in the Districts. The Armed Reserve Head Constables' Test and the Armed Reserve Naicks' Test were conducted for the first time. 123 Head Constables, 60 Naicks and 152 Police Constables attended the test. Out of them, 38 Head Constables, 17 Naicks and 10 Police Constables for the Head Constables' test and 21 Naicks and 39 Police Constables for the Naicks' Test came out successful.

Crimes:— The period under review was in general one of stress and strain for the Police with communist and other leftists' activities, labour troubles etc. Nevertheless peace and order was satisfactorily maintained.

The following statement shows the number of true cases of grave crimes reported during the period under report.

Murder	..	159
Culpable Homicide	..	4
Dacoity	..	16
Robbery	..	81
House breaking and theft		629
Cattle theft	..	56
Theft	..	814
		<hr/>
TOTAL		1,759
		<hr/>

Detection and Prevention of Crimes. The total number of true cases of cognisable crimes excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and under the sections of the T.P.C. relating to nuisance was 5,552 against 4,328 in 1125. The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws taken up during the year was 1,017 against 630 during the 7½ months of the previous year. The percentage of detection of cognisable cases during the period under report was 78.7 against 48 for 7½ months in 1125.

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Habitual Criminals. The number of habituals at large at the beginning of the year was 891 and the number brought under surveillance by fresh registration and release from Jail was 192. 96 Persons were removed from the register on account of death, old age, infirmity or that they are no longer addicted to crime. On the last day of the period under review 222 bad characters were in Jail and 765 were at large.

Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes. 13 cases of counterfeit coins and currency notes were reported. Of these, 3 ended in conviction and one in acquittal. 8 are pending trial and one is under investigation. The coins were Indian one rupee, half rupee, $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee and 2 annas. The currency notes were five and one-rupee types.

Criminal Intelligence Bureau. The Bureau continued to function as the Crime Branch Records Section attached to the H.Q.O. under the direct supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch. The Bureau attended to the collection and dissemination of information regarding Crime and criminals and maintained close contact with similar institutions outside the State and exchanged useful information as occasions demanded. First Information Reports in all cases and Case Diaries in Grave Crimes, in property crimes committed by habitual criminals and in specially important cases were scrutinised and instructions given to the investigating officers whenever found necessary. The application of scientific methods was insisted on and the services of the departmental photographers and Finger Print and Foot Print Experts were promptly utilised to aid the investigation of cases.

Finger Print Bureau. The number of Finger Print slips on record at the beginning of the period was 41,922 and the number received during the period under report was 1,237 against 484 for $7\frac{1}{2}$ months during the previous year. 3,108 Finger Print slips were received for search during the period against 1,479 for $7\frac{1}{2}$ months in 1125. Of these, 725 slips have been traced by the Bureau against 321 for $7\frac{1}{2}$ months in the previous year. There were in all 43,159 slips on the last day of the period under report.

Anti-Corruption Squad. The Anti-Corruption Section conducted 432 enquiries relating to corruption on the part of Government servants. Action was taken against 58 Officers including 12 in the Gazetted rank.

Protection

Registration of Motor Vehicles. The sub-joined statements compare the number of motor vehicles registered during the past 2 years.

<i>Type of Motor Vehicles.</i>	1125 (7½ months)	1950-51.
Buses	103	386
Lorries	78	398
Cars, Taxi-cabs and Jeeps	375	722
Motor Cycles	49	60
Other Vehicles	11	27
TOTAL	616	1,593

Out of total number of 1,593 vehicles registered, fresh permits were issued for 829 vehicles against 234 for 7½ months in the previous year. 1,655 permits were renewed and re-issued during the period. The registrations of 93 vehicles were cancelled during the year.

1,844 fresh motor driving licenses were issued and 7,654 licenses renewed during the period against 696 and 6,521 respectively for 7½ months in the previous year. The number of licenses re-issued was 4,069. 925 badges were re-issued during the period against 495 for 7½ months in 1125. 1,481 pass books and 1,551 badges were also issued during the period under review.

Motor Accidents. There was a slight decrease in the number of accidents when compared with that of the previous years and this was because of the special precautions taken for the control of vehicular traffic. The Traffic Police in co-operation with the local Police worked hard in the matter of regulation and control of traffic and bringing to book offenders against Traffic Rules and Regulations. The total number of Motor incidents reported during the period was 406 against 301 in 1125 (7½ months). Out of these 406 accidents, 207 were serious ones causing either death or injury to human beings or causing death to animals. The remaining 199 cases were of a minor nature either causing slight injuries or no injuries at all.

Fire Brigade. The Fire Service, Trivandrum, continued as before under the supervision of the Sub Inspector, Cantonment. 27 fire accidents were dealt with during the period under review, in various places within the City, including one in the

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Nandavanam Armed Reserve Camp. The services of the Fire Unit Cochin were utilised on 31 occasions; 15 in Ernakulam, 8 in Mattancherri, 7 in Trichur and 1 in Alwaye. The Fire Service Units also attended special duties in connection with the visit of distinguished guests to the State. There was no loss of life in any of these accidents.

Taxation Act. The amount of tax realised during the period was Rs. 49,33,107 against Rs. 29,32,560 for 7½ months in 1125.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year under report were Rs. 54,56,542 and Rs. 61,31,570 respectively.

JAILS.

The Central Prison, Trivandrum. The year opened with a population of 630 prisoners—576 convicts, 53 under-trials and 1 civil debtor—1,015 convicts, 157 under-trials and 9 civil debtors were admitted during the year making a total of 1,811 prisoners consisting of 1,591 convicted, 210 under-trials and 10 civil debtors. 1,108 prisoners—1,015 convicts 84 under-trials and 9 civil debtors—were discharged during the year, leaving at the close of the year 703 prisoners of whom 576 were convicts, 126 under-trials and 1 civil debtor.

The Central Jail, Viyyur, Trichur. The year opened with a population of 317 convicts, 78 under-trials and 1 civil prisoner. 1,108 convicts, 119 under-trials and 23 civil prisoners and one detenue were admitted during the period under report. Thus the total number of all classes of prisoners dealt with during the period was 1,647 against 1,311 in 1125. 1,331 prisoners were discharged during the period leaving 316 prisoners in all at the close of the period.

Lock-ups and Sub-Jails. Persons sentenced by the Criminal Courts in the mofussil to imprisonment for a month or for a lesser period in Travancore area are confined in the Station lock-ups, while those sentenced to longer terms by such courts and those sentenced for imprisonment for any term by the Criminal Courts at Trivandrum are sent to the Central Prison, Trivandrum.

In the Cochin area, all under-trial prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for one month and less and civil debtors detained under orders from Village Courts are confined in the

Protection

Sub-Jails; but prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by the Criminal Courts at Trichur irrespective of the duration of the term and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding one month by Criminal Courts situated in other places in the Cochin area as also other civil debtors are confined in the Central Jail, Viyyur.

Juvenile Offenders. In the Travancore area, the Juvenile Offenders are admitted to the Certified School under the provisions of the Travancore Children's Act, XXXII of 1120. In the Cochin area, 4 Juveniles were dealt with during the year under report. In view of the Government order to send all the Juveniles to the Certified School, Trivandrum, the Juvenile offenders are not admitted in this Jail at present.

Discipline. The number of punishments inflicted for breaches of Jail disciplines was 337 against 162 in 1125 (7½ months). No corporal punishment was awarded during the period under report.

Health and Mortality. The total number of prisoners admitted and treated in the Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum was 26 against 15 in 1125. 2,980 prisoners were treated both indoor and outdoor in the Jail Hospital, Trichur against 1,574 in 1125 (7½ months).

Employment of Prisoners in Jail Services. The labour of the prison population is being utilised for the Industrial and Agricultural Operations so as to make the Jail a self sufficing institution. The Industrial activities are mainly weaving, making of cotton ropes, tapes, twine, coir, yarn, coir rugs, cow ropes, *alath* ropes, paddy pounding, laundry, oil pressing and book binding. All these industries have been carried on during the year on a profitable basis. Most of the articles required for the Jail use were taken from the Jail products.

Cost of Maintenance. The average dieting charge in the Central Prison, Trivandrum per head during the period was Rs. 228-7-4. The Hospital charges came to Rs. 12-3-10 and clothing and bedding charges amounted to Rs. 16-14-1 during the period. The average cost of maintaining a prisoner was Rs. 632-2-4 against Rs. 396-11-7 in 1125. The average gross expenditure for a prisoner in the Central Jail at Viyyur was Rs. 448-9-10 against Rs. 292-4-4 in 1125 (7½ months).

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Jail Department during the period amounted to Rs. 5,81,587-14-7.

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REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Registry Offices. The number of the District Registrars Offices remained the same as at the close of the previous year. Of the 119 Sub-Registry Offices at the close of the previous year, one office *viz.*, Additional Sub-Registry Office, Nemom was abolished with effect from 25th May 1950.

Registration. 5,62,578 documents were presented for registration during the year under report* as against 3,24,669 during the 7½ months covered by the previous report. Including the pending documents, 5,64,104 documents were dealt with during the year of which 5,56,188 were registered, 37 refused registration and 4 returned unregistered at the request of the parties. There were 7,875 documents pending registration at the close of the year.

Value of Transactions. The aggregate value of transactions during the year was Rs. 31,93,91,486 as against Rs. 18,95,05,531 during the previous year. The average value of documents was Rs. 574 while that for the previous year was Rs. 586. The average number of registrations in an office during the year was 4,713 against 2,716 during the 7½ months covered by the previous report and the average registration fee of a document rose from Rs. 3.94 to Rs. 4.22.

Sale and mortgages formed the main categories of documents.

The maximum number of documents registered during the year was in the Sub-Registry Office, Krishnapuram, the number being 8,219.

The longest of the documents registered during the year was a partition deed registered in the Sub-Registry Office, Alwaye covering 380 pages in the register book. Of all documents registered during the year, the document of the highest value was for Rs. 10,00,000 in the Sub-Registry Office, Nellore.

Under the Travancore Kshatriya Marriages Act XII of 1108 and under the Travancore Special Marriage and Succession Act VIII of 1119 no marriages were registered during the year under reference. In Cochin area, the powers in respect of the Marriages Act are not being exercised by the Registration Department.

Wills under Deposit. The number of Wills registered during the year under report was 2,002. The number of sealed covers

Protection

containing Wills deposited with the District Registrars during the year was 53 as against 23 in 1125. Including the 800 covers held in deposit at the beginning of the year the total number of sealed covers was 853 of which 15 were opened and registered after the death of the testators and 16 were withdrawn by the depositors leaving a balance of 822 covers in deposit at the close of the year.

Appeals. The subjoined statement shows the details of appeal cases dealt with by the District Registrars during the year under report.

Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year	33
Number of cases filed during the year ..	39
Total ..	<hr/> 72

Disposals:

(a) Number of cases in which registration was ordered ..	25
(b) Number of cases in which registration was refused ..	1
(c) Number of cases otherwise disposed of ..	5
Total ..	<hr/> 31
Balance pending ..	41

Prosecution. No prosecution was instituted for any offence under the Registration Act during the year.

Chitties or Kurics. 1,465 chitties were registered during the year under Travancore Chitties Act XXVI of 1120 and under Cochin Kurics Act VII of 1107. The total income derived from the operation of Chitties and Kurics Act amounted to Rs. 96,448-0-0 during the financial year.

There were 416 cases of compounding of offences under the Chitties and Kurics Act during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total income of the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,79,740-9-4 as against Rs 15,19,152-12-2 in 1125 (7½ months) and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,27,086-15-9 as against Rs. 6,27,129-15-8 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VIII

Production and Industry

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT,

General. The State is divided into four agricultural divisions, Trivandrum, Mavelikara, Moovattupuzha and Trichur. Each division is under an agricultural Officer who is entrusted with the work of planning, guiding and controlling all agricultural experiments, demonstrations and propaganda in the division.

Agricultural Conditions. The total precipitation in most of the centres was higher than that of the previous years; but the general distribution of rains in both the monsoons was not quite favourable to the paddy crop. The South-west monsoon appeared early and in time and the prospect of a good Viruppu (Khariff) crop of paddy was bright. The heavy rains in August and September however resulted in floods, and affected the yields especially of the crops in the low-lying areas of the Central Division. The North-east rains were fairly satisfactory, but drought conditions prevailed in the taluks of Vilavancode and Kalkulam in the south and Chittur in the north.

Measures and Implements. Green leaves, cow-dung and ashes, the traditional manures continued to be dear and in short supply. The price of ashes has risen very high, and adulteration has been freely resorted to by many of the dealers. To meet the requirements of potassic manure, the Department arranged to import 1,200 tons of Muriate of Potash. The production of municipal and rural composts has increased, and the agriculturists are using them without any restraint now. The agriculturists had no lack of the common implements in use in the year.

Ammonium Sulphate was arranged to be distributed at rates fixed by Government, by the manufacturers Messrs. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., through depots recommended by Government. A total quantity of 8,973 tons of manures worth Rs. 28,07,603-13-2 was distributed in 1950-51, as compared to 5,782 tons in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 9,26,817-4-5 was incurred for subsidising the sales, of which half the amount *viz.*, Rs. 4,63,408-10-2 was borne by the Government of India. This has benefited an area of 89,730

Production and Industry

acres and resulted in an increased production of 11,853 tons of paddy. A quantity of 2,143 tons of Calcium Carbonate was distributed in the year. The material was supplied free of cost by the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., and an expenditure of Rs. 24,029-5-0 was incurred for its transport.

Facilities were provided for the collection of green leaf manure from the Reserved forests. The lorries of the Department were made available for the transport of the manure from the forests to the cultivators' fields.

During this year also, agricultural implements such as spades, mammatties, plough shares, hatchets, forks etc., were stocked in the Departmental Depots and distributed to ryots at concessional rates.

Iron materials like cart-tyres and axles, and those required for construction of farm houses and cattle-sheds have also been distributed from the depots of the Department, as well as from licensed stock-holders under the control of the Department. Implements worth Rs. 30,989-9-10 were distributed in the year.

Municipal Compost Manufacture. Night-soil compost was prepared in almost all the important municipalities of the State and sold to ryots at reasonable prices. A total quantity of 16,915 tons including rural compost was prepared and 16,294 tons distributed in the year. A vigorous drive for the popularising of composting work in the rural areas was carried out in the year and a Propaganda Officer was appointed specially under the Food Production Board.

Plant Protection Measures. In the absence of a special Plant Protection Section, the general extension staff of the Department attended to all cases of outbreaks of pests and diseases. A large quantity of D.D.T. and B.H.C. amounting to about 8 tons was distributed free to ryots, this year also.

Investigations on pests and diseases of crops, and manures and soils were continued in the laboratories in the Central Farm, Ollukkara in pursuance of the research programmes drawn up by the officers of the Department.

Plant Pathology. The demonstration work in Ochenthuruth against the root and leaf diseases of coconuts was continued in the year also. The manures used in the treatments were cow-dung, ashes, and ammonium sulphate. Spraying was carried out with 1% Bordeaux mixture. Similarly, treatments were continued in Chewarrah for the root and leaf diseases

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of arecanuts. The manures adopted were, ashes, ammonium sulphate, and groundnut cake. Spraying of 1% Bordeaux mixture was carried out in this case also. Although the treated trees show some improvement, no appreciable relief from the diseases has been noted. Various kinds of diseases were reported to the section during the year, and timely advice for control has been rendered to the parties concerned.

Paddy Improvement Scheme. The scheme is in the third year of its working. The staff to work the scheme was appointed rather late in the year, and so the target initially fixed for the distribution of seeds could not be kept up.

During the Viruppu season, 178 paras of PTB 8 at Chittur, 74 paras of PTB. 7 and 8 at Talapilli, 123 paras of PTB. 7 and 8 and 235 paras of PTB. 10 at Trichur, and 40 paras of PT. 7 at Mukundapuram, were distributed to the cultivators. The area immediately benefited by these quantities of seeds was 1,500 acres.

A new short duration Viruppu strain, identified as C. O. 13 "Chola Chemban" has been procured from Chittur, and trials in the year show that it is not season-bound and can be used for all the three crops.

For the Mundakan season, 9,851 paras of paddy comprising the strains of Cochin I, C. O. 16, Adt. 1 and Adt. 2 have been distributed amongst 442 secondary growers in the taluks of Chittur, Talapilli, Mukundapuram and Trichur.

Seeds required for the Punja and Kole cultivators were stocked by the Revenue Department under the custody of the respective Tahsildars. The Economic Botanist tested the germination capacity of these seeds before they were released to ryots. 10,755 paras of seeds have been tested and issued in the year.

Sericulture and Bee-keeping. The Sericultural Station at Kottayam continued to work in the year also, and all works were carried out satisfactorily. Rearing work was carried out continuously and ten lots were reared with Pure Mysore, Pure Japan and Cross-bred races. The total number of layings reared was 770, the yield being 336 lbs. of reelable cocoons. 30 layings were purchased from Mysore. 27 layings were distributed to the public for experimental layings. Reeling was conducted in the treadle reeling machine and 10 lbs. of silk were reeled.

Production and Industry

The stock of silk on hand is 51 lbs. Propaganda for the popularisation of the silk-rearing as a cottage industry was carried out this year also.

Bee-keeping as a Departmental activity, was abolished during the year.

Fruit Culture. The Fruit Farm at Cape received a total rainfall of 16.61 inches only. The dry conditions that prevailed throughout the year and the violent winds in the months of June and July caused considerable damage to the grafts and layers under preparation, and the parent trees also suffered a good deal. A total number of 3,090 plants were raised and 2,365 were sold in the year. 1,602 mango seedlings and 203 margosa seedlings were sold in the Vanamahotsavam week at a nominal price of one anna each.

The salient features of agricultural work during the year under report were:

1. Organisation of, and progress under the Intensive Cultivation Scheme.
2. Initiation and popularisation of the paddy Prize Competition Scheme.
3. Expansion of the Paddy Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme.
4. Intensification of work under the Compost Development Scheme.
5. Progress of work under the Kari Land Improvement Scheme.
6. Effective control of pests and diseases of paddy in the Trichur District and in Central Travancore.
7. Successful conduct of Drought Relief Works in South Travancore and in Central Travancore.
8. Progress of work under the Well Sinking Scheme.
9. Successful conduct of tree planting under the Vanamahotsavam Scheme.
10. Progress of work in the several Government Farms.
11. Progress of work in the Regional Coconut Research Stations and in the Coconut Nursery Scheme.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year under report were Rs.1,71,623 and Rs. 12,41,770, respectively.

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FOOD PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.

General. The Food Production Board, presided over by the Minister for Agriculture, continued to be the chief controlling authority in respect of all food production work. The Secretary functioned as the executive officer. There were District and Taluk Food Production Committees to advise and assist the Central Board.

Programme of Work. There was no change in the programme of work adopted by the Department during the year under review. The three-fold programme of extensive and intensive cultivation and plant protection was continued unabated. Intensive cultivation, however, received special emphasis and all the major paddy producing areas of the State came under special treatment in the matter of supply of manures and fertilisers, improved seeds, irrigation etc. The Food Production propaganda was also intensified by more pamphlets, posters, cinema shows and study classes.

Extension of Cultivation. According to statistics obtained, a total area of nearly 6,000 acres was leased out for food production during the year under review. Out of this, 134 acres were wet lands fit for paddy and the balance dry lands suitable for tapioca and other such crops.

Intensive Cultivation. Early in June 1950, an intensive cultivation programme covering an area of approximately 2,50,000 acres was drawn up. This area comprised the paddy producing regions of Nanjinad, Onattukara, Kuttanad, Kunnathunad, Trichur and Chittoor. Suitable kinds of manure in proper doses were distributed in the areas under proper supervision. A quantity of 8,973 tons of manure worth Rs. 28,07,603 was distributed during the year against 5,782 tons distributed in the previous year. Over and above these, the cultivators were allowed to collect green leaves from near-by forests for manure. The compost production programme was intensified and a total quantity of 16,915 tons including rural compost, was produced and 16,294 tons distributed. Several batches of school teachers were trained in the method of compost-making by the Propaganda Officer attached to the Food Production Board. The multiplication and distribution of improved seeds also received due attention. There were four paddy breeding stations as before and they produced and distributed about 21,300 paras of improved paddy seeds during the year.

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The minor irrigation programme and the lift irrigation schemes were carried through with vigour. About 1,200 items of minor irrigation works were undertaken and about 800 items were completed. About 9,000 acres of single crop lands could be cultivated twice owing to the provision of lift irrigation facilities.

As aids to intensive cultivation, Government continued the well sinking and Erie improvement scheme on subsidy basis. During the year in question, 22 Wells were newly dug and a subsidy of Rs. 9,471 paid.

Plant Protection. During the year, 75 pumpsets of sizes ordinarily used by the ryots, were purchased by the Department and stocked for sale or for issue on hire purchase terms. Also 39 pumpsets were loaned to the ryots for short periods to help combating drought conditions. The staff attached to the Agriculture Department distributed large quantities of D.D.T. and B.H.C. (about 8 tons) to the ryots free of payment to eradicate pest attacks.

To promote healthy rivalry among the ryots in the production of increased food stuffs, a crop competition scheme was started for the Virippu and Mundakan paddy crops. For the Virippu competition, 23 competitors took part and the highest yield produced was 5,000 lbs., of paddy from one acre. For Mundakan, 26 competitors enlisted and the highest yield was 5,800 lbs., per acre. The competitions are now becoming increasingly popular.

The annual Vanamahotsava was also conducted in all earnestness. The Agriculture Department distributed all kinds of seedlings and saplings to the growers and all the Departments of Government lent hearty co-operation.

As in the previous year *i. e.* 1949-50, the Food Production Board submitted the programme for 1950-51 also for the approval of the Government of India. After due examination, the schemes were awarded a total grant of Rs. 46,33,726 and a loan of Rs. 16,25,000. The State's expenditure against the grant has, according to present estimates, amounted to Rs. 49,12,983.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

LIVESTOCK.

The public have appreciated the efficacy and benefits of Veterinary aid obtaining at the several Veterinary Institutions

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as evidenced by the increased attendance recorded at the institutions year after year. The total number of cases treated at the several institutions during the year was 1,13,382.

The routine work at the Veterinary Institutions comprised of rendering Veterinary aid for common ailments of livestock, including accidents and injuries. The work of prevention and control of the major epidemics among the cattle, poultry etc., was a more important work since such epidemics are responsible for heavy loss of valuable animals, poultry etc. None of the contagious and infectious diseases assumed an epidemic form during the year under report as a result of the vigilant watch and prompt action taken by the officers of the Department.

The poultry industry in the State which was fast declining due to the great havoc done by the Ranikhet disease of fowls which devastated the entire flocks occasionally, has got a fillip since the introduction of the new Ranikhet Disease Vaccine to protect the birds successfully against the disease. Ranikhet Disease Vaccinations were conducted on mass scale during the year and over 18,000 birds were vaccinated. The public have begun to appreciate the excellent results produced by the vaccination.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Livestock Farm, Trichur. During the year, 4 bulls, 4 cows, 1 heifer and 13 bull-calves of the Red Singhi breed, and 6 bull-calves of Gir breed, were added to the herd by purchase from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, the Hosur Cattle Farm, Hosur, the Palace Dairy Farm, Trivandrum and from private parties.

Calf-Rearing Stations, Nelliampathies. The Calf-Rearing station at the Government Fruit and Vegetable Farm, Nelliampathies, was taken charge of from the Agricultural Department towards the end of April 1950 and the Veterinary Surgeon, Nemmara, was put in charge of that Station also. There is plenty of natural grazing at the station and hence calves can be reared there most economically.

Poultry Unit, Pettah, Trivandrum. The Poultry Unit which comprised of only 20 white leghorn birds at the beginning of the year, was strengthened by the addition of 51 birds of the Rhode Island Reds also during the course of the year. These birds were originally brought down from the Indian Veterinary

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Research Institute Izatnagar for the proposed Poultry Development Scheme, but when the launching of the scheme had to be postponed, these birds were retained at the existing unit at Pettah.

Cattle Improvement. The main work on cattle improvement done hitherto was the stationing of approved stud-bulls at the Government Farm, Veterinary Institutions and by private bodies and individuals under the grant-in-aid system. In addition to the stud bulls stationed at the Livestock Farm, Trichur and the various stations of the Trivandrum City, stud-bulls were stationed at 12 Veterinary Hospitals also. Government bulls were issued for stud purposes to institutions and private individuals also. Approved stud-bulls, buffaloes, and bucks owned by private individuals were also given maintenance grants according to the purity and performance of the breed maintained.

The Key Village (Cattle improvement) Scheme to be launched in two centres in the State, one in the Trivandrum and the other in the Trichur District, aims at the improvement of cattle and buffaloes by controlled scientific breeding, (grading up) and if the scheme yields encouraging results it would be gradually extended to other parts of the State.

In view of the shortage of good breeding bulls in the State, artificial breeding also was resorted to. This method was followed at the bull station, Pettah, Trivandrum by the local Livestock Development Officer.

Miscellaneous. Besides the regular work at the Hospitals and periodical visit to the Dispensaries, Stockman Stations etc., the Veterinary Officers (Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Inspectors) were also attending to various other duties such as ante-mortem examination of animals intended for slaughter for human consumption, issue of permits for slaughter and meat inspection in non-municipal areas, periodical inspection of grant-in-aid bulls as well as Government stud bulls stationed throughout the State. Control of epidemics among livestock and attending the sick elephants of the Forest and Devaswom Departments.

The Livestock Development Officers were conducting propaganda on various subjects connected with the scientific breeding, feeding and management of cattle, poultry etc. The Livestock Development Officer, Trivandrum, was also in charge of the stud bull stations at Trivandrum.

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The condition of cattle continued to be fairly satisfactory. There were no cattle epidemics during the year, the sporadic outbreaks of the contagious diseases being controlled then and there by prompt measures.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 38,408 and Rs. 2,79,702 respectively.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

General. The large scale industries in the State were the textile mills, oil mills, soap factories, ceramics, tile factories, foundries and engineering works, fruit canning, match factories, saw mills and plywood factories and cashewnut factories.

Small scale and cottage industries have ever been a part and parcel of Indian National economy and their development on scientific lines is bound to raise the volume of national production and end both unemployment and the existing low standard of living. A large percentage of the population in the State takes to some form of cottage industry to earn their livelihood and it has been the policy of the Department to encourage, organise and direct these several industries. The difficulties which face the cottage and small scale industries are many and the formation of Co-operative Societies has proved successful. Manufacture of coir goods, handloom products, furniture and carvings, bell metal, brass and copper wares, agricultural implements, leather goods, screwpine, kora, reeds and bamboo mats and baskets, curing of arecanuts, polishing of imitation stones, quarrying of granite and laterite stones, embroidery and knitting, bee-keeping etc., are some of the important cottage industries in the State.

The S. M. R. V. Institute, Nagercoil. At the beginning of the year there were 14 students on the roll. In the annual and final examinations, two 3rd year students, and four 2nd year students and four 1st year students appeared and all of them came out successful. No new admissions were made in the first year class, since orders were already received to abolish the school from the beginning of May 1952. Four students discontinued their studies. Thus at the close of the year under report there were eight students on the roll *i. e.*, four students in the second year and four students in the third year class. The school was the centre for the M. G. T. Examinations in weaving during the year under report. Instructions in weaving

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(Theory and Practice) were also given to the students according to the prescribed syllabus of studies. Demonstrations in warping and sizing were also given to the students. Further training in working the power loom was also given to the final year class students.

Government School of Commerce, Quilon. Since Government ordered the abolition of the school, no new admissions were made for the current academic year. The school was the centre for both the M.G.T. and L.C.C. Examinations. The School was abolished from 1st June 1950.

Government Sales Depot, Trivandrum. The Government Sales Depot now housed in the Industrial Library and Machinery Show Room buildings at the rear of the new Public Offices continued its activities there during the year. The Sales Depot functions as a medium for the advertisement of Cottage Industries and as an Agency for distributing some of the controlled raw materials such as Caustic Soda, Yarn, etc., during times of shortage to enable the various Cottage Industries and grant-in-aid schools to get on with their endeavours. The total sale of articles during the year amounted to Rs. 4,017-11-2 earning thereby a commission of Rs. 401-10-9. The Sales Depot participated in the Industrial Agricultural and Arts Exhibition conducted by the City Corporation at Trivandrum in December 1950. The total working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 2,518-9-0.

The Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum. Travancore Rubber Works continued to work satisfactorily during the year under the direct management of Government. The total sales for the year amounted to Rs. 11,11,205-10-1 and a net profit of Rs. 63,269-13-10 has been earned. In spite of severe competition, Travancore Rubber Works has been able to retain the markets previously established. The products continued to be sold through regional distributors in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Trivandrum.

The factory continued to concentrate on the manufacture of cycle tyres, cycle tubes, sheeting hose pipes, surgical tubings, footwear etc., and some sections were working two shifts. New manufacturing lines like latex toys, sponge etc., were also added.

Travancore Plywood Industries, Punalur. During the year, about 15 lakhs sq. ft. plywood were manufactured and sold in

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the market. As usual, their production was very low during the rainy season due to difficulty of extraction and supply of soft wood timber. During the year under review, 2 of the 3 machines imported from America were installed and started production. In consequence, the quality of the plywood definitely improved both in appearance and in strength. The third machine, the continuous drier was still under erection. It is expected that this machine would go into production shortly.

The concern earned a profit of about Rs. 1 lakh during the year. Bonus in the shape of two months salaries, wages including Dearness Allowance amounting to about Rs. 11,000 was disbursed in one instalment for the year under review to the staff and workers.

Punalur Paper Mills, Ltd., Punalur. The factory operated regularly throughout the year and the total production of paper was approximately 3,687 tons against 3,598 tons during the previous financial year. There was a great demand for the paper produced in the mills which are mostly used for writing and printing purposes. Every effort was made by the management to meet the requirements of the State. Despite difficulties experienced in obtaining raw materials and heavy chemicals, they were able to keep up production. The relation between the labour and the management was cordial. The amenities and benefits to the workers such as medical aid, canteen, co-operative stores, continued to work satisfactorily and the management spent approximately Rs. 36,900 on this account during the year under report.

The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Trivandrum Pharmaceutical Works. The year under report was started with an opening stock of 36,445 lbs. of spirituous medicinal, methylated spirit and Opium preparations and 268 lbs. of spirituous perfumery preparations. The factory worked to its normal capacity throughout the year notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in obtaining raw materials from home and abroad owing to import restrictions and the production figures however were kept upto the level of the previous years.

The Travancore Ogale Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Alwaye. The factory continued to work throughout the year and produced consumer goods such as bottles, chimneys, tumblers, etc., to a value of Rs. 6,55,000. The Pneumatic Press was working satisfactorily. The quality of the goods produced in the factory was well maintained. The prices of the goods were made

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competitive to suit the market conditions and the goods produced commanded a ready market.

Indian Aluminium Company, Ltd., Alwaye. Operations at the Aluminium Reduction Works at Alpuram, Alwaye continued satisfactorily throughout the year under report except for periods from February to May 1950 and 1951 due to cut in electric power owing to draught. This cut in power reduced their output by about 200 tons for the year. The average annual production for the year was 2,307 tons of virgin Aluminium.

The Vanjinad Matches and Industries Ltd., Perumbavoor. The factory continued to work during the year under report. It produced 2,62,154 gross of safety matches valued at Rs. 11,79,693. The management was able to effect sales upto 2,87,915 gross including their stock in hand at the close of the previous year to the total value of Rs. 10,79,680 leaving a stock on hand of 2,148 gross towards the close of the year.

The Quilon Pencil Factory, Quilon. The factory was working throughout the year producing many varieties of pencils such as black lead, copying and colour pencils. The production capacity of the factory ranged from 95 to 100 gross per day. During the year under review just as in the previous years, they were favoured with good orders from the Government of India Stationery Office for the supply of considerable quantities of black lead, copying and colour pencils. They were also able to secure orders from other Provincial Governments such as Madras, Bihar, East Punjab etc. The quality of the pencils produced by them was found to be satisfactory.

Krishnarayan Pencil Factory, Quilon. The Factory was working satisfactorily with trained experts and up-to-date machinery and equipments. It produced all varieties of standard pencils, which had a great demand in the market. The average output for the year was only 750 gross.

The Cochin Industrial Centre, Cherpu. This was intended to be a demonstration centre for the development of Cottage Industries. During the year under report almost all the activities of the Centre together with equipments, buildings etc., were transferred to the Basic Training Institution newly started in the Centre premises under the direct control of the Director of Public Instruction.

Government School of Arts and Crafts, Trichur. Students were given instruction in Drawing, Painting Design

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and Geometrical Drawing, Engraving, Metal Works, Electroplating and Carving. There is a general Education Branch also attached and in this section students are coached up for the Annual Examination in all literary subjects in Forms, I, II and III. The strength of the school was 43 (38 boys and 5 girls) against 76 (65 boys and 11 girls) in the previous year. The students in the Art section were coached up for the Madras Government Technical Examination in Drawing both for the Higher and Lower grades. There was an evening drawing class for the use of College students and officers. This was as usual popular. There were 10 students in the evening class. The School of Arts and Crafts was a centre for the Madras Government Technical Examination in Drawing, Commercial subjects and also Civil Engineering subjects.

Government Commercial Institute, Ernakulam. The Institute had two sections—the Chartered Accountants' Section and the Commercial Section. It was a centre for the conduct of the Madras Government Technical Examinations and London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. The Institute was also a centre for the Final Industrial and the Public Industrial Examinations.

The Government Industrial School for Girls, Trichur. The strength of the school at the close of the period was 73 against 95 in the previous year. Payment of scholarship was limited to the students of 2nd, 3rd and 4th year in the Industrial Section. Apart from this a deserving pupil was given a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 on the criterion of good conduct, regular attendance and proficiency in art.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

General. The functions of administration were the same as those for the previous year. The Fisheries Acts of the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States continued to be in force in the respective areas as no common Act had been brought into force. In Cochin, besides the administration of different types of fishery, the Department attended to development works such as fish culture in brackish water farms, stocking of ponds with suitable varieties of fingerlings, hygienic curing of fish, and also socio-economic work for the uplift of the fisher-folk. The Development Sections of the Travancore Division which were under the University of Travancore were transferred to the

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control of the Fisheries Department during the year. The Commercial Section of the Aiyiramthengu farm and the model yard at Cape Comorin and the fish curing yard at Vizhingam and the Motor fishing vessel Chandrika were under the administrative control of the Fishery Superintendent during the year under report. The Department continued to supply timber (soft wood) required for fishing boats and catamarans for fishermen. The distribution of yarn which was hitherto with the Textile Department was entrusted with this Department from October 1950.

Fish Curing Yards. The 24 fish curing yards, 19 in Travancore and 5 in Cochin continued their work in 1950-51. The fish curing yard at Vizhingam and the model yard at Cape Comorin which were hitherto under the administrative control of the Research Section of the University of Travancore, were transferred to the Fisheries Department during the year. The staff of the yards underwent no change. For the fish curing yards at St. Thomas Thurai and Puthenthurai there were no Sub-Inspectors. They were under the control of the Sub-Inspectors of the nearest yards. As the Sub-Inspector, Fish curing yard Kathialam, was deputed for administration work, the yard was put in charge of Sub-Inspector of Fisheries, Munambam.

Deep Sea Fishing. The M.F. Vessel Chandrika was transferred to the Fisheries Department from the University. An estimate for conducting fishing in the offshore fishing grounds was prepared and submitted for sanction. The vessel was to tow indigenous fishing boats to and from the offshore fishing grounds. As the vessel was defective and as no port-clearance certificate could be obtained, the fishing operations estimated for were held up during the year.

Co-operative Societies. For the economic welfare of the fisherfolk, Co-operative Societies have been organised among them. In the organisation of the societies, and in their day-to-day activities, the officers of the Fisheries and Co-operative Department took a lively interest. The societies are doing useful work among the fishermen by stocking and distributing yarn and food grains and cloth and by providing loans to their members for mending and manufacturing nets and boats. The societies of hereditary fishermen like *valans* and *patannas* continued to enjoy concessional lease of inland canals as in former years.

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Fishery Schools. The 10 Fishery Schools in the State continued to work under the Education Department; but the teaching of fishery subjects was supervised by the officers of the Fisheries Department in the schools of the erstwhile Cochin State. All the schools except one are Fishing Primary Schools and the exception is the Fishery Lower Secondary School at Edacochi. The schools are useful in so far as they give to the fisher children a knowledge of fishes and fishing crafts and a practical training in fisheries.

Fish Culture. The total receipts from farms at Narakkal and Malippuram having a total area of 121 acres amounted to Rs. 9,762. In the Narakkal farm, 39,352 fingerlings of chanos and mullets were stocked in the different sections of the farm. There are a good number of young ones of both chanos and mullets in Malippuram farm and the receipts from this farm is steadily increasing. During the period 51,045 fingerlings were stocked in the farm. The commercial section of the fish farm at Aiyiramthengu which was under the Research Department was transferred to the Department during the period under review. No new farm was opened during the period; but estimates have been submitted and funds applied for new fish farms in the accretion lands of Elamunnapuzha and in the backwater areas in Vechoor and Neendakara.

For encouraging culture of fish in private tanks, supply of fingerlings of *Etroplus* and *Chanos* were made to the tank owners at Government cost. About 900 tanks were stocked in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk during the period. The fingerlings especially of *Etroplus* are found to thrive in the tanks. Orders were placed with the Assistant Director of Fisheries Coimbatore for supply of 2,000 fingerlings of *Labeo* for distribution among the tank owners for undertaking culture in their tanks.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department for the year were Rs. 1,59,851 and Rs. 1,41,670 respectively.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

LABOUR LAWS.

The Department attended to the administration of the following Labour Laws:

1. The Travancore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act 1082 (Act III of 1082).
2. The Cochin Boilers Act 1115 (Act V of 1115).

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3. The Travancore Maternity Benefit Act 1118 (Act XIX of 1118).
4. The Cochin Maternity Benefit Act 1113 (Act XXVII of 1113).
5. The Travancore Trade Unions Act 1112 (Act VIII of 1112) as amended by the Travancore Trade Unions (Amendment) Act 1124 (Act IX of 1124).
6. The Cochin Trade Unions Act 1112 (Act III of 1112).
7. The Travancore Workmen's Compensation Act 1114 (Act XIV of 1114).
8. The Travancore Payment of Wages Act XX of 1116.
9. The Cochin Payment of Wages Act IV of 1113.
10. The Travancore Industrial Statistics Act 1120 (Act XXXII of 1120).
11. The Travancore Minimum Wages Act 1124 (Act XXIII of 1124).
12. The Cochin Minimum Wages Act 1124 (Act XXIII of 1124).
13. The Travancore Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act 1124 (Act IX of 1124).
14. The Cochin Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act 1122 (Act IX of 1122).
15. The Travancore Factories Act 1124 (Act XIX of 1124).
16. The Cochin Factories Act 1113 (Act II of 1113) as amended by the Cochin Factories (Amendment) Acts VIII of 1121 and IV of 1122.
17. The Cochin Employment of Children Act 1125 (Act IX of 1125).
18. The United State of Travancore-Cochin Shops and Establishment Act 1125 (Act IX of 1125).
19. The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (Central) Act.
The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (Central) was extended to this State on 20th May 1950.

The Factories Act. There were 728 Factories in the State at the beginning of the year 1950. During the year, 137 factories were newly registered under the Travancore Factories Act and 8 were removed from the register. Eighteen factories were registered and 16 were removed from the register under the Cochin Factories Act. Thus at the end of the year there were altogether 859 factories in the State. The total number of persons employed in these factories was 77,206. An amount of Rs. 2,65,000 was received as licence fee under the Travancore Factories Act during the period under report.

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The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers inspected 292 factories and other industrial concerns. The Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Trichur inspected 47 factories. The Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Quilon inspected 176 factories, the Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Kottayam 266 factories and the Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Moovattupuzha 116 factories. The Lady Inspector of Factories inspected 168 factories and other industrial concerns. 1,090 accidents were reported to have occurred in the factories during 1950. Of these, 88 were of serious nature and the rest were only a minor character. All factories scrupulously observed the 8 hour day and 48 hour week. Leave with wages was generally granted in all factories according to the provisions in the Factories Act.

Health and Sanitary conditions. Provisions of the Factories Act relating to Health and Welfare were found to be observed satisfactorily by most factories. Good latrine facilities were provided in some factories and existing chimneys in several factories were raised. An exemption from the provision of Sections 51, 54 and 56 was granted to Messrs. Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Alwaye under Section 5 of the Factories Act. Exemption under Section 83 of the Act were granted to 32 factories to observe their own leave rules which were more advantageous to the workers than those provisions contained in the Travancore Factories Act. The Chief Inspector of Factories gave 104 exemptions approving the register and forms in certain factories or sanctioning over-time work under Section 65 (2) of the Travancore Factories Act.

Prosecutions. The year 1950 commenced with 12 cases pending disposal in the various First Class Magistrates Courts and 5 in the High Court. During the year 5 fresh prosecutions were filed in different First Class Magistrates Courts. Two cases were withdrawn when the accused rectified the defects and omissions against which the cases were launched. At the end of the period, 15 cases were still pending in the First Class Magistrates Courts and 5 in the High Court.

Workmen's Compensation. The Labour Commissioner was the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation under the Travancore Workmen's Compensation Act. The District Magistrate, Trichur was the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation under the Cochin Workmen's Compensation Act which was in force in Cochin.

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During the year, the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras referred three cases to the State Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. All these cases were disposed of during the year.

Trade Unions. The total number of Trade Unions functioning at the beginning of the year was 444. During the year 83 Unions were newly registered and registration in respect of 46 Unions were cancelled for they failed to submit the necessary annual returns within the time prescribed under the Trade Union Act. The year commenced with 31 applications for the registration of Trade Unions pending and during the year 65 fresh applications were received. The year closed with 13 applications still pending disposal. Thus at the end of the period there were 481 registered Trade Unions in the State.

Conciliation and Adjudication. The Industrial disputes which arose during the year mostly related to payment of bonus, wages and allowances, discharge of labour and alleged victimisation of workers. The Conciliation Officer and the Welfare Staff endeavoured hard to settle these disputes through mediation and conciliation. In the majority of cases they were successful in effecting amicable settlements. Those disputes which could not be settled by conciliation were referred to Industrial Tribunals by the Government. During the period, the Department tackled 2,399 industrial disputes of which 2,167 were satisfactorily settled by the Conciliation Staff and only thirty-five disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunals. Thus only 1.04 percent of the total number of disputes was referred to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication. Awards in respect of 23 disputes were given by these Tribunals.

Industrial Tribunal. The three Industrial Tribunals with head quarters at Trivandrum, Alleppey and Ernakulam functioned during the year..

Agricultural Labour. The agricultural labourers form a large percentage of the population of the State of Travancore-Cochin. They are engaged in raising food grain crops and other commercial crops like pepper, rubber, ginger etc. Unlike the industrial labour, the majority of agricultural labour is not organised. Their working conditions are regulated by long-standing customs and practice rather than statutes. Their wages vary from place to place and from crop to crop.

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Plantation Labour. Plantation is the most important industry in the State which employs the largest number of workers. The main crops are rubber, coffee, tea and cardamom. A large proportion of plantation labour migrate from the surrounding Tamil Districts of the State. Labour is recruited mostly in family units. The employers consider the industry as seasonal in character and recruitment is done for a period of 9 to 10 months. The recruits are disbanded after this period. Recruitment is done by kanganies on contract basis and the conditions of contract are governed by customs rather than by rules. In practice, the workers who were previously employed are recruited at the beginning of the following season. The labourer is free to go away without completing the term of contract; but then he will lose certain benefits which accrue only on completion of the period of contract. The working conditions have been improved considerably during the period under report. The wages in plantation are on a daily basis subject to a minimum quantity of work to be turned out per day.

Labour Welfare. The Welfare Staff of the Department visited the industrial concerns in their respective jurisdictions to secure first hand knowledge of the employment position and labour situation. Wherever necessary they suggested to the managements improvements to the welfare amenities already provided. They also visited the labourers at their homes and tried to impress on them the necessity of keeping the surroundings of their houses tidy and in good sanitation and the importance of cultivating sound and healthy habits. They helped the sick and ailing workers in getting timely help from the hospitals.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,71,013 and Rs. 2,73,707 respectively.

COMPANIES DEPARTMENT.

Number of Companies Registered. During the period under report, 92 companies were registered. Against this, 51 companies were either wound up or struck off the register. No Banking company was registered in the State, during this period. The important companies registered during the period under report were the Cochin Sugars Ltd., the Asok Textiles Ltd., the United Electrical Industries Ltd., and the Travancore Cochin Travel Bureau Ltd., the first with an authorised capital

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of Rs. 30 lakhs and the others each with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Nineteen Associations (not for profit) were registered during the period under report under Section 28 of the Travancore and the Cochin Companies Acts corresponding to Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act.

Number of defunct Companies. One hundred and two Companies were removed from the rolls, 9 by voluntary liquidation, 6 by Court winding up and the remaining declared defunct under the corresponding Sections of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act.

Prosecutions. Twenty-five companies defaulted complying with the provisions of the Act and were prosecuted during the period of the report. There was no conviction in any of the prosecutions.

Five companies registered outside India established places of business in this State, while 19 companies which had already places of business in the State stopped business.

During the period, two companies issued bonus shares; The Tweford Tea Co. Ltd., for Rs. 1,50,000 and the Haileyburea Tea Estates Ltd., for Rs. 1,25,000.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the Department during the year came to Rs. 57,273 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,533.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Number and Nature of the Societies. There were 2,722 societies on the rolls at the beginning of the year. 119 societies were registered during the year and 115 were cancelled. Thus there were 2,726 societies at the end of the year. Of these 97 had not started work when the year closed. Of the 2,629 working societies, 1,549 were credit societies and 708 distributive societies.

Membership. The total membership in all the societies together was 3,60,516 against 3,45,224 in 1949-50. The number of women members was 45,366 against 40,538 in the previous year.

Finances. The total working capital in the year was Rs. 2,65,24,899 against Rs. 2,41,04,322 in 1949-50. The average

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working capital per society rose from Rs. 9,561 to Rs. 10,257. The owned capital of the movement was Rs. 1,10,17,275 against Rs. 82,73,198 in the previous year. The total share capital rose from Rs. 59,04,014 to Rs. 63,70,116. The average paid up share capital per society was Rs. 2,463 against Rs. 2,342 and per member Rs. 18 against Rs. 17 in 1949-50. The total receipts and disbursements under deposits were Rs. 1,50,96,200 and Rs. 1,38,80,417 respectively against Rs. 87,53,795 and Rs. 78,95,742 in 1949-50.

The turnover of all the societies together was Rs. 35,28,13,721 in the year against Rs. 19,10,39,551 in 1949-50. The average turnover was Rs. 1,36,432 per society and Rs. 978 per member. The societies which worked at a profit earned Rs. 11,00,757 and those that worked at a loss lost Rs. 5,26,221.

Cost of the Management of Societies. The cost of management incurred by societies was Rs. 23,92,647. They employed 2,205 persons in their staff. The establishment charges aggregated to Rs. 11,56,567. A sum of Rs. 1,02,758 was disbursed during the year as bonus to Secretaries and other responsible office bearers of societies. The percentage of cost to the aggregate working capital was 9.0 against 6.2 in the previous year.

The Cochin Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd. Debenture bonds worth a total of Rs 10,00,000 were outstanding out of the 4th and 5th series in the beginning of the year. The 6th series of debentures floated at the close of the previous year was over-subscribed and the over subscription of Rs. 3,94,775 was repaid during the year. At the close of the year a total of Rs. 16,00,000 remained as liability of the Bank under the debenture bonds. The limit of overdraft sanctioned by Government was raised from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs during the year. Applications for Rs. 12,21,255 were pending investigation at the beginning of the year. Fresh applications for Rs. 7,88,030 were received during the year. Applications for Rs. 9,12,510 were sanctioned and those for Rs. 1,82,600 were rejected or withdrawn. At the end of the year loan applications for Rs. 9,14,175 were pending investigation and sanction. The working capital of the Bank was Rs. 23,04,004. The total turnover of the Bank amounted to Rs. 75,29,349.

The Travancore Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. This is the apex financing institution of the movement in the Travancore area of the State. This is the eighth year after the assumption of the ex-officio Chairmanship of the Bank by the

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Registrar of Co-operative Societies. During the year, 28 societies subscribing for 144 shares were admitted as members of the Bank and an amount of Rs. 2,100 was received by way of share capital. 58 individual members were paid back their shares in the Bank. The deposits received during the year from members amounted to Rs. 7,88,979 and that from non-members to Rs. 16,87,285. The reserve fund of societies collected during the year amounted to Rs. 39,868. The total receipts under deposits amounted to Rs. 25,18,873. The Bank advanced to societies loans amounting to Rs. 1,54,542 and Rs. 40,37,483 under overdrafts. Individuals were granted 71 loans for Rs. 49,664 and Rs. 6,550 under overdrafts against their deposits. At the end of the year an amount of Rs. 4,52,131 was outstanding under loans and Rs. 10,93,975 under overdrafts. The total receipts of the Bank amounted to Rs. 99,31,956 and the disbursement to Rs. 99,19,972. The Bank earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 3,217.

The Travancore Sreecmoolam Handloom Weaver's Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Trivandrum. This is the central society for the development of handloom weaving industry in the State. During the year the Registrar of Co-operative Societies relinquished his ex-officio Chairmanship of the society and a non-official Chairman was elected. The non-official Board carried on the management of the society. The society had a total membership of 387 composed of 257 societies and 130 individuals. The main business of the society during the year consisted in the purchase and sale of yarn. The society also stocked and dealt in finished handloom goods. The society was one of the wholesale importers of yarn in the State. Dyeing and printing were also carried on to a very limited extent. The society had its own sales depots at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Alwaye. The total purchases and sales of the society amounted to Rs. 13,83,905 and Rs. 14,58,802 respectively. During the year the society incurred a loss of Rs. 68,136.

The Cochin Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. This is a Bank of a purely federal type having only societies as its members. During the year, 23 Co-operative Societies were affiliated and one society was liquidated. The number of share holding societies at the end of the year was 276. The paid up share capital of the Bank rose from Rs. 1,15,246 to Rs. 1,28,736. 47 loans to the value of Rs. 1,77,553 were issued to societies. Overdrafts were granted to 43 societies. The working capital

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of the Bank was Rs. 32,46,494. The total turnover amounted to Rs. 2,75,47,344. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 13,722.

Taluk Banks and Banking Unions. Including the two Banking Unions, the number of Taluk Banks designed to serve as intermediary financing agencies between the Central Bank and primaries was 19.

Primary Societies. There were 2,574 primary societies working at the end of the year. Of these, 1,596 were Agricultural and 978 non-agricultural societies. The primary societies (both agricultural and non-agricultural) had a membership of 3,53,345 and a share capital of Rs. 59,23,492. They had a reserve fund of Rs. 21,48,077 a building fund of Rs. 10,27,241 and other funds of Rs. 7,11,183. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 1,71,86,873. The primary societies received a sum of Rs. 24,12,686 as loans and overdrafts from the Travancore Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and Rs. 12,24,435 as loans and overdrafts from the Taluk Banks.

Dissolution and Winding up. There were 596 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year. During the year 115 societies were cancelled and the liquidation work of 52 societies was completed. The number of societies in liquidation at the end of the year was thus 659. The total assets to be collected from all the societies under liquidation and the total liabilities to be discharged were Rs. 6,89,775 and Rs. 5,51,675 respectively. During the year, a sum of Rs. 23,819 was collected under assets and Rs. 24,816 discharged under liabilities. The total assets pending collection at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,05,929 and the liabilities to be discharged to Rs. 5,65,447.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 15,276 and Rs. 4,19,651 respectively.

THE COIR CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME.

For the last many years, the attention of Government was particularly engaged in finding a solution for the disorganised state of affairs that existed in the Coir Industry of the State in general and the resultant disasters on the labour class in particular. So with a view to organise the industry on a sound basis and to eliminate the middlemen and capitalists who knock off all profits out of the industry and after a very

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careful consideration of the various aspects of the problem, the scheme for the development of the Coir Industry on a co-operative basis was launched by Government.

The Coir Industry provides daily work for about 5 to 6 lakhs of people living in the coastal taluks of the State. The annual production of coir yarn is estimated at about one lakh tons worth 10 to 12 crores of Rupees. The State of Travancore-Cochin is the main producer of coir yarn in the world and not less than 65% of the whole output is from this State.

During the year under report, 25 societies were organised. Of these, one is a Central Marketing Society and the remaining 24 primary societies. Of the 24 primary societies one is a Thondu Vyavasaya Society and the rest purely coir producing societies of the primary type. The Central Society falls under the type "the credit with purchase and sale societies", the Thondu Society under the type "the purchase and sale societies", and the remaining 23 primaries come under the type "the production and sale societies". Only 23 societies have been audited during the year and as such the figures noted hereinafter pertain only to the audited societies. The societies have actually functioned only at an average of 9 months out of the 15 months of the co-operative year. Hence the progress noted is only for 3/5th of the year under report.

The total membership in all the societies together is 3,911 of which 15 are member societies of the Central Society, and the number of women members is 779. The total working capital of the societies is Rs. 56,987. The total authorised share capital is Rs. 31,50,000 and the total subscribed share capital is Rs. 1,18,280 and the total paid up share capital is Rs. 54,447. The total deposits from members amount to Rs. 2,540 and the total receipts and disbursements of all the societies together comes to Rs. 27,90,281 and Rs. 27,60,331 respectively. The average membership per society is 169 and the average paid up share capital Rs. 2,367. The average working capital per society amounts to Rs. 2,478 and the average paid up share capital and working capital per member are Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 respectively.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

General .The measures for the amelioration of Backward Communities (Depressed classes) adopted in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States were more or less the same; but differences existed in the criterion by which the communities

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were selected for amelioration and protection by the Government. But to make the Uplift work in the Travancore and Cochin areas uniform, a revised draft scheme for the amelioration of Backward Communities was prepared and placed before the Advisory Committee for the Uplift of Backward Communities for their advice and the Government issued necessary orders in the matter.

The "Ten year plan" sanctioned by Government as a Post-war Reconstruction programme for the intensive amelioration of the Backward Communities was continued during the period.

Assignment of Land. In Travancore area, it has been the policy of the Department to assign lands on concessional terms to individual families of Backward Communities and to families living in compact, blocks of lands suitable for development into colonies. Each family of Backward Communities was entitled to get three acres of land registered in its name and each co-operative society composed exclusively of the members of Backward Communities could get up to thirty acres of land free of ground value. The land so assigned will be free of assessment for the first two years and assessment at half the prevailing rates will be charged for the next three years and at full rates thereafter.

The total area of land assigned on concessional terms to Backward Communities till the end of the previous year was 9,595 acres and 54 cents. As the registry of lands is now held in abeyance, lands are being given on leases instead. During the year the Government sanctioned the registry of 2 acres and 94 cents of land for 70 families in Makkad, Thalakulam and Eraniel pakuthies. Ten acres of land of Chempu pakuthy, Vaikom were leased out to 20 Backward Community members of Chempu for cultivation.

Colonies. As a large percentage of the members of the Backward Communities is without any lands of their own, the Government have adopted a liberal policy of providing them with house sites wherever extensive lands are available. This has led to the formation of a large number of colonies throughout the State. There are 159 colonies now in existence including intensive ameliorative centres under the control of this Department.

House Sites. In the Southern taluks of the State, the Harijan Villages are mostly situated in cherries in the midst of vast paddy fields and hence there is no scope for extending these

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villages. For accommodating the increasing population of the Backward Communities, lands have to be acquired from suitable centres.

Accordingly, Government sanctioned poramboke lands for putting up houses and also acquired certain other lands for the use of the Backward Communities.

Educational Facilities and Concessions. This is the most important and beneficial part of the work done by this Department. All the students of the Middle School classes were given a lump sum grant of Rs. 25 each and those of the High Schools Rs. 40 each. Nearly 8,400 students received the above grants during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 2.4 lakhs was incurred on this account.

The number of pupils of Backward Communities who underwent instruction in High School, Upper Secondary Schools and Middle/Lower Secondary Schools in 1950-1951 was 19,597 of which 5,937 were girls. The number of pupils of Backward Communities who underwent education in the primary schools in 1950-51 was 92,091 of which 25,460 were girls. The students undergoing training under the Industrial Training Scheme sponsored by the Government of India at two centres, one in the School of Arts and the other in the College of Engineering, were given grants. There were 14 students in the Industrial Training Course Centre attached to the Engineering College and 9 students in the centre attached to the School of Arts. Four students studying in the School of Arts under the University of Travancore were also given monthly stipends at the rate of Rs. 45 each. Two students in the Swati Thirunal Music Academy were also given monthly stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 each. A trainee in the P.W.D. Workshop was given a monthly stipend of Rs. 25. An apprentice in the Sita Ram Mills deputed from the Institute of Textile Technology was given a lump sum grant of Rs. 200.

Sri M. Cherayath, a Scheduled Caste member was having his third year course of study for M.B.B.S. in the R.G. Khar, Medical College, Calcutta. He was given all his educational expenses. Another student Sri D. Chinnayyan was sent up for studies in Medicine in Assam Medical College, Dilbrugarh. He was also given financial assistance for his studies. Sri K. K. Gopalakrishnan was given fee concession, a grant of Rs. 150 for books and dress and a monthly stipend of Rs. 45 for his B.L. Course in Law College, Ernakulam.

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Besides the above, a grant of Rs. 400 each was given to Sri K. K. Madhavan, Sri U. R. Krishnan and Sri K. V. Kumaran, all Scheduled Caste Law Graduates, for obtaining sannad to set up practice. Sri P. S. Balan was having his final year course in the Aryavaidya Sala, Kottakkal and he was given necessary financial assistance as in previous years.

Miscellaneous. A sum of Rs. 10,549 was spent for the distribution of textiles among the children of Hill Tribes of the plantation area. The weaving factories at Herbertnagar and Vijaya-Raghavapuram colonies conducted at Puranattukara under the Harijan Co-operative Society and the ration shop and the fishing industries conducted by the Sivaramapuram R. R. Co-operative Society No. 493 were continued during the period. The working of the Weaving Factory at Puduruthy and the Bamboo Mat Industry at Vadakkancherry were suspended during the period under report. It is proposed to amalgamate the above two industries and to resume work at Puduruthy.

The concessional lease of many of the inland fisheries in Trichur and Mukundapuram Taluks to the Harijan organisation and Co-operative Societies was continued during the year also. The Rest House opened by the Department for affording residential convenience to the Harijans who happen to come over to Trivandrum, continued to function this year also. A sum of Rs. 2,767-11-9 was incurred on recurring expenditure during the year.

The Health Visitor appointed in the year 1121 continued to work during the year also and her services were found useful.

The Mixed Farming Scheme introduced in the Sachivottampuram colony was continued during the year. The main activities were, the improvement of the colony land and the extensive cultivation of food crops.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,654. The expenditure incurred by this Department and by other Departments during the period for the amelioration of the Backward Communities amounted to Rs. 11,77,419 against Rs. 7,45,149-9-10 for 1125 (7½ months).

PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT.

General. The Panchayat Act II of 1950 received the assent of His Highness the Raj Pramukh on 21-2-1950. After the promulgation of the Act for the constitution of Panchayats as

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envisaged in the Act, Taluk Committees were constituted, consisting of Legislative Assembly Members representing the area, the Assistant Director of Panchayats, one member nominated by the Government and the Tahsildar of the Taluk. The Tahsildar was the convener. The recommendations of the Committees were published in the Gazette calling for objections. About 350 objections were received and they were duly enquired into and the final list of Panchayats was accepted by Government and it was published in the Gazette. Under the Act, 542 Panchayats have been constituted bringing every inch of land in the State, barring the Municipal and Corporation area, under one Panchayat or another. As contemplated under Section 8 of the Act, the Department is now engaged in the division of the Panchayat into wards and the preliminary work was in progress by the close of the year.

VILLAGE UPLIFT.

The Village Uplift Scheme taken up in previous years continued to be attended to satisfactorily in the 92 Village Uplift Centres opened in the years 1122, 1123 and 1124 with a view to complete the works with expedition and efficiency. No new Village Uplift Centre was opened during the year in view of the decision of Government to constitute Panchayats throughout the State with wide powers and privileges to function as self-governing administrative units as envisaged in Section 40 of the Indian Constitution and passing of the Panchayat Act II of 1950. The Uplift works in the Centres where Village Unions were constituted were carried out by the Village Unions already functioning in these localities. The Uplift works in the remaining centres were attended to by local non-official committees elected as per the Village Uplift Rules.

Public Works. The execution of public works such as opening of new village roads, improvement of roads already opened, construction of culverts and bridges, sinking tanks and wells, construction of bathing ghats, latrines, village halls, etc., were the important items of public works attended to by the centres under the Village Uplift Scheme. In addition to the works already in progress, new works to the value of Rs. 7,00,000 were sanctioned during the year. There was active co-operation from the villagers. Lands required for most of these works were all freely donated by the villagers as a token of

their eagerness for uplift work in their localities. It has to be remarked here, that the good results of the past four years had gone a long way in instilling a healthy enthusiasm in the minds of the villagers and they came forward to evince great interest in helping the Department in the working of the scheme and to achieve the best results. Wherever poramboke lands were available, they were got transferred to the Department for carrying out these works.

Public Health Measures. The Public Health activities under the Village Uplift Scheme continued to be attended to this year also under the supervision of the four Public Health Organisers of the Department. The public health amenities provided during the year consisted mainly of providing good drinking water, construction of latrines and urinals popularising the use of sanitary latrines, opening of maternity and child welfare centres, providing facilities for getting medical aid to villagers by giving grants to Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas, improving the general health conditions of expectant mothers and under-nourished children by distribution of milk and vitamin pills, providing midwifery service in villages and in general, improving the sanitary and health conditions of the villagers by conducting lectures and group talks, carrying on propaganda for the introduction of improved types of sanitary latrines in rural areas, supervision of the work of midwives, inspection of tea shops and hotels etc.

Economic Uplift Measures. The economic uplift activities started in the Uplift Centres during the previous years were continued during this year also. The chief activities carried on during the year were supply of agricultural implements and manure to agriculturists at moderate rates, promoting cottage industries such as spinning and weaving, conducting sewing classes, vegetable gardening, fodder grass cultivation, bee-keeping, poultry farming etc. Development of agricultural and cottage industries and organisation of Co-operative Societies, meant for small scale industrial and agricultural development were attended to by the Co-operative Organisers.

Rural Reconstruction Centres. During the year under review, there were 61 Rural Reconstruction Centres in the State functioning properly. Rural Reconstruction activities such as poultry farming, bee-keeping, compost manure making, spinning and weaving khadi, mat-making, coir making, vegetable gardening, local manufacture of agricultural implements, cotton cultivation, soap making etc., meant for the economic development

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of village folk were carried on in the centres. The working of these centres was encouraged by the award of grants.

Village Unions and Panchayats in the Travancore area. At the beginning of the year, there were 195 Village Unions and 7 Village Panchayats constituted under the Travancore Village Unions Act IX of 1115 and the Travancore Village Panchayat Act VII of 1100 respectively.

A Panchayat Delimitation Committee was appointed by Government in each of the 30 Taluks of the Travancore area in April 1950 for the reconstitution of Panchayats under the Panchayat Act II of 1950.

As in previous years, the Village Unions and Panchayats concentrated their foremost attention for the construction, maintenance and improvements of communications and drains; construction, improvement and maintenance of tanks and wells for the supply of water to the public for drinking, washing and bathing purposes, the lighting of public ways and places, the relief of the poor, the control of cattle pounds, the improvement of agriculture and agricultural stock and prevention of cattle mortality, the promotion and encouragement of cottage industries, the improvement of minor irrigation, sanitation, etc., according to the availability of funds at their disposal and budgetary position.

Panchayats in the Cochin area. The Panchayats in Cochin area were constituted under an Act of 1089 of the erstwhile Cochin Government and amended from time to time.

There was no change in the number or jurisdiction of the 100 Panchayats. Some of the casual vacancies that arose in the membership were filled up by nomination and that in the Presidentship by election. In almost all the Panchayats, the statutory meetings were held and the attendance of the members at those meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

The important activities of the Panchayats during the year included engineering works, irrigation works, street lighting, supply of manure and agricultural implements etc.

Finance. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year under report were Rs. 10,792 and Rs. 21,03,759 respectively.

CHAPTER IX

Public Works

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Outlay. The total outlay on works carried out by the Department under the several heads of account in 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 2,90,25,343. Of this Rs. 60,41,281 was debited to capital accounts outside revenue, Rs. 15,85,356 to Postwar Reconstruction Fund account, Rs. 2,62,168 to Road Development Fund account, Rs. 8,78,834 to accounts current with Central Government, Rs. 2,89,170 to deposit works and Rs. 1,53,55,735 to general revenues. The balance of Rs. 46,12,799 represents the expenditure on works for which funds were made available by other Departments. This includes the expenditure of Rs. 27,00,592 on irrigation charged to the Major Head 23 B. Food Production.

Communications. The total expenditure on communications was Rs. 47,14,999 against the final grant of Rs. 58,57,500. The important works that were either completed or in progress are shown below:

1. Opening a road from Sethu Parvathipuram to Kanthalloor.
2. Constructing a cart road from 6½ A.S. road to Kattoor beach.
3. Gravelling the village trace starting from the southern gate to Sree Krishnaswami Temple and reaching Q. A. road *via* Karoor.
4. Constructing a road joining Chettikad and Mararikulam along the coast.
5. Improvements to Thiruvella-Ambalapuzha road-portion from Edathua to Ambalapuzha.
6. Opening a road from Banerji road to the combined road and rail bridge, Thevara.
7. Concreting Trichur town roads.
8. Shelcreting important roads in Nagercoil town. Shelcreting road from Clock Tower junction to the Police Station *via* garage.
9. Semi-grout surfacing the roads inside the Municipal limits of Attingal-T.Q. road miles 21¼ to 22¼.
10. Shelcreting 2 miles of Q.S. road.

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11. Constructing a cart road along the 4th section of P.D. road.
12. Cement concreting M. C. road between Chengannur and Ettumanoor.
13. Constructing Vaduthala bridge.
14. Constructing a bridge in Manali river at Thoppu Kadavu.
15. Constructing a bridge over Peringara river, in Thiruvella Mepral road.
16. Constructing Mallapally bridge.
17. Constructing a bridge across Konathuttu river at 4½ Kottayam Kumaragom road.
18. Palai bridge.
19. Constructing a bridge at Chavara.

The total length of 6,578 miles of communications was maintained during the year.

Buildings. The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 22,10,766 against the final grant of Rs. 25,61,500. The following important works were in progress during the year:

1. Constructing University College at Chittur.
2. Extension to the Civil Hospital at Trichur.
3. T. B. Sanatorium at Mulakunnathukavu.
4. Improvements to Alleppey Palace for converting the same into a District Hospital.
5. Extension to the Hill Palace.
6. Shifting the Edalakudy Police Station to Suchindram.
7. Constructing additional staff quarters in the T. B. Hospital, Nagercoil.
8. Constructing permanent barracks for the Armed Reserve at Nandavanam.
9. Extension to the New Public Offices to provide additional accommodation to the office of the Inspector General of Police.
10. Constructing a new building for the Secretariat Association.
11. Sri Avittam Thirunal Hospital at Ulloor.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The total expenditure on Miscellaneous Public Improvements was Rs. 1,29,537 against the final grant of Rs. 3,93,300. Some of the important works that were either in progress or completed during the year are listed below:

1. Putting up groynes in coastal areas, Chellanam
2. Constructing groynes at Crangannore.

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3. Improvements to Agastiankulam S. No. 245 of Lekshmi-puram pakuthy.
4. Improvements to the tank at Vellanathuruthu at Kozhithottam, Karunagapally.
5. Constructing a bathing ghat at Kumaranalloor.

Besides these, nine wells were newly sunk and five wells improved in the Nagercoil Division.

Protective Irrigation. All new irrigation works were carried out charged to Food Production Funds. Only expenditure on works which were in progress under this head was debited to this head of account. The important works which were in progress were:

1. Mulakanchira canal
2. Kuttapuzha canal and
3. Chalakudi canal.

Productive Irrigation. There was no transaction affecting the capital account of Kodayar Project. The net total of the project expenditure stood unchanged *viz.* Rs. 81,38,779.

Postwar Reconstruction Scheme. A number of tanks within the Kodayar Project area was improved as per programme. Due to the unexpected delay in procuring the sluice shutters the progress of the Perinchani Dam Work was not equal in anticipations. The construction of the road between Devicolam and Peermade was completed except metalling and one or two major bridges.

Miscellaneous. The value of works carried out by the Department under G.M.F. works during the year amounted to Rs. 27,00,592. Several tank improvement works of the nature of minor irrigation schemes were completed throughout the State. Besides these, a few major irrigation and lift irrigation schemes were also completed or in progress during the year.

From this year onwards the West Coast road and the National Highway came under the control of the Central Government. An expenditure of Rs. 8,68,580 was incurred for original and maintenance works on these roads. An expenditure of Rs. 10,254 was incurred for Anchal buildings and it was charged to "P & T" Central.

The Traffic along the canals and back waters of the State was regulated and the operation of the Rules under the Canals and Ferries Act conducted satisfactorily.

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An expenditure of Rs. 2,62,168 was incurred under Road Development Fund Works during the year. The important work that was in progress charged to this fund was constructing a bridge at Kollakadavu crossing in Mavelikara.

The Central Works Committee met on 7-2-1951 to scrutinise the proposals of the several Taluk Committees regarding selection of works for the next budget year.

72,000 lbs of ice were manufactured in the P.W.D. Workshop Division, Trivandrum up to end of 12.50 and 34,932 lbs of ice were sold. Since the machine could not be repaired and used again it was treated as scrap and the manufacture of ice was stopped from 1.51.

During the year one I year Degree student, six III year Degree students and five IV year Degree students of the Trivandrum Engineering College underwent practical training in the P.W.D. Besides four I year Diploma students, five II year Diploma students and nine III year Diploma students of the Trivandrum Engineering College had also undergone practical training in the Department. Eight Degree students of the Annamalai University had also undergone practical training in this Department. The Trivandrum Engineering College students continued to get practical training in the P.W.D. Workshops and the regular P.W.D. on Civil Works.

Water Supply Schemes--The Willingdon Water Works, Trivandrum. There was good rainfall in the region of the Aruvikara reservoir. The reservoir was overflowing throughout the year. The purification of water in the filter house in Trivandrum was carried out as usual and continuous and profuse supply of water was maintained throughout the year to the entire satisfaction of the public. The total quantity of water sent out for use in the Trivandrum city was 71,97,41,000 gallons. The maximum consumption for the city was 6,92,10,000 gallons in September and the minimum consumption was 5,25,45,000 gallons in May of the year.

Water Supply Schemes at Alleppey, Shencottah and Nagercoil. These were maintained satisfactorily as usual. No private connections were given at Alleppey during the year. At Nagercoil, 73 house connections were given during the year making a total of 379. At Shencottah and Alleppey, no house connections were given during the year.

Water Supply Schemes--Ernakulam, Chowara, Nemmara, Aylore, Thiruvihvamala, Chellanam, Ramavarmapuram, etc., in

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the Cochin area. The different water works in Ernakulam Division were under the control of the Water Works Sub-Division Officer, Ernakulam who was working under the Division Officer, Water Works and Drainage, Trivandrum. The water supply schemes in and around Trichur were under the control of the Division Officer, Trichur. The several pumping stations and the connected pipe lines were maintained satisfactorily during the year. The supply of water by means of L.C.T's to the littoral tracts was also carried out as usual.

Trivandrum Drainage Scheme. All the necessary maintenance works for the proper upkeep of the sewers, manholes etc., were carried out. The weeds and moss from the flood moderation tank inside Karumadom area were removed and the embankments around were properly maintained.

Sewer laying was in full progress during the year. The total length of sewers laid during the year was one mile and five furlongs. Sanitary installations to 17 Government buildings in Trivandrum were also provided during the year. Two Corporation Comfort Stations were furnished with drainage connections. The total number of house connections completed to the end of 1950-51 was 5,593.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total Public Works Revenue collected during the year was Rs. 12,10,116 against the estimated amount of Rs. 18,50,000. The deficit in revenue was mainly due to the following reasons:

1. Against Rs. 2,50,000 anticipated as receipt under subventions from the Central Road Fund, no amount was received during the year.

2. Against Rs. 5,00,000 expected to be realised as contribution towards water supply and drainage, only Rs.2,812 was actually got adjusted.

The total establishment charges under '32 A Civil Works' amounted to Rs. 14,26,809 for a works outlay of Rs. 1,26,88,809 resulting in a percentage cost of 11.2

RAILWAYS.

There are two isolated bits of Railway lines in this State. One is the Shoranur-Cochin Harbour Terminus Railway—a broad gauge line having a length of about 72 miles. The other is the Trivandrum-Shencottah Railway—meter gauge line having a length of about 98 miles.

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The Shoranur Cochin Railway was worked by the erstwhile South Indian Railway Administration under the terms of an agreement which the erstwhile Government of Cochin had entered into with the South Indian Railway Company in 1908. The main features of this agreement were:

The Cochin Government was to provide all the necessary funds required for the capital expenditure on the Shoranur-Cochin Railway. Necessary land for the use or extension of the Railway was also to be provided by the Cochin Government free of cost. The rolling stock necessary for the movement of Traffic over the Railway was to be provided by the Cochin Government free of cost. The rolling stock necessary for the movement of Traffic over the Railway was to be provided by the South Indian Railway Administration in consideration of the payment of a sum of 8% of the gross receipts of the Railway for each half year. The working expenses to be paid to the South Indian Railway was to be set apart from the gross earnings and the net receipts up to 2% of the booked capital for each half year, was to be credited to the Government. If the net receipts exceeded 2% of the booked capital of the half year, such surplus profits were to be divided between the Government and the South Indian Railway in proportion of 4:1.

The Quilon-Shencottah Section of the Travancore Railway was worked by the South Indian Railway, under a guarantee in respect of the interest on the capital invested on the section by the Government of India. The capital outlay on the Quilon Trivandrum Section was met by the erstwhile Travancore Government while the extension from Chakai (old terminus of the Quilon-Trivandrum Section) to Thampanur was constructed by the Travancore State and handed over to the South Indian Railway Administration for being worked as part of the Quilon Trivandrum Section.

The capital invested by this Government on these Railways as at the end of March 1950 are shown below:

	In lakhs. (I. Rs.)
(a) Quilon Trivandrum Section	84.71
(b) Chakai Thampanur Extension	
(c) Shoranur-Cochin Harbour Terminus Section	118.24

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From 1-4-1950, the Railways in this State have been taken over by the Government of India and worked as part of the Ex-Southern Indian Railway as a result of the Federal Financial Integration.

During the period under report, the Travancore-Cochin State was represented on the Ex-South Indian Railway (local) Advisory Committee in the following manner:—

- (a) One representative nominated by this Government—Sri K. S. Raghavan, Secretary to Government, Public works and Communications Department.
- (b) One representative of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Cochin—Sri N. Govinda Pai, Managing Director, Josna Bank Ltd., Cochin; and
- (c) One representative of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly—Dr. E. K. Madhavan, M.L.A. Medical Practitioner, North Parur.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

General. The year under review was one of rapid expansion in the activities of the Department in various directions. Supply of power for Lift Irrigation, dewatering of punja fields and rural electrification were given high priority with a view to augment the "Grow More Food Scheme" launched by Government. The demand for more power for both industrial and domestic purposes was very acute and consequently the Department had to operate all the Generating Stations to the maximum capacity and without even sufficient standby plant. Full attention of the Department was devoted to speeding up the programme of completion of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme second stage works and the Sengulam Scheme so that more power may be made available as early as practically possible.

PALLIVASAL HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

Pallivasal Generating Station. The total generation for the year came upto 14,88,92,900 units against 8,55,72,500 units in the previous year which shows that during the period the load on the station steadily increased. The peak daily generation recorded during the period was on 17-11-1950, the number of units generated being 5,18,700 against 4,65,100 units in the previous year. The peak load in the station was 24,800 K.W. on 20 and 23-12-1950 against the maximum peak load of 22,600 K.W. in the previous year.

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Trivandrum Thermal Station. This station functioned satisfactorily. As in the previous year, the Trivandrum Electric Supply continued to draw power partly from Papanasam and partly from the local thermal station. The total generation during the year was 13,74,561 units against 8,56,009 units in the previous year. The peak load of the station was 720 K.W. against 700 K.W. in the previous year.

The Power Houses at Nemmara, Trichur and Ernakulam. The Thermal station at Nemmara was working throughout the year to supply current in Nemmara and its vicinity. The installed capacity of this station is 120 K.V.A. 2,05,779 units of energy were generated from this station and the maximum peak load was 58 K.W. The thermal stations at Trichur and Ernakulam were worked only as and when required to supplement the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Supply. The number of units generated during the year in the Trichur and Ernakulam Power Houses were 2,97,780 and 2,09,995 respectively and the maximum peak loads were 590 K.W. and 340 K.W. The engines in all the three power houses were maintained in a tolerably good condition. The total generation from the 5 power houses amounted to 150.98 million units against 87.06 million units in the previous year. This combined with 1,63,49,025 units drawn from Papanasam and 4,98,646 units from Pykara would work out to a total of 16,78,28,686 units.

Substation and Transmission System. All substations were maintained satisfactorily and all repairs to the various equipments were attended to by the Departmental staff. During the year a substation building was constructed at Chalakudi and two numbers of 4,000 K.V.A. transformers were erected and commissioned at Alwaye substation. Consequent on the increasing load conditions, the existing two 500 K.V.A. transformers in Kothamangalam sub-station were proposed to be replaced by 2 Nos. 2,000 K.V.A. transformers from Alwaye, and accordingly one 2,000 K.V.A. transformer was transported and its erection started. In the Trivandrum Division, the second 3,000 K.V.A. transformer at the Paruthipara substation was commissioned and concreting of the foundations in the transformer yard was also in progress. The superstructure of the 66 K.V. Substation, Thuckalai, was completed and wiring work started. The steel work of towers for the line from Trivandrum to Thuckalai was received and they were transported to the sites to commence the work of erection,

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Distribution. During the period under review, 667.02 miles of 11 K.V. lines and 620.00 miles of L.T. lines were maintained by the Department. Seventeen new centres of supply were opened during the year.

Several important line extensions were carried out during the year and transformers were replaced by those of higher capacity in view of the additional power requirements at the several localities. At Vazhakulam, Kothamangalam, Moovattupuzha and Perumbavoor L.T. lines totalling to 5.79 miles were extended so as to distribute electricity to more consumers. About 40.92 miles of L.T. distribution lines were additionally laid in the Central Division, Pallom, during the year to give service connection to new centres and also to increase the area of supply in the existing centres. In the Trivandrum Division, about 46.4 miles of L.T. Distribution lines were erected to make power available to the 8 new centres also to increase the area of distribution in the existing centres. In the Trichur Division, 21.25 miles of L.T. lines were additionally constructed to give service to 5 new centres and also to new consumers in the areas already getting electricity.

Agricultural Pumping. As in the previous year, greatest importance was given to works connected with "Grow More Food" Campaign. In the Generation Division three major schemes viz.,

- (a) Lift Irrigation in Cheranalloor,
- (b) Lift Irrigation in Kuttamassery, Vazhakulam etc., and
- (c) Lift Irrigation in Moovattupuzha taluk were pushed through vigorously. An area of 5,560 acres of land is expected to be benefited by these schemes. In the Central Division, 16 Lift Irrigation pumps were run for agricultural purposes. In the interest of agriculture, supply of power was also given to 20 pump sets in various localities in connection with a scheme sponsored by Messrs. Travancore Sugars and Chemicals. During December 1950, some breaches of bunds occurred in the Kuttanad area and the fields were completely flooded. Relief works by pumping out water from the fields so affected were done by the Department at Government cost

As usual the pumping of water from the puncha fields in the Vembanad lake for paddy cultivation was carried out during the year. A total number of 91 motors with a capacity of 7,770 H.P., were installed for punja dewatering.

Public Works

Pallivasal Project-2nd Stage. All civil works connected with the 2nd stage except the Madupatty Dam were practically completed. The installation of the third generating plant of 7,500 K.W. capacity was also completed. The construction of the Dam for the 2nd storage reservoir at Madupetty with a capacity of 2,000 M.Cft. received concentrated attention and good progress was maintained in the several items of works connected with its completion.

Sengulam Hydro Electric Project. The Sengulam Hydro Electric Project is a tail water development of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme with its power house site located 9 miles down stream of the Pallivasal Power Station. The major portion of the electrical and mechanical plant for the project were ordered for. Civil works connected with the Collecting tank, Power House, Channel No. 1, Tunnel Driving and clearance of site for Power House and Transformer Yard, made satisfactory progress. The driving of two tunnels and lining of the first tunnel were completed before the close of the year under review. 60% of the grading of the L.P.P. line and 90% of the H.P.P. line were completed during the year.

Poringalkuthu Project. This scheme contemplates the development of power in four stages from the Chalakudi river with the aid of a reservoir constructed in the foothills of Western Ghats. The works connected with the 1st stage was under execution and the Dam across the river to store above 1,200 million cubic feet of water and construction of a water tunnel and buildings formed the major civil works in this stage.

Other Electric Supply undertakings in the State. There are altogether 7 private electric supply undertakings in the State whose names are furnished below:—

1. The Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company's Distribution System in the High Ranges.
2. The Kottayam Electric Supply Agency.
3. The Shencottah Electric Supply Agency.
4. The Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation.
5. The Cochin State Power and Light Corporation, Ltd., Ernakulam.
6. The Trichur Municipality.
7. The Cochin Electric Co., Ltd.

The above electrical licensees excepting the Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation and Shencottah Electric Supply Agency

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are getting their bulk supply from Government. The Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation and the Shencottah Licensee are getting partial supply from the Department. The latter is getting bulk supply from Madras Government for distribution at Shencottah.

Finance. The total capital investment on the Government Electric Supply undertakings amounted to Rs. 9,43,90,948 at the end of the year. Out of this Rs. 545.53 lakhs represent the cost of works, plant and equipment brought into beneficial use and the balance Rs. 398.38 lakhs relates to work in progress. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 58,36,824 and the working expenses excluding interest amounted to Rs. 33,06,177, resulting in a net revenue of Rs. 25,30,647 which works out to a percentage of 4.6 as profit on the concern. The working expenses include Rs. 12.00 lakhs under depreciation.

FOREST TRAMWAY.

The Tramway continued to function as a Division of the Forest Department supervised by the Tramway Engineer under the administrative control of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

The total length of the permanent way and the Sections of the tramline remained without change, *viz.*, 50 miles. There was no traffic beyond mile 42½ of the permanent way on account of non-extraction of timber in that area.

Locomotives. 7 locomotives were in use during the year against 6 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred under maintenance and renewal of Loco Engines was Rs. 8,135.

Traffic. The total number of trains run in all the sections together during the year was 2,105 against 1,285 in the previous year. Though mixed trains (*i. e.*, timber and fuel bogies combined) were worked in Section I with a view to minimise the running cost, there was a general increase in the number of trains in all the sections, as additional trips had to be performed on account of the decrease in hauling power of the locomotives due to age.

Wood Workshop. At the beginning of the year, there were 50 work orders under execution, which were pending completion during the previous year. 34 new work orders were issued for execution during the year. Out of the total number of work orders on hand, *viz.*, 84, 64 work orders were

Medical relief, Public Health, etc.

fully completed and the articles delivered to the parties concerned, leaving 20 work orders to be carried over to 1951-52. The major portion of the pending orders were issued only during the close of the year. The total turn-over of the works executed during the year was Rs. 31,526-1-0 against Rs. 1,36,591 of the previous year.

Accidents. There were 16 derailments and 2 accidents during the year against 10 derailments and one accident of the previous year. All these were of a minor nature.

CHAPTER X

Medical Relief, Public Health and Vital Statistics

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Hospitals and Dispensaries. The number of Government Medical Institutions in the State at the end of March 1951 was 198 as against 188 at the end of March 1950. The increase in the number of Government Medical Institutions is due to the following additional Medical Institutions newly opened.

1. Government Dispensary, Aramboly in Thovala Taluk opened on 23-4-1950.
2. Government Dispensary, Parakadavu in Parur Taluk opened on 25-5-1950.
3. Government Dispensary, Coonamavoo in Parur Taluk opened on 3-6-1950.
4. Government Dispensary, Kumblangy in Parur Taluk opened on 17-9-1950.
5. Kerala Varma Sanatorium, Mulakunnathukavu opened on 10-10-1950.
6. T. B. Clinic, Palluruthy, in Cochin Kanayannoor Taluk, opened on 10-10-1950.
7. Evening Dispensary, Samboorvadakara in Shencottah Taluk, opened on 16-2-1951.
8. Government Dispensary, Niranam in Thiruvalla Taluk, opened on 2-3-1951.

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9. The Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum. {Placed under the control of the Surgeon General since the post of the Inspector General of Hospitals was abolished.
10. The Victoria Hospital, Quilon. }

The Bi-weekly Dispensary, Thalayolaparambu was converted into a full time Government Dispensary with effect from 4-1-1951.

The classification of the Medical Institutions in the State is as follows:—

District Headquarter's Hospitals	..	4
Government Hospitals including Special Institutions		45
Full time Dispensaries (including T.B. Clinics)	..	100
Bi-weekly Dispensaries	..	13
Evening Dispensaries	..	6
Temporary Malaria Dispensaries	..	19
Itinerant Dispensaries	..	7
Leprosy Survey and Treatment Centres	..	4
		—
TOTAL.	..	198
		—

Grant-in-aid Institutions .. 37*

*The Grant-in-aid Dispensary, Kumblangy was discontinued with effect from 17-9-1950, and a Government Full-time Dispensary was opened in the locality with effect from the same date.

Medical Relief. The following statement shows the working of the Department from 1-4-1950 to 31-3-1951 as compared with the previous year (from 17-8-49 to 31-3-1950). These figures include those of the Grant-in-aid institutions also.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>17-8-1949 to 31-3-1950 (7½ months)</i>	<i>1-4-1950 to 31-3-1951 (One year)</i>
Number of patients treated out-door	2503512	4234424
Number of patients treated in-door	103225	179224
Number of beds available	6453	6877
Daily average of in and out patients	37549.77	34633.36
Percentage of Mortality	2.36	2.19

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

Medicolegal	571	1235
Pathological	9	16
Number of surgical operations performed	73616	94428
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Total expenditure	3,266,277-10-5	6,095,182-10-11
Ratio of expenditure to number treated	1-5-11	1- 8- 0

Medical relief, Public Health, etc.

Midwifery Aid. 224 Midwives were in service in the Department during 1950-1951. 21,542 labour cases were attended to by them. 19 Laboratory Assistants worked in their respective institutions during the period under report. 2,74,548 Clinical examinations were performed.

Training of Staff. Assistant Surgeons Messrs. P. T. Chacko and K.R. Bhaskara Varma were selected for postgraduate studies, during the year.

Four batches of nursing students *viz.*, 4th year, 3rd year, 2nd year and 1st year, underwent training in the nursing school. The final year students were examined in Midwifery. All of them were declared to have passed in the examination. They left the school in January 1951.

Out of 101 pupil midwives in the midwifery class one died and two others discontinued. The remaining 98 candidates appeared for the final examination. 86 came out successful. The 12 failed candidates were given a further training for 3 months.

General Hospital, Trivandrum. The General Hospital, Trivandrum, is the premier institution in the State. As in the previous years, this Hospital ranked foremost in the in-patient admittance and out-patient attendance. There was satisfactory progress in the different sections of the Hospital. There were 380 beds. During the year, the General Hospital treated 24,244 in-patients and 1,16,389 out-patients. The X-ray Section of the King George V Silver Jubilee Memorial X-ray and Radium Institute attached to the Hospital attended to a large number of X-ray examinations. 4,114 patients were treated in the Skin and Venereal Section.

District Hospital, Ernakulam. The number of beds available for accommodation of the in-patients remained the same as in the previous year, namely 259 (100 for males, 115 for females and 44 for children). 67,890 out-patients were attended to in this Hospital during the period under report. Of these, 28,470 were men, 24,820 women and 14,600 children.

Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil. The number of beds available in the institution was 192 (144 for males, 36 for females) in the General ward, 8 in the pay ward and 4 in the cell rooms. During the year 4,698 out-patients and 504 in-patients were treated.

The Women and Children's Hospitals at Trivandrum and Mattancheri, Ophthalmic Hospitals at Trivandrum and Ernakulam, Mental Hospitals at Trivandrum and Trichur, Central

Administration report of Travancore-Cochin

Jail Hospitals at Trivandrum and Trichur, Leprosy Sanatorium at Noornad and Koratty and the Kerala Varma Sanatorium, Mulakunnathukavu continued to function during the year under report.

Anti-rabic Treatment. The nine Medical Institutions in the Travancore area which were declared centres for anti-rabic treatment continued to function during the year; while the treatment was carried out in all the Government Medical Institutions in the Cochin area.

Anti-Malarial Activities. During the period under review, 19 Temporary Malaria Dispensaries were functioning in the State. Adequate quantity of Anti-Malarial drugs were supplied to all these institutions. Large number of Malarial cases were treated at the Government Hospitals, Nedumangad, Neyyattinkara, Parasala and Padmanabhapuram and the Government Dispensaries at Palode, Vidura, Perumkadavila, Adimali, Kumily, Marayoor, Udumbanchola, Upputhura and Vandanmettu. The total number of Malaria cases treated in all the Temporary Malaria Dispensaries and in the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries cited above was 83,230. Of these 958 cases were treated as in-patients.

B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme. The B.C.G. Campaign consists of one Supervising team and 3 unit teams. The 4th unit team sanctioned for the Cochin area was recruited and given training which is intended to carry on the B.C.G. Vaccination work in the 4 Districts of the State.

The administrative control was vested with the Director of Public Health till December 1950. Consequent on the formation of the T.B. Centre under the Medical Department the administrative control of the B.C.G. Campaign was entrusted to the Surgeon General from 19-12-1950, both being allied activities.

Finance. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 60,95,183 and the receipts came to Rs. 1,65,577.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT.

Ayurvedic Hospitals. During the year, there were 11 Hospitals in the State, namely at Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, Ernakulam, Trichur, Tripunithura, Mattancherry, Azhicode, Kodakara, Thathamangalam, Cheruthuruthy and Pallipuram.

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Ayurveda Hospital, Trivandrum. The total number of out-patients treated in the hospital during the year including the Marma, Netra, Visha and Panchakarma wards was 80,600 as against 52,071 during the first 7½ months of 1125. Of these, 27,129 were men 32,238 were women and 21,233 children. The average daily attendance of patients including repetition was 772.2 as against 826.3 in 1125.

There were 5 different sections for the out-patient ward viz., General Ward, Marma Chikilsa Ward, Netra Chikilsa Ward Visha Chikilsa Ward and Panchakarma Ward. There was also an inpatient ward with 50 beds and patients from all the above wards were admitted there. The number of patients treated in the General out-patient ward was 68,844 against 44,914 for the first 7½ months of 1125. The total number including repetition was 2,28,974 and the average daily attendance was 627.3.

Ramavarma Central Ayurvedic Hospital, Trichur. There were 4 sections in the Hospital namely in-patient, out-patient, Eye section and Visha Vaidya Sthapanam. The Hospital has 20 beds. In the in-patient section 324 patients were treated during the year as against 165 during the previous period *i. e.* first 7½ months of 1125. The number of out-patients treated was 18,822 and the average daily attendance including repetition was 118. In the eye section 7,680 patients were treated against 5,913 during the 7½ months of 1125. In the Visha Vaidya Sthapanam 1,161 cases were treated during the year against 707 during the first 7½ months of 1125.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Ernakulam. There were 30 beds in the Hospital. There were 3 sections in the institution as in previous years *i. e.* in-patient, out-patient and eye section. During the year 263 in-patients were treated against 165 in-patients during the first 7½ months of 1125. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 33,577, against 31,811 during the first 7½ months of 1125.

Ayurveda Hospital, Neyyattinkara. There were 20 beds in the Hospital. The number of in-patients treated was 566 against 343 during the first 7½ months of 1125. The total number of out-patients treated was 25,999 against 13,400 during the 7½ months of 1125.

AYURVEDA PHARMACIES.

Ayurveda Pharmacy, Trivandrum. The institution continued to prepare and supply all the medicines including kashayams required for the Ayurvedic Hospital, Trivandrum. Besides

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these, medicines required for the special Vaidyasalas conducted in connection with temple festivals were also supplied from this Pharmacy. Medicines worth Rs. 35,937-1-8 were supplied by the Pharmacy to the Departmental institutions including the special vaidyasalas during the year.

Sri Kerala Varma Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Trichur. Medicines to the value of Rs. 1,25,694-3-6 were manufactured during the year. No new Depot was started during the period for the sale of medicines. The sales depot at Tattamangalam was abolished under orders of Government. The system of supplying medicines to co-operative societies was continued. Medicines to the value of Rs. 81-2-3 were supplied to the Cochin Ayurvedic Department Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 521. Besides this, medicines worth Rs. 1,07,015-14-4 were issued to the Hospitals and Vaidyasalas under the Department during the year.

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES AND VAIDYASALAS.

Dispensaries. Besides the Dispensary at Thiruvella with accommodation for 4 in-patients for the treatment of poison cases, there were three other Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Nedunudy, Shencottah and Warkala where there was no provision for treating in-patients. A bi-weekly Dispensary was also conducted at Achencoil for the treatment of patients affected by malaria and allied diseases prevalent in the locality.

Vaidyasalas. There were 43 Government Ayurveda Vaidyasalas functioning during the period under review in the Cochin area. The total number of grant-in-aid vaidyasalas functioning in the various parts in the Travancore area of the State during the year under report was 231 and they were in four grades. Of these 185 were for general treatment and the remaining 46 were for special treatment. Of the 46 special vaidyasalas 40 were for vishachikilsa, 4 for balachikilsa and 2 for netra chikilsa. Of the total number of vaidyasalas 2 were under Unani System, 10 under Siddha System and the rest were Ayurvedic.

Ayurveda College, Trivandrum. The College was not working during the year under report.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 41,836-0-2 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 5,56,811-3-0.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

General. The Public Health conditions during the period under report were more satisfactory than in the previous year. A gratifying feature was the comparative freedom from plague which the State enjoyed. The malaria situation was satisfactory as compared with the previous years.

All the Public Health activities in operation in the State were making uniform progress. The programme of activities included registration and compilation of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, vaccination, malaria control and medical entomology, health unit, Neyyattinkara, maternity and child welfare, health education, rural sanitation, school medical inspection, prevention of adulteration, nutrition, vagrancy control and health administration in local areas.

Vital Statistics. The total number of births registered in the State during the period under report was 2,12,932 giving a birth rate of 23.71 per mille as against a birth rate of 23.69 recorded in the previous year.

2,663 still births with a rate of 12.51 per mille of live births were registered during the year under review. The corresponding figures for the 7½ months ending with 31-3-50 were 1,555 and 12.34 respectively.

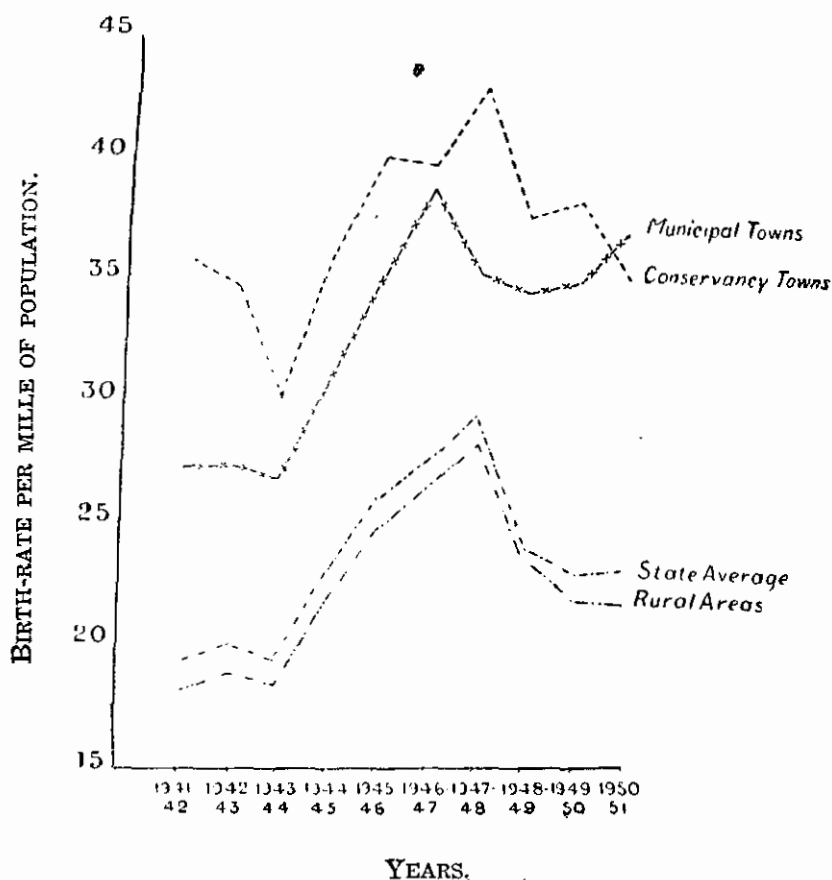
The number of deaths registered during 1950-51 was 74,609 as against 40,797 during the 7½ months ending with 31-3-1950.

10,725 infant deaths, with a rate of 50.36 per mille of live births were recorded during 1950-51, as against 6,381 infant deaths with a rate of 50.67 per mille of live births reported during the 7½ months ending with 31-3-'50.

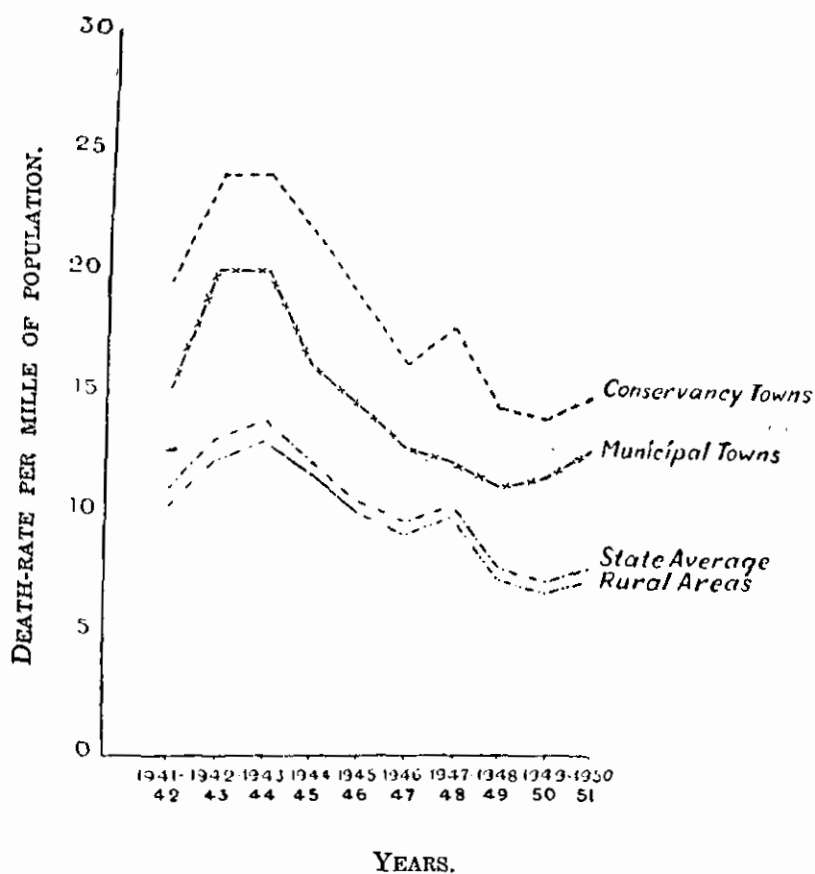
Disease. Cholera and Smallpox appeared in epidemic form in certain taluks during the year. Cholera infection in the State was mainly in the taluks bordering on the infected Districts of Madras State. Smallpox infection was an extension from an outbreak of the disease which was reported from certain taluks in the State during the close of the last year.

Cholera. There were 685 attacks and 353 deaths from Cholera during the year. The year was one of the cyclic years of high Cholera incidence, and the infection was prevailing in a virulent form for many months in the adjoining villages in Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely Districts of Madras State.

BIRTH-RATES DURING THE YEARS 1941-42 TO 1950-51.



DEATH-RATES DURING THE YEARS 1941-42 TO 1950-51.



An extension of the infection into the State was therefore anticipated, and observation and control measures were arranged in the border areas. Cholera inoculations were started early in the Villages usually affected, but quick progress in the work was made only with the appearance of infection in these taluks. There was severe threat of outbreak of Cholera and importation of infection in the taluks of Thalapilly, Trichur, Chittoor, Deviculam, Peermade, Shencottah, Thovala and Agastheeswaram all along the borders of the Madras State. When the Cholera epidemic started, the entire field staff in the area was mobilised for Cholera control work and additional staff drafted from areas not exposed to infection. Mobile units in charge of medical officers were organised at Nagercoil and Alleppey and a motor van was provided for the former, and a motor boat for the latter. The motor van was used also for transporting patients to the isolation hospitals. Special isolation wards were put up at the Nagercoil and Pulinkunnu hospitals.

The disease prevailed in epidemic form from December 1950 to February 1951. The disease was reported in 19 taluks, but high incidence was only in the taluks of Agastheeswaram, Shencottah, Thovala, Ambalapuzha, Chittur, Trichur, Kottayam and Vaikom. Total attacks and deaths in rural areas was 638 and 324, and in urban areas 37 and 14 respectively. The total number of Cholera inoculations during the year was 2,30,000.

Small-pox. There was a high prevalence of Smallpox during the year. There were 998 attacks and 339 deaths. The taluks affected most were Thalapilly, Chittoor, Nedumangad, Meenachil, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Cranganore and Trichur. The Municipal towns affected most were Chittoor-Thathamangalam, Nagercoil and Mattanchery. 24 Reserve Sanitary Assistants who were on Cholera duty were made available for vaccination work in the areas of high incidence.

Plague. There were no cases of Plague, human or rodent during the period under reference in the State.

Typhoid. This disease was prevalent in a sporadic form all over the State. The total number of attacks from Typhoid reported during the year was 2,002.

The taluks affected most were Agastheeswaram, Neyyattinkara, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Pathanamthitta, Mavelikara, Karunagapally and Thiruvella.

Tuberculosis. The control of T. B. by treatment in sanatoria, hospitals and clinics and its early diagnosis and prevention have been receiving increasing attention in the State. A new hospital near Trichur, and the new clinic at Palluruthy, which were opened during the year have added greatly to the facilities for the control of T.B. The T.B. centre at Trivandrum, which is being equipped and staffed with the assistance of the World Health Organisation and the UNICEF will be a great step forward in the control of this disease.

B.C.G. campaign for testing people for signs of T.B. infection and protecting them through B.C.G. vaccination, made good progress. This work was placed under the control of the Surgeon General from November 1950.

Vaccination. Vaccination against Smallpox was compulsory throughout the State in the rural areas of Travancore under temporary rules passed by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and in urban areas as per rules under the City Municipal Act and the District Municipalities Act and in the rural and urban areas of Cochin area as per rules under the Cochin Municipal Act. Vaccination work was attended to by the Vaccinators and Sanitary Assistants of the Public Health Department and of local bodies and supervised by the District and Municipal Health Officers, Sanitary Circle Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.

The number of vaccinations done during the year in the State was 14,13,228 of which 4,94,019 were primary and 9,19,209 re-vaccinations.

Malaria Control Measures. The Malaria organisation of the Travancore area was under the charge of the Malaria Officer and that of Cochin under the Assistant Director of Public Health.

All malaria control activities in the State were carried out through 14 major malaria control units and four minor control units.

During the year under review anti-malaria measures were extended to the new food cultivation areas of Vandanmettu and Ayyappancoil in the Peermade taluk, Pallivasal and Poopara pakuthies in the Deviculam taluk and to Kairady in the Chittoor taluk and also to the numerous kani and other Hill tribes settlements in the State. It is estimated that on the whole approximately 90% of the total population under risk received protection.

The year, like the previous one was marked by all-round progress and achievement. Malaria incidence continued to decline all over the State and morbidity and mortality from the disease reached low levels. The agricultural labour employed in the new cultivation areas and the staff and labour attached to the major engineering projects enjoyed complete protection from malaria.

As in the previous year the control measures adopted consisted of D.D.T. indoor residual spraying and the treatment of cases.

D.D.T. residual spraying operations were carried out during the year in all villages with endemic malaria including Kani settlements, and in the new food cultivation and land colonisation areas and in the staff quarters and labour camps attached to the major engineering projects situated in highly malarial regions. These Hill Tribes settlements form the most dangerous reservoirs of infection in the State and the extension of control measures to them during the year constituted a most important step towards the final liquidation of the malaria problem in the State.

Filariasis Control Measures. From 26-12-1950 Filariasis control measures were placed under the direction of the Malaria Officer. At Sherthalai and Ambalapuzha, the method of control continued to be pistia removal. In the Shertalai area, 8,194 ponds, 1,540 drains and 185 fields were periodically cleared of pistia. It is estimated that a total of 118 tons of pistia were removed from all these three types of water collections together and disposed of. In the Ambalapuzha unit, 465 collections of water inclusive of ponds, drains and fields, with an approximate surface area of 54.26 acres were kept fairly free from pistia.

Health Unit, Neyyattinkara. The Health Unit activities progressed satisfactorily. The Sanitary Inspectors were deputed for house numbering work in their respective groups in connection with the Census of 1951. They were also appointed as Supervisors in connection with Census work. No change was effected in the area of the Health Unit which is 28.4 square miles inclusive of Neyyattinkara Municipal town. The population as per Census of 1941 was 83,908.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work. Rural Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are working in many parts of the State. These institutions are proving more and more popular as is

evidenced by the increasing demand for additional centres. The Midwifery centres started in the rural areas of the State from time to time continued their activities on the usual lines. The duties of the midwives attached to the centres included routine home visits, registration of pregnant cases, rendering of midwifery aid, examination of urine when necessary and postnatal aid.

Rural Sanitation. Rural Sanitation work consists of the sinking of new wells, repairs, cleaning and disinfection of existing wells, street lighting and sweeping, attending to the sanitation of markets and centres of fairs and festivals, installation of sanitary privies and epidemic control measures.

Prevention of Adulteration. Prevention of Adulteration Act (VII of 1124) was in force in the Travancore area, while in Cochin the Food Adulteration Act of 1109 was in force. The Director of Public Health continued to be the Controlling authority under the Act. The Sanitary Inspectors in Cochin area and Food Inspectors employed by Municipal Councils in Travancore area were functioning as executive officers under the above Acts.

Nutrition and Milk Canteens. The State Nutrition Committee continued to study the data regarding the nutritional status of the population and to recommend to Government measures necessary for adoption. The Committee met two times during the year.

The free distribution of skimmed milk under the UNICEF skim milk distribution scheme was commenced in the State by the middle of August 1950. The distribution was carried on under the joint auspices of the Public Health Department and the Milk Canteens Committee. The regular distribution centres numbering only 66 in August 1950, were increased on receipt of additional quota of milk powder from the UNICEF and by the end of March 1951, there were 352 distribution centres, including Major Hospitals, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Public Health Department and Municipal towns, Social service organisations and Primary schools. A total quantity of 4,55,578½ lbs. of skimmed milk powder has been received from the UNICEF from July 1950 till the close of March 1951.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department for the year under report were Rs. 4,12,782 and Rs. 18,70,766 respectively.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Meetings. The Medical Council met six times during the period under report. There were two joint meetings of the Executive and Registration Committees and one meeting of the Executive Committee.

Registration Work. The total number of applications from medical practitioners dealt with by the Council during the period was 627, out of which 399 were registered under the various systems of medicine, as detailed below;

<i>System</i>		<i>Part A.</i>	<i>Part B.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allopathy	..	20	243	263
Ayurveda	..	31	79	110
Homeopathy	..	3	6	9
Siddha	..	..	3	3
Dentistry	..	4	..	4
<hr/>				
Total	..	58	331	389

Issue of Registration Certificates. 388 Registration Certificates as detailed below were issued during this period.

<i>System</i>		<i>Part A.</i>	<i>Part B.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allopathy	..	20	243	263
Ayurveda	..	31	78	109
Homeopathy	..	3	6	9
Siddha	..	..	3	3
Dentistry	..	4	..	4
<hr/>				
Total	..	58	330	388

During the year under report a case of unauthorised issue of diploma to a practitioner in Homeopathy was brought to the notice of the Council. The matter was reported to Government and the party concerned was ordered to be prosecuted for violating Sections 38 and 39 of the Travancore Medical Practitioners' Act.

Receipts. The total receipts of the Department for the period on account of registration and stamps fee, examination fee and cost of medical registers came to Rs. 1,539-14-0 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,168-0-0.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. C. O. Karunakaran continued to be in charge of the Special Office for the organisation of the Medical College during the period of report. The office staff and the Special P.W.D. Staff remained the same as in the previous year.

Rapid progress was maintained in the construction of the College building which had been roofed almost completely by the end of the year. Flooring and plastering had made much progress. Detailed estimates for water supply and sanitary and electrical installation totalling about Rs. 2.09 lakhs were sanctioned and the work had commenced.

Staff. Owing to the acute shortage of well qualified teachers in preclinical subjects, three experienced professors, due to retire from the Medical College of Madras and Visakhapatnam by the time the College started, were appointed professors of Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-chemistry. The three candidates selected for training in Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology reached London on 18th September 1950 and were suitably placed—two in Cambridge and one in Edinburgh. The candidate selected for training in Bio-chemistry joined the Madras Medical College. Two young Medical Graduates were selected for training as lecturers in Anatomy and Physiology and sent for training to the Stanley Medical College and one young man with P.H.D. in Bio-chemistry was selected as lecturer in Bio-chemistry and sent to the Madras Medical College for training.

Applications were invited for appointment to the posts of professors in Pathology and Bacteriology. Five young Doctors were selected and their names recommended to the Indian Medical Association for house appointments in the United States, to which the Association was asked to nominate suitable candidates. Although there were only 12 places and these were filled on an all India basis, the Association selected two of our nominees. Three candidates were selected as Technicians in Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology and were deputed for training in the Stanley Medical College. The appointment of a modeller and an artist was sanctioned but the candidates had not been selected during the period under report.

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Equipments, and Chemicals. Indents estimated at Rs. 4,08,950 exclusive of freight, insurance and sales tax were placed with leading firms in India and in Great Britain for equipments and chemicals for the Anatomy, Physiology and Bio-chemistry Departments and equipments and chemicals worth Rs. 97,010 were received before the end of the year. The original idea had been to equip the College for the admission of only 60 students—the number proposed to be admitted in the first few years. But in view of the possible difficulty in getting similar equipment later on it was decided to purchase equipment for 100 students and raise the estimate for equipment to the required extent.

The help of the Rockefeller Foundation was obtained in purchasing some appliances of American manufacture, for which no dependable quotation had been received.

A Faculty of Medicine has been instituted in the University of Travancore. The first meeting of the Faculty was held on 19-12-1950 when the report of the Indian Medical Council regarding the reduction of the duration of the M.B.B.S. course to 4½ years was considered and approved. The Faculty also constituted a Committee for drawing up syllabus of studies in Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry and Ordinances.

The overall estimate for the College which had been Rs. 90 lakhs was raised to Rs. 95 lakhs in view of the decision to enlarge the plan of the General Hospital and to purchase equipments for 100 annual admission, although only 60 were to be admitted in the first few years. Out of this Rs. 15,95,513 had been spent till the end of the year including Rs. 15,15,697 during the year 1950-51.

CHAPTER XI

Public Instruction

UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE.

General. The University continued its main activities in all respects as in previous years. The following are some of the noteworthy events during the period:—

1. Introduction of the Post Mahopadhyaya Degree Course in the Sanskrit College. Mention was made in the last report

Public Instruction

of the institution by the Senate of a two year Entrance Course in Sanskrit to prepare holders of the Sastri Certificate for admission to the Intermediate Class and a two year Post Mahopadhyaya course for the holders of the Mahopadhyaya Title to enable them to take the B. A. Degree Examination in Sanskrit and the starting of the new Entrance Class in the Sanskrit College. The Post-Mahopadhyaya Degree Course was started during the period under report and the College was raised to the Degree standard.

2. The institution of the Faculties of Medicine and Ayurveda.

3. The institution by the Senate of (a) the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (M.B. & B.S.) and Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine (B.A.M.) in the Faculties of Medicine and Ayurveda respectively; and (b) a Diploma Course in Ayurveda.

4. The institution by the Senate of a two year course for the benefit of holders of the Sahityavisarada Title to enable them to take the B. A. Degree Examination in Malayalam.

5. The raising of the College for Women to the Degree standard.

6. The starting of the N. S. S. College at Pandalam and the St. Thomas College at Palai with the Intermediate Course in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

7. The raising of the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, and the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, to the Degree standard.

8. The transfer of the Administrative control of the Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur, to the University.

9. Starting of M. Sc. Course in Zoology in University College, Trivandrum.

10. The appointment of a General Inspection Commission to inspect all the colleges maintained by and admitted to the privileges of the University and to report to the Syndicate on the general policy to be adopted in the matter of admission of new colleges to the privileges of the University and of granting new applications for starting colleges.

Institutions. The number of institutions admitted to the privileges of the University as it stood at the end of the year was thirteen.

The Central Research Institute, the Public Health Laboratory, the University Manuscripts Library, the Observatory

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and the School of Arts were also under the administrative control of the University.

A total number of 16,522 students including 3,325 women students were studying in the various educational institutions under the University.

A statement showing the number of students in the several institutions is given below.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total for 1950-51</i>
1.	H. H. the Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum ...	1019	393	1412
2.	H. H. the Maharaja's College for Women, Trivandrum ...	...	869	869
3.	H. H. the Maharaja's Training College, Trivandrum ...	124	74	198
4.	H. H. the Maharaja's Law College, Ernakulam ...	334	22	356
5.	H. H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Trivandrum ...	214	33	247
6.	College of Engineering, Trivandrum ...	374	...	374
7.	University Intermediate College, Trivandrum	1116	...	1116
8.	Institute of Textile Technology, Trivandrum	61	1	62
9.	Research Department (M. Sc. Statistics), Trivandrum ...	26	...	26
10.	St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry ...	1372	223	1595
11.	Union Christian College, Alwaye ...	575	149	724
12.	Sanatana Dharma College, Alleppey ...	520	156	676
13.	Mahatma Gandhi College, Trivandrum ...	1286	172	1458
14.	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum ...	623	...	623
15.	Sree Nacayana College, Quilon ...	1309	278	1587
16.	C. M. S. College, Kottayam ...	633	235	868
17.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil ...	654	83	737
18.	N. S. S. Hindu College, Changanacherry ...	821	176	997
19.	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam ...	913	357	1270
20.	Government College, Chittur ...	258	43	301
21.	Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur	238	1	239
22.	St. Thomas College, Palai ...	301	...	301
23.	N. S. S. College, Pandalam ...	411	57	468
24.	Diploma Course in Shorthand and type-writing, Trivandrum ...	15	3	18
TOTAL ...		13,197	3,325	16,522

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New Courses of Study. M.Sc. course in Zoology was started in University College during the year.

The special course in French for the benefit of science teachers and research students was continued during the year in University College.

Recognition of Examinations and Degrees. The LL.B. Degree of the Benares Hindu University was recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent to the B.L. Degree of this University.

The B.O.L. Degree of the Madras University was recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent to the B.A./B.Sc. Degree of this University for purposes of admission to the B.T. class.

The Arts and Science Degrees of the Saugar University were recognised on a reciprocal basis.

Convocations. The Fourteenth Convocation for conferring Degrees was held on the 16th September 1950, in the Legislative Chamber, Trivandrum. His Highness the Chancellor presided over the Convocation. Sri K. P. S. Menon, M. A. (Oxon) I. C. S., Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, addressed the Graduates.

The Fifteenth Convocation was held on the 26th February 1951, in the Women's College Hall, Trivandrum. Sri A. Gopala Menon, authorised by His Highness the Chancellor, presided over the Fifteenth Convocation.

1,156 Candidates took their Degrees during the period.

National Cadet Corps. The strength of the Corps consisted of a Battalion Head Quarters and two Companies (315 Cadets) drawn from the different Colleges in Trivandrum, with ten Officers.

Fresh Cadets were enrolled in the place of old Cadets who left the corps due to completion of their studies in the College. The response from the students to join the corps was not very enthusiastic. A Cadre camp for 70 selected senior Cadets of the corps was conducted at Pangode from 18th August to 2nd September 1950. The Second Annual Camp was also conducted at Pangode from 8th to 23rd December 1950. Both the Camps were very successful. The annual training for the year 1950-51 terminated in February 1951.

Lt. General Maharaj Shri Rajendra Sinhji, D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, accompanied by Brig. E. Habibullah

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Commandant, Bangalore Sub Area, inaugurated the Cadet's Club of the Battalion in January 1951. Hon'ble Sri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, visited the Battalion on a ceremonial parade in January 1951.

Residence, Health and Physical Education. The Department of Physical Education continued to organise Athletic games, tournaments, etc., and supervise the sports and other activities in Colleges.

The Medical Examination of students in Trivandrum was conducted by a panel of 10 Medical Officers appointed by the Syndicate and the Medical Examination of students in mofussil Colleges by Medical Officers approved by the University. Names of students who were found to be defective and whose cases were recommended to be followed up were furnished to the Principals of the respective Colleges. The specialists attached to the General Hospital and Ophthalmic Hospital continued to render valuable medical assistance to such students.

The system of compulsory Physical Instruction in the Intermediate Class was in force. The games and athletic clubs of the various Colleges worked satisfactorily. The University clubs in cricket and indigenous exercises continued to be popular among the students. As usual, competitions in wrestling and *sooryanamaskar* exercises were held. The inspection of residence of students in Trivandrum was conducted by the members of the staff of the respective Colleges. Students whose residence was found unsatisfactory were required to shift to better lodgings.

Tournaments. The Inter-Collegiate Athletic meet was held at the University Stadium on 10th and 11th February 1951. Separate tournaments were held for women students. A separate competition was held in Indigenous and Yogic Exercises during the year.

The University participated in the following Inter-University tournaments.

Foot Ball held at Trivandrum.

Volley Ball held at Trivandrum.

Basket Ball held at Madras.

Cricket held at Hyderabad.

The south zone matches of the Inter-University Foot Ball and Volley Ball tournaments were played at the University Stadium and University Volley Ball Court respectively. The

visiting teams were provided lodging in the University Union Buildings.

Department of Research. There was no change in the personnel of the Council of Research.

The Inspection Commission appointed in 1947 for the inspection of the Central Research Institute consisting of Dr. J.C. Ghosh (Chairman), Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Dr. Bainsi Prasad, Dr. B.P. Pal and Dr. C.G. Pandit arrived on 27th March 1950 and inspected the working of the Central Research Institute. The Commission has submitted its report and the report is under consideration.

In pursuance of the University's Scheme for the award of Special Research Scholarships, five scholarships of the value of Rs. 125 each per mensem were awarded during the year for higher research in Science and Technology.

In view of the paucity of facilities for post-graduate or advance technical training in the country, the Government of India on the recommendation of the Scientific Manpower Committee sanctioned financial grants to selected Universities for the development of research facilities in Scientific and Technological subjects. This University was among those selected for participation in the scheme during the year 1950-51. The first instalment of a non-recurring grant of Rs. Two lakhs was received to augment the existing facilities for research in the Departments of Applied Chemistry, Statistics, and Marine Biology. Besides, the Government of India sanctioned during the year three Senior Research Scholarships of Rs. 200 each per mensem and seven Junior Research Scholarships of Rs. 100 each per mensem tenable for a period of three years for higher research in the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Statistics. These scholarships were awarded with the approval of the Government of India.

Eleven research students were admitted during the year. The total number of research students at the end of the year was 95 of whom 30 were full time research students and the rest officers in the University or attached institutions.

Research work on the following subjects were continued during the year:—

1. Studies on wood tar distillation and utilization of by-products.
2. Studies on Marine Oils.

3. Studies on Vegetable Oils, stability studies on Cocoanut and Sesamum Oil.
4. Studies on Indigenous Drugs.
5. Evaluation of Camphor content in Oscimum plants.
6. Wood fossils of kari soils.
7. Chemical examination of certain forest products.
8. Synthesis of, Phytohormones, Anthocyanins, Thiocromanones, Substituted quinolines and isoquinolines.
9. Travancore minerals, certain organic derivatives of Cerium and Zirconium.

Department of Publications. The Department maintained its progress in the various branches of its activities.

Students' Advisory Bureau. As in previous years the chief work of the Bureau consisted in the answering of enquiries from the students and the general public regarding various subjects like courses of studies at other Universities both Indian and Foreign, conditions of admission to them, scholarships available, certificates, competitive examinations, passage and passport and prospects of employment. Information on technical courses, research facilities and competitive examinations in India were also supplied to enquirers. All items of information which were of general interest to students were published in the Government Gazette and the leading Malayalam papers.

The Employment Bureau. There was no change in the constitution of the Bureau during the year. All items of information which were of interest to candidates for employment were given wide publicity in the papers. The number of enquiries regarding employment received during the course of the year was 1,599. The Secretary got into touch with over 300 firms and business houses and enlisted their co-operation in the matter of providing employment to candidates.

Finance. The financial year opened with a balance of Rs. 23,28,346-6-10 in the University Fund against the anticipated balance of Rs. 35,41,763. A sum of Rs. 40,00,184 was received from Government during the year—Rs. 21 lakhs as grant from Government for the current year; Rs. 17.38 lakhs the grant due for the 7½ months of 1125, and Rs. 1.62 lakhs as special grant for the Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur, which was transferred to the University during the year. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 36,53,717-13-7 leaving a fund balance of Rs. 37,90,084-3-8 at the end of the year.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

General. For the purpose of expanding and developing Adult (Social) Education, the question of co-ordinating the different Agencies engaged in Adult (Social) Education was taken up and as a result an Adult Education Board consisting of 8 members—4 officials and 4 non-officials—was constituted for implementing the Adult Education Scheme. As a preliminary step, an Adult Education Research and Training Centre was started in the Trivandrum City with the object of training workers in right methods of organisation and conduct of Adult Education Centres based on a definite programme of all-round education. A special executive Officer has been appointed for the purpose.

With a view to ensuring greater contentment and satisfaction for the teachers of Private Secondary Schools and their Managements and better efficiency in the working of these schools, the Government have introduced a new scheme known as the Private Secondary School Teachers' Scheme. Consequent on the integration of the two States of Travancore and Cochin, the Government were pleased to appoint a special officer for the unification of the rules in the Education Codes of Travancore and Cochin. The unification of rules is in progress.

The different courses of studies in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States in the Primary, Middle and High School stages and the different syllabuses followed have been unified and common courses adopted for the integrated State. Consequent on the introduction of the unified courses of studies in Middle Schools in the State and the abolition of the English Middle School in the Travancore area and the III Form Public Examination in the Cochin area, a scheme was evolved for the conduct of the Upper Secondary Scholarship Examination for the award of scholarships in High Schools and the Middle School Certificate Examination for the award of a qualification Certificate to the candidates who wish to leave school on the completion of their Middle School Course. The first examinations under the scheme were conducted in October 1950.

Progress of Education—General Statistics. There were 5,366 institutions at the end of the year under report against 4,986 in the previous year. These institutions consisted of 8 Arts and Science Colleges in the Cochin area only—the Colleges in the Travancore area being under the Travancore University—

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481 High Schools, 694 Middle Schools, 4,018 Primary Schools, 1 Sanskrit College, 48 Sanskrit Schools, 57 Training Institutions, 7 Music, Dancing and Fine Arts Schools, 3 Schools for the Physically Handicapped, 1 for Lepers, 7 Fishery Schools, 8 Nursery and Kindergarten Schools, 10 Night Schools, 14 Technical Schools, 1 Certified School, 3 Gymnasiums and 5 Basic Institutions including the Basic Training Institution at Cherpput (Cochin).

Of these, 2,607 were Departmental institutions and the remaining 2,759 were under private management. The total strength in all the schools was 15,03,858 (8,44,166 Boys and 6,59,692 Girls) against 14,67,091 (8,28,472 Boys and 6,38,619 Girls) in the previous year. Of the total strength 9,11,299 were Hindus, 5,17,854 were Christians, 70,921 were Muslims, 265 were Jews and 3,519 others.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Colleges in the Travancore area were under the control of the University of Travancore and as such the report about the working of these institutions is furnished separately.

In the Cochin area, the Colleges continued to be under the Education Department. There were 8 Colleges in the State imparting education in Arts and Science, two under Government and six under private management. There was a Sanskrit College which provided for Sastra Course. Of the 6 private Colleges, two were for Women—one at Trichur and the other at Ernakulam.

The total enrolment in the various Colleges was 5,487.

The two Government Colleges were affiliated to the Travancore University and the Examinations under the University (Transitory) were first conducted in March-April 1951.

Sanction was accorded to start Honours Course in Mathematics and Economics in the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam in the educational year 1951-52.

Sanction was obtained for starting B. Com. Course in the Government College, Chittur from the commencement of the academic year 1951-52. Sanction was also obtained for introducing Geography and Psychology under Part III for Intermediate and Group III (c) Tamil for B. A. Degree Course.

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Miscellaneous. As in the previous years the Government allowed the following scholarships:—

Four Senior University Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 20 for the Honours Course and Rs. 15 for the Pass Course to the best students who passed the Intermediate Examination.

Six Junior University Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 10 in the Intermediate Classes on consideration of merit. Six other Scholarships special to the students of the Backward Communities of the monthly value of Rs. 6 were also allowed on the basis of merit among the students belonging to the Backward Communities.

Lady Willingdon Scholarship to the most deserving Cochinite girl student who passed the Intermediate Examination, of the monthly value of Rs. 15 was also awarded during the year.

In the Government Colleges in the Cochin area all students belonging to the Backward Communities continued to enjoy half fee concessions. In the private colleges this concession was restricted to a limited number. In addition to the fee concession, stipends to the value of Rs. 8 for the B.A. and Rs. 6 for the Intermediate Courses were awarded to a few students of the Muslim, Anglo-Indian and the Jew Communities. All students belonging to Depressed Classes enjoyed free education in the Government Colleges. In the Private Colleges, 28 students were similarly allowed free education subject to reimbursement of loss on account of concession by Government. In addition to the above, there were 121 Prize Funds including Scholarships from Government donated by private individuals.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Upper Secondary|High Schools. The number of High Schools in the Travancore-Cochin State at the end of the year was 481 against 388 in the previous year. Of these, 101 were Departmental Schools (82 for Boys and 19 for Girls) and 380 were under private management (297 for Boys and 83 for Girls). The total strength of the High Schools excluding the strength of the Primary Section attached thereto was 1,08,803 (73,124 Boys and 35,679 Girls) against 83,220 (58,457 Boys and 24,763 Girls) in the previous year.

Lower Secondary|Middle Schools. The number of Middle Schools was 694 against 661 in the previous year. Of these, 230 Departmental Schools (189 for Boys and 41 for Girls)

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and the remaining 464 (391 for Boys and 73 for Girls) were under private management. The total strength of the Middle Schools excluding the strength of the Primary Sections attached thereto was 2,07,894 (1,27,849 Boys and 80,045 Girls) against 2,08,273 (1,31,413 Boys and 76,860 Girls) in the previous year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

There were in all 4,018 institutions (including the Primary Sections attached to the Middle, High and Training Schools) in the State against 3,814 in the previous year. The total strength of the Primary Schools was 11,76,754 (6,37,839 Boys 5,38,915 Girls).

Pre-primary Education. The general rule in the State was that school education should be imparted only to children who have completed 5 years and consequently schools were not allowed to admit pupils of lower age.

The Pre-primary classes of the Nursery (Kindergarten) school pattern are being conducted in some localities. The idea is to provide a healthy pre-school training to the children before they could be given instructions in the three R's in the Primary Schools.

There were 8 Nursery (Kindergarten) schools in the Travancore area. They were conducted efficiently and on up-to-date lines. One was a Departmental institution and the others were under private management. Three private institutions were in receipt of grant-in-aid from Government. All these schools were staffed with teachers specially trained for the purpose. The total strength of all these schools was 551 during the year.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Training Schools. There were 55 training schools with a strength of 2,158 in the Travancore area. The Government Training Institution in the Cochin area had a strength of 706 in the Training Section. The Private Institution at Palluruthy (Cochin) had a strength of 251 during the year in the Training Section.

Sanskrit Education. In order to integrate the two systems of education followed in Sanskrit Schools in the Cochin and Travancore areas, the Government have chalked out a common scheme for the whole of the State. The standard of the Middle and High School classes in Sanskrit Schools are treated as

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equal to the corresponding standard of ordinary schools. Accordingly, pupils who come out successful from the Sanskrit High Schools are treated as equal to E.S.L.C. | S.S.L.C. Holders. The reorganised course has been ordered to be introduced in Sanskrit Schools in Cochin area in Class I of the Sanskrit Schools calling it Form I from the education year 1951-52, and will be progressively adopted in the other classes in succeeding years, then gradually liquidating the old type classes till the change-over is complete.

There were altogether 48 Sanskrit Schools during the year—39 Sanskrit Schools in the Travancore area and the remaining in the Cochin area. The strength of all these schools together was 3,118 (2,204 Boys and 914 Girls).

Sanskrit College, Trippunithura. The College Committee continued as the Advisory Body to Government for the proper management of the College and the Committee met four times during the year. The College worked in two sections—Endowment Section and the Government Section. Admission to the Endowment Section was restricted to Caste Hindus. The strength of the Government Section was 39 Boys and 15 Girls against 40 Boys and 13 Girls in the previous year. The strength of the Endowment Section was 6 Boys and 1 Girl against 7 Boys and 1 Girl in the previous year.

Keralakala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthy. This institution which offers instruction in *Kathakali* was continued to be managed by a Committee of non-officials, constituted by Government with the Tahsildar of Thalappilly Taluk as drawing officer. The sanctioned strength of free students was 13 as in the previous year—7 Vesha, 2 Music, 2 Chenda and 2 Maddalam. The number of paying students under instruction during the year was three, two Vesha and one Chenda. One of them came from Punjab for a short course of Vesha training. The institution was open to all classes and communities. Training in Chutti was also given to such of the students as had a special aptitude for it. There were 9 members on the teaching staff including the Art Director.

The Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur. The institute was transferred to the control of the Travancore University with effect from 30th September 1950.

Music, Dancing and Fine Arts. In the Travancore area, there were 4 institutions of this kind of which one is Departmental and the remaining private. The private institutions were in receipt of grant-in-aid during the year.

Sree Swati Tirunal Academy of Music, Trivandrum. This institution is imparting advanced instruction in music and popularising the composition of Sree Swati Tirunal. The Academy aims at sending out a number of students every year who having had tuition on traditional methods will be able to preserve correct standard in music and become competent teachers of music.

Certified School, Trivandrum. The Trivandrum Certified School is one of the oldest institutions of its kind and has completed its 55th year of existence. It is governed by the Travancore Children Act XXXII of 1120 and the Trivandrum Certified School Rules of 1123. Admission to the school is restricted to juvenile delinquents, convicted and sentenced under the Children Act. Government have sanctioned the admission of the juvenile offenders of the Cochin area to this institution. Two juvenile offenders detained in the Viyyur Jail (Cochin) were transferred to this institution during the year.

Technical Schools. There were 14 Technical Schools during the year under Private Management but receiving aid from the Department. The total strength of the schools was 1,091 (11 boys and 1,080 girls) during the year. Weaving, embroidery and lace work are the main subjects taught in these institutions. The pupils do not receive any instruction in general subjects in most cases but they acquire proficiency in their work so as to earn a living wage.

Basic Training Institution, Cherpu. This is the first Basic Training Institution of the Wardha type started by the Education Department in the State. This institution was established mainly for the purpose of training teachers for being sent to the Basic Schools to be started in this State. There were 52 trainees at the end of the year against 58 at the beginning of the year. In the first batch of 52 teachers in the Basic Training Institution were experienced teachers who had already training in general principles and methods of education and they were given an intensive short time training course extending over a period of about 90 days. During this period they were also given substantial training in spinning and gardening as well as in the ideology and methodology of Basic

Education and Child Psychology with special reference to the formulation and organisation of schemes of correlated studies.

There is also a practising Basic School attached to this Institution. The strength of the school was 19 (14 boys and 5 girls) during the year. The pupils have cotton and gardening crafts provided for them and card board work leading to wood work. Mid day meal has been provided for the children. Health Education is a special feature of their school work. The children have their training in citizenship too.

Education of the Backward Communities and Depressed Classes. The policy of spreading education among Backward Communities was continued by the grant of several concessions specially provided for them. In the matter of educating the Backward Communities, endeavour was made, as far as possible to get the pupils of these communities admitted into the schools. Fee concessions and scholarships were awarded according to rules.

The scheme of free supply of clothes, slates and books to deserving pupils of the Backward Communities studying in primary schools was continued. Exemption from payment of Examination Fees for the Public Examination conducted by the Department was also granted to the really poor and deserving candidates of the Backward Communities.

The number of pupils of Backward Communities studying in Primary, Middle and High Schools was 1,13,151.

School for Deaf and Dumb. There were two schools for the Deaf and Dumb—one in Trivandurm and the other in Thiruvella. They were, as usual, aided by Government. There was also a school for the defectives at Kunnamkulam under Government management.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hindi Education. The movement for the spread of Hindi, the National Language, was started in the States of Travancore and Cochin as early as 1928 under the auspices of the Dakshina Bharatha Hindi Prachara Sabha. Both the State Governments rendered considerable help to the Sabha in its various activities. Definite progress was achieved after the establishment of Responsible Government. In order that Hindi may take its due place at the earliest, Government passed orders making

Hindi a compulsory subject of study from Form II onwards in all the Secondary Schools of the State. It was also ordered that Hindi should be introduced in Forms II and III simultaneously during the year. The syllabus in Hindi has been so planned that at the end of the five year's course a student will be well equipped with a working knowledge of the national language. In all the Secondary Schools, arrangements for teaching Hindi have been made.

Education of Girls and Women. There were in all 102 High Schools or Upper Secondary Department Schools, and 114 Lower Secondary Schools or Middle Schools conducted exclusively for girls.

Physical Training, Games and Sports. Proper attention was paid to games, athletics and physical training. Much enthusiasm was, as usual, evinced in most schools in sports and games. Many of the schools took part in the inter-school sports and tournaments conducted by the Travancore-Cochin Athletic Association. The girls' inter-school sports were also held during the year as usual.

Apart from these provisions in educational institutions there were many private institutions which imparted training in physical culture. Some of these are very longstanding institutions and are doing very good work in the field of physical education. The system of physical training imparted in these institutions include the following forms of indigenous exercises: (1) Wrestling (2) Yogic Asanas (3) Suryanamas-kar (4) Free-hand exercises (5) Dumb-bells (6) Club Swinging (7) Wand exercises (8) Weight lifting (9) Self defence (10) Horizontal and parallel bars and rings etc. These institutions are open to all without any distinction. Some of the institutions are receiving aid from the Department.

Feeding in Schools. Noon feeding was given in 7 out of 9 taluks of the erstwhile Travancore State where compulsory primary education was in force. Under the scheme, the necessitous children were given free mid day meals. Noon meal was also given to poor children in some selected schools under the auspices of the Travancore Vanchi Poor Fund. In the Cochin area, noon feeding was conducted in almost all the Primary Schools.

Scouting. The Scout Craft which develops head, hand and heart was given its due place in the schools activities. The

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movement which was working under the control and guidance of the Boy Scouts Association has been progressing satisfactorily in the various schools.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 31,11,617 and Rs. 1,95,25,139 respectively.

CHAPTER XII

Local Self-Government

General. The number of Municipalities in the State excluding the Trivandrum City Corporation was 24. The Municipal Councils were composed of members partly elected by the rate-payers and partly nominated by Government. Some of the nominated members were officials and others non-officials. All the Municipal Councils had the right of electing their Chairmen who might be chosen either from amongst the members or from outside. Commissioners appointed by Government were functioning in the Corporation of Trivandrum and in other Municipalities. The total area comprised within the limits of the Municipalities was roughly 126 sq. miles with a total population of 7,85,905 according to the census of 1941.

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

CHAPTER XIII

Control Measures

FOOD CONTROL.

Rationing of Foodgrains. Statutory rationing of foodgrains on a State-wide basis which had been introduced early in 1119,

continued to be in force during the period under review. The overall size of the ration at the beginning of the year was about 10 ounces per adult per diem. But by the beginning of February 1951, it had to be reduced to 9 ounces.

Storage and Distribution of Foodgrains. The Foodgrains imported by the State from outside were, as usual, received at Cochin and stocked in the godowns owned by the State and hired for the purpose. From there, they were transported to the various Government depots in the State. In the Travancore area, the system of Departmental wholesale trade was introduced in the taluks of Parur, Kunnathunad, Ambalapuzha, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Quilon and Trivandrum in the course of the year. A net saving of at least one lakh of rupees per depot per year is anticipated. In the other taluks private wholesale distributors were allowed to function.

Procurement of Foodgrains. The bulk of the foodgrains arrived at Cochin Port by rail and by steamer. Foodgrains for Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum Districts were moved by backwater, from the Cochin depot, to the depots in the respective Districts. Transport of foodgrains from Quilon to Trivandrum was carried out by rail. Foodgrains in the Cochin area were mostly moved by rail and stored in the Departmental wholesale depots in each taluk. Foodgrains were transported in Departmental lorries as well as in conveyances engaged by the Transport contractors.

Monopoly procurement on excess basis under the provisions of the Paddy (Acquisition and Movement) Control Order 1950 continued to be in force during the period under review, though it was decided towards the end of this period to replace it by the "Levy System". Movement of paddy from one taluk to another except under a permit was prohibited under the Paddy (Acquisition and Movement) Control Order 1950. Restrictions regarding movements within the taluk were however completely relaxed from February 1951 as a prelude to the introduction of the "Levy System". The agency for procurement and rationing was the Grains Purchase Tahsildars and their staff in the Cochin area. In the Travancore area, in most of the taluks procurement and rationing work was being carried on by the respective Revenue Tahsildars. This system worked unsatisfactorily, especially during periods of short supply. Government were therefore pleased to sanction the appointment of separate G.P. Tahsildars in all taluks of the Travancore

Control measures

area from October 1950. Four Field Officers for each taluk and 405 Proverthikars were also sanctioned replacing the Assistant Rationing Officers, Assistant Purchase Officers and the 250 Special Proverthikars then in existence.

The quantity of paddy procured in the Cochin area during the period under review was 65,51,057 paras while that in Travancore area it was only 65,40,089 paras. The Kumbham crop of 1126 suffered severe damage due to the breach of bunds in the Kuttanad area and drought in Chittur, Trichur, Shencottah and other places. Due to the severe damage caused to the crops, there has been a shortfall of about 15,000 tons of rice in the quantity anticipated for purchase from this crop.

Subsidy. The Central Government proposed that their responsibility for subsidising foodgrains should be limited to selected industrial and urban areas only. The Central Government, however, appreciated the fact that Travancore-Cochin was the only State where statutory rationing on a State-wide basis had been practiced throughout the Control period, because of the heavy overall deficit in foodgrains. The bulk of the supplies to the State was from overseas. The price of imported rice was steadily on the increase. After much discussion, the Central Government sanctioned, as a special case, a lump sum subsidy of Rs. 1.5 crores to the State for 1951. But the estimated expenditure under subsidy was about Rs. 7 crores. It was impossible for the State to meet the balance out of its income which had been severely depleted as the result of its financial integration with the Centre. The Central Government eventually took cognisance of the helpless position of the State and graciously agreed to enhance the subsidy to Rs. 2.25 crores. Compensation amounting to Rs. 63.5 lakhs was also allowed for the supply of high priced fine rice.

The Taluk and Town Advisory Committees continued to function satisfactorily during the period and tendered valuable advice and assistance to the Department. The question of forming a Central Advisory Committee had been taken up with the Government and it was pending with Government when the year closed.

TEXTILE CONTROL.

The main sources of supply of cloth to this State are the Mills in Bombay and Ahamedabad, Buckingham and Carnatic

Mills and the Mettur Mills besides the local Mills viz., A.D. Cotton Mills, Quilon, the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur and the Sri Chitra Mill, Alwaye. There were 16 importers, 64 wholesale dealers for 'free sale' cloth and 6,313 retail dealers. 606 fresh retail licenses were issued during the year. There was no change in the number of the Importers.

The quantity of cloth allotted from the outside Mills during the year was 16,783 $\frac{3}{4}$ bales and the quantity available from the local Mills was 3,692 bales. The monthly allotment thus averaged 1,700 bales. The stock position was easy at the beginning and the Importers were therefore allowed to sell cloth to any of the dealers in any part of the State. The retailers were also free to sell any quantity of cloth to any consumer. Towards the close of the year under review, there was great scarcity for cloth. As a result a scheme for controlled distribution of cloth was under consideration at the close of the year. Sitaram Mills and Sri Chitra Mills were allowed to open fair price shops or depots. As a result of repeated representations made by Importers of the State, Government have ordered that the allotment of Bombay and Ahamedabad quotas should be in the proportion of the turnover of the Importers during the period 1941-42.

Yarn. The sources of supply of yarn to the State are the Mills inside the State and the allotments from Mills outside the State. The allotments from outside Mills are brought down by the nine licensed Importers, of which two are Co-operative Societies. The local Mills supplying yarn to the State are:—

1. Vijayamohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum.
2. Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd., Pudukad.
3. Balaramavarma Textiles, Shencottah.
4. Cochin Mahalekshmi Mills, Mulakunnathukavu.

The quota to the State is periodically fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay and varied from 1,300 to 1,500 bales per month. This forms 66% of the quota imported by the two States together in 1948. The actual quantity received during the year from Mills outside the State was 6,475 bales and 11,116 bales from local Mills. This averaged 1,460 bales per month.

As directed by the Government of India, the Travancore-Cochin Cotton (Textiles) Control Order 1125 was repealed during the year and the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order 1948 issued

Control measures

by the Government of India was brought into force. The Travancore-Cochin Cloth (Dealers) Control Order 1950 and the Travancore-Cochin Yarn (Dealers) Control Order 1950 were issued for the whole State governing the issue and conditions of license.

Iron and Steel Control. The procurement and distribution of iron and steel materials in the State were governed by the Rules in force in Travancore and Cochin till 12-9-1950 on which date the Iron and Steel Control Order (Control of Production and Distribution Order) 1941 of the Government of India was extended to this State by Notification No. 1(1)-4-(62) dated 12-9-1950.

Quarterly allotments of iron and steel were made by the Central Government. The procurement of materials was effected through the Registered stockists of Iron and Steel. There were 13 Registered stockists of Iron and Steel in Travancore-Cochin area. On receipt of intimation of quarterly allotment of the materials, indents were collected from the Stockholders and were forwarded to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, duly countersigned. These indents were planned on Producers by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta for supply of materials to this State. Producers then supplied materials to the Registered Stockists. 50% of the quantity received was reserved for the use of the P.W.D.

Besides the quota allotted for non-agricultural purposes, Government of India are allotting separate quotas for Agricultural purposes, Cottage and Small Scale Industries and for Government Development Schemes. Total quota allotted for distribution to the general public during the period under report was 2,380 tons. Out of this, only a quantity of 1,060 tons was received in this State.

Pipes and Fittings. Allotments of pipes and fittings for the State of Travancore-Cochin were made by Government of India quarterly for non-agricultural, agricultural and Government Development Schemes on demand from the State. The procurement of the materials covered by the allotment for non-agricultural purposes, which is mainly intended for the general public was made by the Director of Controlled Commodities through the Registered Controlled Pipe Dealers one at Trivandrum and the other at Mattancherry, Cochin. The distribution was made through these stockists against permits issued by the Director of Controlled Commodities on applications

received from the *bonafide* public according to the availability of stock. Total demand for pipes with fittings for the use of general public was 5,25,800 feet, of which the Government of India allotted only 3,23,800 feet of pipes with 10% fittings including *ad hoc* allotment. The pipes were distributed to the two controlled pipe dealers equally. Only 2,50,711 feet with 10% fittings were acquired through the above stockists till March 1951.

Paper. Export of paper by the Punalur Paper Mills was strictly restricted. Export outside the State was allowed only under orders of Government. As the supply position improved, the control over the distribution of paper was lifted towards the close of the year.

Petrol Rationing. The control over the distribution of petrol was in force at the commencement of the year under review. As the supply position improved, the control was lifted in August 1950.

CHAPTER XIV

Miscellaneous

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Traffic, Extensions and Adjustments. The rehabilitation of services introduced with effect from the 1st March 1950 was adopted in quick succession in all the routes with a view to easing the traffic congestion, but the scheme did not work satisfactorily due to the insufficiency of vehicles. 32 vehicles were additionally put in the different routes for the improvement of the services. Shuttle services were increased and special attention was devoted to afford better travelling facilities to the student population. A few of the City and Shuttle services had to be extended at the request of the public.

The Trivandrum-Cape Coach service and the several express services continued to provide added travelling facilities as in the past to the public and these services enjoyed the reputation they had already established. A new Express service was started between Alleppey and Mavelikara with effect from 17-7-1950.

A double decker bus was introduced in the City services with effect from 10-12-1950. The body of the double decker was built in the Departmental workshops. The minimum fare

Miscellaneous

for the bus was fixed at 2 annas and it runs in the East Fort-Sasthamangalam route.

School bred types of buses for the convenience of the School and College going students have been introduced in the City Services during the year under report.

Fares and Concessions. There was no change in the fare structure during the year. A sum of Rs. 82,028-3-6 was obtained as revenue under Concession tickets issued to students during the year. The benefit of the system of concession tickets was extended to the non-gazetted officers of the Trivandrum City with effect from 1-10-1950. Against the 50% concession extended to the students, the non-gazetted officers are granted only a concession of 15%. During the year 123 tickets were issued to the non-gazetted officers realising a sum of Rs. 596-0-6. The question of extending the system to the mofussil towns is under the consideration of the Department.

Special Services. Special services were operated consistent with traffic requirements in connection with the Makaravilakku, and Mandalapooja festivals, Veli festival, Edathwa festival, Arats at Trivandrum etc.

The comparative figures of the special services for the three years ending 1951 are given below:—

	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Rate per mile.</i>
		Rs.	As.	P.	As.
1124	116813'0	1,32,135	0	0	17'0
1125 (7½ months)	190929'1	2,28,889	8	8	19'2
1950-51	187833'3	2,19,669	15	0	18'7

Traffic. The year opened with a scheduled operation of 209 vehicles and closed with 241 vehicles.

The following statement furnishes in detail the mileage operated, passengers carried and the receipts earned in the various routes during the year 1950-51 and during the 7½ months of 1125.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Bus mile.</i>	<i>Total Mile.</i>	<i>Total Receipts.</i>			<i>R. P. M.</i>
			Rs.	As.	P.	As.
7½ months of 1125	6003531'7	6374445'9	67,33,278	14	4	16'9
Prop. for 12 months	9605650'7	10199113'4	1,07,73,246	0	0	16'9
1950-51	11180008'2	11949516'2	1,18,10,730	6	1	17'4

Administration report of Travancore-Cochin

Parcels and Goods Transport. There were 52 parcel agencies at work during the year against 50 in the previous year, out of which seven were run Departmentally. Out of a total demand of Rs. 2,23,922 a sum of Rs. 12,976 was paid towards commission to the agents and the balance credited to Departmental revenue. Lorry service between Alwaye and Munnar on behalf of Messrs. K.D.H.P. Co. Ltd., and the P.H.E. Project continued to be the major items of goods transport during the year. There was an increase in the total weight, mileage, collection and the rate per mile.

Ferry Transport Service. The Ferry service which was taken over by the Department during the previous year was continued to be operated with the number of boats available as a miniature water transport. From 17-8-1950, the Aroor-Edacochin boat service was also nationalised by the Department.

Amenities to Passengers. Convenience to the travelling public has been the motto of the Department and for this, comfortable seating arrangements have been provided in the buses. A new type bodies have been built with plywood. The Department has proposed to put up waiting shelters in all important bus stations and bus stops and for this a Five year plan has been sanctioned. Work has already begun in this direction.

Accidents. During the year under report there were 352 accidents. Five of them were fatal accidents, 29 serious and 318 petty.

Transport Board and Advisory Committee. The Transport Administrative Board met 5 times during the period and transacted a number of items of business relating to the day to day working of the Department. The Standard Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Transport held 3 sittings and made valuable suggestions relating to the working of the Department. The Minister for Transport continued to be the Chairman of these two boards. The Transport Authority constituted in the previous year continued to function and had 8 sittings in the year.

Re-organisation. Based on the report of Mr. A. E. L. Collins of Hyderabad, a Foreman with a batch of mechanics was deputed to Hyderabad for training in the maintenance of Diesel engines. Another Foreman was deputed for training in Tyre repairs, and Tyre maintenance in the various Tyre Concerns of Madras,

Calcutta, Bombay and Hyderabad. A clerk from the office was deputed to Madura, T.V.S., Madras Transport, Bombay, etc., for training in cost accounts.

The Central Works was transferred to the Pappanamcode Workshops where a new workshop on up-to-date lines was set up under the expert supervision of Mr. Dee, an experienced Engineer who was specially appointed for the purpose for a period of 6 months. The Officer left the services of the Department after completing his work. For want of space in the Central Works, the Body Building Workshop was transferred to the Panivagai Building inside the Fort, to which place the City District and garage were also shifted early this year. In the new body building workshop 98 bus bodies and 27 lorry bodies were built including 13 expresses and one double decker.

Finance. Against a total revenue of Rs. 1,29,60,322-2-5 the expenditure of the Department came to Rs. 1,08,04,037-4-8 leaving a net profit of Rs. 21,56,284-13-9 after providing for depreciation, and interest on capital and stock.

PORTS.

General. The Marine Department controls shipping operations within port limits, attends to the maintenance of light houses at the Ports and at Aryad and Pallom on the backwaters and advises Government on marine matters generally.

Situation of Ports. The Ports of Travancore-Cochin are favourably situated in regard to all trade routes between Australia and the Far East on the one hand and Europe and America on the other.

Weather. The weather conditions were favourable for shipping operations throughout the year. Storm warning telegrams were received from Santa Cruz, Bombay on 99 days in all on 14 different occasions and on receipt of the weather reports, timely notices and warnings were issued to ships, steamship agents and other parties concerned. Periodical notifications regarding the removal and replacement of anchorage buoys at the Ports of Quilon and Colachal and notices giving sailing directions for all the Ports of the State were issued to mariners.

Public Canals and Public Ferries Act. 154 boats were inspected by the Principal Port Officer and D2 certificates were

issued by him during the half year ending March 1951. During the second half year ending September 1951, 167 boats were inspected and certificates issued. The inspection centres were Alleppey and Quilon.

Shipping. Comparatively more ships called and worked at the Ports of Alleppey and Koilthottam during the period under review. This was an all round improvement in the sea borne trade of the State. At Alleppey, 175 steamers, at Quilon 22 steamers and at Koilthottam 39 steamers and at Colachel 1 steamer called and worked during the year under review. In the absence of a Pier there was no shipping at Trivandrum. 237 steamers of a total tonnage of 7,19,733 and 92 country crafts of 10,563 tons in all, called and worked at all the Ports together, during 1950-51 against 214 steamers with a total tonnage of 6,02,193 and 139 country craft of 13,614 tons, in all, that called during the 1st 7½ months of 1125 M. E.

The following statement shows the tonnage of vessels that called at the various Ports during the period under report.

Port.	Steamers.		Country craft.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Alleppey	175	4,66,823	22	1,780	197	4,68,603
Quilon	22	86,498	8	313	30	86,811
Trivandrum	...	...	4	342	4	342
Colachel	1	5,365	7	1,059	8	6,424
Koilthottam	39	1,61,047	51	7,069	90	1,68,116
TOTAL	237	7,19,733	92	10,563	329	7,30,296

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the Department during the year under report including Port dues and miscellaneous collections amounted to Rs. 29,940-6-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 27,952-13-8.

COCHIN HARBOUR.

The erstwhile Government of Cochin had spent Rs. 15,92,644 towards the construction of the Cochin Harbour, Rs. 15,00,000 by way of reclamation charges and Rs. 92,644 for the first stage works. The amount spent by the erstwhile Travancore Government towards the construction of the Cochin Harbour is Rs. 76,700. The Cochin and Travancore Governments had also advanced loans to the Cochin Port authorities amounting to

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Administration report of Travancore-Cochin

The Stationery Stores at Ernakulam continued to be under the Head Clerk who was placed in charge of the duties of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Ernakulam.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, TRIVANDRUM.

The value of plant at the end of March 1950 stood at Rs. 3,53,750. 23,694 lbs. of types cast on the Thompson and Hand Casting Machines valued at Rs. 20,636-0-0 were added to stock during the year.

Plant. A Disc Ruling Machine valued at Rs.7,339 was purchased and installed and types etc., for Rs. 18,056 were cast and added to stock. Depreciation on plant worked out to Rs. 22,780-0-0 and battered types and lead bits coming to 8,099 lbs. valued at Rs. 9,563-0-0 were issued for recasting. Deducting depreciation and making allowance for battered types etc., issued for recasting, the value of plant at the end of the period under report stood at Rs. 3,67,440.

Out-turn. The number of standard pages set in the composing section was 76,273 as against 63,760 in the previous year. The total number of impressions struck in the machine section was 4,65,31,062 as against 2,70,90,317 in 1125.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,39,132 as against Rs. 1,75,132 in the previous year (7½ months). The expenditure of the Department stood at Rs. 4,47,548 as against Rs. 3,04,292 in 1125 (7½ months).

GOVERNMENT PRESS, ERNAKULAM.

Plant. The value of plant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,43,029. Plant costing Rs. 2,860 was purchased during the year. The cost of plants after reducing depreciation stood at Rs. 1,39,005 at the close of the year. During the year under report, a total quantity of 11,842 lbs. of types, lead rules etc., were cast, of which 2,493 lbs. of types and rules were supplied to the Government Press, Trivandrum.

Out-turn. The total value of work done during the year was Rs. 3,86,758 against Rs. 2,06,675 in 1125 (7½ months). The printing of certain text books to the total number of 7,06,000 copies were undertaken during the year under report. In addition to this, 1,50,000 copies of picture and cover pages of

Class I Reader were printed and supplied to Sri Ramavilasom Press & Book Depot, Quilon and S. T. Reddiar & Sons, V. V. Press, Quilon.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts for the period amounted to Rs. 10,676-0-0 against Rs. 29,669-4-0 for the previous year (7½ months) and the total expenditure came to Rs. 1,64,392-0-0 against Rs. 1,76,824 for the preceding year (7½ months).

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, ERNAKULAM.

The total receipts and expenditure came to Rs. 6,911 and Rs. 67,120 respectively for the year under report as against Rs. 1,990 and Rs. 1,96,030 respectively for 1125 (7½ months).

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

Government, after reviewing the propaganda activities carried on by the Departments of Public Health, Agriculture Industries, Co-operation, Village Uplift, Prohibition and Advancement of Backward Communities, decided that, with a view to economise resources in men, equipment and money and to ensure efficiency in the conduct of propaganda, the propaganda activities relating to the various Departments should be co-ordinated and co-related to the activities of the Department of Information and evolve a new Department of Public Relations. The Department of Public Relations was thus started with effect from 1-4-1950. The full complement of the staff, however, became available only in October 1950. The Department, therefore, began to function in full swing only from this date.

A fortnightly bulletin called "Travancore-Cochin News" was started on the 15th October 1950. The bulletin is a trilingual publication in English, Malayalam and Tamil. Besides the activities of the Government, articles of an educative character bearing on subjects relating to Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, Education etc., and a digest of events of importance outside the State formed a special feature of the bulletin. The bulletin is issued free to newspapers, Government Departments, Libraries, Village Panchayats, Village Unions, Municipalities etc. The subscription of the bulletin has been put at a nominal rate of annas 2 per copy with a view to facilitate the easy purchase of the same by the general public.

Under the re-organised set-up the publication of attractive leaflets and pamphlets on various important subjects pertaining to Government and subjects relating to agriculture,

co-operation, industries, public health, prohibition etc., assumed greater importance.

Propaganda. 103 propaganda meetings and cinema shows were conducted during the year. The propaganda officers of this Department gave instructive talks on subjects like public health, agriculture, prohibition, co-operation, development programmes of Government etc. at these meetings. At the end of these meetings cinema shows were also conducted. These meetings and cinema shows were highly popular among the villagers. The Department has been taking particular care to respond to the requests of villagers for the conduct of these propaganda meetings, as far as possible, and also to meet the requirements of the various Departments, on whose behalf propaganda is conducted by this Department.

With a view to facilitate publicity through radio, a series of radio talks were arranged by this Department on development programmes of Government and other subjects of public interest. These talks were arranged every fortnight and have covered a fairly large number of subjects concerning Governmental activities. Besides fortnightly talks on Development programmes of Government, Departmental talks specially meant for the rural population dealing with public health, agriculture, co-operation, etc. were also arranged by the Department.

With a view to secure better visual publicity for Government activities films on certain important development projects in the State were shot at the instance of this Department by the News-reels Section of the Government of India.

Press Advisory Board. Nine meetings of the Press Advisory Board were convened during the period and important decisions were taken.

Miscellaneous. The scrutiny of newspapers and the submission of Press cuttings to Government were being attended to by the Department on an improved basis. As a result, over 10,000 press cuttings were submitted to Government during the year.

Prior to the starting of this Department only such items of news of special importance which were covered by Press Notes were released to the Press. After the formation of this Department, fresh proposals were submitted to Government for according facilities to the Press in respect of collection of news relating to Government. In pursuance of this, Government

ordered that advance copies of such proceedings of the Government as are considered suitable for release to the Press should be placed in the Press Room before they are published in the Gazette. This procedure was introduced early this year, and has resulted in considerable increase in the number of news items which are made available to the Press.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Archæological Department has two Museums under its control and supervision, "The Museum of Antiquities" Padmanabhapuram, and "The Archæological Museum and Picture Gallery", Trichur. Both the Museums attracted many visitors and were of great educative value, especially to the student population.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, ZOO AND GARDENS.

Museum and Zoological Gardens, Trichur. The institution worked under the administrative control of the Director of Museums and Zoos, Trivandrum. It was open to the public on all days of the year except Fridays and five special holidays. As usual, public holidays and festival days recorded the largest number of visitors. Leaving out the extraordinary crowds on these days there was an average attendance of about 300 to 400 per day. Of late, there has been a general increase in the number of excursion parties of school children accompanied by their teachers. Special facilities were almost invariably given to these parties to make their educational tours both interesting and instructive.

There were no new additions to the Museum buildings and animal houses except the construction of a small cage with a long protected run for breeding poultry and another sheltered enclosure for the large sized birds such as cranes. Minor repairs to some of the structures in the Zoo were, however, carried out. Thus the ceiling of one of the monkey houses was reinforced with half inch planks, the wooden platform on which the pigeon roost was fixed was replaced by a reinforced concrete slab and thatties were fixed in the temporary shelter shed of the barbary sheep to protect them from excessive heat and rain. The entire wood work of the Museum buildings was painted or coated with wood oil which gave a slightly better appearance to this old building.

The existing garden plants and flower beds were maintained in an attractive condition and fresh flowering plants and trees were also added. A few orchids, cacti, ferns and seedlings of flowering trees received from the Trivandrum Public Gardens were planted and a new rockery was also constructed. An old Pongamia tree and a couple of dried up Gold Mohar trees were sold by auction.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 37,469-10-10, and the receipts came to Rs. 684-4-0.

MUSEUM, ZOO AND GOVERNMENT GARDENS, TRIVANDRUM.

The Government Museum. The retransfer of the Natural History collections to the Museum building was effected early in the year. To accommodate these new sections, the objects of Art spread out in the corridors and wings were moved to the Central Hall of the building. To get over the over-crowding which followed, alcoves were improvised for the display of the sculptures.

For the proper preservation of the Bronzes and Jewellery exhibited, special skilled assistance was required in the matter of cleaning. The Archæological Chemist of the University Central Research Institute rendered valuable help and advice.

• More than 1½ lakhs of people visited the Museum during the year.

Finance. The total expenditure of the institution during the period amounted to Rs. 16,506 and receipts came to Rs. 147.

Gardens. Besides routine gardening operations for the upkeep of the various flower beds and shrubs, several changes were made in the distribution of annuals and perennials. The long beds on either side of the road leading from the Museum to the main drive on the eastern side of the building were planted with assorted cannas. Similarly, the parallel canna beds flanking the footpath from the Bandstand circle to the East Gate, were replanted with annuals. Balsum, Zinnia, Salvia and Cosmos were planted in successive rows on either side of the footpath and the beds were in bloom for a long time.

Seedlings required for the flowerbeds of the top-gardens and rooted cuttings for the shrubberies and herbaceous borders, were raised in the nurseries. Ferns, Orchids, Begonias, Alocasias, Caladinum and Anthurium, kept in the green houses

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were replanted in their proper seasons. Seedlings of several varieties of palms also were raised. Since many of the *Stenandrium grandifolium* palms planted out in the gardens were found not thriving well, some seedlings of this species were potted into big tubs. It has been found that a plant thus grown to a height of 4 to 5 feet, if transferred to the ground would grow better than those transplanted from pots.

Plants from the Gardens were given out for use at Trivandrum, for the annual functions of Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations and for the All India Exhibition conducted by the Corporation. At the request of the Superintendent of the General Hospital, a garden was laid out in the premises of the new pay ward of the General Hospital.

Zoo. At the commencement of the year, the number of inmates of the Zoo was 682 comprising 245 mammals 408 birds and 29 reptiles. There was an increase in the number by 88 on account of the births, purchases and exchange and a reduction in the number by 79. Thus the number at the end of the year was 691, consisting of 257 mammals 395 birds and 39 reptiles.

The total number of men and women who visited the Zoo during the whole year was 2,03,079. The average number of visitors per day was 625, against 459 during the previous year and the largest number for a single day was 6,678. These figures excluded primary school children and children below six years of age who were given free admission as usual.

Finance. The total expenditure for the Museum, Zoo and Government Gardens at Trivandrum amounted to Rs. 2,14,413 and the receipts for the year came to Rs. 17,117.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT.

The Department was busily engaged during the year under report in the preparation and printing of the electoral rolls relating to the first General Elections under the Constitution to the Union Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly. The work was carried out under the Superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission, India and in accordance with the provisions contained in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (Central Act LIII of 1950) which was passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President on the 12th May 1950. Though the rules under the Act were issued only

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on the 26th July 1950, preliminary steps for the enumeration of voters and the preparation of the rolls were commenced much earlier in accordance with the directions of the Elections Commission.

The electoral rolls prepared in connection with the previous elections to the Representative Body in the Travancore area and the Legislative Assembly in the Cochin area on the basis of adult franchise were available. But as certain essential particulars such as House Number and Age of the electors were not included in the rolls relating to the Travancore area, a fresh enumeration was conducted in the Travancore area, fresh rolls with the names of all persons who had attained the age of 21 on the 1st day of March 1950, included in them were prepared. For bilingual areas, rolls were prepared in both Malayalam and Tamil. The enumeration was conducted with the help of teachers of Middle and Primary Schools and the rolls were prepared with the help of the Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners. The rolls in the Cochin area were utilised as such, supplementary lists being prepared in accordance with the qualifying date and qualifying period, prescribed under Section 21 of the Representation of the People Act 1950.

The President's order of Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies for Travancore-Cochin State was passed only on the 15th May 1951. The preliminary rolls were however to be published in November 1950 to keep to the schedule of the elections. The Representation of the People Act 1950 was suitably amended by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance 1950 to enable the rolls being published in relation to electoral units instead of constituencies. The Tahsildars were accordingly designated by the Election Commission as the Electoral Registration Officers for their respective taluks including Municipal areas. For the Corporation of Trivandrum however the Commissioner was designated as Electoral Registration Officer.

A Revising Authority was appointed for each electoral unit for the disposal of claims and objections relating to the preliminary rolls. The District Munsiff having jurisdiction over the area was generally the Revising Authority appointed for that area with the approval of the High Court. The preliminary rolls were published at the offices of the Electoral Registration Officers and made available for inspection at the offices of the Collectors, Municipal Offices, and Village Pakuthy Offices.

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Claims and objections were to be filed within 21 days of the date of publication. Detailed instructions were issued to the Electoral Registration Officers for the preparation of supplementary lists in accordance with the orders of the Revising Authorities and the supplementary lists for the several polling areas were almost ready for being printed at the end of the financial year under report.

A sum of Rs. 4,33,000 was adjusted towards the credit of this Government by the Central Government in March 1951 as the Central Government's share of the extra expenditure incurred in connection with Elections to the Union Parliament.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Personnel. Sri Rama Varma Thampuran continued as Chairman and Sri R. V. Thomas and Sri V. Kunjukrishnan continued as Members of the Commission during the period under report.

Functions of the Commission. The functions of the Commission have been prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution of India. They are:

(a) Recruitment for all civil services and civil posts.

- (1) by written examinations, with or without a *viva voce* examination or interview to supplement them,
- (2) by interviews alone without written examination and
- (3) by promotion from lower ranks.

(b) Advising Government on disciplinary matters affecting Government servants, and

(c) Miscellaneous—such as advising Government in respect of Government servants claims for costs of legal proceedings instituted against them, claims for pensions in respect of injuries sustained by Government servants while on duty etc. The subordinates in the Police Force, in respect of recruitment and disciplinary matters, and provisional appointments of candidates in vacancies of less than one month in duration, in the exigencies of service, stand excluded from the purview of the Commission under Government orders passed in consultation and with the concurrence of the Commission.

Recruitment. The Commission interviewed 6,190 candidates and advised recruitment to 4,043 posts under various

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categories of appointments including those for which applications were not called by prior notification. As usual, periodical lists of recruitments advised were published in the Government Gazette.

The Commission held 156 meetings to interview candidates for selection to the various posts to which applications had been called by notification and 9 for interviews connected with other matters.

Disciplinary Cases. During the year under report, the Commission tendered advice to Government and Heads of Departments about the appropriate disciplinary action to be taken in the case of 85 officers.

Examinations. For the first time Departmental Tests were conducted under the auspices of the Commission in May 1950. Separate Tests were held for Travancore and Cochin personnel in accordance with the rules and practices that were in force in the respective States before integration of the two States. A selective test for the recruitment of Graduate clerks on Rs. 30-45 in the various Departments was also conducted by the Commission at Trivandrum and Ernakulam on the 26th October 1950. Of the 82 candidates who applied for the test in accordance with rules only 59 appeared. 57 candidates came out successful.

As desired by Government, the Commission conducted the Lower Standard Examination for the I.A.S. Probationer undergoing training in the State. At the instance of the Madras Public Service Commission, the Commission made arrangements for and supervised the conduct of the Madras Criminal Judicial Test, Parts I and II at Trivandrum Centre twice during the year in June and December 1950. The Commission also made selection of private candidates for admission to the various Training Schools of the Travancore area.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 29,425 and Rs. 1,29,737 respectively.

THE STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE (OFFICIAL BRANCH).

Control. The fund continued to be under the administrative control of the Finance Secretary as from 17-8-1949|1-1-1125.

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Proposals. The number of proposals for which policies were pending issue at the end of March 1950 was 3 and 3 fresh proposals were received during the period. One policy was issued and three old proposals from palace employees were cancelled. Thus the number of proposals pending issue of policies at the close of the year was two.

Policies. The number of policies in force at the close of March 1950 was six hundred and twentyeight with a total sum assured of Rs. 5,20,741. One policy for sum assured I. Rs. 2,496 was issued during the year and 40 policies for a total sum assured of Rs. 30,605-5-4 were removed on account of maturity by age fifty-five, death and surrenders. The total number of policies at the close of the year including thirtysix policies pending payment, paid up and lapses was five hundred and eighty-nine, the total sum assured of five hundred and fifty-three policies in force being Rs. 4,92,133.

Claims. There were eighteen claims on twentyseven policies pending settlement at the close of March 1950 and thirty-four claims on thityeight policies arose during the year under review. Out of these fiftytwo claims on sixtyfive policies, thirtytwo claims on thirtysix policies were settled. The claim on whole life policy No. 705 by conversion into an endowment one, has been waived by the insured after conversion of the policy after Government sanction. The amount paid on 8 death claims was Rs. 10,997-10-3 and that paid on seventeen claims by maturity by age 55 was Rs. 18,107-2-7. A sum of Rs. 1,500-8-10 was paid as surrender value on the 7 other claims. There were nineteen claims on twentyeight policies pending settlement at the close of the year.

Loans. Thirty loans on thirtyone polices were issued for a total amount of Rs. 2,555-6-0. The receipt on account of loan repayments with interest amounted to Rs. 7,924-2-2.

Receipts and Disbursements. The cash balance of Rs. 5,01,094-12-10 to the credit of the fund at the close of March 1950 was revised to Rs. 4,99,842-13-6 after the adjustment of Rs. 1,251-15-4 on account of claim payment on policy No. 3051 by Bank Draft at Bombay. The receipts during the year including the interest of Rs. 17,559-13-0 allowed to the fund amounted to Rs. 63,328-3-4 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,040-6-3. The cash balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 5,19,269-2-6.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PUBLIC BRANCH.

General. During the year the scheme was in its eighteenth year of existence.

Proposals. Three thousand and seven hundred proposals for Rs. 43,44,400 were received during the year against three thousand three hundred and eighty-nine proposals for Rs. 37,38,200 received during the period of 7½ months from 1-1-1125. Inclusive of seven hundred and sixty-eight proposals for Rs. 9,21,000 pending disposals at the end of March 1950, there were in all four thousand four hundred and sixty-eight proposals for Rs. 52,65,400 to be dealt with during the year. Of these, fifty-eight proposals for Rs. 1,24,500 were rejected. Eight hundred and sixty-nine proposals for Rs. 10,36,000 were cancelled and two thousand eight hundred and nineteen proposals for Rs. 31,85,700 were accepted leaving a balance of six hundred and ninety-two proposals for Rs. 9,19,200 pending acceptance at the end of March 1951.

Policies. Three thousand five hundred and seventy-six policies for Rs. 43,91,000 were effected during the year against three thousand and fifty policies for Rs. 30,33,700 effected during 1949-50 (7½ months). The total number of policies effected to the end of March 1950 was thirty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-four for Rs. 3,49,52,600. The total number of policies allotted till the end of March 1951 worked out to thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty for Rs. 3,93,43,600.

Claims. Maturity. Fourteen claims for Rs. 9,414 were pending settlement at the end of March 1950 and two hundred and sixty claims for Rs. 2,01,929 arose during the year 1950-51. Of these two hundred and seventy-four claims for Rs. 2,11,343, two hundred and twenty-four claims for Rs. 1,73,433 were settled during the period leaving a balance of fifty claims for Rs. 37,910 and of these forty-nine claims for Rs. 37,410 have since been disposed.

Death. One hundred and eighty-two claims for Rs. 1,35,302 were pending disposal at the end of March 1950. Seventy-eight claims for Rs. 64,006 arose during the period. Seventy claims for Rs. 55,423 were settled and five claims for Rs. 4,200 were rejected, thereby leaving a balance of one hundred and eighty-five claims for Rs. 1,39,685 at the end of March 1951.

Surrender Value. Seventeen cases for Rs. 19,200 were surrendered for Rs. 2,000-12-9.

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Loans. One thousand two hundred and thirtytwo loans for Rs. 1,15,239 were granted on one thousand two hundred and sixtythree policies.

Lapse and Revivals. The number of policies lapsed during the period was one thousand nine hundred and seventynine for Rs. 23,51,400 and the number of policies revived was one thousand five hundred and thirtyfour for Rs. 19,07,200 realising a fine of Rs. 2,260-13-0.

Receipts and Payments. The receipts during the period inclusive of loan repayments, interest on investments, revival fines etc., amounted to Rs. 17,25,482-8-5 against Rs. 10,50,996-8-6 for the period of 7½ months ending with 31st March 1950. The payments during the period amounted to Rs. 5,53,778-0-4 against Rs. 3,39,872-10-10 for 1949-50 (7½ months). Balance to the credit of the fund at the end of March 1951 stood at Rs. 79,85,027-9-2 against Rs. 68,13,291-9-1 at the end of March 1950, the increase in the fund during the year being Rs. 11,71,736-0-1.

The closing balance is represented as follows:

	Rs.	As.	P.
Savings Bank at Treasury (4608|P.A.)	43,35,627	15	5
do. (12172|P.A.)	25,49,963	12	7
4% Travancore Credit Bank Debentures	3,00,000	0	0
Balance at Treasury (Uninvested)	7,99,435	13	2
Total	79,85,027	9	2

Expense Ratio. The proportion of expenditure incurred for the management of the business to the premium income was 11.8% against 12.9% in 1949-50.

STATE INSURANCE (MOTOR BRANCH).

Proposals and Renewal Applications. One thousand three hundred and fiftytwo fresh proposals and five thousand seven hundred and nine renewal applications were received during this year.

Certificates. Six thousand nine hundred and fiftyfive certificates were issued.

Claims. During the period under report, fortysix new claims were reported and of these, seven claims were settled

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by payment while nine cases were rejected since they were not covered by the terms of the policies. Of the remaining thirty claims, 16 cases were pending on account of failure of the Insured to comply with the policy terms and fourteen were under investigation in different stages.

Receipts and Payments. The receipts during the period amounted to Rs. 4,99,450-0-4 including interest on investments. The payments during the period inclusive of refunds, claims, establishment charges, pensionary contribution etc. amounted to Rs. 36,756-10-5. The closing balance as on 31-3-1951 was Rs. 17,61,375-12-11 the increase in the fund during the period being Rs. 4,62,693-5-11.

The closing balance is represented as follows:

	Rs.	As. P.
Savings Bank at Treasury (9252|P.A.)	6,74,577	4 7
3% (1952-54) Travancore Government Bonds	1,00,750	0 0
4% Travancore Credit Bank Debentures	7,00,000	0 0
Balance at Treasury (Uninvested)	2,86,048	8 4
Total.	17,61,375	12 11

STATE INSURANCE (FIRE BRANCH).

During the year under report, the operations of the Branch were extended to the Cochin area.

Re-Insurance Arrangements. The Re-Insurance Treaties entered into with ten companies in respect of business arising in the Travancore area during the previous year were terminated by agreement and new treaties were entered into with seventeen tariff companies covering the entire business to be under-written in the Travancore-Cochin State.

Policies. 22 fresh policies were issued during the year. As in the previous year, the business was confined to the concerns in which Government have a financial interest.

Renewals. 88 renewals were effected during the year in respect of policies issued during the previous year.

Premium Income. The premium income during the year was Rs. 4,39,571-3-0.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,79,368-8-5 was paid as net re-insurance premium to the re-insuring companies. The claim outstanding at the beginning of the year,

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in respect of the fire accident in the premises of the Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd., was settled for Rs. 19,014. There was no fresh claim during the year under report.

Closing balance. The closing fund balance as on 31st March 1951 is Rs. 3,72,312-15-10.

STATE SAVINGS BANK.

Savings Bank business was conducted in all 31 Treasuries in Travancore area and 2 Treasuries in Cochin area and also in the important Anchal Offices of the Travancore-Cochin State.

Besides the ordinary deposit accounts open to the public, deposit accounts are allowed in favour of Government Contractors for depositing the security offered for the satisfactory performance of the work undertaken by them and also in favour of Government Servants who have to furnish security in respect of the appointments requiring the same and held by them. Public accounts are permitted to be opened by 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 Treasuries by Municipalities and Devaswoms having Personal Deposit accounts in Treasuries and also on behalf of some of the funds.

As a rule, the maximum amount which may be deposited in an ordinary account in a year is limited to Rs. 5,000 and the maximum amount which a depositor may have at any time to his credit is limited to Rs. 20,000. In the case of Public Accounts interest bearing balance is however, fixed at Rs. 25,000 although there is no restriction as to the amounts which could be deposited in a year. No limit has been fixed for security deposit and fixed deposit accounts. The concessions allowed to the State Life Insurance Public Branch to deposit its balances in the Government Savings Bank irrespective of the maximum limit prescribed by the rules, continued in the year under report also.

The concessions granted by Government in 1113 and continued thereafter from year to year to depositors in four important Anchal Offices, *viz.*, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam and Moncompu and two Treasuries *viz.*, Trivandrum District Treasury and Meenachil Sub Treasury in the State to invest amount up to Rs. 50,000 were allowed in the year under report also. In those cases the maximum limit of deposits to the

credit of any depositor was raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 interest being however, allowed only at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum for amounts in excess of Rs. 20,000. The limit of Rs. 5,000 for the deposits in a year has also been removed in such cases.

In the case of amounts deposited by Companies registered under the Travancore Insurance Act XIX of 1114 interest at the usual rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum has been allowed on all sums upto Rs. 25,000 and at 1% for deposits in excess of Rs. 25,000.

During the period under report the Savings Bank interest rate remained at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum for ordinary, security and public accounts. In the case of ordinary and public accounts, annual interest below 4 annas is neglected and when interest exceeds 4 annas the same is rounded to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee. In the case of security accounts interest below 2 annas is neglected and when interest exceeds 2 annas the calculation is made to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee.

The number of Savings Bank accounts which stood at 3,29,120 at the end of March 1950 rose to 3,32,620 at the end of March 1951. The balance of deposits which was Rs. 7,04,55,595-4-8 at the end of March 1950 rose to Rs. 7,64,37,529-3-9 at the end of March, 1951.

STATE PROVIDENT FUND.

The State Provident Fund (Travancore) was instituted in 1107 and the General Provident Fund was instituted much earlier in the erstwhile Cochin State in 1085. The object of the Funds was to provide facilities to Government Servants to invest a portion of their pay every month and to withdraw the accumulated savings in a lump sum when they retire from service. In the event of the premature death of the officers the benefit of the Fund accrues to their family. The two funds have since been amalgamated as General Provident Fund and the administration of the Fund for the period from 1-4-1950 to 31-3-1951 is dealt with in the report. The rules in respect of the two Funds are more or less similar and steps are being taken to revise them so as to accord with the General Provident Fund (Central Services) rules.

The Officers in the permanent pensionable and non-pensionable posts under Government or under local or Municipal bodies are eligible for subscribing to the State Provident Fund and subscription is compulsory for all employees confirmed in Service since 1st Meenom 1107 if they have not taken any policy, in the

Official Branch of the State Life Insurance Scheme. The subscribers to the General Provident Fund of the erstwhile Cochin State are governed by the rules of that fund. But new admissions are made only to the State Provident Fund.

The minimum rate of subscription for the State Provident Fund (Travancore) is half anna in the rupee of the salary for employees drawing a salary not exceeding Rs. 100 and one anna in the Rupee for Officers drawing a higher salary. No limit is, however, prescribed for the maximum subscription recoverable from the salary. The maximum and minimum limits prescribed for the rate of subscription to the General Provident Fund (Cochin) are three annas and one anna in the rupee of the salary respectively. A comparative statement showing the opening balance, transactions and closing balance of the Fund for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 is appended.

The number of subscribers newly admitted to the Fund during the year was 3,161 against 2,242 in 1949-50. The number admitted upto the end of 3|1951 was 43,759.

Receipts. The amount of subscription realised during the year *i. e.* for 1950-51 was Rs. 14,52,332-11-0 against Rs. 8,56,425-15-5 in 1949-50.

Interest. Interest credited on account of the provident fund deposits during the year is Rs. 2,89,347-12-0, whereas the amount credited under the head in 1949-50 was Rs. 2,78,448-12-0.

Payments. Payments made on account of temporary and final withdrawals amounted to Rs. 6,36,285-1-7 during the year whereas in 1949-50 the amount paid was Rs. 4,48,865-8-8 the number of accounts operated being 2,572 and 1,914 respectively.

The opening balance of the Fund was Rs. 86,88,526-8-9 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 98,15,642-7-7 whereas the opening balance in 1949-50 was Rs. 78,96,484-2-5.

CHAPTER XV

Post-War Reconstruction

The following Post-war Reconstruction Schemes entrusted to the Department of Research were in progress during the year under report.

1. Soil Survey Scheme.
2. Shark Liver Oil Factory.

3. Agricultural Statistics comprising Crop Cutting Survey, Cost of living Indices.
4. Breeding of Superior Varieties of Lemon Grass.
5. Essential Oil Scheme.
6. Meteorological Office at the Aerodrome.
7. Paddy Research Station, Kuttanad.
8. Tapioca and Sweet Potato Scheme.

The Model Salt Factory and the Fisheries Development Schemes which were under the control of this Department were closed from 1-4-1950. The Model Salt Factory had to be closed consequent on the federal integration of the Salt Department with the Central Government.

The Fisheries Development Schemes financed jointly by the Government of India and the Travancore-Cochin State was also closed since the sanctioned period of 3 years terminated in September 1949 and was extended only till the end of March 1950. Of the three sections under the Scheme, the Deep sea fishing section and the Commercial fish farm at Ayiramthengu were transferred to the Fishery Department and the Fishery Technology section and the Fresh Water Biology section at Aiyiramthengu were transferred to the University as sections of the Central Research Institute. The funds required for the working of the Fresh Water Biology section at Ayiramthengu and the Chemical Technological section under the Division of Applied Chemistry were provided in the Budget of the University.

SOIL SURVEY SCHEME.

The Section continued to work during the year and the survey of Kuttanad was completed. The survey of Neduman-gad Taluk was taken up and is in progress. In the course of the survey other problems of interest which are under investigation are:

- (i) Studies on soil phosphorus,
- (ii) Studies on the assimilation of nutrient by the tapioca plant,
- (iii) Studies on Kari soils, and
- (iv) Studies on Alkali soils.

Study of the nature and extend of fixation of added phosphorus to soils are in progress.

Post-war Reconstruction

SHARK LIVER OIL FACTORY.

The Factory continued its working on a pilot plant scale and the new building for the factory was occupied on 8-5-1950.

An administrative board for the management of the factory was set up by Government.

Production and Output. During the year under review, 220 gallons of first grade oil and 450 gallons of second grade oil were produced inspite of lack of essential equipments and lack of facilities for the manufacture and procurement of oil. Out of this stock, 106 gallons of first grade and 446 gallons of second grade oil were sold out. The quantity of Stearine by-product accumulated to about 650 gallons and 625 gallons were sold out..

Preparation of Ethical Products. Formulæ for preparing excellent malt extract with Shark Liver Oil, emulsified oil and unguents are being amplified and perfected. Better conditions for deodorizing the oil have been worked out. Lack of suitable equipments to carry out further work in this direction is now keenly experienced. A promising method of utilising stearine and waste oil has been discovered. Insecticides whose efficacy has been proved by Biological tests could be prepared out of these products.

Factory Laboratory. The Factory Laboratory is in the process of being equipped with a view to carrying out both the routine quality control of the manufactured product and to conducting research for improving quality of product and other work incidental to it. Many of the urgent items required for furnishing the laboratory are being ordered through the Stores Purchase Committee.

With the receipt of machinery and apparatus shortly the production target of about 5,000 gallons of refined oil is expected to be reached. The Factory has been proposed to be put on a commercial basis from 1st April 1952 and steps have already been taken to gear up the activities of the Factory to suit that basis.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Of the 33 Statistical Assistants (28 for Travancore and 5 for Cochin) stationed at various taluks, 24 continued their work at the time of commencement of the year. The random

sample survey regarding the normal acreage under different crops and the average annual yield therefrom was being continued. The work of the section was considerably increased by the introduction of seasonal crop cutting survey on paddy in addition to the Agriculture Sample Survey. In December 1950, Government sanctioned the constitution of the Board of Statistics with the Director of Research as Chairman, the Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department and the Professor of Statistics as members with a Gazetted Officer as full-time Secretary to be in-charge of the section. The Board had not begun to function when the year closed.

BREEDING OF SUPERIOR VARIETIES OF LEMON GRASS.

The selection of a site was engaging the attention of the Department and the one proposed to be selected at Cheranallur Pakuthy belonging to Sri N. Ramaswamy Aiyar of Moovattupuzha was abandoned since Government ordered that the Research station be started in a Government owned land.

So three other sites were inspected in Kunnathunad Taluk. Of these three sites the site of Odakkali in Asamannoor Pakuthy which offered greater facilities was proposed and recommended. The soil of the land was analysed and the results were encouraging. Government were pleased to sanction an area of 25 acres of Government land at Odakkali being transferred for the use of the farm. During the period under report, preliminary arrangements were made for commencing the work. The site was inspected by the P.W.D. Officer for providing boundary walls, digging of well and construction of laboratory and office. As the construction of the building would take time, a building was hired for housing the office.

ESSENTIAL OIL SCHEME.

This scheme is to be worked side by side with the scheme of breeding of superior varieties of Lemon Grass to improve the method of distillation, to maintain the superior quality of our oil and to retain its value in the world market. Experimental work on various oil bearing seeds have been ordered abroad. The revalidation of the Import License for which the Chief Controller of Imports has been addressed has not yet been done and hence the still has not yet been shipped by the suppliers.

Post-war Reconstruction

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE AT THE AERODROME.

Consequent on the transfer of the Observatory to the Indian Meteorological Department, the Meteorological Unit of the Aerodrome was transferred to the Indian Meteorological Department with effect from February 1951.

PADDY RESEARCH SCHEME.

The proposals for opening a Paddy Research Station at Kuttanad were accepted by Government. A site has been selected in Kuttanad. Some comparative studies on the use of rock phosphate, and bonemeal as sources of phosphate manure for Kari soils were carried out and it was found that rock phosphate is quite suited to the area. For arriving at a definite conclusion on this, it has to be repeated in other areas for one or two seasons more and arrangements are being made for continuing the work.

TAPIOCA AND SWEET POTATO SCHEME.

A scheme of Research on Tapioca and Sweet Potato was sanctioned by Government on an expenditure-sharing basis with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi. The formation of the scheme took effect from 30th March 1951. The operation of the scheme was to be controlled by a Board consisting of the Director of Research, Secretary to Government (Food & Agriculture), the Director of Agriculture and Dr. A. Abraham, Professor of Botany, University College with the Director of Research as the Chairman of the Board. The necessary staff has been transferred from the Tapioca Research Station of the University and the main station has commenced work. The two sub-stations at Thiruvalla and Ollukara can be started after selection of suitable sites.

Government Secretariat, ◦
Trivandrum, 3rd July 1952.

V. N. RAJAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.