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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

FOR THE YEAR

1951-52

(1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952)

1953

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CHAPTER I

General

1951-52 (1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952)

Situation and area. The State of Travancore-Cochin formed 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-western portion of the Indian Peninsula. In shape, it is an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin, skirted 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 spreads over an area of 9,143·9 square miles and has a population of over 9 millions.

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 and dense vegetation, while level cultivated plains skirt the backwaters and the Arabian Sea to the West. The physical features of the land fall 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 include 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, anjill 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. Various kinds of trees such as areca, jack, mango,

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tamarind, cashewnut etc., are grown around homesteads, all over the plains. 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. Extremes 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 92,80,425 (total) 46,20,803 (males) and 46,59,622 (females). The mean decennial growth rate is 21·2 per cent (total) —20·9 per cent for males and 21·5 per cent for females. The sex ratio is 1,008 females per 1,000 males.

Distribution. The average density of population as per the final census figures for 1951 is 1,015 per square mile of the total area against 818 per square mile for 1941. 6,05,810 live in Highlands, 46,39,451 in Midland and 40,35,164 in Low land. The density of population in cultivated area is 1,919 per square mile, in rural area 881 per square mile and in urban area nearly 5,000 per square mile. The number of villages is 4,130, number of towns 98 and number of occupied houses 15,53,077.

Religion. Of the total population 55,87,852 are Hindus, 29,68,030 Christians 7,21,227 Muslims, 2,288 Jews, 354 Jains, 275 Sikhs, 40 Buddhists, 38 Zoroastrians and 321 others according to the final Census for 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 80,12,685 Malayalam speaking people. Next comes Tamil which is spoken by 11,52,141 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

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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 Valla 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 in 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 Sevenis 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 forces maintained by the 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 of Cochin, and in the following year they were allowed to build a fort at the place and to establish commercial relations with the State. 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,

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viz., 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.

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) 1126 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 of 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 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 Travancore Coins will cease to be legal tender with effect from 1st April 1953.

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 rate 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 post cards however the cheap rate of half-an-anna for cards 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.

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The Raj Pramukh. Major General His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Bala Rama Varma, Maharaja of Travancore, 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 assumed the Office of Raj Pramukh on the 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 July 1949 after which date His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore became the first Raj Pramukh of the newly constituted 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".

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 Ministers are also appointed by the Raj Pramukh on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers

Finance

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 specified 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 the State.

CHAPTER III

Finance

A general summary of the financial transactions for 1951-52 is furnished below:—

	<i>In lakhs of Rupees.</i>
Ordinary Revenue Receipts ..	1789.82
Appropriations from Revenue Reserve Fund ..	..
Expenditure charged to Revenue ..	1352.05
Net (Revenue Surplus) ..	(+)437.77
Capital Expenditure outside Revenue Account ..	(—)1016.36
Loans and Advances—Net ..	(+)12.18
Debt and Deposit Heads etc. transactions—Net ..	(+)364.97
Opening Balance ..	513.72
Closing Cash balance ..	312.28

The details of financial settlement between the Centre and the State consequent on the Federal Financial Integration Scheme were finalised during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 305.33 lakhs was received from the Central Government towards the revenue gap for 1951-52. Apart from this payment, grants aggregating Rs. 12.14 lakhs were also sanctioned by the Central Government for Grow More Food Schemes in the State.

The following statement will show at a glance the estimated revenue receipts and the expenditure on revenue account

Administration report of Travancore-Cochin

for 1951-52, as compared with the actual realisations and disbursements during the year.

Particulars	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Difference (+) or (-)
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Revenue ..	1487.22	1789.82	(+) 302.60
Expenditure ..	1491.33	1352.05	(-) 139.28
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) ..	(-) 4.11	(+) 437.77	(+) 441.88

It will be seen from the above statement that the year actually closed with a revenue surplus of Rs. 437.77 lakhs against the anticipated deficit of Rs. 4.11 lakhs. This was rendered possible as a result of increase in the revenue receipts to the extent of Rs. 302.60 lakhs, of which the principal heads of revenue alone contributed Rs. 165.39 lakhs. Apart from the increase of revenue, the expenditure on revenue account recorded a decrease of Rs. 139.28 lakhs, of which direct demands on Revenue accounted for Rs. 7.03 lakhs.

During the year, the rate of duty on country arrack was stepped up by 12½%. Barring this, the level of taxation affecting the revenues of the State remained statusquo.

The improvement in the revenue position was brought about by the realisation of arrear shares of revenue on "match excise duties" "Cochin Harbour receipts" and "Railway receipts" for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 (Rs. 127.00 lakhs) and the arrears of revenue gap (Rs. 25.33 lakhs) relating to 1950-51, besides the receipts of ad-hoc share (Rs. 32.19 lakhs) on account of income tax. Owing to larger extraction of timber from the areas cleared for Food Production as also the Extension Reserves earmarked for colonisation and better price realised therefor, there was an appreciable increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 28.74 lakhs from the Forest Department. "Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts" and "Other Taxes and Duties" recorded increase amounting to Rs. 30.76 lakhs and Rs. 46.18 lakhs respectively as a result of the additional number of vehicles put on the road and larger receipts from Sales Tax.

Finance

Substantial increase occurred under some other principal heads of revenue also—Rs. 29.03 lakhs under "(iv) Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax" due to larger collections of Tax on Agricultural income due to better assessment, Rs. 15.53 lakhs under "VIII. State Excise Duties due to larger collections of fines in prohibition cases and extra receipts from distilleries, Rs. 11.59 lakhs from "IX Stamps" on account of the increased volume of the sales of non-judicial stamps etc. As against these increases, there was a remarkable fall of Rs. 35.97 lakhs under "XXXIX. Civil Works" on account of the non-receipt of subvention from the Central Road Development Fund including arrears of previous years.

On the expenditure side, there were considerable savings under several heads of account mainly due to the delay in the implementation of the scheme for the unification of scales of pay of the staff of the erstwhile States of Travancore and Cochin. The major items under which there was an appreciable fall were "22. Interest on debt and other obligations" (Rs. 10.72 lakhs) due to less expenditure on interest on unfunded debt, "37. Education" (Rs. 41.00 lakhs) due to decrease in expenditure on Government and non-Government Secondary Schools; "38. Medical" (Rs. 10.27 lakhs) due to partial utilisation of provision for the purchase of medicines and "40. A. Rural Development" (Rs. 21.76 lakhs) due to less expenditure on Cottage Industries and "50. Civil Works" due to less outlay on original works and repairs. The decreases under "29. Police" (Rs. 4.91 lakhs) "39. Public Health" (Rs. 6.20 lakhs), "40. Agriculture" (Rs. 4.13 lakhs), "47. Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. 4.36 lakhs), "56. Stationery" (Rs. 5.46 lakhs) "57. Miscellaneous" (Rs. 8.55 lakhs) and "63. Extraordinary charges" (Rs. 6.91 lakhs) were also marked and the reasons therefor are mentioned below:—

1. *Police.* Non-completion of the unification of scales of pay and less expenditure on "Special Police".
2. *Public Health.* Less expenditure on control of Filariasis, Maternity and Child Welfare, Rural Sanitation, etc. and non-utilisation of provision for unification of scales of pay.
3. *Agriculture.* Belated starting of the schemes of Land Development Board and Plant protection work and less expenditure on account of subsidy to Municipalities etc.

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4. *Miscellaneous Departments.* Less expenditure on "Advancement of Backward Communities".
5. *Stationery.* Decrease in the expenditure on "Purchase of Stores and Plants, Reorganisation of Presses and Improvement to Government Press buildings."
6. *Extraordinary charges.* Non-adjustment of the entire loss on the State Trading Schemes and reduced expenditure on pumping subsidy to Kuttanad Cultivators.

Against the decreases noticed there was increase in expenditure under "18. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues" (Rs. 10.77 lakhs) on account of the non-receipt of subsidy for minor irrigation works from the Central Government, "25. General Administration" (Rs. 2.49 lakhs) due to increased expenditure on Elections and "55. Superannuation Allowance and Pensions" (Rs. 4.39 lakhs) due to a larger number of retiring pensions sanctioned during the year.

When compared with the actuals of the preceding year, the total revenue of the year recorded an increase of Rs. 354.41 lakhs, which though offset by an increase of Rs. 42.06 lakhs on the expenditure side, resulted in a substantial increase in the revenue by Rs. 312.35 lakhs.

A statement showing the progressive outlay up to the end of the financial year 1951-52 on the Capital Schemes is furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Schemes.	Expenditure during 1951-52.	Expenditure to the end of 1951-52.
<i>Construction of Navigation, Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.</i>		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Kodayar Irrigation ..	..	79'91
2	Peechi Reservoir Scheme ..	29'98	92'57
3	Chalakydy River Diversion Scheme ..	18'78	42'11
4	Irrigation, Kannamkuzhi ..	..	2'06
5	Shanmughom Canal ..	..	2'30
		48'76	218'95

Finance

Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Schemes.	Expenditure during 1951-52.	Expenditure to the end of 1951-52.
<i>Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.</i>			
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1	Nelliampathy Cultivation ..	0·74	9·20
2	Central Coconut Research Station, Kayamkulam ..	1·24	1·24
		1·98	10·44
<i>Schemes of Industrial Development.</i>			
1	Ceramic and Porcelain Factory ..	4·20	17·32
2	Plywood Industries ..	0·01	10·07
3	Travancore Minerals ..	1·88	18·78
4	Vanchi Clay Mines and Refinery ..	..	1·80
5	Rubber Factory ..	..	4·97
6	S. K. V. A. Pharmacy ..	..	0·53
7	Stone Ware Factory ..	..	1·33
8	Travancore Potteries ..	..	0·08
9	Shares of Commercial Concerns ..	452·05	479·53
10	Cost of lands acquired and leased out for industrial concerns ..	..	16·83
		458·14	551·24
<i>Schemes of Civil Works.</i>			
1	Buildings ..	5·08	110·84
2	Communications ..	1·37	95·77
3	Miscellaneous ..	6·73	173·70
		13·18	380·31
<i>Electricity Schemes.</i>			
1	Pallivasal Hydro-Electricity Scheme..	161·25	977·79
2	Poringalkuthu Scheme ..	49·33	168·73
		210·58	1146·52

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Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Schemes.	Expendi- ture during 1951-52.	Expendi- ture to the end of 1951-52.
<i>Transport Schemes.</i>			
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1	Road Transport	13·91	89·72
2	Water Transport	..	9·33
		13·91	90·05
<i>State Schemes of Government Trading.</i>			
1	Grain Supply Scheme	2635·54	2635·54
2	Manure Supply Scheme	48·03	48·03
3	Salt Supply Scheme	1·32	1·32
4	Agricultural Implements Supply Scheme	0·45	0·45
5	Other Miscellaneous Schemes	0·52	0·52
	Deduct:—Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	..(—)2287·01	(—)2287·01
	Amount financed from Ordinary Revenues	.. (—)129·05	(—) 129·05
		269·81	269·81
	Grand Total	1016·36	*2676·31

A statement of the assets and the liabilities of the Government as on the books at the end of 31-3-1952 is furnished separately.

* Excludes Rs. 86·56 lakhs shown as progressive expenditure to the end of 1950-51 on certain items, the outlay on which is not correctly classifiable as Capital.

Finance

The fluid balances of the Government on 31-3-1952 amounted to Rs. 994.06 lakhs as shown below:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
(i) Cash Balance in Banks and Treasuries ..	312.28 lakhs.
(ii) Investments in Securities ..	578.17 „*
(iii) Short term deposits in Banks ..	101.00 „
(iv) Bullion ..	2.61 „
Total ..	994.06 „

There was overdraft accommodation to the extent of Rs. 470.00 lakhs with the Imperial Bank of India and Rs. 84.27 lakhs with the Central Bank of India Ltd., Ernakulam, based on the value of securities lodged with them. Except during the last month of the year, there was no occasion for the State Government to utilise the overdraft accommodation with the Imperial Bank of India and the arrangement with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ernakulam was not utilised at all. On the whole Government held a substantial balance in the Treasuries and the Banks at the end of the year.

The balances under 'loans' advanced by Government for Agricultural, Industrial, and other purposes as on 31st March 1952 amounted to Rs. 296.80 lakhs as detailed below:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Loans to Corporation, Port Trusts and other Port Funds ..	102.94
Loans to Municipalities ..	22.73
Loans to Land Holders and other notabilities ..	(—) 0.19
Advance to Cultivators ..	1.61

* Does not include investments of Rs. 194.81 lakhs relating to Sinking Funds, Rs. 9.36 lakhs relating to Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 28.67 lakhs relating to Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund, Rs. 2.97 lakhs relating to Revenue Reserve Fund, Rs. 76.84 lakhs relating to State Life Insurance Fund and Rs. 15.76 lakhs relating to Accident Insurance Fund.

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	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	*167.51
House building Advances to Government Servants	0.05
Advances to Government Servants for the purchase of motor conveyances	2.21
Other Advances	(—) 0.06
Total	296.80

* The balance under miscellaneous loans and advances comprises:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(i) Loans to Government sponsored Industrial concerns	155.17
(ii) Loans to other industrial concerns	0.32
(iii) Loans to Banks	1.49
(iv) Fishery Loans	(—) 0.01
(v) Loans to Co-operative Societies	0.45
(vi) Other Loans	10.09
Total	167.51

STATEMENT A.

Statement of Receipts by Major Heads for the year 1951-52.

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	1951-52.
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax (Agricultural Income-tax)	99.08
VII. Land Revenue	71.17
VIII. State Excise duties	240.19
IX. Stamps	88.79
X. Forest	183.99
XI. Registration	29.56
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	72.01
XIII. Other taxes and duties (Sales tax)	269.18

Finance

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept	7.46
XVIII. Do. for which no capital accounts are kept	}
XX. Interest	46.32
XXI. Administration of Justice ..	4.30
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlement ..	1.98
XXIII. Police ..	1.89
XXIV. Ports and Pilotage ..	0.21
XXVI. Education ..	40.39
XXVII. Medical ..	3.45
XXVIII. Public Health ..	4.27
XXIX. Agriculture ..	1.75
XXIX-A Rural Development ..	0.35
XXX. Veterinary ..	0.50
XXXI. Co-operation ..	0.17
XXXII. Industries and Supplies (Net receipts) ..	34.80
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments ..	4.24
XXXIX. Civil Works ..	14.80
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes (net receipts) ..	20.98
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	4.80
XLV. Stationery and Printing ..	6.27
XLVI. Miscellaneous ..	145.12
XLVI-A. Receipts from Transport Schemes (net receipts) ..	10.66
XLIX. Grants in aid from Central Government ..	362.85
LI. Extraordinary receipts ..	18.29
Total ..	1789.82

NOTE: The figures in the statement are provisional as the accounts for the year have not yet been closed pending sanction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

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STATEMENT B.

Statement of disbursements by Major Heads for the year
1951-52.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	1951-52.
<i>In lakhs of Rupees.</i>	
<i>A. Direct demands on the Revenue.</i>	
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax (Agricultural Income-tax) ..	1.82
7. Land Revenue ..	19.85
8. State Excise duties ..	13.55
9. Stamps ..	3.41
10. Forest ..	67.34
11. Registration ..	10.65
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts ..	5.01
13. Other taxes and duties ..	3.29
<i>C. Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.</i>	
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	61.85
<i>E. Debt Services.</i>	
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations (—)	1.46
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	90.00
<i>F. Civil Administration.</i>	
25. General Administration ..	55.92
27. Administration of Justice ..	37.98
28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	6.53
29. Police ..	65.18
30. Ports and Pilotage ..	0.38
36. Scientific Departments ..	2.99
37. Education ..	247.25
38. Medical ..	97.81
39. Public Health ..	16.91
40. Agriculture ..	9.63
40.-A Rural Development ..	23.90
41. Veterinary ..	3.84
42. Co-operation ..	3.48

Finance

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
43. Industries and Supplies	.. 3.71
47. Miscellaneous Department	.. 13.57
<i>H. Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>	
50. Civil Works	.. 182.98
<i>J. Miscellaneous.</i>	
54. Famine.—	
A. Famine Relief	.. 0.05
B. Transfers to Famine Relief Fund	0.92
54. A. Territorial and Political Pensions	22.59
55. Superannuation allowances and pension	48.37
56. Stationery and Printing	.. 15.33
57. Miscellaneous	.. 66.02
<i>M. Extraordinary Charges.</i>	
63. Extraordinary Charges	.. 151.40
Total	.. <u>1352.05</u>

NOTE:—The figures in the statement are provisional as the accounts for the year have not yet been closed pending sanction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

STATEMENT C.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

(In lakhs of Rupees).

LIABILITIES	1951-52	ASSETS	1951-52
Revenue Reserve Fund ..	25.00	Surplus Investment in Gilt Edged Securities ..	578.17
Postwar Reconstruction and Development Fund ..	356.48	Bullion Account ..	2.61
Industrial Development Fund ..	2.79	Shares in Industrial concerns and Banks ..	127.05
Postwar Services Reconstruction Fund ..	27.77	Short-term Deposits in Banks ..	101.00
Village Development Fund ..	105.40	Deposits not bearing interest with Imperial	
Sinking Funds ..	249.31	Bank of India ..	2.50
Kandukrishi Funds ..	6.83	Sinking Fund Investments Accounts ..	194.81
Savings Bank Deposits ..	571.25	Life Insurance Investment Account ..	76.84
Life Insurance Funds ..	95.89	Defence Savings Provident Fund Investment	
Accident and Fire Insurance Funds ..	31.05	Account ..	(—)0.01
Teachers' Provident Fund ..	124.69	Postwar Services Reconstruction Fund Investment	
General Provident Fund ..	104.60	Account ..	28.67
Palace Provident Fund ..	0.02	Revenue Reserve Fund Investment Account ..	2.97
Defence Provident Fund ..	(—)0.04	Famine Relief Fund Investment Account ..	9.36
Work Establishment Contingent Employees		Accident Insurance Investment Account ..	15.76
Provident Fund, &c. ..	1.65	Suspense ..	52.46
Departmental and other Deposits ..	409.02	Loans and Advances by the State Government	197.10
Depreciation Fund—Electricity ..	85.87	Loans to Cochin Harbour Authorities for	
" Transport ..	35.52	Harbour Works ..	99.70
" Rubber Factory ..	0.59	Remittances ..	106.95
" Ceramic Factory ..	5.92	Cash Balance ..	312.28
" Plywood Industries ..	1.13	Irrigation Schemes ..	216.65
" Minerals ..	2.94	Navigation &c. ..	2.30
Security Depreciation Fund ..	2.40	Agricultural Schemes ..	10.44

Transport Insurance Fund	..	0.30	Investments in Government Commercial		
" General Reserve Fund	.. . . .	41.46	Undertakings	..	54.88
Irrigation Fund	..	0.95	Shares in Commercial concerns	..	496.35
Road and Canal Development Fund	..	2.53	Buildings	..	110.84
Village Road Development Fund	..	7.25	Communications	..	95.77
Famine Relief Fund	..	11.26	Miscellaneous Works	..	173.70
5% Debenture Loan—Travancore	..	0.21	Electricity Schemes	..	1,146.52
3¼% Loan 1956—Travancore	..	50.00	Transport Schemes	..	99.05
3% 1952-54—Travancore	..	300.00	State Trading Schemes	..	269.81
5% Loan—Cochin	..	0.19			
3½% 1956-61—Cochin	..	30.00			
3% 1953-55—Cochin	..	70.00			
3% 1955-58—Cochin	..	100.00			
Loan from the Government of India	..	239.77			
Advances Repayable	..	532.99			
Contingency Fund	..	25.00			
		<hr/>			
	Total	.. 3,558.09		Total	.. 4,584.53
		<hr/>			<hr/>

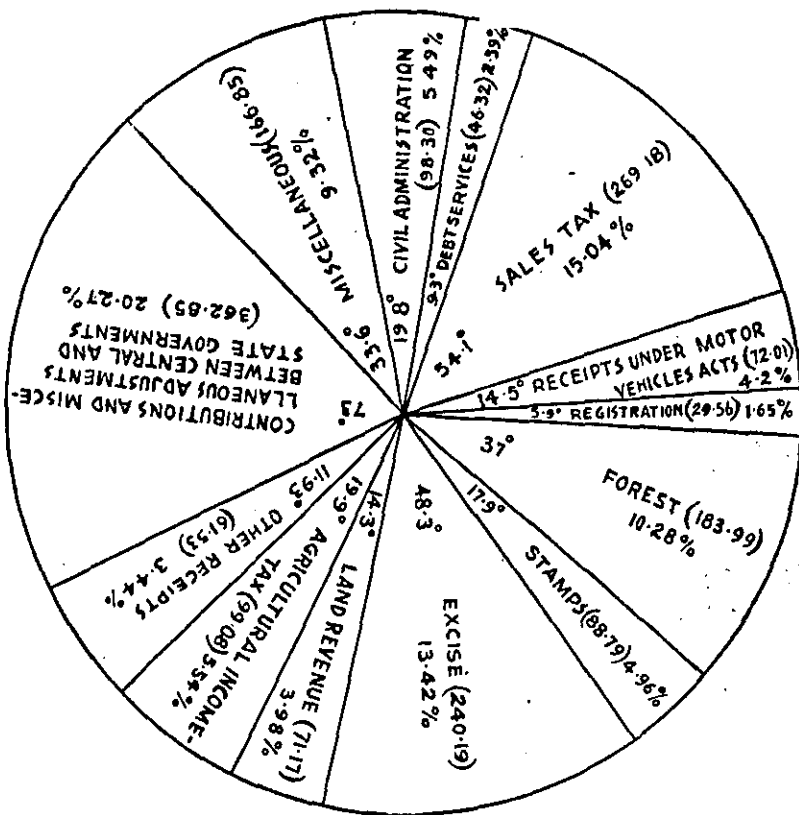
Main Heads of Revenue.

NOTE:—The figures in the Statement are provisional as the accounts for the year have not yet been closed pending sanction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

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REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR 1951-52.

(In lakhs of Rupees)



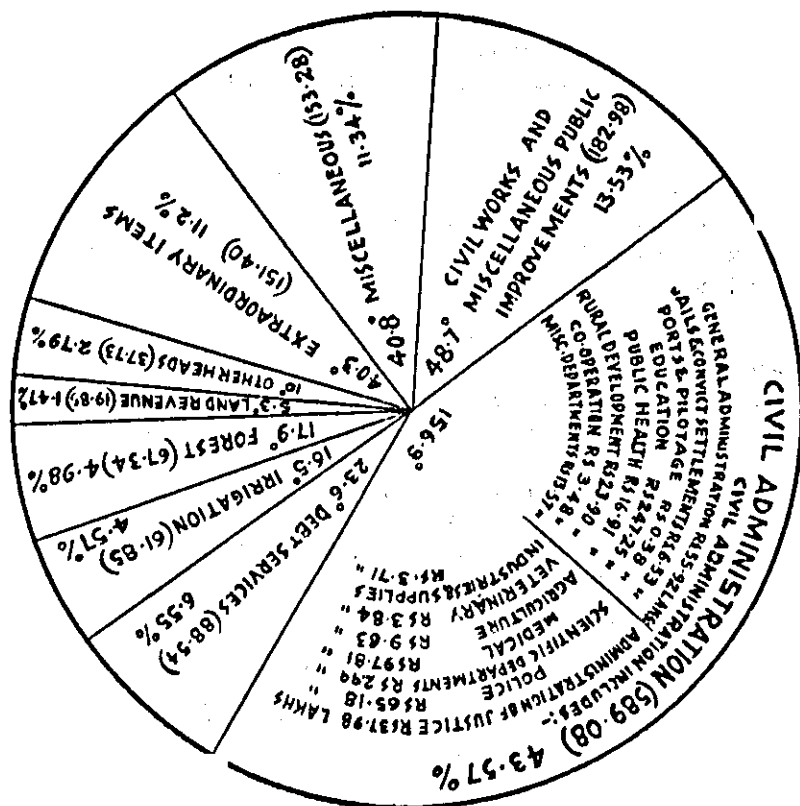
OTHER RECEIPTS INCLUDE —

(i) Irrigation—Net Receipts	Rs. 7.46 lakhs	} 3.44%
(ii) Civil works & Miscellaneous Public improvements	„ 14.80 „	
(iii) Electricity Schemes Net Receipts	„ 20.98 „	
(iv) Extraordinary Items	„ 18.29 „	
Total	„ 61.53 „	

Main Heads of Revenue.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1951-52.

(In lakhs of Rupees)



OTHER HEADS INCLUDE —

Agricultural Income Tax	Rs. 1.82	lakhs	} 2.79 %
Excise	" 13.55	"	
Stamps	" 3.41	"	
Registration	" 10.65	"	
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—	" 5.01	"	
Sales Tax	" 3.29	"	
Total	37.73		

CHAPTER IV

Main Heads of Revenue

LAND REVENUE.

General. The Land Revenue Department was administered during the year under report by the Board of Revenue with two members.

Area under occupation. The area under occupation during the year under report was 31,01,870 acres 50 cents and 521 sq. links comprising of 8,07,964 acres 99 cents and 589 sq. links of wet lands and 22,93,905 acres 50 cents and 932 sq. links of dry lands.

Demand and collection of current revenue. Out of the total demand of Rs. 66,15,380-2-10 under current revenue a sum of Rs. 60,07,622-0-7 was collected and a sum of Rs. 14,950-13-7 was remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 5,92,807-4-8 .

Demand and collection of arrears. The amount outstanding collection at the end of the year preceding that under report was Rs. 6,75,480-9-6. A sum of Rs. 4,19,559-9-10 was collected and a sum of Rs. 47,921-4-0 was remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 2,07,999-11-8.

Demand and collection under arrears and current revenue. The total demand under arrears and current revenue was Rs. 72,90,860-12-4. Of this, a sum of Rs. 64,27,181-10-5 was collected and Rs. 62,872-1-7 remitted. The balance pending collection was Rs. 8,00,807-0-4 .

Revenue cases. Out of 2,23,797 revenue cases for disposal during the year, 1,75,015 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 48,782 cases.

Land acquisition cases. There were 2,339 cases for disposal, of which 1,197 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,142 cases. The percentage of disposal is 51. The total amount for disbursement under compensation charges is Rs. 2,672,266-13-4.

Revenue appeals. There were 1,751 cases for disposal, of which 1,018 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 733 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	3,38,126
Distrain and attachment notices issued	4,889
Auction sales conducted	224

The percentage of sales to the number of demand notices issued was 0.06.

Jenmikaram Settlement work. The Jenmikaram registers of all the villages in the Travancore area where there are Jenmom lands falling under Section 3(v) of the Jenmikudiyan Act have been completed and approved by Government. Collection of Jenmikaram has been assumed by Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspection of State boundaries. The Tahsildars of the Taluks of Thovala, Shencotta and Devicolam inspected the State boundary in their taluks. The Tahsildars of Agasteeswaram and Peermade did not inspect the State boundary. The Assistant Superintendent of Survey, Trichur, conducted inspection of the Frontier boundaries.

Jamabundy inspections. The Jamabundy inspections were conducted during the months of April and May 1952 by the District Collectors and Deputy Collectors.

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.

Minor Irrigation works. The Tahsildars in the Travancore area inspected the minor irrigation works in their Taluks. In the Cochin area this item of work is being attended to by the Panchayat Department.

Land Records Maintenance Works. The L.R.M. work in the Travancore and Cochin areas were being conducted under the systems which were in existence prior to the integration of the two States.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 64,27,182 and Rs. 31,36,945 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

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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 year.

An extent of 2,453·66 acres was demarcated and sub-divided in connection with the Grow More Food Scheme. An area of 629·41 acres of puduval lands was also sub-divided during the period.

Supply of Field Books. 346 Field Books were selected and supplied to the Computer Draftsmen, 13 books containing 430 stations to the Tahsildars, 24 books (containing 950 stations) to the Departmental Surveyors were prepared and supplied during the period under report.

Land Records Maintenance.—Field Measurement Sketches. Including the 538 sketches pending at the beginning of the year and the 3,855 sketches since received, the total number of sketches for disposal was 4,393. Of these, 4,158 were returned to the Tahsildars,—1,786 after final check and 2,372 for rectification of discrepancies. The balance pending at the end of the period was 235 sketches only.

Survey Training. There were two Survey Schools, one at Trivandrum and the other at Kottayam during the period for the training of candidates in Chain Survey. The experienced Surveyors from the permanent field staff were deputed as Instructors for the purpose. Twenty-five candidates at Trivandrum and thirty-four candidates at Kottayam were given training during the period.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipt of the Department including book adjustment during the year under report was Rs. 12,399 against Rs. 1,460 in the previous year. This income in the Revenue was largely due to sale of Revenue Survey maps to the public, Government of India etc.

The expenditure during the year under salary, establishment, T. A. and contingencies amounted to Rs. 1,10,972 against Rs. 1,08,402 in the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Revenue is the Administrative Head of the Department. The First Member, Board of Revenue has been

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conferred with the powers of the Commissioner of Sales-tax as well as Agricultural Income-tax. Under him there was one Deputy Commissioner and six Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income-tax and Sales-tax to supervise the work of assessing officers and dispose of appeals and revision petitions. The assessment work was being carried on by 9 Municipal Sales-tax Officers and 35 Agricultural Income-tax and Rural Sales-tax Officers. With a view to cope with the increased work during the year 4 new Agricultural Income-tax and Rural Sales-tax offices were opened at Chittoor, Shencottah, Adoor and Karthigappally.

The Travancore-Cochin General Sales-tax Act XI of 1125 continued to be in force throughout the year while the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act XXII of 1950 came into force with effect from 1-4-1951. The following amendments were also made in the Travancore-Cochin General Sales-tax Act and Rules.

1. Section 26 of the General Sales-tax Act was introduced with a view to bring the Act in conformity with the provisions of Art. 286 of the Indian Constitution Act, prohibiting the levy of Sales-tax on the purchase or sale of goods in the course of import into or export outside the territory of India as well as Inter-State trade.

2. Tax on the sale of tobacco, tobacco preparations, cigarettes etc., was reduced from 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ As. to 4 As. in the Rupee and subsequently to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ As. at the first point. But the latter was in addition to the usual rate of 3 pies in Rupee.

3. Doctors and Vaidyans dispensing medicines to their patients from their dispensaries and Railway Food Grains Depots in the State were exempted from the levy of Sales-tax.

4. Sales-tax collected by dealers was excluded in computing the net turnover liable to assessment and excise duty paid to the Central Government was allowed deduction while computing the net assessable turnover. Also manure dealers were exempted from getting themselves registered under the Act and taking out of the necessary licenses, notwithstanding the fact that they were authorised to collect tax on behalf of the Agricultural Department.

SALES-TAX.

Although the Multi-point scheme of taxation was being administered in the State during the year most of the essential

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commodities were exempted from the levy of Sales-tax and consequently the Sales-tax revenue in the State suffered a serious set back. In spite of the serious handicaps observed, the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 2,44,44,300 against Rs. 2,10,61,234 during 1950-51. An amount of Rs. 62,719-14-3 was refunded to parties.

Registration. As a result of intensive field work 6,295 dealers were newly enrolled. The amount of registration fee collected during the year was Rs. 1,91,864-4-10, against Rs. 2,15,970-13-8 during the previous year.

Licenses. The number of licenses increased from 9,902 at the beginning of the year to 11,621 at the end of the year. The total amount of license fee collected was Rs. 6,38,384-1-7.

Assessments. Provisional assessments on an annual basis were made in 10,270 cases with a total demand of Rs. 1,16,45,014 during the year. The number of new cases brought under assessment is 3,939. There were 26,549 dealers who got themselves registered but who were not assesseees. Of those, 8,456 have collected and paid Sales-tax to the tune of Rs. 11,29,722.

Detection of Crimes. As a result of intelligent and surprise inspections conducted by the officers of the Department, 3,510 offences were detected during the year against 2,387 during the previous year. The compounding fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,588. 87 cases were prosecuted in courts. Of these, 3 ended in conviction and the rest were withdrawn.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX.

General. During the year both the assessments and collection of tax showed an excellent improvement and the work is now being carried on on a steady and sound basis. The Assistant Commissioners continue to attend to assessments on incomes of Rs. 10,000 and above while the Agricultural Income-tax and Rural Sales-tax Officers attend to those below the said limit.

With the advent of the new Agricultural Income-tax Act 1950, the taxable limit has been raised to Rs. 3,000. Liberal provisions have also been incorporated in the Act so as to lighten the burden of taxation especially on persons whose income fall under marginal limits. Assessments pending for periods prior to 1950 in the Travancore and Cochin areas were made under the provisions of the Travancore and Cochin Income-tax Acts respectively.

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Assessments. The number of notices issued during the year amounted to 10,714 against 7,328 during the previous year. Out of these, 10,458 have been served on parties, 9,030 returns were received and 11,809 cases were assessed.

Collection. The total collection under Agricultural Income-tax amounted to Rs. 99,99,570-9-3. Out of this a sum of Rs. 91,626-1-6 was refunded. The net collection therefore works out to Rs. 99,07,944-7-9.

Receipts and Expenditure. The net revenue collected by the Department in the year under Sales-tax and Agricultural Income-tax after deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 3,42,89,529 and the cost of administration came to Rs. 5,11,137.

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. The State is divided into 7 Excise Divisions with an Assistant Excise Commissioner in charge of each Division.

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

Abkari. During the year, prohibition was in force in 13 taluks of the State namely Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad, Chirayinkil, Shencottah, Pathanapuram, Chittoor, Thalapilly and Cranganore.

In the other taluks, the Abkari policy of Government continued to be the same as in the previous year. 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 shop by shop 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.

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In regard to toddy the "Independent shop system" continued to be in force throughout the State except in the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade where manufacture and sale of toddy were 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 licensed shops.

The vend of foreign liquor is governed partly by the licensing system and partly by the auction system.

Foreign liquors manufactured outside India are allowed to be imported into the State under cover of permits after realising the gallonage fee 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 subject to Excise duty. In the case of transport to other States with whom there is reciprocal arrangement for collection and adjustment of duty, Excise duty is levied at the time of export for subsequent adjustment to the credit of the importing 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 entered into for 19½ months from 17th August 1950 continued till the end of the year under report.

Arrack Contract. In the case of arrack shops also the contract entered into from 17th August 1950 continued to be in force. The contract entered into with Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Trivandrum, for supply of arrack to the Travancore area and that with Sri P. J. George, Ernakulam, for supply in the Cochin area for 5 years from 17th August 1950 continued to be in force.

TODDY REVENUE.

Number of Shops and Rentals. The number of toddy shops working during the year was 1,117. The average area and population per shop (excluding the Prohibition area) were 4·81 and 4,566 respectively. The total current demand under rentals during the period was Rs. 1,24,00,460-3-7. A sum of

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Rs. 1,23,58,895-3-7 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 41,565-0-0 at the end of the period.

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) respectively per half year in all taluks of Travancore except, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Meenachil, Peermade, Moovattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Valkom, Shertallai, 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 the Cochin area during the contract period were Rs. 4-2-0, per cocoanut Rs. 8-4-0 per choondapana per each half year, and Rs. 4-2-0 for palmyrah tree for each year. Licenses were given for tapping 2,25,390 cocoanut trees, 32 palmyrah trees and 44,241 choondapana trees. There was an increase of 27,819 cocoanut and a decrease of 30 palmyrah and 499 choondapana trees during the year.

The total collections under current rentals, tree tax and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,33,85,394-2-7.

ARRACK REVENUE.

Number of shops and consumption. The total number of shops is 426, of which 415 are arrack shops and the remaining 11 Cocobrandy shops. The quantity of jaggery arrack consumed during the period showed a decrease of 27,391.9 proof gallons compared with that in 1950-51. The quantity consumed was 1,46,857:325 proof gallons of jaggery arrack, 5,065:785 proof gallons of Cocobrandy as against 1,74,249:225 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 4,435.627 proof gallons of Cocobrandy in the corresponding period in 1950-51. There was an increase of 630:158 proof gallons in the consumption of Cocobrandy.

Rentals and duty. The total demand under arrack rentals during the period was Rs. 40,36,957-13-4. The amount of duty realised on country spirits including Cocobrandy was Rs. 20,12,073-4-7. A sum of Rs. 1,13,665-0-0 was realised under rentals of Cocobrandy.

Spirituous medicinal preparations. The Factory of Messrs. The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Trivandrum, worked to normal capacity during the year under review. The export

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of products to Madras State, Mysore, Hyderabad and Ceylon continued as in the previous year.

The production of spirituous medicinal preparations during the period under report was 22,892.725 bulk gallons against 21,731.355 bulk gallons in 1950-51. The quantity of spirituous perfumery produced during the period was 581.05 bulk gallons against 1,073.0075 bulk gallons produced in the previous year. Sales of spirituous medicinal preparations within the State amounted to 8,767.06 bulk gallons against 8,791.967 bulk gallons during the previous year. A quantity of 4,849.42 bulk gallons of spirituous preparations has been exported to places outside the State of Travancore-Cochin. The excise duty and gallonage fee realised on spirits and spirituous preparations issued from the factory to the Public and Government Departments during the year under review was Rs. 81,216-1-8 and Rs. 86,336-14-6 respectively.

During the period, a quantity of 2,06,520.9 proof gallons of rectified spirit was manufactured in the distillery at Pampa owned by Messrs. Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. A quantity of 1,067.1 proof gallons of foreign liquor was exported outside the State.

The total collections under country spirits amounted to Rs. 61,50,186-12-9.

Foreign liquor. The quantity of foreign liquor imported into the State during the period was 59,176 gallons and 2 1/3 quarts.

The different kinds of foreign liquor and the quantity of each manufactured in the State by the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., in their distillery at Pampa during the period are given below.

Whisky	2,115.0	proof gallons.
Brandy	8,055.0	"
Gin	1,222.0	"
Rum	1,200.0	"

The contracts entered into for the retail sale of foreign liquor and cocobrandy in those shops for 19½ months from 17-8-1950 continued to be in force during the year.

The gallonage fee realised on foreign liquor, cocobrandy and rectified spirit was Rs. 2,25,564-10-6. The total collection under the head foreign liquor amounts to Rs. 6,74,241-7-6.

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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 in the non-prohibition area. Arrangements were also made for the issue of opium to confirmed addicts in prohibition area on the strength of permits issued by the Assistant Excise Commissioners. The contracts entered into for the vend of opium and ganja in independent shops for 19½ months from 17th August 1950 continued to be in force during the year under report. The issue price of opium was Rs. 177 per seer as in the last year and that of ganja Rs. 80 per seer. 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 2,151 seers 41½ tolas and 1,964 seers 76 2½ tolas respectively. There were 146 opium shops and an equal number of ganja shops. The area and population per shop of opium and ganja shops are 62.96 square miles and 51,371 inhabitants respectively. The average consumption per head of population during the period was 0.0023 tolas of opium and 0.0021 tolas of ganja. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 0.0008 and 0.026 respectively. The highest and lowest consumption of opium per head were in Vaikom and Karunagapally taluks and those of ganja were in Quilon and Mukundapuram taluks respectively.

Rentals and Duty. The current demand under rentals of opium for the period was Rs. 7,14,300 and that under ganja was Rs. 2,18,333-15-0. The amounts of duty realised during the period on the quantity of opium and ganja issued were Rs. 2,90,425-0-6 and Rs. 1,27,722-12-0 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. 25,40,328-15-6.

SALT REVENUE.

General. The salt factories continued to be under the direct control of the Central Government. There are 20 salt factories in the State, 19 at Nagercoil and one at Malipuram. The State Government get only Government dues from the factories. A quantity of 74,450 maunds of Government salt was realised from the licensees during the period from 1-4-1951 to 31-3-1952.

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An amount of Rs. 69,277-7-10 was realised by the sale of salt. The five depots under the control of the Department were abolished during the course of the year after disposing of the stock of salt in auction.

The total revenue from all sources under salt during the period amounted to Rs. 1,57,461-7-9.

Tobacco. The license system introduced from 17th August 1950 continued to be in force during the period 1951-52. During the period under report licenses for 9 months commencing from 1st April 1951 to the last day of December 1951 and for the year 1952 were issued to correspond with the licensing period of the Central Excise Department. The total collection under license fees amounted to Rs. 17,72,689-0-0.

Excise Offences. Under the various Excise Laws 1,890 cases involving 1,965 persons were reported during the year 1951-52. Including 144 cases involving 157 persons pending at the beginning of the year 1,444 cases involving 1,507 persons were charged before the Magistracy and 468 cases involving 487 persons were disposed of Departmentally. 122 cases involving 128 persons were pending investigation at the end of the year 1951-52.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 2,66,30,648 and Rs. 14,00,899 respectively.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOREST REVENUE.

Extent of Forest Lands. The extent of Reserved forests during the year under review was 2,976 square miles and 113 acres against 2,976 square miles and 127 acres in the previous year. The decrease of 14 acres during the year was caused by disreserving and excluding 13.36 acres of land from the Reserve.

Scheme for increased Food Production. The Grow More Food Scheme, launched against the food crisis by Government by leasing out suitable areas from reserved forests for cultivation, was continued during the period under report. An extent of about 514 acres (95 acres wet and 419 acres dry) were leased out during the year for increased food production. A total extent of 31,976 acres of forest lands, including the areas

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leased out in previous years (2,967 acres wet, 14,318 acres dry and 14,691 acres reed) was under lease during the year, out of which an extent of 31,437 acres (2,810 acres wet, 13,726 acres dry and 14,901 acres reed) was actually cultivated. The approximate yield during the year was 6,74,057 paras of paddy, 14,449 tons of tapioca and 37,107 paras of cereals.

Forest Protection and Breaches of Forest Laws. The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year was 1935. 2,937 cases were newly registered during the year making the aggregate total of 4,872 cases. Of these, 1,950 cases were disposed of. The balance number of cases pending disposal at the close of the year was therefore 2, 922.

As in the previous year, the detection of cases was generally on the increase in all the Divisions. The increase was, as before, due to the clearance of forests by the ryots for cultivation under the guise of lease under the Grow-More-Food campaign. 813 cases were disposed of during the year by the Judiciary against 574 in the previous year. The largest percentage of conviction was in Trichur and Konni Divisions while the Chalakudi Division was responsible for the largest percentage of acquittal. The aggregate percentage of acquittal during the year was 4 as in the previous year.

Except for a few incidents of ground fire, which were insignificant in character, there were no cases of serious fire during the year.

Regulation of Grazing. Grazing in the Government forests is regulated by special rules issued in that behalf. An extent of 2,536 square miles and 55 acres was kept open for grazing in the forests.

Teak Plantation. The extent of teak plantations at the commencement of the year was 36,573 acres. Of this, 212 acres were clear-felled during the year. An extent of 784 acres was, however planted afresh, so much so the area under teak plantation at the end of the year was 37,145 acres. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 9,34,901 against Rs. 8,89,627 in the previous year. The increase in the quantity of timber available for disposal has produced increased revenue.

Thinnings were done according to the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans or in consideration of the actual silvi-cultural needs, as the case may be. There was serious defoliation in certain parts of the Trichur Division especially in the Machad Range, which faded away by the onset of the

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monsoon. The defoliation in other Divisions was not appreciable. There was also no case of serious fire in the teak plantations. Damages caused to the teak plantations by wind were negligible. There was some damage from wild elephants to younger plantations in the Konni and Shencottah Divisions.

The condition of the teak plantation was, as a whole, satisfactory during the year.

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

(1) Junglewood, (2) Softwood, (3) Cashew (4) Cinchona, (5) Rubber, (6) Redgum, (7) Bamboo, (8) Pithacolibium, (9) Sandal, (10) Beedi leaf, (11) Oxylenanthera, (12) Mixed species and (13) Tea. The junglewood plantations were extended by 300 acres and the softwood plantation by 55 acres. In the Trivandrum Division, cashew was raised on a further extent of 276 acres. There was no increase in the extent of other types of plantations during the year.

Exploitation of Timber. The contract agency was, as before, employed for the extraction of timber. Among the more important silvicultural methods applied may be mentioned the following:—

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

During the year under report, 43,96,061 c. ft. of timber was extracted by Government agency against 38,13,936 c. ft. extracted during 1950-51. Besides, 2,73,973 c. ft. were collected and removed by consumers and purchasers. There was no out-turn by right holders or by free grant. Compared with the figures for the previous year, there was greater out-turn in the Departmental extraction due mostly to timber worked down from food production areas in Vandanmet and Manimala Ranges and also in the Ranni Extension Reserve. Sale by mellabham was comparatively less than in the previous year which accounts for the fall in the out-turn by consumers and purchasers.

The total balance stock of Royalties and junglewood at the end of the year under report was 19,41,781 c. ft. against

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20,93,957 c. ft. during the previous year. The balance at the close of the period under review shows a decrease of 1,52,176 c. ft. This is partly due to the fact that the major portion of the timber collected from the Ranni Extension Reserve, which were awaiting disposal during the previous year were disposed of during the period under report. Hence the total quantity disposed of comes to 48,07,153 c. ft. against 43,51,715 c. ft. during the previous year.

The quantity of sandalwood collected during the period under report was 477 maunds against 101 lbs. collected during the previous year.

Minor Forest Produce. The right of collection and removal of items of minor forest produce was continued to be leased out to private agencies.

The revenue under this item came to Rs. 6,79,334 during the year under report against Rs. 4,54,767 realised during the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the good price realised by cardamom, and the lease of honey and wax along with other minor forest produce.

Elephants. The number of elephants in the possession of the Department at the beginning of the year was 16. Of these, 10 were tuskers and the remaining 6 cows. During the year, 13 elephants (8 tuskers and 5 cows) were captured thus making a total of 18 tuskers and 11 cows, or 29 elephants in all. Of these 7 animals (2 tuskers and 5 cows) were sold while 3 tuskers died. The remaining number of elephants with the department at the end of the year was 19 of which 13 were tuskers and 6 cows. The revenue on account of the sale and hire of elephants during the year was Rs. 61,252, against Rs. 68,818 during the previous year.

Firewood and Charcoal. In the majority of cases, the work of collection and removal of firewood and charcoal was done by consumers and purchasers themselves. There were, however, instances where firewood was collected and sold under departmental agency.

A total quantity of 53,976 tons of firewood and 16,400 bags of charcoal were collected during the year against 1,45,541 tons collected in the previous year. Of the above 31,182 tons were collected by Government agency and 22,794 tons by consumers.

Besides, Rs. 34,065 was also realised by the sale of fuel coupes during the year under report against Rs. 14,685

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realised during the previous year. The fall in the out-turn of firewood and the comparative increase in the revenue realised by sale coupes is due to the fact that the purchasers were insisted on to sell firewood to civilians at comparatively low rates and the departmental collection was not much.

Game Sanctuary. As in previous years the Game Sanctuary received the best attention of the department and game has increased considerably inside the Game Sanctuary on account of the great care bestowed by the department on this behalf. Elephants, bison, sambur, wild pigs etc. are seen in large numbers. Wild dogs are seldom seen inside the Sanctuary and hence sambur is now gradually increasing. There were occasional tiger troubles. The staff of the department continued to be very vigilant in enforcing the game rules. There were no violent fires in the sanctuary during the year. The rainfall was above normal and fodder within the area was abundant for the grazing of the game.

The area of the Game Sanctuary proper and its annexes comes to 300 sq. miles of Reserved and Unreserved Forests. Of this the Periyar Lake area is 10 sq. miles. The Game Sanctuary and its annexes are permanently closed against all shooting, hunting, felling and cutting down of timber, collection of forest produce, grazing of cattle and all trespass except under and with the specific orders of Government. Hence, the sources of income from the department are very few. The main sources of income from the department are by the annual leasing of the cardamom gardens inside the Game Sanctuary, compensation in offences, seigniorage value of timber and other materials used for departmental works and those supplied to sister departments and by the sale of minor forest produce collected from the Sanctuary area departmentally, hire of boats etc. A sum of Rs. 14,509-12-0 has been realised as revenue from the department during the year against Rs. 10,915-9-9 of the previous year. The reason for the increase in revenue is by the higher rates fetched by the auction sale of the cardamom gardens inside the Sanctuary.

Receipts and expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department for the year under report were Rs. 1,82,25,057 and Rs. 65,31,052 respectively against Rs. 1,52,22,593 and Rs. 61,52,640 respectively of the previous year.

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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, were under two different Officers, the former under a Superintendent and the latter under the District Treasury Officer, Trivandrum, functioning as the Officer-in-Charge. There was also a local depot at Ernakulam serving the Trichur District.

The Stamp Manufactory. The following statement shows the volume of stamps printed during the years 1125 (7½ months from 15-8-1949 to 31-3-1950); 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Description.	Numbers printed during:—		
	1125 (7½ months)	1950-51	1951-52
General Stamps ..	6,12,659	9,03,800	9,13,139
One anna Revenue Receipt Stamps ..	30,00,000	63,60,000	1,36,80,240
Foreign Bill Stamps ..	9,102	18,948	46,560
Private documents embossed ..	15,713	23,413	15,387
Medical Revenue Stamps..	1,00,800	1,12,000	..
Court Fee Stamps (Papers).	47,28,740	35,58,000	1,17,84,579
Do. (Labels) ..	1,12,115	1,50,800	
Copying Papers (Ordinary).	21,82,000	14,87,446	12,62,740
Do. (Service) ..	72,000	93,102	82,500
Anchal Stamps ..	2,72,72,168	48,92,750	..
Anchal Covers ..	69,97,723	63,44,010	..
Anchal Cards ..	56,59,426	44,27,660	..
Service Anchal Cards and Stamps ..	61,16,664	1,04,61,888	..
Vendors Agreement ..	..	1,500	1,000
Hundi Stamps ..	4,000	12,986	31,572
Share Transfer Stamps ..	24,240	18,120	1,60,296
Total ..	5,69,07,350	3,88,66,423	2,79,78,013

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In addition to the various items manufactured the following items were converted in the Manufactory during the year under report to meet the requirements consequent on the adoption of Indian Currency in the new set-up and also to meet the increased demand in certain other items:—

	<i>Nos.</i>
½ Rupee Stamps	32,18,816
2 Chuckram Stamps	11,07,000
1 " "	7,83,000
7 " "	6,60,000
1 Anna Revenue Stamps	68,40,120
Foreign Bill Stamps	23,280
Share Transfer Stamps	80,148
Hundi Stamps	15,786
Total	1,27,28,150

Value. The value of stamps, stamp papers etc., printed during the year amounts to Rs. 112.57 lakhs against Rs. 99.73 lakhs in 1950-51. Consequent on the taking over of the State Postal System by the Government of India, the printing of Anchal Stamps was totally discontinued from the beginning of the year. But it is noteworthy that in spite of this the total value of stamps printed was much higher than in the previous years. The value of stamps, etc., issued from the Central Stamp Depot was Rs. 55.48 lakhs against Rs. 98.47 lakhs in 1950-51.

The value of stamps in stock on 1-4-1951 in the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depot, together with that of the stamps, stamp papers, etc., printed during the year under report, the value of the stock issued during the period and the value of the balance quantities in stock at the close of the year, *viz.*, 31-3-1952 are given below:—

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
Value of stamps etc., in stock on 1-4-1951.	143.23
Do. manufactured during the year	
1951-52	112.57
	255.80
Issued from Central Stamp Depot	55.48
Converted during one year	25.54
Destroyed	1.67
	82.69
Balance stock at the end of the year 31-3-1952.	173.11

Justice and Crime

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the last 3 years are tabulated below:

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>1125</i>	<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Gross Receipts ..	46,68,963	83,38,002	90,79,574
Deduct refunds ..	1,16,330	1,95,769	2,00,961
Net receipts ..	45,52,633	81,42,233	88,78,613
Expenditure ..	1,99,298	4,09,937	3,40,752
Deduct share debitable to			
(1) Anchal Department..	83,261	1,02,995	..
(2) Medical Department..	82	122	..
Net Expenditure ..	1,15,955	3,06,820	3,40,752

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.

From 1-4-1951, about one hundred odd Central Acts were extended to Part B States including this State. As a result, the procedural laws applying to the Courts of this State are now the same as those applicable to the rest of India. The system of the trial of Sessions Cases with the aid of assessors was however postponed for one year in order to make the necessary arrangements and for finalising the list of assessors. As a result of the extension of the Indian Penal Code to this State, death sentence which, except in certain special cases, had been abolished for about six years in this State, was re-introduced from 1-4-1951; and death sentences do not now require the confirmation of the Raj Pramukh.

The Indian Penal Code, the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Evidence Act and other Central Acts relating to Penal Law and Criminal Procedure came into force in this State on 1-4-1951.

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During the year under report 4 appeals were preferred from judgments and orders of the High Court to the Supreme Court. All petitions for leave to appeal were dismissed by this Court.

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 6 were on duty till the 25th May 1951 when the strength was increased by the appointment of one more Judge, 9 Sessions Judges, 15 Additional Sessions Judges, 4 District Magistrates, 28 First Class Magistrates, 32 Second Class Magistrates and 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 60,911 against 54,820 during the previous year, showing an increase under this head when compared with the figures for the previous year. The number of offences reported under the Penal Code and that under Special and Local Laws were also on the increase. The number of persons involved in the cases for the year under report was 1,02,109 against 92,134 during the previous year. The percentage of offences under the Penal Code rose from 30.51 to 31.25, while that under the Special and Local Laws fell from 69.49 to 68.75.

Juvenile Offenders. 282 Juveniles (263 boys and 19 girls) were charged during the year with offences; all were brought to trial and 45 (42 boys and 3 girls) were convicted. Of those convicted, one was released on bail and 20 sent to the certified school.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Bench Magistrates' Courts. The number of cases for disposal was 25,169 against 24,488 during the previous year. Of these, 16,287 were disposed of and 8,882 cases were left pending at the end of the year. 10,679 persons were convicted and the percentage of conviction was 59.62.

Other Magistrates' Courts. The total number of cases instituted in all classes of Magistrates' Courts other than Bench

Justice and Crime

Magistrates' Courts was 43,656 against 37,779 during the previous year. 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 ..	12754	11968	87
Second Class do. ..	26645	18033	76

Appellate work. The number of appeals disposed of was 261 against 211 during the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 112 days in the Courts of District Magistrates and 120 days in the Courts of other First Class Magistrates. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 28.26. 191 appeals involving 231 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 93. There were 127 such petitions for disposal, of which 64 were disposed of.

In the Magistrate's Courts 57,687 witnesses were examined during the year. The number of witnesses required to attend on more than 3 days became reduced to 650.

Sessions Courts. The total number of cases for trial was 350, of which 314 were disposed of leaving 36 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was 26 days counted from the date of receipt of records in the Sessions Court, to the date of disposal.

289 appeals involving 305 persons were decided in the Sessions Courts. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 75 days. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 27.54. At the end of the year, 75 appeals involving 75 persons were remaining pending.

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THE HIGH COURT.

Appeals. 104 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. 238 were preferred during the year and 246 were disposed of leaving 96 pending at the end of the year.

Of the 246 appeals decided, 20 cases were by persons concerned in referred trials, 208 by persons convicted by lower courts and 38 were appeals against acquittals. In the 208 appeals against conviction, the findings of the lower courts and the sentences passed by them were upheld in the case of 101 appellants, conviction altered and the sentence confirmed in the case of 10, sentence altered in the case of 60, conviction quashed and acquittal ordered in the case of 30, conviction quashed and re-trial ordered in the case of 4 and abated by death of appellant in the case of 3. The percentage of entirely successful appeals was 13.41.

Revision. 249 Revision petitions were received during the year, 9 reported by the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges and 2 taken up *suo motu*. 318 petitions were disposed of and 162 were pending at the end of the year.

Referred trials. There were 20 referred trials involving 21 persons for disposal. All of them were disposed of during the year. Rigorous imprisonment for life was confirmed in the case of 16 persons reduced to varying terms of imprisonment in the case of 3 and acquittal ordered in the case of 2 persons.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of Civil Courts. The several grades of courts for the administration of civil justice during the year consisted of the High Court, 9 District Courts, 6 Additional District Judges Courts, 9 temporary Addl. District Judges Courts, 1 Subordinate Judge's Court, 37 District Munsiffs' Courts including 2 Munsiff Magistrates' Courts at Thodupuzha and Crangannore, 19 Additional 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 39,986 i. e., one suit for every 232 persons in the State. Compared with the institution for the previous year, the institution of suits during the year under report showed a decrease by 153 or by 0.38 per cent. But the total file of 39,986 was greater than the average

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for the last five years, i. e., 36,670, by 3,316. Of the suits instituted, 9,112 were small cause suits. Comparatively, there was a decrease in the number of suits in the districts of Quilon, Mavelikara, Anjikaimal and Trichur, while the number in the other districts showed a noticeable increase.

The total number of regular, second and miscellaneous appeals filed in the High Court and in the District Courts were 9,077 which showed an increase compared with that of the previous year.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction—Village Panchayat Courts. The number of suits instituted during the year was 1601 against 1,686 during the previous year. Compared with the previous year the file showed a decrease. There was an appreciable increase of file in the Village Panchayat Court at Mavelikara. 1,751 suits were disposed of and 402 were pending and the average duration of suits disposed of was 131 days.

As observed above, the village courts in Cochin area constituted under the Village Courts Act XII of 1118 were also exercising original jurisdiction. These courts continue to be under the administrative supervision and control of the Registrar of Village Courts and function as a separate Department.

District Munsiffs' Courts. The number of suits instituted was 28,405 against 28,132 during the previous year. The increase was noticeable in 23 courts and the decrease in the rest.

Of 73,863 suits for disposal, 32,527 were disposed of and 41,336 pending; of the total pendency, 24,625 were over one year old. The average duration of 13,816 suits disposed of after full trial was 1,030 days.

The number of small cause suits instituted was 7,323 against 7,829 during the previous year. Of the total number of 9,973 for disposal, 7,929 were disposed of. Of these, 1,423 were after full trial with an average duration of 113 days. Of the 2,044 suits pending at the close of the year, 470 were over six months.

Subordinate Judge's Court. There is only one such court at present in the State and that is located at Chittoor. The number of original suits instituted was 349 which is less than the file for the previous year. Of the total number of 707 suits for disposal, 327 were disposed of leaving 380 pending, of which 186 were over one year old.

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The number of small cause suits instituted was 172. Of the total number of 218 suits for disposal, 183 were disposed of leaving a balance of 35, of which 3 were over one year old.

District Courts. During the year under report 2,120 original suits and 16 small cause suits were instituted. Of the 7,723 original suits and 32 small cause suits for disposal, 1943 original suits and 18 small cause suits were disposed of. Comparatively there was a decrease in the disposal of original suits during the year. Of the original suits disposed of, 1,289 were contested with an average duration of 1018 days. The number of original suits pending at the end of the year was 5,780 of which 3,930 were over one year old. The District Judges were able to devote 91 days and the Additional Judges 169 days on an average to civil work.

High Court. There were two original suits for disposal during the year and these were pending at the end of the year. Of the 204 original petitions (including the 61 pending from the previous year), 101 were disposed of leaving 103 pending.

APPELLATE COURTS.

District Courts. 5,299 Regular appeals were instituted during the year. These together with the number pending at the close of the previous year aggregated to 12,410 for disposal. 5,091 appeals were disposed of leaving 7,319 pending 1,317 miscellaneous appeals were instituted and the total for disposal was 2,443. Of these, 1,303 were disposed of leaving 1,140 pending.

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

Appeals.	Instituted.		Disposed of		Pending.	
	1950-51.	1951-52	1950-51.	1951-52.	1950-51.	1951-52.
1. Regular appeals..	979	973	535	771	2059	2263
2. Second appeals ..	930	966	364	737	1995	2232
3. Civil Miscellaneous appeals ..	441	323	276	581	509	255

The average duration of regular appeals disposed of was 635 days and of second appeals 547 days.

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Including the 55 Review Petitions filed during the year, there were 172 such petitions for disposal in the High Court. The number disposed of during the year was 68. Only one petition was granted and the rest rejected, 60 rejected without notice and 7 after notice. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 981, making a total of 1,763 for disposal. The number of petitions disposed of was 1,211; of these, 486 or 40.13 per cent were rejected without notice and 508 or 41.95 per cent were dismissed after notice. At the end of the year 552 petitions were pending. During the year 4 references under the Sales Tax Act, 1 under the Income Tax Act and 2 Civil Miscellaneous References were made. Together with the references pending there were in all 46 references for disposal, of which one Income Tax Reference and 2 Civil Miscellaneous References were disposed of leaving 43 references pending at the end of the year.

The number of execution applications made during the year was 43,488 in all the courts together. Out of the aggregate number of 76,688 for disposal, 44,317 were disposed of leaving 32,371 as pending. Full satisfaction was obtained in 9,782 or 21.07 per cent and satisfaction in part was obtained in 7,746 or 17.48 per cent of the applications disposed of. 25,337 applications or 57.17 per cent were wholly infructuous. The amount realised in execution during the year was Rs. 48,10,363. 192 judgment-debtors were imprisoned.

CHAPTER VI

Legislature

At the beginning of the period under review the Legislative Assembly which was functioning as the Provisional Legislature of the State under Article 385 of the Constitution was in session. It lasted till the 4th April 1951.

The next and final session of the Provisional Legislature was held from the 17th September to the 20th September 1951.

During the session Speaker Sri T. M. Varghese resigned his office from the 18th September 1951 and Sri A. M. Thomas was elected as Speaker from the 19th September. Sri T. T. Kesavan Sastri was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the

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Legislative Assembly vice Sri K. Kochukuttan who had resigned his membership of the Assembly in July 1951.

Legislative business constituted the bulk of the work transacted during the session. The following Bills were finally passed by the Assembly:—

1. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax Act (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Temporary Provisions) Bill.
3. The Travancore Medical Practitioners Act (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Cochin Proclamation 3 of 1123 (Repealing) Bill.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Bill.
6. The Travancore-Cochin Forests Bill.
7. The Travancore-Cochin Civil Courts Bill.
8. The Code of Civil Procedure (Travancore-Cochin Amendment) Bill.
9. The Travancore-Cochin Land Conservancy Bill.
10. The Travancore-Cochin Co-operative Societies Bill.
11. The Travancore-Cochin Police Bill.
12. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 1951.
13. The Travancore-Cochin High Court Act (Amendment) Bill.
14. The Legislative Assembly of Travancore-Cochin (Removal of Disqualifications) Bill.
15. The Travancore-Cochin Sale of Khaddar Bill.

The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries Bill was introduced and it was referred to a Select Committee.

The Assembly discussed and voted supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 28,85,380 in the Budget for 1951-52.

An official resolution was passed in pursuance of Article 252 of the Constitution recommending that Parliament should make laws providing for the separation of interests of evacuees from those of non-evacuees. Two non-official resolutions were discussed, viz., (1) that steps should be taken to formulate and give effect to schemes intended to ensure the supply of manure at cheap rates to agriculturists;

Legislature

and (2) that food production, procurement, distribution and rationing should be improved on certain lines. Of these the first was withdrawn with the leave of the House while the second was talked out.

Out of 845 questions received from members for answer during the session, those actually admitted for answer numbered 770. Of these, answers were either orally given or laid on the table during the session for 376 questions.

The Assembly placed on record the loss and sorrow felt by the House on account of the death of Sri Pachayappa Kounden, member, Legislative Assembly and Sadasyathilaka Sri T. K. Velu Pillai, who was the first elected Deputy President of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.

Elections were held to fill up vacancies in the following Committees:—

1. The South Indian Railway (Local) Advisory Committee.
2. The Public Works and Communications Standing Advisory Committee.
3. The Legislative Library Advisory Committee.

The first General Election in the State under the Constitution of India and according to the Representation of the People Act, 1951, was conducted during the period under report. After the general election was completed a notification was issued by His Highness the Rajpramukh on the 21st February 1952 summoning the new Assembly to meet for its First Session on the 24th March 1952. The new Assembly consists of 109 members of which 108 are elected and one nominated by His Highness the Rajpramukh under article 333 of the Constitution of India in order to give representation to the Anglo Indian Community. Of the 108 elected members 11 belong to the Scheduled castes.

The first session lasted for nine days from the 24th March till the 2nd April 1952. Sri T. T. Kesavan Sastri, a member of the Assembly who was temporarily appointed by His Highness the Rajpramukh to perform the duties of the Speaker presided over the Assembly.

The election of the Speaker was conducted on the opening day and Sri K. P. Nilakanta Pillai was elected Speaker. On the same day, His Highness the Rajpramukh addressed the members and the debate on the address took place a day

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after. Sri K. P. Krishna Menon was elected Deputy Speaker on the 26th March 1952.

The Assembly passed the demands for supplementary grants in the budget for 1951-52 amounting to Rs. 23,04,500. The Minister for Finance presented the Budget Estimates for 1952-53 on the 25th March 1952. The general discussion of the budget took place on the 28th March and on the 29th the Minister for Finance moved the motion for Grants on Account under Article 206 of the Constitution. The House after discussion sanctioned the advance grant asked for, the consideration of the budget in detail being held over for the subsequent session.

The following Bills (Official) were finally passed by the Assembly:—

1. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 1) Bill 1952.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1952.
3. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Travancore Nurses, Midwives and Dhais Act (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Trivandrum City Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill.

The Public Safety Measures Act (Amendment) Bill was introduced, but its consideration was deferred.

Leave was granted by the House to Sri P. S. Nataraja Pillai to introduce the Travancore-Cochin High Court Act (Amendment) Bill which sought to transfer the High Court to Trivandrum and provide for a Division Bench and a Single Bench at Ernakulam.

An adjournment motion regarding the arrest of certain labourers engaged in the Coconut husk industry at Kayamkulam was discussed and talked out.

One resolution regarding the working condition of journalists was discussed and talked out.

Out of 746 questions received from members for answer during the session, those admitted for answer numbered 673. Of these, answers were either orally given or laid on the table during the session for 345 questions.

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

ACTS OF 1951.

1. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1951, Act IV of 1951.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Public Accountants Act, 1951, Act V of 1951.
3. The Travancore-Cochin Entertainments Tax Act, 1951, Act VI of 1951.
4. The Travancore-Cochin Revenue Recovery Act, 1951, Act VII of 1951.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Places of Public Resort Act, 1951, Act VIII of 1951.
6. The Travancore-Cochin Local Authorities Loans Act, 1951, Act IX of 1951.
7. The Travancore-Cochin Treasure-Trove Act, 1951, Act X of 1951.
8. The Travancore-Cochin Easements Act, 1951, Act XI of 1951.
9. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1951, Act XII of 1951.
10. The Cochin Proclamation III of 1123 (Repealing) Act, 1951 Act XIII of 1951.
11. The Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances Act, 1951, Act XIV of 1951.
12. The Legislative Assembly of Travancore-Cochin (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1951, Act XV of 1951.
13. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1951, Act XVI of 1951.
14. The Code of Civil Procedure (Travancore-Cochin Amendment) Act, 1951, Act XVII of 1951.
15. The Travancore-Cochin Criminal Procedure (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951, Act XVIII of 1951.
16. The Travancore-Cochin Land Conservancy Act, 1951, Act XIX of 1951.
17. The Travancore-Cochin Sale of Khaddar Act, 1951, Act, XX of 1951.

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18. The Travancore Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1951 Act XXI of 1951.
19. The Travancore-Cochin Civil Courts Act, 1951, Act XXII of 1951.

ACTS OF 1952.

1. The Travancore-Cochin High Court (Amendment) Act, 1951, Act I of 1952.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Police Act, 1951, Act II of 1952.
3. The Travancore-Cochin Forest Act, 1951, Act III of 1952.
4. The Travancore-Cochin Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1951, Act IV 1952.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 1) Act, 1952, Act V of 1952.

ORDINANCES OF 1951.

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

ORDINANCES OF 1952.

1. The Travancore Nurses, Midwives and Dhais (Amendment) Ordinance 1952, Ordinance I of 1952.
2. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952, Ordinance II of 1952.

Protection

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 strength of the Women Police during the year under report was only 13 Police Constables which was quite inadequate to meet all requisitions from various Police Stations for the escort and guarding of women prisoners in Police stations and for other bandobust duties.

Selection of Officers. In accordance with the Indian Police Service (Extension to States) Scheme, the Government constituted a Selection Board consisting of the Chairman, Public Service Commission and the Inspector General of Police. This Board interviewed officers and made a preliminary selection of candidates and the Government forwarded the list to the Government of India. The Special Recruitment Board constituted by the Government of India for interviewing Police officers for selection to the Indian Police Service under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme, interviewed 43 officers in 1951. The President of India was pleased to sanction the establishment of an Indian Police Cadre in the State and the 7 senior posts (Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police and the District Superintendents of Police) have been brought under that cadre.

Discipline. Discipline was enforced strictly. A comparative summary of the punishments awarded for the previous year and for the year under report is furnished below:

<i>Nature of punishments.</i>	<i>1950-51.</i>	<i>1951-52.</i>
Fine	334	226
Black Mark	642	741
Suspension	233	156
Degradation	35	14
Discharge	24	8
Dismissal	3	3

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Rewards. An amount of Rs. 5,087 was sanctioned as reward during the year against Rs. 4,812 in the previous year. 560 officers and men and 25 private individuals were rewarded during the period.

Health, Education and Training. The health of the Force improved as compared with the previous year. The percentage of absentees due to sickness has fallen down in comparison with the previous year. The percentage of admission to the Hospital was also 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 persons having fair standard of English among the constabulary by reason of raising of standards.

Recruit training continued in the Armed Reserve Training Centres at Trivandrum and Ramavarmapuram, Trichur. On 1-4-1951, 122 recruits were under training. In the course of the report period 1,202 recruits joined for training. A total of 269 recruits completed their training and were posted to other units. 134 recruits were discharged during the year. 921 recruits remained under training at the close of the year. All recruits after training were posted to the Armed Reserve, from where men with longer service who had passed the catechism test, were transferred to fill up vacancies in Districts. One catechism test was conducted in the course of the year. 1,001 candidates attended the written test, out of whom 311 passed. One "General Head Constables' Test" was held during the course of the year under report. The post-recruit training of men posted to the Armed Reserve is regulated systematically on the basis of the instructions embodied in the "Post Recruit Training Directive". When the Constables now under recruit training complete their training and the re-organisation of the Armed Police Unit comes into force fully, it is proposed to start an advance training camp for the Armed Reserve at Ramavarmapuram, Trichur, where facilities for field craft training, long range and field firing etc. exist. At this camp all companies of the State General Armed Reserve will be given training by turns, up to the Platoon level, in tactical operations against well trained and equipped opponents.

Crimes. The period under review was in general one of stress and strain for the Police on account of general elections and activities of anti-social and labour organisation. There have been labour troubles in almost all the places in the

Protection

Stable and timely action by the Police prevented violence and lawlessness. Peace and order were satisfactorily maintained by the Police being alert and prompt in action.

The following statement shows the number of true cases of grave crimes reported during the year:—

Murder	154
Culpable Homicide	7
Dacoity	22
Robbery	93
House breaking and theft	955
Cattle theft	112
Theft	1,134
	—
Total	2,477

Detection and Prevention of Crimes. The percentage of detection of cognisable cases during the period under report was 69.52 against 78.7 in the previous year and 48 for 7½ months in the year 1125. The percentage of detection would have been higher but for the distraction of the Police in connection with general elections, activities of subversive elements, labour troubles etc.

Habitual Criminals. The number of habituals at large at the beginning of the year was 765 and the number brought under surveillance, by fresh registration and release from Jail was 263. 121 persons were removed from the register on account of death, old age, infirmity or good conduct. On the last day of the period under review 230 bad characters were in Jail and 677 were at large.

Criminal Intelligence Bureau. The Bureau continued to function as the Crime Branch Records Section attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Police 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. All correspondence relating to crime was dealt with in the Bureau. First Information Reports in all cases and Case Diaries in Grave Crimes, Property Crimes, committed by habitual criminals and specially important cases were scrutinised and necessary instructions given to the investigating officers. Grave

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Crime Reports of Assistant Superintendents of Police were dealt with in the Bureau. Application of scientific methods was insisted on and the services of the Departmental photographers and finger and foot print experts were freely 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 43,159 and the number received during the period under report was 1,770 against 1,237 in the previous year.

2,395 finger print slips were received for search during the period against 3,108 in the previous year. Of these, 552 slips have been traced by the Bureau against 725 in the previous year. There were in all 44,929 on the last day of the period under report.

Anti-corruption Squad. The squad conducted 361 enquiries relating to corruption and other delinquency on the part of the public servants. In pursuance of these enquiries, action was taken against 36 public servants, including 7 in the Gazetted rank. 4 officers and 3 men of the Anti-corruption branch were rewarded for good work.

Registration of Motor Vehicles. The sub-joined statement compares the number of motor vehicles registered during the past two years.

<i>Types of Motor Vehicles</i>	<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>
Buses	386	366
Lorries	398	481
Taxi cabs, Cars and other Vehicles	722	1,365
Motor cycles	60	80
Other Vehicles	27	24
Total.	1,593	2,316

There was a steady increase in the number of motor vehicles registered in the State. 2,316 motor vehicles were registered during the period under review against 1,593 of the last year. Fresh permits were issued for 1,281 vehicles against 829 in the previous year. 2,091 fresh driving licenses were issued during the year against 1,844 of the previous year. The number of driving licenses renewed and re-issued is 12,768 against 11,723 of the previous year. The testing of drivers was made more rigorous with a view to eliminate inefficient drivers and thereby to reduce accident rates.

Protection

Motor Accidents. There were 474 accidents during the year under review against 406 of the previous year. 74 persons were killed, 252 persons injured and 10 animals killed in these accidents against 38 persons killed, 323 injured and 25 animals killed in last year. The main cause of the accidents continued to be rash and negligent driving. The main roads of the State are too narrow to meet adequately the increase in the volume of traffic. The prevention of road accidents is the primary work of traffic police. There is congestion of traffic within the City and also in some towns where motor traffic is being controlled by the traffic police. One-way traffic has been introduced in such places and traffic islands were constructed for the guidance of the road users.

During the period under review the enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules was quite satisfactory. The Traffic Police in co-operation with the local Police worked well in the matter of regulation and control of traffic and bringing to book offenders against Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

Fire Brigade. The Fire Brigade, Trivandrum, continued as before under the supervision of the Sub Inspector of Police, Cantonment. 23 Fire Accidents were dealt with in various places in the City during the period under review. Except in a few cases, the loss incurred was nominal. The explosion at the Sabarimala temple on 14-1-52 resulting in the death of 69 persons and injury to about 60 persons is the most serious incident that occurred during the period under review.

The Fire Master, Mattancherry, continued to hold the additional charge of the Fire Officer, Ernakulam, during the whole period. The services of the Fire Brigade were utilised on 48 occasions during the period. 12 occurrences were major ones. One man lost his life and 11 persons sustained injuries as a result of the fire. The properties lost in all are estimated to Rs. 94,030. Due to the timely action of the Fire Brigade, loss of lives and properties was reduced to the extent noted above.

Taxation Act. An amount of Rs. 72,07,623-5-6 was collected under Motor Vehicles and Taxation Acts against Rs. 52.2 lakhs in the previous year thereby showing a marked increase in the revenue by Rs. 19.8 lakhs.

Sports. The State Police teams took part in all the local tournaments. The Police Volley ball team won the Travancore-Cochin Olympic Volley ball Tournament. The foot-ball

team won the Bhadran Memorial Tournament. Besides, the Police Athletic Team participated in the Athletic meet conducted by the Travancore-Cochin Olympic Association. A few prominent athletes from the Police forces also represented the State in the National Games held at Madras.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year under report were Rs. 73,87,289 and Rs. 56,76,329 respectively.

JAILS.

Central Prison, Trivandrum. The year opened with a population of 703 prisoners consisting of 559 convicts, 126 undertrials and 17 security prisoners and one civil debtor. 1,441 prisoners consisting of 1,359 convicted, 48 undertrials, 23 security prisoners and 11 civil debtors were received during the year. 1,474 prisoners consisting of 1,289 convicted, 133 undertrials 40 security prisoners and 12 civil debtors were discharged during the year leaving at the close of the year 670 prisoners consisting of 629 convicted and 41 undertrials.

Central Jail, Viyyur, Trichur. The total number of prisoners of all classes dealt with during the year under report was 947 against 1,647 in the previous year. The total average of all classes of prisoners was 2.5 against 4.5 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the prison population. Out of the 640 convicts discharged during the year 326 were released on expiry of sentence, 15 on bail, 279 under remission rules, 2 discharged on appeal, 16 transferred to other jails and two died. Of the 45 undertrial prisoners, 6 were convicted, 2 acquitted, 4 released on bail and 33 transferred to other Jails. One detenu was admitted during the year under report. Out of the 10 civil prisoners disposed of, 5 were released on default of payment of the subsistence allowance, 2 by satisfying the decree and 3 on expiry of sentence. 886 convicts were dealt with during the year of which 11 were females.

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.

Protection

In the Cochin area, all undertrial prisoners and persons sentenced to imprisonment for periods not exceeding one month and civil debtors detained under orders from village courts are confined in sub-jails, but prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by criminal courts in Trichur irrespective of the duration of the term and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding one month by the criminal courts situated in other places in the Cochin area as also all other civil debtors are confined in the Central Jail at Viyyur.

Juvenile Offenders. Juvenile offenders are at present sent to the certified school, Trivandrum, from both Travancore and Cochin areas.

Discipline. The number of punishments awarded for breaches of jail discipline was 520 against 243 in 1950-51. No corporal punishment was inflicted during the year.

Health and Mortality. The total number of prisoners admitted and treated in the Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum was 1,060 against 872 in the previous year. There were three deaths during the year against 4 during 1950-51 including a case of suicide committed by a civil debtor. 2,382 prisoners were treated both in-door and out-door in the Jail Hospital, Trichur, against 2,980 in the previous year.

Employment of Prisoners in Jail Services. Jail services such as cooking, sweeping, cleaning, laundry work, masonry work, road making etc., absorbed a daily average of 140 prisoners. About 120 prisoners were engaged daily in gardening and agricultural operations. About 120 prisoners were working in the Prison Press as Compositors, Binders, Smiths, Counters, Stereo-typers, Printers etc. In the Prison Manufactory a daily average of 155 prisoners were working in the different sections such as weaving, tailoring, coir mat making carpentry, smithy, leather works etc.

Cost of Maintenance. The average dieting charge in the central Prison, Trivandrum, during the year was Rs. 245-0-8 per head against Rs. 228-7-4 during the previous year. The Hospital charges came to Rs. 6-8-11 against Rs. 12-3-10 in the previous year, while the clothing and bedding charges amounted to Rs. 21-12-9 against Rs. 16-14-1 in the previous year.

Expenditure. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,67,755-13-1 against Rs. 5,81,587-14-7 of the previous year.

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REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Registry Offices. The number of District Registrar's Offices and Sub Registry Offices remained the same as at the close of the previous year.

Registration. The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 5,52,194 against 5,62,578 in the previous year. The total number of documents dealt with during the year was 5,60,069. 5,57,432 documents were registered, 47 refused registration and one returned unregistered. There were 2,589 documents pending registration at the close of the year.

Value of Transactions. The aggregate value of transactions during the year was Rs. 40,71,31,684 against Rs. 31,93,91,486 during the previous year under report. The average value of documents was Rs. 730 while that for the previous year was Rs. 574. The average number of registration in an office during the year was 4,715 against 4,713 during the previous year and the average registration fee of a document was Rs. 3.59 against Rs. 4.22 in the preceding year.

Sales and mortgages formed the main categories of documents dealt with during the year under report.

The document of highest value was registered in the Sub Registry Office, Trichur, the consideration of which was Rs. 4,40,000 while the document of the lowest value was for one anna. The stamp duty and fee levied for the document of highest value was Rs. 401 and Rs. 1,784-12-0 respectively.

The maximum number of documents registered during the year was 9,527 in the Sub Registry Office, Amaravila.

The longest document registered during the year was in the Sub Registry Office, Kothamangalam, covering 484 pages in the Register Book and the shortest in the Sub Registry Office, Arumana, which required only 10 lines in the Register.

No marriage was registered during the year under the Travancore Kshatriya Marriages Act XII of 1108 and under the Travancore Special Marriage and Succession Act VIII of 1119. The powers under these Acts are not being exercised by the Registration Department in the Cochin area.

Wills under Deposit. The number of Wills registered during the year 1951-52 was 2,126 against 2,002 in 1950-51. The number of sealed covers containing Wills deposited with the District Registrars during the year was 72 against 53

Protection

during the previous year. Including the 822 covers held in deposit at the beginning of the year, the total number of sealed covers was 894 of which 11 were opened and registered after the death of the testators and 22 were withdrawn by the depositors leaving a balance of 861 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	41	
Number of cases filed during the year	.. 19	
		00
Total	..	00

Disposals.

(a) Number of cases in which registration was ordered	..	26
(b) Number of cases in which registration was refused	..	5
(c) Number of cases otherwise disposed	..	4
		35
Total	..	35
Balance pending	..	25

Prosecution. There was one instance of prosecution under the Registration Act launched in the year, for false personation in the Cochin Sub Registry Office. The two accuseds were convicted.

Chitties or Kuries. The number of chitties registered during the year under the Travancore Chitties' Act XXVI of 1120 and under the Cochin Kuries' Act VII of 1107 was 1,742. The total number of chitties registered till the end of the year in all the offices was 26,611. The income derived from the operation of the Chitties' and Kuries' Acts during the financial year amounted to Rs. 97,465-1-0.

There were 457 cases of compounding of offences under the Chitties and Kuries' Acts during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total income of the year 1951-52 under report amounted to Rs. 29,56,354-5-10 against Rs. 27,79,740-9-4 in 1950-51 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,65,653-7-6 against Rs. 10,27,086-15-9 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VIII

Production and Industry

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

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

Agricultural Conditions. The weather conditions in general, were favourable to agriculture throughout the year. The South-west Monsoon commenced early and continued to be more or less well distributed without serious vagaries. The North-east rains too were satisfactory and the draught that used to be experienced in the preceding years was absent. There were inter-monsoon rains in the hot season also. All the three paddy crops of the year viz. Virippu, Mundakan and Punja gave satisfactory yields. Garden crops as cocoanut, arecanut, tapioca, vegetables and plantain crops as pepper and rubber grew satisfactorily in the year.

Manures and Implements. The local manures as green leaves, dung and ashes were dearer than before. Compost production received increasing attention in the year. Oil cakes bone-meal and other fertilisers were procured in larger quantities than in the previous years.

Excepting Ammonium Sulphate, the other manures were sold to ryots at a subsidised rate of 66 2/3% of the cost price, during the major part of the period under report. Manures were also issued on credit on crop-loan basis. All these inducements helped to achieve substantial progress to intensive manuring of the paddy crop and high yields therefrom. A total quantity of 16,556 tons of concentrated manures and fertilisers costing Rs. 46,66,389 has been distributed by the Department and its agencies in the year. Of this Rs. 4,02,978-6-0 worth of manures were issued on credit on crop-loan basis.

With the increasing cost of chemicals and artificial manures, greater emphasis was laid on the necessity of growing green manures as the most effective method of enriching the nitrogen contents of the soil at comparatively cheaper costs.

Production and Industry

Steady progress was maintained in the introduction of green manuring in situ, the favourable monsoon conditions contributing largely to its success.

Iron implements like ploughs, spades, shears, forks etc. and iron materials worth Rs. 64,021-1-6 were distributed from the Departmental Depots. The implements were sold at half their cost prices. Besides permits for the purchase of 443 tons 1 cwt. and 8 lbs. of iron materials were granted for the purpose of fabricating agricultural implements and constructing cattle sheds, manure pits etc.

Compost Preparation and Utilisation. 16,150 tons of rural compost were prepared and used for cultivation, compared to 12,613 tons of urban compost from the municipalities. Compost has not only attained popularity but has come to stay as one amongst the important restoratives of our impoverished soil, and compost pits which were rare some years back are becoming common in the villages.

Plant Protection Measures. The regular staff of the Department carried out pest control measures also as one of their major activities. The incidence of rice case worm, stem borer, paddy bug, paddy grasshopper and army worm were spotted in time and applications of D. D. T. and Gammexane according to the nature of the infestation, were carried out in time.

Plant Pathology. The manurial and spraying treatment of the cocoanut trees in the Oachenthuruth demonstration plot was continued in the year also. The trees which were all badly affected by the root and leaf diseases did not show any decided improvement in their condition. The treatment nevertheless prevented the diseases from turning worse. The diseased arecanut gardens in Chowarrah and Adoor were treated by spraying with one per cent Bordeaux mixture and intensive manuring with ash and ammonium sulphate. These treatments have resulted in some improvement in the condition of the trees. Operations were continued in the Chittur taluk for the eradication of the budrot of palmyrahs.

Paddy Improvement Scheme. The scheme entered the fourth year of its working.

A quantity of 1,580 paras of PTB seed was distributed to secondary seed farm owners for multiplication in the Virippu season, and a quantity of 1,764 paras was procured and stocked for subsequent distribution.

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8497 paras of Cochin I and CO 16 were procured and distributed in the Mundakan season.

For Kole cultivation 6,233 paras of seeds were procured and distributed. Thus a total quantity of 16,310 paras has been distributed in the year. Depots have been established in Irinjalakuda, Mannuthy, Kanjirakode and Tattamangalam for the stocking and sale of seeds.

Sericulture. The sericultural station at Kottayam continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report also. Rearing of worms were carried out continuously. Eight lots were reared using pure Mysore, pure Japanese, and cross bred races. The total number of layings reared is 587, and a total quantity of 235 lbs. of reelable cocoons were produced. Reeling was conducted and $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of silk were obtained from the 235 lbs. The total stock of silk in the farm is now $55\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. 475 layings were prepared in the farm and 150 layings purchased from Mysore. All these layings, except 38 layings from the farm were used for rearing purposes in the farm. The 38 layings were distributed to the public for experimental rearings in their homesteads. Propaganda for the popularisation of silk worm rearing as a cottage industry was carried out this year also.

Fruit Culture. The Fruit Farm at Cape is mainly intended to produce grafts of improved varieties of mangoes and sapodillas and layers or rooted cuttings of Pomegranates, guavas and grape vine. A small area of the farm is also utilised to raise vegetables with a view to producing good quality seeds for sale to ryots. The Farm has an area of 17 acres.

The Orchard consists of 11 acres of mangoes containing 210 trees, 2 acres of pomegranates, 1 acre of guavas, and 50 cents under grape vine. The operations carried out in the year are interculturing mulching to preserve the soil moisture, dusting and spraying to prevent and mitigate the attack of pests and diseases.

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

1. Effective conduct of the Grow More Food Campaign.
2. Progress of work in the intensive cultivation areas.
3. Progress in the paddy seed multiplication and distribution scheme.
4. Effective control of pests on paddy.

Production and Industry

5. Progress in the reclamation of Kari lands.
6. Progress in the use of fertilisers and organic manures.
7. Popularisation of the paddy prize competition scheme.
8. Progress in the work of the departmental farms and experimental stations.
9. Organisation of propaganda work in cocoanut cultivation.
10. Progress of work in the Cocoanut Research Stations and Cocoanut Nurseries.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year under report were Rs. 1,74,103 and Rs. 8,12,726 respectively.

FOOD PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.

General. The Food Production Board presided over by the Minister for Agriculture continued to be the Chief controlling and co-ordinating agency in the matter of Food Production work. The Secretary functioned as the executive officer of the Board as in the past. The different departments viz., the Land Revenue Public Works, Electricity, Agricultural and other departments carried out the various projects under the directions of the Food Production Board.

Programme of Work. There was no change in the programme of work adopted by the department. The three-fold programme of extensive cultivation, intensive cultivation and crop protection was continued with vigour. The major paddy producing areas were subjected to intensive treatment with manures, fertilisers and improved seeds. The Food Production Propaganda work also continued unabated.

Extension of Cultivation. The total area leased out during the year for food production is about 4,647 acres, of which 514 acres were released from forest lands.

Intensive Cultivation. It is seen that the agriculturists used larger quantities of manures and fertilisers during the year under review than in the past. A total quantity of 15,982 tons of manures was distributed during the year by the departmental depots, agencies and the Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., Alwaye, against 8,973 tons in the previous year. Compost production too was on the increase. A quantity of 30,847 tons

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including rural compost was produced and distributed. Besides the manures mentioned above, 2,015 tons of calcium carbonate to rectify the defects of the soil in the taluks of Ambalapuzha, Vaikom and Trichur were distributed at the subsidised rate of Rs. 5 per ton. High yielding strains of paddy seed to the extent of 5,300 maunds was distributed from the Paddy Breeding Stations.

Both major and minor irrigation schemes were pushed through. The lift irrigation schemes along the Muvattupuzha river and Periyar river continued to make progress. Electric supply was made available for pumping operations to benefit a total extent of 1,100 acres in the Trichur District and 4,500 acres in the Kottayam and Quilon Districts. 445 items of minor irrigation works involving a total cost of Rs. 20,11,032 were completed during the year. Well sinking and eri improvement works were also continued. 95 applications for sinking new wells were received and 45 were sanctioned and the works got completed during the year. The expenditure towards subsidy etc. aggregated to Rs. 32,000. A number of tanks and eries belonging to private individuals were improved on subsidy scheme entailing an expenditure of Rs. 40,492 approximately.

Plant Protection was also carried out by issue of pumpsets to localities affected by drought and by the application of insecticides where pest attack was noticed. 50 pumpsets of 5 H. P. and 25 of 10 H. P. were got down for sale to ryots on ready cash and on hire-purchase system. 25 pumpsets were hired out to the cultivators. Nearly 5 tons of insecticides were distributed to combat pests.

Crop competitions in paddy were held separately for the kharif and rabi seasons. There were 262 competitors in the former season and 93 in the latter. The highest yield was 6,725 lbs. per acre and 6,800 lbs. per acre respectively during the two seasons. A sum of Rs. 3,550 was given as prizes. The annual Vana-mahotsava was also conducted in all earnestness as before. The Trivandrum District was the recipient of the Shield awarded by the Government of India for the District which planted the largest number of trees in the State.

Loans were sanctioned to several agriculturists for the improvement of their lands and for the purchase of agricultural machinery, implements etc. Out of 65 applications for a total sum of Rs. 3,28,550, 13 applications involving Rs. 1,32,900 were sanctioned.

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The Government of India's subsidy scheme continued in the year under review also. The programme for the year was forwarded to the Government of India as usual and a grant of Rs. 12,14,000 was obtained.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

LIVESTOCK.

The efficient, effective and up-to-date scientific treatment adopted in the Veterinary Institutions have been appreciated by the public as evidenced by the increase in the attendance recorded during the year under report. The total number of cases treated at the several institutions during the year under review was 1,49,110 against 1,13,382 cases in the past year.

The routine work at the veterinary institution comprised of rendering veterinary aid for common ailments of livestock including accidents and injuries. The control of contagious diseases among cattle and poultry is a much more serious problem than combating against the common ailments, primarily because such diseases drain the cattle wealth and in certain cases whole flocks will be exterminated. The staff of the department concentrated their attention in this direction to a very great extent. As a result of the vigilant watch and prompt action of the staff of the department, no outbreak assumed an epidemic or devastating form.

For the control of Ranikhet disease among poultry, vaccination was resorted to, since treatment after contracting the disease is seldom successful, as poultry is quite non-resistant to diseases and the ravages of this particular disease is dreadful. Vaccination on mass scale was conducted on 5,700 birds and the people have fully realised the advantages of vaccination as the only remedy. The demand for vaccination is also on the increase year after year. In addition to the liquid vaccine from Madras Veterinary College, Dry Ranikhet Disease vaccine from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute was also got down and utilised successfully. Cases of fowl pox were also recorded.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Livestock Farm, Ollukara, Trichur. During the year 10 animals were purchased, out of which 2 were murrha buffaloes from Karnal, and 8 young bull calves from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. There were 95 animals in the Dairy Section and 45 in the Breeding Section during the close

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of the year. The work in the Farm was concentrated on the rearing of pure breeds of cattle, with a view to study their milch and draught qualities, adaptability to local conditions and environments, capacity for work, milk yield etc. The milk produced was distributed to the Government institutions and the public. It also serves as a Model Dairy Farm for the State.

Calf Rearing Station, Nelliampathies. The weaned calves available from the Livestock Farm, Ollukara and those purchased from elsewhere and some of the dry cows of the Livestock Farm were reared under natural conditions in this farm. They are fed with a very little quantity of concentrates only, since free and plenty of grazing ground is available. So much so, the farm is run on quite economical lines. The Station is under the additional charge of the Veterinary Surgeon, Nemmara.

Poultry Unit, Pettah, Trivandrum. The Poultry Unit located at the Veterinary Hospital premises, Trivandrum, was supplying hatching eggs of white Leghorn and Rhode Island red fowls to the public and the people have become familiar with the advantage of rearing such breeds in lieu of the degenerate, local, poor yielding, undersized birds. The demand for eggs was on the increase. Eggs unfit for hatching were sold to the public as table eggs.

CATTLE IMPROVEMENT.

The stationing of approved stud bulls in the Government Farms and in the Veterinary Institutions and by private bodies and individuals under the grant-in-aid system has been the main work done continuously for a long period. Besides, bulls were issued for stud purposes to individuals and to institutions. Three Jamnapari bucks for grading up of local goats were also stationed at Nagercoil and Trivandrum. Stud bulls were stationed during the year in 12 veterinary hospitals and the Livestock Development Office, Trivandrum.

In view of the shortage and difficulty in obtaining pedigree stud bulls, artificial insemination was also resorted to. The veterinary surgeons at Mattancherry and Ernakulam got down semen from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and conducted artificial insemination work. It is proposed to extend this work throughout the State and steps are being taken to tackle the problem of sterility among cattle.

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The Pilot Key Village Scheme. This is a five year scheme, 50% of the recurring charges being financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the rest by the State Government. The object of the scheme is the improvement of cattle by controlled scientific breeding in selected contiguous groups of villages and gradual extension of the work throughout the State. Work was started at two centres one at Panancherry, near Trichur and the other at Thirumala, near Trivandrum from 1-9-1951. Scindhi stud bulls and Murrha were maintained at the two centres for grading up local cattle and artificial insemination was also adopted to accelerate the pace and progress of the scheme.

Miscellaneous. The work in the Veterinary Hospitals were attended to by the Veterinary Surgeons and Inspectors and they also supervised and directed the works carried on in the Dispensaries and Stockmen Stations, where Stockmen and Compounders were under direct charge. Besides, the Veterinary officers were attending to all works relating to veterinary and animal husbandry problems, such as treatment for ordinary ailments including operations, castration, fracture, cases of accidents, ante-mortem examination of animals intended for slaughter for human consumption, free anti-rabic treatment on agricultural livestock, issue of permits for slaughtering animals, meat-inspection in non-municipal areas, periodical inspection of grant-in-aid bulls as also the Government livestock stationed throughout the State, control of epidemics among cattle and poultry, attending to sick elephants of the Forest and Deva-swom Departments and attending to medico-legal cases. In the Travancore area, the Veterinary Inspectors worked in collaboration with the Disease Investigation Officer (since designated as Research Officer) in tackling problems connected with epidemics whereas in the Cochin area, the Veterinary Surgeons themselves attended to this work.

The Livestock Development officers conducted propaganda on scientific breeding, feeding and management of cattle, poultry etc., cultivation of fodder like the guinea and the Napier, the advantages of feeding cattle with mineral mixture and silage, the methods of preparing silage and their comparative efficacy, the advantages of grading up local cattle with good breed of bulls, organising co-operative milk unions and gave directions to dairy farms in their work and organisation.

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Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Animal Husbandry Department were Rs. 50,414 and Rs. 3,83,656 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 of this area 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 so many and the formation of co-operative societies have proved successful. Manufacture of coir goods, handloom products, furniture and carvings, bell-metal, brass and copper wares, agricultural implements, leather goods, screw pine, 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.

S. M. R. V. Institute, Nagercoil. At the beginning of the year there were 8 students on the rolls, *i. e.*, 4 students in the II year class and 4 students in the III year class. The four third year students who sat for the final examination and the four second year students who appeared for the second year examination were successful in the respective examinations. The Institute was closed for Mid-Summer vacation from 8th April 1951 to 3rd June 1951.

The total expenditure and receipts for the year were Rs. 9,316-6-0 and Rs. 707-4-9 respectively.

Industrial Schools. At the beginning of the year under review there were 80 aided schools and 77 un-aided schools. During the period the grant-in-aid of 5 schools were suspended for unsatisfactory work. No fresh grant was sanctioned during the year. Four new schools were opened with the permission of this Department. At the close of the year there were 75 aided and 86 un-aided Industrial Schools.

Production and Industry

Government School of Arts and Crafts, Trichur. Students in the Art section were given instruction in Drawing, Painting, Design and Geometrical Drawing for both Lower and Higher grades of the Madras Government Technical Examination. In the Industrial classes students were taught in engraving, electroplating, bell-metal and carving. There is also a general education branch 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 41 (27 boys and 14 girls) against 43 (38 boys and 5 girls) in the previous year. There is also an evening drawing class. This is mainly intended for college students and officers. This was as usual popular. The strength in this section at the end of the year was 6.

Government Commercial Institute, Ernakulam. The Institute has two sections:—the Chartered Accountant section and the Commercial section. It is a centre for the conduct of the Madras Government Technical Examinations and the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. It is also a centre for the final Industrial and Public Industrial Examinations.

Government Industrial School for Girls, Trichur. The strength of the school at the close of the period was 82 against 73 in the previous year. Payment of scholarship was limited to the students of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years 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.

The Cochin Industrial Centre cherpu. This was intended to be a demonstration centre for the development of cottage industries. Almost all the activities of the centre were transferred to the Basic Training Institute, newly started in the centre under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. Four co-operative societies are also functioning in the centre.

Travancore Plywood Industries. With the installation of a new Plywood Machinery in the Factory, production increased considerably. During the year under review the factory produced 17.5 lakhs square feet of plywood which is probably a record in the history of the institution. As the plywood industry is a protected one, the demand for plywood continued to be great. The quality of plywood also improved considerably as a result of the inspections conducted

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by the Plywood Inspectorate. Bonus amounting in all to Rs. 12,000 was paid for the year to the workers and non pensionable staff of the factory at the rate of 2 months salary or wages including dearness allowance. The factory earned a profit of Rs. 83,000 during the year under review.

The Travancore Minerals Concerns. The year under report is the fourth successful year of the working of the concern under Government proprietorship. The layout of the branch of the factory of the Travancore Minerals Concerns at Manavalakurichi known as T. M. C. No. 2 was re-organised during the year and it started production on 19-1-1952. The partial mechanisation of T. M. C. No. 2 (the factory previously owned by the A. M. C. Ltd., and taken over by Government during the year 1950-51) was completed during the year and it commenced production on 11-10-1951.

Ilmenite and monazite are the chief minerals produced in these factories. These minerals continued to enjoy greater and greater demand and both their production and consumption in the world have increased to greater heights than last year. The ilmenite from the Travancore-Cochin beach sand commands greater attention than the mineral from other sources owing to its higher content of titanium dioxide (TiO₂) and greater purity; although owing to imposition of certain strict restrictions of the monazite content of the mineral, the output has gone down considerably. Investigations are progressing for the resumption of production of other minerals such as rutile and zircon. Monazite is now produced both in T. M. C. No. 2 and T. M. C. No. 3. The total productions and export by the concern during the year are shown below.

	<i>Production</i>	<i>Export</i>
Ilmenite	87,389 Tons	78,081 Tons
Monazite	473 "	301 "

The concern earned a net profit of Rs. 2,77,453-14-3 after setting apart funds for royalty, depreciation and interest charges. During the year the concern paid Rs. 23,446-13-4 as bonus to the permanent employees of T. M. C. No. 1 who numbered about 195. T. M. C. Nos. 2 and 3 started work only during the year under review and they will become entitled to bonus only during the year 1952-53.

Production and Industry

The Government Ceramic Concerns, Kundara. The two main items of manufacture in the ceramic concerns during the year 1951-1952 were (i) China Clay (ii) Crockery, electrical, porcelain and refractories.

The factory produced 1,279 tons of refined clay and 114 tons of crockery, 7 tons of electrical goods and 81 tons of refractories, during the year. The total sales for the year comes to Rs. 3,81,321. The factory made a profit of Rs. 1,859 in the year. An amount of Rs. 6,111 was paid as bonus for the year 1123 M. E. to the employees.

In order to increase the production of porcelain articles and to minimise the cost of production, the factory is installing an electric tunnel kiln which costs about Rs. 30 lakhs. It is expected that when this kiln begins to work the annual turn-over will come to Rs. 13 lakhs leaving a profit of Rs. 4 lakhs.

The Travancore Rubber Works. The Travancore Rubber Works continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1951-52. There was an all-round increase in the sales for the year and the general demand for the factory goods increase. The total sales came to Rs. 15,29,678 most of the manufacture being against orders. A net profit of Rs. 1,58,168 has been made by the concern during the year.

An amount of Rs. 24,156 was paid as bonus to the employees.

Production and sale of hose pipes and other items exceeded those of the previous year. Several new items like latex foam sponge, cushions, stationery sponge, elastic bands etc., were brought into regular lines of production.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

General. The functions of the administration were the same as those for the previous year. The rules and practices under the Fisheries Act of the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States continued to govern fishing operations in the respective areas. As in the previous year, the department attended to the administration of the different types of fishery and also to development works such as fish culture, stocking of ponds with suitable varieties of fingerlings, supply of yarn and timber to fishermen at concessional rates and socio-economic work for the uplift of the fishermen.

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Revenue from fisheries mainly falls under the heads rent on inland fisheries, rent on China nets and fishing stakes, license fee on prawn fishing in paddy fields, royalty on conches, fee for the sale of free nets or minor fishing nets, sale proceeds of fish caught from the farms and some miscellaneous items such as fines and forfeitures.

During the year 96 fishing boats (soft wood) were delivered to the fishermen at concessional rates.

Fish Curing Yards. The 24 fish curing yards, 19 in the Travancore area and 5 in the Cochin area, continued in the year 1951-52. Salt was distributed to the fish curers through all the fish-curing yards except Wady, Munambom and St. Thomas Thura during the year. The total quantity of salt distributed through the yards was 3,290 maunds. The Yard Officers attended to the issue of salt at subsidised rate and supervised the curing and packing of fish. The yard staff at Malippuram and Narakkal continued to assist the Inspector of Fisheries, Ernakulam, in the administration of fish farms. Besides the normal work of supervising fish curing, the Yard Officers did useful work in supervising the distribution of yarn for fishing nets and guiding the activities of local Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

Deep Sea Fishing. The motor fishing vessel 'Chandrika' was under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Fisheries during the year under review. But she was out of commission for the whole 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 activities the officers of the Fisheries and Co-operative Department took a lively interest.

Fish culture. Brackish water fish culture has been carried out in the farm at Narakkal, Malippuram and Ayiramthengu. The total catch from the fish farms was 22,185 lbs. of fish and 2,003 lbs. of prawns and the sale proceeds realised was Rs. 14,165-1-0. During the year 1951-52, 1,70,914 fingerlings of Grey Mulletts, Mulletts, Chanos and Pearl spots were stocked. The farms were manured with chemicals and groundnut cakes. An extent of 17 acres of poramboke land has been reserved and 4½ acres acquired for extending the farm at Malippuram and Narakkal. Besides this, an area of 28 acres lying adjacent

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to the fish farms at Ayiramthengu was surveyed for a new fish farm.

A systematic beginning was made in the transport and acclimatisation of carp fingerlings for the ponds and tanks of the State. 2,000 fingerlings of *Labeo fimbriatus* and 600 fingerlings of Catla and Rohu from Calcutta were brought for trial in fresh water ponds of the State. Nurseries at Kayamkulam and Ernakulam were opened for stocking them. A large consignment of Catla and other fingerlings is proposed to be introduced for stocking in ponds, tanks and reservoirs of the State.

Abolition of the lease of Scheduled waters of Travancore. The year 1951-52 is remarkable for the abolition of the lease system of the inland fisheries of the erstwhile Travancore Division. There have been constant complaints from the poor fishermen that they were being subjected to heavy exactions and needless hardship by the lessees. In response to these complaints the lease system was abolished and fishing allowed on the basis of free net licenses in the erstwhile scheduled waters of the Travancore Division. This is a measure of signal relief to the fishermen who are now free to fish anywhere in the old scheduled waters with a single free net permit from Government.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the department are Rs. 1,55,000 and Rs. 1,62,283 respectively.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

LABOUR LAWS.

The department attended to the administration of the following labour laws:—

1. Factories Act 1948.
2. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
3. Trade Unions Act, 1926.
4. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
5. Employers' Liability Act, 1938.
6. Employment of Children Act, 1938.
7. Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.
8. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
9. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

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10. Boilers Act, 1923.
11. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
12. Maternity Benefit Acts of Travancore and Cochin.
13. Shops and Establishments Act, 1125.

The Factories Act. There were 859 factories, at the beginning of the year and 993 at the end of the year in the State. The average total number of persons employed in all these factories was 77,164 according to the returns received from the factories. An amount of Rs. 2,04,524 was received as licence fees during the year.

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers inspected 206 factories and other industrial institutions. He also inspected 30 boilers during the period. The Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Alwaye, inspected 155 factories and 55 boilers. The Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Kottayam, inspected 183 factories and 30 boilers. The Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Quilon, inspected 159 factories and 41 boilers. The Lady Inspector of Factories inspected 244 factories. 1,133 accidents were reported to have occurred in the factories during 1951. Of these only 3 were fatal accidents. 40 cases were of a serious nature and the rest were only of a minor nature. 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 of the Factories Act. A good deal of useful work was done in educating the employers and employees on the necessity and methods of preventing accidents. Posters explaining the methods of fencing machinery and causes of accidents were sent to most of the factories to be displayed in conspicuous places for the benefit of the employees. Facilities were given to factories which required controlled articles like steel, iron, pipes etc., for the purpose of providing adequate fencing of machinery and also for providing better welfare amenities by arranging for special allotments of these articles through the Chief Adviser of Factories, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was deputed for training in the United Kingdom. He was nominated as a member of the Central Boilers Board during the year under report.

Health and Sanitary Conditions. Provisions of the Factories Act relating to health and welfare were found to be observed satisfactorily in most of the factories. Better arrangements

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were provided in cashew factories for the removal of smoke. Some respirators, gloves and other protective wears were got down for demonstrating their use in the factories.

Exemptions. Exemptions from the provisions of Sections 51, 54 and 56 of the Factories Act were granted under Section 8 of the Act, to Messrs. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye, the Dry Dock and Workshop owned by the Port of Cochin, and the Government Presses at Trivandrum and Ernakulam. Exemptions under Section 65(2) were granted to Carmel Tea Factory, Perunad, Ranni under Section 84 of the Act. Messrs. N. C. John & Sons Ltd., Alleppey were allowed to follow their own leave rules instead of those in the Factories Act as their rules were not less favourable to the employees than the corresponding provisions in the Factories Act. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers granted 33 exemptions approving the registers and forms and lists of acts and omissions in certain factories, or sanctioning over-time under Section 65(2) of the Factories Act.

Prosecutions. The year commenced with 15 cases pending disposal in the various I Class Magistrate's Courts and 5 cases in the High Court. During the year 7 fresh cases were also filed. Ten cases were withdrawn where the accused rectified the defects, for which prosecutions were launched. At the end of the period 12 cases were pending in the various I Class Magistrate's Courts and 5 in the High Court.

Workmen's Compensation. The Labour Commissioner was the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Travancore area and the District Magistrate, Trichur, was the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Cochin area.

During the period, the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras, referred 17 cases to the State Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. Of these 11 cases were for the disbursement of compensation to the legal claimants and 6 cases were to hold enquiries to establish the identity and degree of dependancy. All these cases were disposed of. An amount of Rs. 46,724-13-7 was deposited by the employers during the period towards workmen's compensation.

Shops and Establishments Act. The United State of Travancore and Cochin Shops and Establishments Act is in force in all the Municipal towns of the State. The Government conferred on the Labour Commissioner, the power to exempt establishments for a period of 30 days in connection with

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fairs and festivals. Accordingly the Labour Commissioner granted such exemptions on the merits of each case. As the appellate authority under the Act, the Labour Commissioner heard 40 appeals against the decisions of the employers in discharging their workmen and decided 17 of them. Besides, 78 employers were prosecuted for contravening the Act during the year, of which 54 cases have ended in conviction. Twenty-four cases were pending in Courts during the close of the period.

Minimum Wages Act. Government have added two more employments *viz.*, Coir and Cashew industry to the 12 employments in Schedule I of the Act for which minimum wages have to be fixed. Minimum wages in respect of any employment in tobacco (including beedi making) manufactory was fixed. Beedi making being the only employment in the State under this item, the minimum wage for rolling 1,000 beedies was fixed at Rs. 1-14-0. The Committee constituted under Section 5(1)(a) of the Act for Plantations submitted its report to Government. Besides, Committees of a similar nature have been constituted for employments in Coir and Cashew Industries and employments under Municipalities.

Trade Unions. At the beginning of the year 481 trade unions were functioning in the State. During the year 163 trade unions were newly registered. The certificates of registration in respect of 89 trade unions were cancelled during the period. Thus at the end of the year 555 trade unions were functioning 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 Officers 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. The disputes which could not be settled by conciliation were referred to Industrial Tribunals for adjudication by Government. During the period under review, the Department tackled 3,009 industrial disputes of which 2,588 were settled at the instance of the Officers of the Department. 62 disputes were withdrawn by the complainants. 30 disputes were referred for adjudication and 17 disputes for arbitration.

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

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Agricultural Labour. The Agricultural labourers in the State who form the bulk of the population are mostly engaged in raising food grain crops and other commercial crops like pepper, ginger, rubber etc. Unlike industrial labour, the majority of agricultural labour is not organised. Their working conditions are regulated by long standing customs and practice rather than statutes. There is no uniformity in regard to the payment of wages and hours of work to the diverse categories of agricultural labour. They vary from place to place and from crop to crop.

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 population of plantation labour migrates from the surrounding Tamil districts. Labour is recruited mostly in family units and the recruitment is done for a period of 9 to 10 months. The recruits are disbanded after the period. The recruitment is done by Kanganies on contract basis and the conditions of contract are governed by custom rather than rules. In practice workers who were previously employed are again recruited. The labourer is however free to go away without completing the term of contract; but then, they will lose some benefits which would be their's only if they complete the period of contract.

The working conditions of the Plantation labour have been considerably improved during the year under report. The wages in Plantations are on a daily basis subject to a minimum quantity of work turned out per day. Welfare amenities like free housing, free medical care and free food for children were provided in many estates. During the year under report houses on the model approved by the Government were constructed by the management for the workers. Efforts were also made to keep the estates up to the standard of medical care recommended by Dr. Lloyds Jone. Educational facilities were provided for the children of the workers. Primary and secondary schools were in existence in most of the estates.

The welfare staff regularly visited industrial concerns to secure first hand knowledge of its employment position and labour situations and wherever necessary, gave the managements suggestions for improvement of welfare amenities already provided. They also visited the labourers at their houses and tried to impress on them the necessity of keeping the surroundings of their homes tidy and in good sanitation and of the

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Importance of acquiring healthy habits. They helped the sick and the ailing workers in getting timely medical help.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,09,747 and Rs. 3,13,553 respectively.

COMPANIES DEPARTMENT.

Number of Companies registered. During the year under report 55 Companies with share capital and 7 Companies without share capital were registered. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 73 and 19 respectively. No Banking Company was registered in the State during the period under report. The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000, the Malabar Bricks Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 40,00,000 and the South Travancore Hindu College Association with a capital of Rs. 35,00,000 are some of the noteworthy registrations during the period. Seven associations (not for profit) have been registered during the period under Section 26 of the Act.

Number of defunct Companies. 117 Companies were removed from the rolls under Section 247 of the Act. Five Companies went into voluntary liquidation and 2 Banking Companies were wound up by the Court.

Prosecutions. Four Companies defaulted complying with the provisions of the Act and were prosecuted during the period under report.

During the period under report, interstatal distinctions which existed till then ceased to exist, owing to the introduction of the Indian Companies Act and now Companies of foreign nationality and incorporation only come within the scope of Section 277 of the Act.

No investigation was ordered under Section 138 of the Act during the period.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the Department during the period amounted to Rs. 33,163 and the expenditure to Rs. 38,106.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Number and nature of the Societies. There were 2,726 Co-operative Societies on the rolls at the beginning of the year. 70 Societies were registered during the year and 38 were cancelled. 57 Co-operative Societies for ex-service men were

APPENDIX

Information about the State

Situation and area. In the far south of India, almost on the tip of the vast sub-continent, lies the picturesque State of Travancore-Cochin, comprising an area of 9,144 square miles. The last of the States Unions brought into being as a result of the policy of consolidation of India after the achievement of independence, Travancore-Cochin came into formal existence on the 1st of July 1949 (17th Mithunam 1124 M. E.), by the integration of the two sister States of Travancore and Cochin. Shaped like an irregular tri-angle with its apex at Cape Comorin, the State is bounded by Madras State on the north and east and by the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal on the west and south.

Physical features. The country is divided into three fairly well-defined parts or zones, the hills, the plains and the sea-board. The hilly portion in the east, formed by the Western Ghats, consists of a continuous chain of mountains of varying altitudes, stretching from north to south and isolating Travancore-Cochin from Madras State. This area is marked by extensive ravines, and dense forests famous for valuable timber of almost every description including teak, rosewood or blackwood and sandalwood. The fauna includes the elephant, bison, tiger, cheetah, leopard, wild boar, sambhor, ibex, bear, deer, wolf, fox and monkey and many varieties of birds and snakes. On the higher elevations there are extensive tea and cardamom plantations, while pepper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish in the lower elevations.

The terrain stretches westward in gentle slopes and gradually widening valleys, but is broken here and there by isolated hills; beyond the forest-clad uplands are the plains. Intersected by numerous rivers and streams dotted everywhere with homes, farmsteads and closely cultivated areas, the plains stretch westwards to the backwaters and the sea.

The long and narrow stretch of sandy sea board lies between the backwaters and the sea. The shores of the backwaters and the coastal belt are covered with dense coconut plantations, while all over the plains a variety of trees such as

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, Eustachius Benedictus De Lannoy, a Flemish soldier who had been captured in 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 Shri Padmanabhaswami, 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 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 Company for the defence of Travancore from foreign aggression and of the obligation to provide an army for effective service in British India in times of war. With the lapse of paramountcy on the 15th August 1947 the State ceased to pay this annual contribution.

The early history of the State of Cochin is also shrouded in obscurity. According to tradition the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right succession to Cheraman Perumal, who ruled over Kerala. The name of the last of the Perumals figure largely in all the traditions of Kerala. It is believed that about the 5th century the Kingdom of Perumpadappu or Cochin came into existence, when the last of the Perumals abdicated his throne after dividing his kingdom amongst his nobles and relatives. His nephew being the legal heir, was given the Imperial Crown and he became the first King of Cochin. The

transferred to this Department. At the end of the year there were 2,815 Co-operative Societies on the rolls. Of these, 118 had not started work when the year closed. Of the 2,697 working Societies 1,003 belonged to the unlimited liability type and 1,694 were limited liability Societies.

Membership. The total membership in all the Societies together was, 3,80,147 against 3,60,516 in 1950-51. The number of women members was 48,799 against 45,366 in the previous year.

Finance. The total working capital in the year was Rs. 2,80,49,027 against Rs. 2,65,24,899 in the previous year. The average working capital per Society rose from Rs. 10,257 to Rs. 10,568. The owned capital of the movement was Rs. 1,21,78,739 in the year against Rs. 1,10,17,275 in 1950-51. The total paid up share capital of all the Societies at the end of the year was Rs. 68,57,554 against Rs. 63,70,116 in 1950-51. The average paid up share capital per Society was Rs. 2,583 against Rs. 2,463 of the previous year, and that per member continued to be the same as that of the previous year namely Rs. 18. The total receipts and disbursement under deposits were Rs. 1,68,83,922 and Rs. 1,59,47,442 against Rs. 1,50,96,200 and Rs. 1,38,80,417 in 1950-51 year.

The turn-over of all the Societies together was Rs. 37,91,80,889 against Rs. 35,28,13,721 in the year 1950-51. The average turn-over was Rs. 1,42,871 per Society and Rs. 997 per member. The Societies which worked at a profit earned Rs. 10,52,045 and those that worked at a loss sustained a loss of Rs. 8,21,714.

Cost of the Management of Societies. The cost of management incurred by Societies was Rs. 24,67,859. They employed 2,264 persons on their staff. The establishment charges aggregated to Rs. 17,36,770. A sum of Rs. 88,679 was disbursed during the year as bonus to Secretaries and other office bearers of Societies. The percentage of cost to the aggregate working capital was 8.8 against 9.0 in the year 1950-51.

The Travancore Central Co-operative Bank. This is the apex financing institution of the movement in the Travancore area of the State. This is the ninth year after the assumption of the *ex-officio* Chairmanship of the Bank by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. During the year 37 Societies subscribing for 297 shares were admitted as members of the Bank and an amount of Rs. 3,620 was received by way of share

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capital. 97 individual members were removed from the rolls. The deposits received during the year from members amounted to Rs. 7,85,300 and those from non-members to Rs. 10,10,323. The reserve fund of Societies deposited in the Bank during the year amounted to Rs. 52,864. The total receipts under deposits amounted to Rs. 18,48,487. The main function of the Bank consisted in the financing of Co-operative Societies. During the year under report the Bank advanced to Societies loans amounting to Rs. 94,688 and Rs. 37,45,970 under overdrafts. Individuals were granted 34 loans for Rs. 51,285 and Rs. 1,699 under overdrafts against their deposits. At the end of the year a sum of Rs. 4,73,659 was outstanding under loans and Rs. 9,95,815 under overdrafts. The total receipts of the Bank during the year amounted to Rs. 94,32,510 and the total disbursements to Rs. 94,20,982. The Bank earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 5,485 against Rs. 3,217 in the previous year.

The Cochin Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. This Society is of a purely federal type having only Societies as its members. There were 276 share holding Societies at the beginning of the year. During the year 7 Societies were affiliated and 1 Society went into liquidation. The number of share-holding Societies was thus 282 at the end of the year. The subscribed and paid-up share capital stood at Rs. 1,56,700 and Rs. 1,37,673 respectively against Rs. 1,49,650 and Rs. 1,28,736 in the year 1950-51. The aggregate of deposits from individuals, Societies etc., including loans from Government at the end of the year stood at Rs. 28,90,798. The balance under Government loans, that stood against the account of the Bank at the year end was Rs. 1,00,000 and it carried 4% interest. 40 loans to the value of Rs. 2,22,870 were issued during the year to Societies against 47 loans for Rs. 1,77,553 in the previous year. Overdrafts were granted to 42 A and B class Societies. The overdues of the Bank stood at Rs. 71,214. Investments of the Bank stood at Rs. 17,54,930 against Rs. 20,09,363 in the previous year. These were mainly in Government securities, Post office National Savings Certificates, investments in the Cochin Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Municipal debentures, fixed deposits in Joint Stock Banks and shares in a few Co-operative Institutions. A sum of Rs. 4,23,578 was under investment in a 'House Construction' scheme launched by the Bank. The working capital of the Bank was Rs. 31,20,949. The total turn-over amounted Rs. 2,65,86,432. The net profit of the Bank for the year was Rs. 13,475 against Rs. 13,722 in the previous year.

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The Cochin Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. The membership of the Bank rose from 3,686 to 3,872. The paid-up share capital rose from Rs. 96,100 to Rs. 98,310 and the number of shares from 9,610 to 9,831. At the beginning of the year debenture bonds worth Rs. 16,00,000 in the aggregate were outstanding under IV, V and VI series. A VII series of debentures for Rs. 5 lakhs was floated during the year and it was subscribed for in full. At the close of the year a total of Rs. 21 lakhs remained as liability to the Bank under debenture bonds. Interest on all the outstanding debentures was paid on the due dates. Government reduced the maximum of the overdraft allowed to the Bank from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs, during the year. Applications for Rs. 9,14,175 were pending investigation at the beginning of the year. Fresh applications for Rs. 5,42,738 were received during the year. Loan applications for Rs. 6,09,195 were disposed of during the year. At the end of the year applications for Rs. 8,47,718 were pending investigation. Out of the applications for Rs. 6,09,195 disposed of, those for Rs. 1,52,950 were either rejected or withdrawn. Out of the balance of Rs. 4,56,245, the amount of loans sanctioned was Rs. 4,21,420. The total outstandings under loans issued by the Bank stood at Rs. 21,69,354 at the beginning of the year. An amount of Rs. 3,26,993 was advanced during the year. The amount of loans repaid during the period was Rs. 1,51,282. Thus the balance outstanding at the end of the year came to Rs. 23,45,065. The overdues under principal stood at Rs. 26,911. The total amount outstanding under special loans stood at Rs. 51,623 at the beginning of the year. During the year an amount of Rs. 8,813 was repaid and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 42,810. The overdues of principal amounted to Rs. 687. The working capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 24,73,810 when the year closed. The total turn-over during the year amounted to Rs. 40,27,609. The Bank worked at a net profit of Rs. 15,043.

The Travancore Sreemoolam Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Trivandrum. This is the Central Society for the development of handloom weaving in the Travancore area of the State. The main business of the Society consisted in the purchase and sale of yarn and also in stocking and dealing in finished handloom goods. The Society was one of the wholesale importers of yarn. Dyeing and printing were also conducted to a limited extent. The Society had sales depots at Nagercoil and Quilon.

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The Society had a total membership of 399 composed of 260 Societies and 139 individuals. During the year its total purchases amounted to Rs. 13,61,282 and the total sales came to Rs. 14,25,576. The Society was able to earn a gross profit of Rs. 34,184 for the year, though eventually a loss of Rs. 44,773 was re-recorded owing to the loss of the previous years.

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 the primaries was 21.

Primary Societies. There were 2,644 primary Co-operative Societies working at the end of the year. Of these 1,628 were Agricultural and 1,016 non-Agricultural Societies.

The primary Societies both Agricultural and non-Agricultural had a membership of 3,72,857 and a share capital of Rs. 63,99,857. They had a reserve fund of Rs. 22,82,647, a building fund of Rs. 11,06,293 and other funds amounting to Rs. 10,60,472. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 1,86,36,820. The primary Societies received a sum of Rs. 15,47,556 as loans and overdrafts from the Travancore Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and Rs. 9,66,557 as loans and overdrafts from the Taluk Banks. During the year, the primary Societies received as deposits Rs. 73,53,700 from members, Rs. 34,55,857 from non-members and Rs. 22,26,617 from Societies. The repayments were Rs. 70,01,092 to members, Rs. 27,38,442 to non-members and Rs. 21,12,977 to Societies. All the primary Societies together issued an aggregate of 43,296 loans amounting to Rs. 54,26,954. The demand, collection and balance under loan principal were Rs. 1,04,11,418, Rs. 58,22,721, and Rs. 45,88,697 respectively and under interest Rs. 12,89,869, Rs. 5,86,830 and Rs. 7,03,039.

Dissolution and Winding up. There were 659 Societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year. During the year the registration of 38 Societies was cancelled and the liquidation work of 6 Societies was completed. The number of Societies in liquidation at the end of the year was 691. The total assets to be collected from all the Societies under liquidation and the total liabilities to be discharged were Rs. 7,05,929 and Rs. 5,65,447, respectively, when the year opened. During the year a sum of Rs. 23,176 was collected under assets and a sum of Rs. 18,795 was discharged under liabilities. The total assets pending collection at the end of the year amounted

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to Rs. 7,29,481, and the total liabilities to be discharged to Rs. 5,85,040.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 14,066 and Rs. 3,16,385 respectively.

THE COIR CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME.

This is the second year of the working of the Coir Co-operative Societies under the Scheme for the Development of the Coir Industry on a Co-operative basis.

There were 23 primary Coir Co-operative Societies, one Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Society and one Central Marketing Society on the rolls at the beginning of the year. Fourteen primary Coir Societies and one Thondu Vyavasaya Society were organised, of which one primary Coir Society and one Thondu Vyavasaya Society were registered during the year. Besides, 4 primary Coir Societies and one Central Marketing Society in existence in the erstwhile Cochin State were also brought under the scheme. Thus the total number of Societies under the control of the Department at the end of the year reached 32, of which 2 are Central Marketing Societies, 28 primary Societies and 2 Thondu Vyavasaya Societies.

The total membership in all the Societies together was 6,630, of which 26 are member Societies of the Central Societies. Of the total number of 6,604 individual members, the number of female members is 1,067, against 779 in the previous year. The total working capital of all the Societies at the end of the year was Rs. 1,21,372 and the total authorised share capital, subscribed share capital and paid-up capital being Rs. 36,20,000, Rs. 1,76,095 and Rs. 87,799 respectively against a total working capital of Rs. 56,987 authorised share capital of Rs. 31,50,000, subscribed share capital of Rs. 1,18,280 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 54,447 during the previous year. The total deposits from members during the year amounted to Rs. 3,142 and the total receipts and disbursements of all the Societies together came to Rs. 16,54,184 and Rs. 16,75,328 respectively. The average membership per Society was 207 and the average paid-up share capital Rs. 2,744. The average working capital per Society was Rs. 3,793 and the average paid-up share capital and working capital per member were Rs. 13 and Rs. 19 respectively. The total reserve fund of all the Societies amounted to Rs. 6,141. No registration of any of the Societies was cancelled during the year.

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Receipts and Expenditure. An amount of Rs. 137 was realised as audit fees during the year against Rs. 61 during the previous year; but no amount towards registration and licensing fees was realised during the year. The total expenditure for the working of the schemes for the year amounted to Rs. 39,002.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

General. The uplift of backward communities is one of the nation-building activities of Government and it has been recognised by Government as one of their paramount duties. The year under report witnessed an unprecedented expansion of amelioration work, especially in the matter of educational facilities to the backward communities of the State.

The "Ten Year Plan" sanctioned by Government as a post-war reconstruction programme for the intensive amelioration of backward communities, was continued during the year under report also.

The different problems concerning the welfare of backward communities were promptly attended to during the year. The staff of the Department did their best to establish mass contact with the members of backward communities with a view to imparting to them the value of sanitation, cleanliness, thrift, self-help, poultry farming, kitchen gardening, cottage industries, co-operation, adult education, technical studies, higher education, etc.

Assignment of Land. Almost all members of backward communities are poor agricultural labourers who have no lands of their own for house sites and cultivation. As such they are leading a hand-to-mouth life with what little they get by their hard labour. It has been the policy of Government therefore to assign lands on concessional terms to them with a view to improving their economic conditions.

In the Travancore area each family of backward communities is entitled to get 3 acres of poramboke land registered in its name and each Co-operative Society composed exclusively of members of backward communities up to 30 acres of land free of ground value. The land so assigned shall 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. In the Cochin area each family of backward communities is eligible for registry of 10 to 50 cents of revenue poramboke or one acre of forest land on concessional terms.

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The total area of land assigned on concessional terms to backward communities till the end of the previous year is 9,595 acres and 54 cents. As the registry of land was held in abeyance, lands were given on lease instead. During the year under report Government sanctioned the lease of 119 acres and 31 cents of land. 300 acres of land comprised in two blocks at Mannankandom in Muvattupuzha taluk has been set apart for lease to members of backward communities.

Colonies and House sites. One of the most important items of work of this Department is the establishment of colonies and provision of house sites to backward communities. Most of the members of backward communities have no land of their own. Government therefore have adopted a liberal policy of providing them with house sites wherever possible by acquiring suitable private lands and transferring available poramboke lands to this Department. This has resulted in the formation of a large number of colonies where model houses were provided to backward communities free of cost. Thus the members of backward communities have facility to live collectively whereby they are able to develop social habits and imbibe moral courage to move among members of advanced communities freely. The important amenities of life such as pial schools for children, night schools for adults, libraries and reading rooms, common buildings, radio sets, approach roads, street lighting, wells, bathrooms, latrines and burial grounds, are provided in the colonies. In some of them wardens are appointed to look after the welfare of the colonists. In the year under report two lady welfare officers were stationed in the colonies at Sachivothamapuram in Changanacherry Taluk and Venganoor in Neyyattinkara Taluk to carry on welfare work among women and children in those colonies and in the neighbouring villages of backward communities.

Now there are 166 colonies including intensive amelioration centres under the control of this Department.

Educational Facilities and Concessions. The top-ranking and most beneficial item of work in the whole programme of ameliorative measures is affording educational facilities to the members of backward communities in the form of fee concessions, monthly stipends for boarding and lodging, lump sum grants for books and other expenses. Now financial and other educational facilities are extended to all the students of backward communities all over the State. This has produced

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an impetus among the members of backward communities to educate their children in various branches of study. In short this work has produced not only a marked increase in the percentage of literacy but also it is sponsoring 831 college students, of whom 6 are medical students, 8 law students, 8 engineering students, 769 arts and science students, 27 industrial training scheme students and 13 technological students. Now there are 10 graduates-in-law, 2 in engineering, about 100 in arts and science among backward communities.

Three scheduled caste medical students (one at Calcutta, one at Assam and one at Trivandrum) were given free tuition and free boarding and a grant for books and clothing. Two students belonging to other backward communities were given full fee concessions in the Medical College, Trivandrum. Besides several law and engineering students belonging to the scheduled castes or to the backward communities received during the year concessions like free tuition, free boarding, money grants for covering expenses on cloths, books etc. A law graduate belonging to "other backward communities" was even given a grant to meet the expenses for taking sanad.

During the year under report 831 college students belonging to the scheduled castes and backward communities were given educational help amounting to Rs. 2,45,000, 9,000 boys and girls studying in the high, lower secondary and middle schools were given, in addition to free tuition, concessions amounting to Rs. 2,67,180, 11,500 children studying in the primary classes in the Cochin area were given grants amounting to Rs. 37,375 and 35,386 primary school students in the Travancore area were given concessions worth Rs. 15,175.

Miscellaneous. Eighty-eight rural libraries were functioning at the end of the year for the benefit of the scheduled castes and backward communities.

The rural service centres started in the colonies at Herbertnagar and Vijayaraghavapuram and in the Harijan centres at Nedumpuzha and Kuzhithura by the Kasturba Gandhi National Trust, Koorkancherry, continued to function satisfactorily during the year under report.

The Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd., Sachivothampuram, The Kumil Avasasamudaya multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd., the Kattakada Bhakshyolpada Co-operative Society Ltd., and the Kulakada Harijan Co-operative Society Ltd., functioned satisfactorily.

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The concessional lease of many of the inland fisheries in the Trichur and Mukundapuram taluks to the Harijan organisations and co-operative societies was continued during the year.

The agricultural operations under the mixed Farming scheme introduced in the Sachivothamapuram colony, Changanacherry taluk continued during the year. The operations included extensive scientific cultivation of food crops in the colony area, poultry farming and bee-keeping.

The Health Visitor appointed in the year 1121 continued to work in Kalkulam taluk with headquarters at Thuckalay during the year under report also.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 5,313 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,00,997.

PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT.

The Panchayat Act II of 1950 received the assent of His Highness the Raj Pramukh on 21-2-1950. Under the Act 542 Panchayats have been constituted bringing every inch of land in the State, barring the Municipal and Corporation areas under one Panchayat or another. The Panchayat Rules 1951 in the final form were published in the Government Gazette dated 14-8-1951 and Government brought the Act into force with effect from 15-8-1951. The designation of the village unions and village panchayats was changed into panchayats with the enforcement of the Act.

Village Uplift. The village uplift scheme taken up in previous years continued to be attended to satisfactorily in the Village Uplift Centres opened in the years 1122, 1123, and 1124. With the passing of the new Panchayats Act, II of 1950, the scheme for the opening of new uplift centres was dropped and no new centre was opened during the year, but the incomplete works of the existing centres were continued. The uplift committees in places where Village Unions were functioning and merged with the committees of the latter during the previous year functioned as such, and the other centres continued their work.

Public Works. The public works undertaken by the centres consisted of opening new village roads, improvement of roads already opened, construction of culverts and bridges, sinking

of tanks and wells, construction of bathing ghats, latrines, village halls etc. In addition to the works already in progress new works to the value of Rs. 1,26,117 were sanctioned during the year. Lands required for most of these works were surrendered free by the land-owners, and the enthusiasm of the villagers in the execution of these village uplift works continued unabated. The incomplete works of the previous years were also continued in the year.

Public Health Measures. The public health activities under the village uplift scheme continued during the year under the supervision of the four Public Health Organisers. The activities included the provision of good drinking water, construction and popularisation of sanitary latrines and urinals, providing facilities for getting medical aid, and improving the general health condition of the villagers by the opening of milk canteens and providing midwifery service in rural areas by the appointment of a greater number of midwives.

The five-year plan of Government to supply electrical energy in rural parts encouraged most of the Panchayats and village committees to pay greater attention for the introduction of street-lights using power. In several places the kerosene oil lights were replaced by electric lights and there was an increase in the demand for the introduction of electric lights with the available resources.

There were 35 midwives working in the various uplift centres. The services rendered by the midwives were very much appreciated by the public.

Economic Uplift Measures. The economic uplift activities started in the Uplift Centres, during the previous year, were continued during the year. The chief among these activities were promoting cottage industries, such as spinning and weaving, conducting sewing classes, vegetable gardening, 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 Rural Reconstruction Officer. He visited the centres where economic uplift activities were carried on, and rendered the necessary technical advice.

Rural Reconstruction Centres. During the year under report 58 rural reconstruction centres were functioning properly. Rural reconstruction activities, such as poultry farming, bee-keeping, compost manure making, spinning and

weaving khadi, mat-making, coir-making, vegetable gardening, manufacture of agricultural implements, cotton cultivation, soap-making etc. meant for the economic development of the village people, were carried on in these centres. The work of these centres was encouraged by the department by the award of substantial grants after making enquiries as to their satisfactory functioning. In all a sum of Rs. 46,900 was paid to these 58 centres in 1951-52. The Rural Reconstruction Officer visited these centres periodically and gave them advice with special regard to the systematic conduct of the activities and keeping of accounts and statistics.

Panchayats. The total number of village unions and panchayats at the beginning of the year under review in the Travancore area was 202 i. e., 195 village unions and 7 village Panchayats. In the erstwhile Cochin area there were 100 Panchayats.

The final list of the Panchayats to be constituted under the Panchayats Act, II of 1950 was published in the Gazette dated 31-7-1951. As far as possible, the existing Panchayats were allowed to continue as such without much alteration in jurisdiction, headquarters, names etc.

Soon after the publication of the Notification for the constitution of the said 542 Panchayats, necessary steps were taken by the department to divide the Panchayat areas into separate wards for purposes of election as per section 8 of the Panchayats Act, II of 1950.

Consequent on the promulgation of the Panchayats Act, II of 1950 and the Rules made there-under, the whole system of working of the Panchayats had to be changed and more responsibilities devolved upon these local self-governing institutions. It is the duty of every Panchayat to construct, repair, and maintain all the roads other than those under the Public Works Department, and all bridges, culverts, roads, dams and causeways on such roads; to preserve intact all poramboke paths, lanes and canals useful for purpose of communication, cattle grazing grounds and other communal porambokes; to carry out petty irrigation works; to light all public roads and public places; to provide public latrines, urinals; to open and maintain burial and burning grounds, etc. In addition to the above duties, the Panchayats are also authorised to make arrangements for planting and preservation of groves and roadside trees; opening and maintenance of public markets; control

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of fairs and festivals; control of offensive and dangerous trades; control of cattle pounds; opening and maintenance of public landing-places; halting places, cart-stands, public cattle sheds and public slaughter-houses; improving agriculture and agricultural stock by maintaining stud bulls and prevention of cattle mortality; registration of births and deaths; promotion of co-operative activities in the direction of cottage industries.

A good number of the Panchayats are situated in villages and the communication facilities in such areas are very little. Hence many of the Panchayats had concentrated their main attention on opening of new roads, lanes, pathways; constructing bridges, culverts, causeways, drains, flight of steps; sinking of wells, tanks etc., with a view to give better communication facilities to the interior parts of the villages.

As in the previous year, a sum of Rs. 3,17,732 was sanctioned by Government to 180 Panchayats as special grants for the opening of roads, construction of office buildings, culverts, bridges, drains, installation of radios, sinking of wells, opening reading rooms and libraries etc.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year under report were Rs. 34,609 and Rs. 23,89,652 respectively.

CHAPTER IX

Public Works

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Out-lay. The gross expenditure during the year 1951-52 under all heads of account amounted to Rs. 3,59,78,569, which includes Rs. 19,30,699 spent on deposit works and works done out of funds administered by other departments. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,59,78,569, the expenditure on original works, buildings was Rs. 25,24,792, that on communications inclusive of works fed from the State and Central Road Funds was Rs. 69,20,274 and that on repairs was Rs. 55,47,861. The expenditure on capital account outside the Revenue account was Rs. 61,90,662. The expenditure charged to the various funds was Rs. 6,11,507 under Village Road Development Fund,

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Rs. 12,65,116 under Special Road Surfacing Fund, Rs. 2,03,115 under State Road Fund and Rs. 2,39,189 under Central Road Fund. The expenditure on irrigation works including maintenance was Rs. 1,15,82,738. The total establishment charges alone amounted to Rs. 30,49,887 which in relation to the expenditure on works proper of Rs. 3,29,28,682 works out to 9.26 %.

Communications. As in previous years the development of communications has formed an important part in the State's programme of Public Works. A Village Road Development Scheme was launched with a view to facilitate construction of new village roads and to improve the existing ones on a systematic basis. A priority list of such works was drawn up and accordingly works were taken up for investigation or execution. A total length of 61.76 miles of roads were newly opened and 443.04 miles of roads were improved. The total expenditure on these accounts were Rs. 62,09,916 and Rs. 47,67,405 respectively. A length of 6,422 miles of communications were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 62,24,743. Opening of the road from Kumily to Devicolam, Construction of the R. C. C. Bridge over T. S. Canal at Chavara, the bridge at Kollakadavoo crossing in Mavelikara Chenganoor road and the high level bridge across the Meenachil river at Palal are the more important works either completed or in progress during the year 1951-52. A fund for special surfacing of all the important roads in the State was formed during the year, but the full expected progress could not be made owing to paucity of Bitumen.

Buildings. The Medical College Main Building and the S. A. T. Hospital at Oolloor, the Polytechnic Institute at Kalamassery and the conversion of the Alleppey Palace into a District Hospital were completed during 1951-52. Construction of barracks for the Armed Reserve at Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Ernakulam deserves special mention among the building works carried out during 1951-52.

The construction of the following buildings were in rapid progress.

1. General Hospital at Oolloor.
2. Extension to the Civil Hospital, Trichur.
3. Construction of a University College at Chittoor.

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Irrigation. Among the more important of the Projects or works that were in progress during the year, the following may be mentioned:—

1. Kodayar Extension Project.
2. Thriparappu Weir and Channels.
3. Neyyar Irrigation Project.
4. Pechipara Reservoir.
5. Peechi Scheme.
6. Chalakudy Scheme.
7. Vazhani Scheme.

With a view to intensify the Grow More Food Campaign minor irrigation works such as construction of bunds and canals installation of lift irrigation pump sets and improvements to the existing tanks were taken up and completed wherever possible.

The Kuttanad Development Scheme. This scheme comprises of three parts:—

1. Construction of a road-cum-canal with extra facilities for colonisation between Alleppey and Changanacherry, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 35,90,800.
2. Construction of a spillway outlet Channel at Thottappally at an estimated cost of Rs. 57,23,000.
3. Construction of a salt water barrier across the Vembanad Lake between Thanneermukkom and Vetchoor at an estimated cost of Rs. 43,58,000.

Of these the first two items were taken up for execution during the period under review.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,47,182. The following are the more important works that were either in progress or completed during the year.

1. Putting up groynes at Azhicode Cranganore.
2. Putting up groynes in coastal area at Chellanum.
3. Constructing groynes at Azhikal in C. K. Taluq.
4. Reclamation of grass lands in Vandamettu—Construction of roads and Vilathura lift Irrigation.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

The Wellington Water Works, Trivandrum. There was ample rainfall at the Dam and Head Works at Aruvikkara, to

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keep the reservoir at Trivandrum overflowing throughout the year 1951-52. The total quantity of water sent out for use in the Trivandrum City was 75,13,88,000 gallons. The maximum consumption was 6,96,83,000 gallons in March and the minimum 5,48,71,000 gallons in June of the year. An extension of 40,913 R. ft. of new mains and distributions was effected during 1951-52. The total receipts of the Wellington Water Works, for the above period was Rs. 2,48,071-2-5.

Mofussil Water Supply Scheme. The water supply scheme at Alleppey was maintained satisfactorily. 260 connections in private houses and 13 connections in Government buildings were maintained during 1951-52.

No fresh connections were provided from the Sachivottama Water Works, Shencottah during 1951-52 while from the M. V. Water Works, Nagercoil, 35 house connections were given during the same period.

The Muttam Water Supply Scheme, the Eranial Water Supply Scheme and the Colachel Water Supply Scheme were either under construction or investigation.

Water Supply Scheme—Ernakulam, Chowara, Alwaye, Perumanoor, Chellanum, Vallarpadam etc., in the Cochin area, continued to be under the control of the Water Works Sub-Division Officer, Ernakulam. Laying of additional pipelines in the Chellanum area and service connection to Government buildings at Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Palluruthy were completed. Investigation of the works of supplying water to the Littoral tracts north of the Cochin Harbour from Alwaye was carried on. -

The Drainage Scheme, Trivandrum. The drainage scheme at Trivandrum worked satisfactorily. Sewer laying was in progress and a total length of 1 mile and 79 yds. of sewers were added on to the existing sewers making the up-to-date length of sewers under service 79 miles and 7 furlongs in 1951-52. The total number of house connections completed up to the end of the year 1951-52 was 5,600. Ten Government buildings were newly provided with sanitary installations during the period.

Sewage disposal arrangements were provided for the Sree Mulam Buildings, the District Collector's Office and the Medical College Centre.

For the proper disposal of storm water from the low lying places of the City of Trivandrum the outlet canals and culverts

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in the Vanchiyoor valley, Kunnukuzhi valley and Thampanoor valley were improved.

Training to Engineering Students. During the year under review 41 engineering students from the Trivandrum Engineering College, 10 Engineering students from other universities and one diploma student from the Polytechnic Institute, Madura, underwent practical training in the department.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total revenue collected during the year was Rs. 16,54,758. The total establishment charges under "50 Civil Works" amounted to Rs. 15,89,833 for a works outlay of Rs. 1,66,27,805 resulting in a percentage cost of 9.6 against 11.2 during the previous year.

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—a metre gauge line having a length of about 98 miles. These railways were taken over by the Government of India from 1-4-1950 and worked as part of the Southern 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 viz., the 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 Legislature Sri P. Balakrishnan Tampi, M. L. A., Advocate, Trivandrum.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

General. The year under review showed a remarkable expansion in the activities of the department. Against 253 consumers connected to the system during the first year of its inauguration, the total number of consumers rose up to 37,793 at the end of the year. The supply of power for lift irrigation,

dewatering of punja lands and Kole cultivation continued to be given topmost priority. 38 villages were newly electrified during the year. The year under review represents the second year in the programme of the five year plan. According to the programme, the speeding up of the completion of the hydro-electric project works, viz. Pallivasal Second Stage, Sengulam and Peringalkuthu Schemes, received the special attention of the authorities and the progress of work was quite in accordance with the schedule.

Pallivasal Hydro-Electric System. The total generation for the year came up to 15,72,20,900 units against 14,88,92,900 units in the previous year. The peak daily generation recorded during the period was on 27-11-51 the generation being 5,93,300 units with a peak load of 28,600 K. W. against a peak load of 24,800 K. W. on 23-12-50 during the previous year. The average load factor of the Pallivasal station was above 80% which means that the full capacity of the station was tapped for the benefit of the State.

The Trivandrum Thermal Station. This station functioned satisfactorily as a peak load station during the period. The total generation during the year was 6,87,758 units against 13,74,561 units during the year 1950-51. The peak load of the station was 595 K. W. against 720 K. W. during the previous year. The total units received from the Hydro-Electric scheme, was 99,41,705 against 70,76,490 units during the previous year.

The Power Houses at Trichur, Ernakulam and Nemmara. The main supply to the area in the Trichur District is from Pallivasal. The two thermal stations at Ernakulam and Trichur with an installed capacity of 1,200 K. W. and 1,120 K. W. respectively were operated to supplement the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Supply and these contributed in some measure for overcoming the shortage of power during summer months. The thermal plants at Ernakulam were disposed of on 13-12-1951. The number of units generated during the year in the Ernakulam and Trichur power houses were 27,438 units and 2,54,217 units respectively against 2,97,780 units and 2,09,995 units in the previous year. The supply to Nemmara area is from the thermal station there which was run throughout the year. The installed capacity of the thermal station is 120 K. V. A. but due to the unsatisfactory condition of the engines additional load had to be restricted. 1,94,017 units of energy were generated in this station during the year and the maximum peak load was 58 K. W

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The total generation from the five power houses amounted to 158.38 million units against 150.98 million units in the previous year. This combined with 1,13,78,800 units drawn from Papanasam and 6,41,824 units from Pykara would work out to a total of 17,04,04,954 units.

Sub-station and Transmission system. All sub-stations were maintained satisfactorily and the maintenance of the various equipments was attended to by the departmental staff. During the year the erection of the 66 K. V. sub-station out-door equipment at Chalakudy was completed. At Pallivasal two numbers of on-load tap changing 4,000 K. V. A. Brown Boveri Transformers meant to be used as sub-station auxiliary supply and other 11 K. V. supply to local distribution centres at a future date were erected and tested under full voltage. In the Pallom sub-station the two B. T. H. 2,000 K. V. A. transformers were replaced by two numbers of 4,000 K. V. A. (Brown Boveri) transformers of the on-load tap changing type. At Shencottah a 66 K. V. sub-station was opened. In the Trivandrum Division, the erection of the various structures in the transformer yard at Paruthipara were completed. The entire 66 K. V. transmission system was maintained quite satisfactorily.

Distribution. During the year under review 96.41 miles of 11 K. V. lines and 53.231 miles of L. T. Distribution lines were extended and the entire distribution system consisting of 13.5 miles of 22 K. V. lines in the Trichur District, 763.42 miles of 11 K. V. lines and 673.231 miles of L. T. lines including underground cables were maintained satisfactorily by the Department. 9 new centres in the Generation Division, 10 Nos. in the Trichur Division, 10 Nos. in the Central Division and 9 centres in the Trivandrum Division were newly connected to the departmental system. Several important line extensions were carried out during the year and replacement of transformers with higher capacity was also done in many places for meeting the additional requirement of power to serve the people in the locality.

Agricultural Pumping. The greatest importance was given to the works connected with the Grow More Food Campaign with a view to increasing the food production of the State. In the Generation Division, two major schemes under lift irrigation viz., (1) the Lift Irrigation in Muvattupuzha taluk along the Muvattupuzha river and (2) Lift Irrigation in North Travancore along the Periyar river made satisfactory progress.

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Pallivasal Project Civil Works II Stage. The extension to the new power house at Pallivasal and the maintenance of pipe line and allied works were attended to satisfactorily. The construction of the Madupetty Dam made good progress during the year.

Sengulam Project. R. C. and Masonry works in the channel beginning from collecting tank to pump forebay were mostly completed. Work on the collecting tank was also partly completed. The piers of the aqueduct and the superstructure for six spans out of nine were completed during the year. Other items of work were in good progress.

Peringalkuthu Hydro Electric Project. The construction of the dam made fair progress during the year. About 2,600 R. ft. of concrete lining for the side walls of the tunnel and 2,682 ft. for the roof were completed during the year, with a total quantity of 71,033 c. ft. concreting.

Other Electric Supply undertakings in the State. There were 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 including the Punalur Distribution system.
4. The Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation.
5. The Cochin State Power & 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 were purchasing their full bulk supply from Government as in the previous year. The Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation purchased in bulk during the period 9,16,931 units and also generated 1,64,981 units in their Thermal station. The Shencottah Licensee was getting bulk supply from the Madras Government.

Finance. The total capital investment on the Government Electric Supply undertakings amounted to Rs. 11,38,29,844 at the end of the year. Out of this Rs. 5,57,02,884 represents the

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cost of works, plant and equipment brought into beneficial use and the balance of Rs. 5,81,26,960 relates to works in progress. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 75,88,985 against Rs. 58,36,824 in the previous year. The working expenses excluding interest amounted to Rs. 37,42,596 against Rs. 33,06,177 in the previous year. The net revenue of the undertaking was Rs. 38,46,389 which works out a percentage of 6.9 as profit on the concern. The working expenses include the provision of Rs. 11,00,000 set apart for depreciation fund which accumulated to Rs. 79,41,208-1-6 at the end of the year including the interest of Rs. 1,66,859 credited to the fund account for the year 1951-52.

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 from that area.

Locomotives. The total number of locomotives in use was six against seven of the previous year. The total expenditure on maintenance and renewal of engines was Rs. 7,275-2-6.

Traffic. The total number of trains run in all the three sections together during the year was 1,956 against 2,105 of the previous year.

Wood Workshop. Besides the 21 work orders brought forward from the previous year 40 work orders were issued during the year thus having 61 work orders for execution. Out of this the works on 45 work orders were completed and the remaining 16 were carried over to 1952-53. The indents for the articles as per the 14 work orders out of the 16 carried over to the next year, were received only in the last quarter of the financial year and this accounts for the non-completion of the works on the work orders carried over. The total turn-over of the works executed during the year was Rs. 34,320-5-4 against Rs. 31,526-1-0 of the previous year.

Accidents. There were 5 derailments during the period against 16 derailments and 2 accidents of the previous year. These derailments were of a minor nature.

CHAPTER X

Medical Relief, Public Health and Vital Statistics

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The working of the Department during the year under report was quite satisfactory. There was a general increase in in-patient and out-patient attendance. The percentage of cures was also higher than the previous year. There was no outbreak of any epidemic during the year.

Hospitals and Dispensaries. The number of Government Medical Institutions at the end of March 1952 was 200, against 198 at the end of March 1951. The increase in the number of Government Medical Institutions may be accounted as follows:—

The following Medical Institutions were newly opened on dates shown against them:—

1. Women & Children's Hospital, Alleppey opened
on .. 1 - 4 - 1951
2. Government Dispensary, Veli .. 13 - 7 - 1951
3. do. Kanniyakulangara .. 31 - 7 - 1951
4. do. Kizhakken Othara .. 6 - 12 - 1951
5. do. Kuzhithurai .. 9 - 12 - 1951
6. Sri Avittam Thirunal Hospital, Trivandrum 8 - 1 - 1952
7. Government Dispensary, Thuthoor .. 17 - 1 - 1952
8. Bi-weekly Dispensary, Kizhumad ... 17 - 3 - 1952

The following three Government Dispensaries were transferred with the existing staff to the Public Health Department with effect from 1-2-52.

1. Government Dispensary, Karunagapally (Quilon District)
2. Government Dispensary, Koothattukulam (Kottayam District)
3. Government Dispensary, Kumbalangi (Trichur District)

The Dispensaries noted below were closed during the year:—

1. Government Bi-weekly Dispensary, Vandiperiyar—
Closed on 1-5-1951.
2. Government Dispensary, Mullackal—Closed on 27-7-1951.
3. Government Dispensary, Udumbancholai—Closed on
30-11-1951.

The Bi-weekly Dispensary at Puthenthope, and the evening dispensaries at Alroor and Ettmanoor were converted into full-time Government Dispensaries with effect from 15-4-1951,

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2-7-1951 and 19-10-1951 respectively and the Government Dispensary, Vandanmettu was converted into a Bi-weekly Dispensary. The grant-in-aid dispensary, Kumbalam and the L. M. S. Hospital, Marthandom were discontinued during the year.

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

District Headquarters Hospitals	..	4
Government Hospitals (including Special Institutions)	..	47
Full-time Dispensaries (including T. B. Clinics)	..	105
Bi-weekly Dispensaries	..	10
Evening Dispensaries	..	4
Itinerant Dispensaries	..	7
Temporary Malaria Dispensaries	..	19
Leprosy & Survey treatment Centres	..	4
Total	..	200
Grant-in-aid Institutions	..	35

Medical Relief. The following statement shows the working of the Department from 1-4-1951 to 31-3-1952 as compared with the previous year. These figures include those of the grant-in-aid Institutions also.

Particulars.	1-4-1950 to 31-3-1951.	1-4-1951 to 31-3-1952.
No. of patients treated out-door	42,34,424	42,27,031
No. of patients treated indoor	1,79,224	1,82,803
No. of beds available	6,877	7,305
Daily average of in and out-patients	34,633.36	34,637.12
Percentage of mortality	2.19	1.95
POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.		
Medicolegal	1,235	1,210
Pathological	16	3
No. of surgical operations performed	94,428	1,11,346
Total expenditure	Rs. 60,95,182-10-11	Rs. 89,56,695-4-10
Expenditure per patient treated	Rs. 1-8-0	Rs. 2-0-6*

*Due to the increase in price of medicines, bedding, clothing and provisions.

Midwifery Aid. 237 midwives were in service in the Department during the financial year 1951-52.

Training of Staff. 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 February 1952. The twelve failed candidates for training in midwifery who were given further training for three months were examined in midwifery during 1951. They were declared to have passed the examination.

Levy of fees for Medicines. The system of levying charges on out-patients in the Hospitals was discontinued with effect from 1-7-51. Government servants were completely exempted from the payment of any fees for treatment in the general ward, excepting charges for diet.

General Hospital, Trivandrum. 20,939 in-patients and 1,01,382 out-patients were treated in the General Hospital, Trivandrum during the year under report. There were 380 beds. The total daily average attendance of patients was 1,293.4. The volume of work in the X-ray Section increased considerably during the year. The daily average attendance was 96.5 against 72.5 during the previous year and the total collection was Rs. 8,821 against Rs. 7,331 in the previous year.

District Headquarters Hospital, Ernakulam. During the year, 7,938 in-patients and 68,892 out-patients were treated in the Hospital and there were 303 beds. A sum of Rs. 195-4-0 was collected from well-to-do patients. The Ophthalmic Hospital, Ernakulam, was amalgamated with the institution with effect from 22-11-51.

Tuberculosis Hospital, Nagercoil. During the year 635 in-patients and 5,330 out-patients were treated. The number of beds available in the institution was 192.

T. B. Centre, Trivandrum. During the year under report, 12,839 cases were examined in the centre, of which 1,378 were found to be T. B. cases. The number of cases in the mass survey was 8,940 and of these 104 cases were found to be T. B. cases. 25% of the total cases detected were found to be children below 17. The total number of in-patients treated in the centre was 72 and out-patients 1,563. The number of beds available was 8.

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The Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, the Women's Hospital, Mattancherry, the Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum, the Mental Hospitals at Oolampara and Trichur, the Leprosy Sanatorium at Noornad and the Leprosy Hospital at Koratty also continued to function during the year.

Anti-rabic Treatment. The nine medical institutions in the Travancore area which were declared as treatment centres for anti-rabic cases continued to function during the year, while anti-rabic treatment was carried out in all the Government medical institutions in the Cochin area, as in the previous year.

Anti-Malarial Activities. During the year under report 19 temporary malaria dispensaries were functioning in the State. The total number of malaria cases treated was 84,187. Of these, 753 cases were treated as in-patients.

Floating Dispensary. The floating dispensary was opened for a period of three months with headquarters at Kavalam. Necessary medical aid was given to a large number of labourers in the Kayal area during the harvest season.

Finance. The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,90,311 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 89,56,695.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT.

Ayurvedic Hospitals. There were eleven Ayurvedic Hospitals in the State during the year under review. They were at Trivandrum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Neyyattinkara, Cheruthuruthy, Azhicode, Kodakara, Trippunithura, Tattamangalam, Mattancherry and Pallipuram.

Ayurveda Hospital, Trivandrum. The total number of out-patients treated in the Hospital during the year 1951-52 including the Marma, Netra, Visha and Pancha Karma wards was 68,622 against 80,600 during the previous year. The average daily attendance of patients was 759.4 against 826.3 in the previous year.

The five different sections of the out-patient ward *viz.*, General ward, Marma ward, Netra ward, Visha ward and Pancha Karma ward continued to function properly as in previous years. As usual, the patients resorting to this hospital were admitted for treatment in the in-patient ward which has 50 beds. The number of patients treated in the general out-patient ward was 55,128 against 68,844 of the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 568.6 including repetition.

Rama Varma Central Ayurvedic Hospital, Trichur. The four sections in the hospital *viz.*, in-patient, out-patient, eye section and visha vaidyasthapanam continued to function as in previous years. The hospital had a bed strength of 20. In the in-patient section 377 patients were treated during the year against 324 in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated was 15,151 and the average daily attendance of patients was 100.3. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 18,822 and 118. In the eye section 6,470 patients were treated, against 7,680 in the previous year. In the visha vaidyasthapanam 1,108 patients were treated against 1,161 during the year 1950-51.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Ernakulam. The bed strength of the Hospital was 30. The Hospital had three sections *viz.*, in-patients, out-patients and eye section. During the year under report 255 in-patients were treated against 263 in the previous year. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 26,211 against 33,597 in the past year. The average daily attendance of patients was 227 against 282 in the year 1950-51.

Ayurveda Hospital, Neyyattinkara. There were 20 beds in the hospital. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 613 against 566 in the previous year. The total number of out-patients treated was 24,695 against 25,999 of the previous year. The average daily attendance of patients was 177 and that for the previous year 189.

AYURVEDA PHARMACIES.

Ayurveda Pharmacy, Trivandrum. The institution as in previous years continued to prepare and supply all the medicines including kashayams required for the Ayurveda Hospital, Trivandrum and medicines excluding kashayams to the other hospitals and dispensaries of the Travancore area. Medicines required for the sales depot attached to this pharmacy were also manufactured and supplied from the pharmacy. In addition to these, medicines required for the special vaidyasalas conducted in connection with temple festivals were also supplied from the pharmacy as usual. The sale proceeds of medicines in the sales depot attached to the pharmacy amounted to Rs. 1,771-11-6 during the year under report.

Sri Kerala Varma Ayurveda Pharmacy, Trichur. This pharmacy which was started towards the close of the year 1117 M. E. as a small sales section attached to the R. V. C. A.

Hospital, Trichur, has during the past 10 years maintained its steady progress and has now become an important branch of the Department of Ayurveda. The institution is being run on commercial lines and in the year under report it had continued to show fairly satisfactory results. Medicines to the value of Rs. 1,59,011-9-8 were manufactured during the year under report. All the minor sales depots except the major depots at Trichur and Ernakulam were abolished from 1-11-1951 as those depots were found to be running at a loss.

AYURVEDA DISPENSARIES AND VAIDYASALAS.

Dispensaries. Besides the Ayurveda Dispensary at Thiruvella which had an accommodation for 4 in-patients for the treatment of poison cases there were three other dispensaries at Nedumudy, Shencottah and Warkala, which had no accommodation for in-patients. These dispensaries also were conducted to the satisfaction of the people of the localities concerned and they are growing in popularity.

Vaidyasalas. There were 43 Government Vaidyasalas during the year under review in the Cochin area. Four temporary Vaidyasalas were opened in two places in connection with the temple festivals at Sabarimala and Pampa. During the year under report the grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas were classified into three grades according to the grants received by them. Altogether there were 290 grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas in the State.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 39,431 and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,74,938.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

General. The public health conditions were quite satisfactory during the period under report. There was only one stray fatal case of cholera. The State was free from plague. The incidence of small-pox was slightly higher than in the year 1950-51. The Malaria control operations progressed quite satisfactorily and successfully. The pilot scheme for Filariasis control, started in the previous year, was continued.

All the public health activities in operation in the State made uniform progress during the period under review. 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 2,17,032 giving the birth rate of 23.16 per mille against 23.71 per mille for the previous year.

2,511 still births with a rate of 11.57 per mille of live births were registered during the year under review. The corresponding figures for the past year were 2,663 and 12.51 respectively.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 59,836 against 74,609 during the previous year. The death rate per mille of population during the two periods were 6.38 and 8.31 respectively.

The recorded number of infant deaths was 9,520 with a rate of 43.86 per mille of registered live births during the year under review. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 10,725 and 50.36.

Disease. Small-pox was prevalent in certain taluks and towns of the State during the year. In certain places it appeared in a mild epidemic form. Cholera was practically absent during the period except a fatal case reported from Nagercoil.

Cholera. This disease was prevalent in the State up to the middle of March 51. During the period under report, only one case, a fatal one, was reported from Nagercoil.

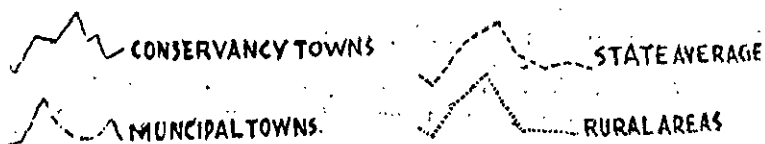
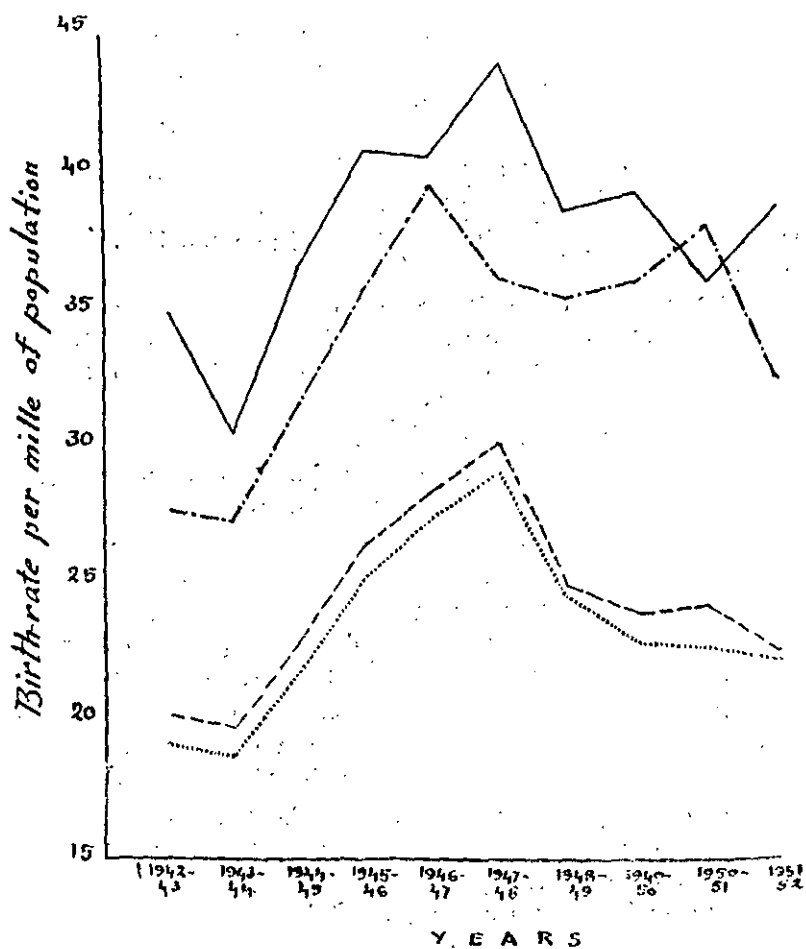
Small-pox. There were 1,134 attacks and 514 deaths from small-pox during the year against the 998 attacks and 339 deaths during the previous year. The disease prevailed in a mild epidemic form in the taluks of Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode, Neyyattinkara, Mukundapuram, Chittoor, Thalapilly and Trichur and in the Municipal towns of Colachel, Padmanabhapuram and Nagercoil. In no place the disease prevailed in a threatening form for more than two to three months.

Vaccination was vigorously pushed on in all the affected areas and vicinities.

Plague. The State was completely free from the disease during the year under review.

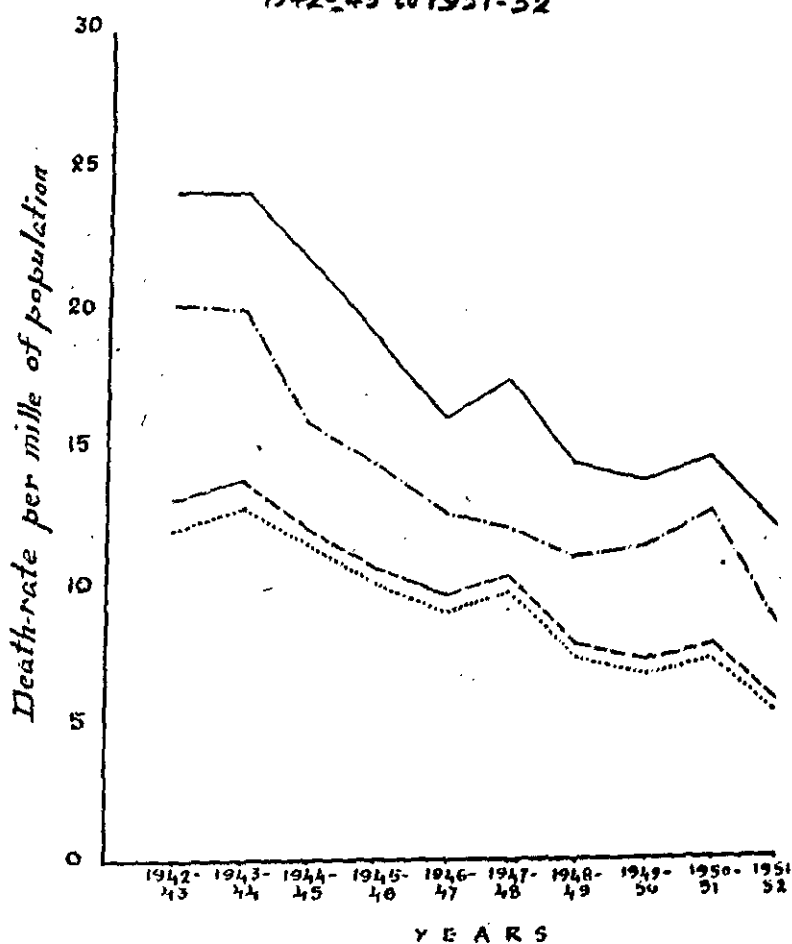
Typhoid. This disease was prevalent in a sporadic form in most of the taluks and towns. There were 1,361 attacks and

Birth-rates during the years
1942-'43 to 1951-'52



Medical relief, Public Health, etc.

Death-rates during the years
1942-'43 to 1951-'52



CONSERVANCY TOWNS STATE AVERAGE
MUNICIPAL TOWNS RURAL AREAS

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865 deaths during the year. In no taluk or town this assumed epidemic proportions. Anti-typhoid inoculations, disinfection of infected houses and articles, chlorination of drinking water sources and isolation of patients were the chief control measures adopted against the disease.

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

Tuberculosis and B. C. G. Vaccination. The number of deaths recorded during the period under review due to pulmonary tuberculosis was 3,538, against 5,045 during the period 1950-51. B. C. G. vaccination work, which was transferred from this department to the Medical Department during 1950-51, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Health again from November 1952. A full-time supervising Medical Officer, was appointed for this work, and mass B. C. G. vaccination was started in the Trichur District from the month of January 1952. It is hoped that when the campaign is finished in the entire State, the chance of infection among younger generation of working capacity can be reduced to a considerable extent. The total number of tests and vaccination performed during the year are 1,41,472 and 59,826 respectively.

The usefulness of B. C. G. vaccination having been established the idea of giving protection to as many person as possible was accepted by Government, and the end of the year under report saw the B. C. G. organisation in the State poised for a mass assault on the scourge of Tuberculosis.

Vaccination. Vaccination against small-pox was compulsory throughout the State, in the rural areas of Travancore, under temporary rules passed by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Acts, 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 as per rules under the Cochin Municipalities Act.

Vaccination work was attended to by the Sanitary Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors of the Public Health Department in rural areas, and by vaccinators and Sanitary Inspectors of local bodies in the respective Municipal towns and Trivandrum Corporation.

The number of vaccinations done during the year in the State was 15,52,803 of which 4,80,600 were primary and

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10,72,203 re-vaccinations against the previous year's figures 14,13,228, 4,94,019 and 9,19,259 respectively.

Malaria Control Measures. The anti-malaria services of the entire State of Travancore-Cochin were under the control of the Malaria Officer, Trivandrum, during the year under review. The year like the previous year was marked by uniform progress. Malaria incidence continued to decline all over the State and morbidity and mortality from the disease reached very low levels. The agricultural labour employed in the new cultivation and colonisation areas and the staff and labour attached to the major engineering projects enjoyed complete protection from malaria.

Anti-malaria measures continued to be extended to the food cultivation areas of Vandannettu in Peermade taluk and Koompanpara and Poopara in the Devicolam taluk during the year under review also.

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 (i) 492 villages with endemic malaria including hill tribes settlements (ii) in all the new food cultivation and colonisation areas and (iii) in the staff quarters and labour camps attached to the 6 major engineering projects situated in highly malarious regions. These hill tribes settlements form the most dangerous reservoirs of infection in the State and control measures were extended to those areas from the previous year (1950-51).

Filariasis Control Measures. The filariasis control measures continued to be under the control of the Malaria Officer. The Filariasis control activities carried out during the year consisted as in the previous year of (1) pistia removal in an area of 15 sq. miles in extent centering Shertallai town (2) pistia removal in an area of 12 sq. miles in extent centering Ambalapuzha town and (3) residual spraying of houses in an area of 17.4 sq. miles centering Haripad town.

In the Shertallai town, though pistia removal had been going on from 1,933, the growth of this water plant had not been satisfactorily controlled. Therefore, with the object of achieving better control over pistia growth a modified method of pistia removal was introduced as an experimental measure in an area of 5 sq. miles centering Shertallai town. The method

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consists of an initial total clearance of pistia from the area in the shortest possible time and leaving on the spot a small maintenance staff for preventing the growth of pistia again by fortnightly visits to all the water collections. The new method was in operation and the results were highly encouraging. All the ponds and tanks in 5 sq. miles area have been completely freed from pistia.

In Ambalapuzha, too, the method of control adopted was the removal of pistia. Four rounds of clearance were conducted during the year.

The method adopted in Haripad was one of residual spraying of houses with D. D. T. on Gammaxene.

Health Unit, Neyyattinkara. The Health Unit activities during the period under review progressed satisfactorily. No change was effected in the area of the Unit which is 28.4 sq. miles inclusive of the Neyyattinkara Municipal town.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work. Apart from the maternity and child welfare centres run by the Trivandrum Corporation and the various Municipal Councils and those under the Public Health Department in the Neyyattinkara Health Unit, there are three Health Centres in Cochin area. There were 111 midwifery centres in the Travancore area including 35 under the administrative control of the Panchayat department and 98 centres in Cochin area. 20 additional centres have been sanctioned during 1951-52.

The staff attended to 19,302 deliveries on the whole. The number of postnatal visits was 74,000 and the number of clinics conducted was 18,610.

The Midwives and Public Health Nurses conducted during house visits informal talks with the inmates of the houses on personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, pre-and postnatal care, care of infants, balanced diet etc.

Rural Sanitation. Rural sanitation work consists of construction and repairs of public wells and latrines sanitation of fairs, festivals and markets and general sanitation in certain rural towns constituted into conservancy stations.

Prevention of Adulteration. Prevention of Adulteration Act (VII of 1124) was in force in the Travancore area and the Food Adulteration Act of 1101 was in force in the Cochin area. The Director of Public Health continued to be controlling authority under the Act. The Sanitary Inspectors in Cochin area

Medical relief, Public Health, etc.

and the Food Inspectors employed in the Municipal Councils in the Travancore area were functioning as executive officers under the Act.

Nutrition and Milk Canteens. The State Nutrition Committee studied the data regarding the nutritional status of the population.

The free distribution of UNICEF skim milk which was being conducted in the State in the previous year was continued in the year under review also. The Director of Public Health was the Convener of the Milk Canteen's Committee and the State Liaison Officer. The Public Health, Medical, Education and Panchayats Departments co-operated with the Milk Canteen Committee in the successful working of the UNICEF skim milk distribution scheme. The number of distribution centres depended on the quantities of skimmed milk available which varied between 140 and 550 during the year under report. A total quantity of 4,59,275 lbs. of skimmed milk powder has been consumed during the period.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the period under report were Rs. 4,27,434-5-11 and Rs. 20,74,655-13-9 respectively.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Meetings. The Medical Council met six times during the year under report. There were two meetings of the Executive Committee.

Registration Work. Eighty-two medical practitioners were granted registration under the various systems of medicine during the year. The details of registration are given below:—

<i>System.</i>	<i>Part A.</i>	<i>Part B.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Allopathy	25	15	40
Ayurveda	39	1	40
Homoeopathy	nil	nil	nil
Siddha	nil	2	2
Unani	nil	nil	nil

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Issue of Registration Certificate. During the period under report 77 Registration Certificates as detailed below were issued to the parties concerned:—

<i>System.</i>	<i>Part A.</i>	<i>Part B.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Allopathy	23	12	35
Ayurveda	39	1	40
Homoeopathy	nil	nil	nil
Siddah	nil	2	2
—	—	—	—
	62	15	77
—	—	—	—

During the year under report the Council, besides deciding the eligibility of applicants for registration under the Travancore Medical Practitioner's Act, enquired into a large number of cases of complaints about professional misconduct of registered practitioners and cases of unauthorised medical practice by persons not registered under the Act. In most cases it was found that the complainants were pseudonymous and could not be traced. However, a Press Note was issued giving wide publicity to Section 29 (1) of the Travancore Medical Practitioner's Act which prohibits practice of surgery and obstetrics by persons who do not possess the requisite training and Sections 40 and 41 which prohibit the use of unauthorised titles etc.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts of the Department for the period on account of registration and stamp fee and cost of medical registers amounted to Rs. 725-12-6 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,868-12-0.

CHAPTER XI

Public Instruction

UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE.

General. The activities of the various departments and institutions of the University continued as usual. Mention may be made of the following as some of the noteworthy events of the year.

1. The institution by the Senate, of the Diploma courses in Automobile Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Food Technology and Fisheries Technology.

Public Instruction

2. The transfer of the administrative control of the Polytechnic, Kalamassery, to the University, providing for Diploma courses in Automobile Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Food Technology and Fisheries Technology.

3. The starting of the following new colleges with the Junior Intermediate class.

(i) N. S. S. College for Women, Trivandrum.

(ii) Sree Narayana College for Women, Quilon.

(iii) Assumption College for Women, Changanacherry.

(iv) Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.

4. The starting of the M. B. & B. S. Degree course in the Medical College, Trivandrum and the provisional admission of the College to the privileges of the University.

5. The starting of the Diploma course in Ayurveda in the Government Ayurveda College, Trivandrum, and the provisional admission of the College to the privileges of the University.

6. The revival of the Government Training College at Trichur and its admission to the privileges of the University.

7. Introduction of Politics (Main) and Hindi (Main) as subjects of study under Part III of the B. A. Degree in University College.

8. Introduction of Honours course in Economics and Mathematics in the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

9. Starting of a two-year Intermediate course in Sanskrit in the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

Institutions. The number of colleges admitted to the privileges of the University as it stood at the end of the year under report was 23 and the number maintained by the University was 10.

The Central Research Institute, the University Manuscripts Library, the Observatory and the School of Arts continued to be under the administrative control of the University.

A total number of 19,908 including 4,070 women students were studying in the various educational institutions under the University.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Men.	Women.	Total for 1951-52
1.	University College, Trivandrum	942	394	1,336
2.	College for Women, Trivandrum ..		978	978
3.	University Intermediate College, Trivandrum	1,160	..	1,160
4.	Training College, Trivandrum	132	58	190
5.	Law College, Ernakulam	365	24	389
6.	Sanskrit College, Trivandrum	195	33	228
7.	College of Engineering, Trivan- drum	376	..	376
8.	Institute of Textile Technology, Trivandrum	47	1	48
9.	Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trivandrum	215	..	215
10.	Government Polytechnic, Kalamassery	120	..	120
11.	Central Research Institute, Trivandrum	24	1	25
12.	Union Christian College, Alwaye	578	143	721
13.	St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry	1,451	101	1,552
14.	Sanatana Dharma College, Alleppey	870	219	1,089
15.	Mahatma Gandhi College, Trivandrum	1,417	25	1,442
16.	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	975	..	975
17.	Sree Narayana College, Quilon	1,411	85	1,496
18.	C. M. S. College, Kottayam	778	292	1,070
19.	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	715	94	809
20.	Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	899	380	1,279
21.	Government College, Chittur	289	38	327
22.	N. S. S. Hindu College, Changanacherry	803	132	935
23.	St. Thomas College, Palai	599	..	599
24.	N. S. S. College, Pandalam	831	117	948

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total for 1951-52.</i>
25.	N. S. S. College for Women, Trivandrum	..	200	200
26.	Sree Narayana College for Women, Quilon	..	243	243
27.	Assumption College, Changanacherry	..	367	367
28.	Fatima Mata National College, Quilon	421	71	492
29.	Government Training College, Trichur	75	45	120
30.	Medical College, Trivandrum	40	20	60
31.	Ayurveda College, Trivandrum	95	7	102
32.	Diploma Course in Shorthand and Typewriting, Trivandrum	15	2	17

COLLEGES AND NEW COURSES OF STUDY.

The Medical College, Trivandrum, providing instruction for the M. B. & B. S. degree course in the Faculty of Medicine of this University was started during the year by Government in the newly constructed buildings at Ulloor. The Principal, Medical College, Trivandrum, applied for admission of the College to the privilege of the University. An Inspection Commission was appointed by the Syndicate to inspect and report on the buildings, equipments, etc., of the College. Pending receipt of the report of the Inspection Commission, the College was provisionally admitted to the privileges of the University and the first batch of students studying in the College was permitted to appear for Part I of the First M. B. B. S. Examination.

A Polytechnic providing instruction for Diploma courses in Automobile Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Food Technology and Fisheries Technology of this University was started by Government at Kalamassery in July 1951. The administrative control of the Institute was transferred to the University in January 1952.

The Director of Indian Medicines, Trivandrum, applied for admission of the Ayurveda College to the privileges of the University. The report of the Inspection Commission appointed to inspect the College was adopted by the Syndicate. The College was provisionally admitted to the privileges of the University and the first batch of students was presented by the College for the First Year Diploma Examination in Ayurveda.

Administration report of Travancore-Cochin

The Government Training College at Trichur which had been abolished, was revived and admitted to the privileges of the University.

During the year, permission was granted by the Syndicate to convert the Intermediate section of the Mahatma Gandhi College at Perunthanni into a Second Grade College for Women (the N. S. S. College for Women, Trivandrum) with the following groups:—

- (i) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
- (ii) Physics, Chemistry and Biology.
- (iii) Chemistry, Biology and Psychology.

Permission was granted to start the Assumption College, Changanacherry with the following groups.

- (i) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
- (ii) Physics, Chemistry and Biology.
- (iii) Chemistry, Biology and Logic.
- (iv) Chemistry, Biology and Ancient History.
- (v) Ancient History, Modern History and Indian History.
- (vi) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.

Permission was granted by the Syndicate to start a Second Grade College, *viz.*, Sree Narayana College for Women, at Quilon, with the following groups:—

- (i) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
- (ii) Physics, Chemistry and Biology.
- (iii) Chemistry, Biology and Psychology.
- (iv) Indian History, Modern History and Ancient History.
- (v) Indian History, Modern History and Psychology.

Permission was granted in 1950 to the Rt. Rev. Jerome Fernandez, Bishop of Quilon, to start a First Grade College at Quilon, beginning with the Junior Intermediate Class from the academic year 1951-52. Accordingly the Fatima Mata National College was started at Quilon with the Junior Intermediate Class during the year with the following groups:—

- (i) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
- (ii) Physics, Chemistry and Biology.
- (iii) Indian History, Ancient History and Logic.

Thus the year witnessed the opening of new Colleges in the Faculties of Ayurveda, Medicine and Technology and more Colleges in the Faculties of Arts and Science and Education.

Public Instruction

The following new courses were started in the various colleges under the University during the year.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) University College,
Trivandrum. | (i) Honours course in Physics,
Chemistry and Economics.
(ii) Politics under Part III of the
B. A. degree course.
(iii) Group (iii-c) Hindi, with
Sanskrit or Malayalam or
Tamil or Indian History-
Muslim Period-under Part III
of the B. A. degree course. |
| (2) Sanskrit College,
Trivandrum. | Intermediate course in
Sanskrit. |
| (3) Maharaja's College,
Ernakulam. | (i) B. A. (Hons.) course in
Economics.
(ii) B. Sc. (Honours) course in
Mathematics.
(iii) Group (iii-c) Hindi, with
Sanskrit or Malayalam or
Tamil or Indian History-
Muslim Period-under Part
III of the B. A. degree course |
| (4) Government College,
Chittur (Cochin) | B. Com. Degree course. |
| (5) St. Berchmans' College,
Changanacherry. | Chemistry Main for the B. Sc.
Degree course. |
| (6) Scott Christian College,
Nagercoil. | Hindi under Part II of the
Intermediate and B. A. B. Sc.
Degree course. |
| (7) St. Thomas College,
Palai. | Logic as one of the optional
subject under Part III of the
Intermediate course. |

Recognition of Examination and Degree. The examinations and degrees in Arts and Science of the University of Gauhati were recognised on a reciprocal basis.

The B. A., B. Sc. and Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of the Gujarat University were recognised as equivalent to the respective examinations of this University.

B. Sc. (Ag.) of the Allahabad University was recognised as equivalent to B. A. | B. Sc. degree of this University for purposes of admission to B. T. Class.

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The Matriculation Examination of the Patna University was recognised as equivalent to the Travancore-Cochin English School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Convocations. The Sixteenth Convocation for conferring Degrees was held on 28th January 1952 in the Legislative Chamber, Trivandrum and the Seventeenth Convocation on 5th March 1952 in the Women's College Hall, Trivandrum.

His Highness the Chancellor presided over the Sixteenth Convocation.

The Vice-Chancellor presided over the Seventeenth Convocation.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, D. C. L., Vice-Chancellor of the University addressed the Graduates at the Sixteenth Convocation.

1,365 candidates took their Degrees during the year.

National Cadet Corps. The strength of the Corps consisted of a Battalion Headquarters and two companies (315 cadets) drawn from different colleges in Trivandrum with 10 officers.

New recruits were enrolled in the place of old cadets who left the Corps. Training commenced from July 1951 and ended on February 1952.

A cadre camp was held at Pangode from 25th August 1951 to 8th September 1951. Seventy-one specially selected cadets attended the camp. The object of the camp was to train the cadets to develop qualities of leadership and instructional ability. Lt. Col. D. C. Basapa, Comd. No. 2 Circle N. C. C. Madras, inspected the camp.

The annual camp was held at the Headquarters of the erstwhile T. C. Forces in Pangode from 15th to 29th December 1951. Eight officers and 190 cadets attended the camp. Col. Virendra Singh, Director N. C. C. and Lt. Col. D. C. Basapa inspected the Battalion.

Residence, Health and Physical Education. The Department of Physical Education continued to organise athletic gang, tournaments etc., and supervise the sports and other activities in colleges.

The medical examination of students in colleges maintained by the University in Trivandrum was conducted by a panel of eight medical officers appointed by the Syndicate and that of students in mofussil colleges by qualified medical officers

appointed by the respective managements and approved by the University.

The general health of the students was satisfactory. No case of infectious disease was detected. Defects found common among the students were those relating to vision, enlarged tonsils, teeth and skin. The names of students who were found 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 the students.

The system of compulsory physical instruction in the Intermediate classes was in force. The games and athletic clubs of the various colleges functioned satisfactorily. Competitions in wrestling and sooryanamaskar exercises were held. The University Clubs in Cricket and indigenous exercises were popular among the students.

Tournaments. The Inter-collegiate Athletic Meet for men was held at the Maharaja's College playing fields, Ernakulam, on the 15th and 16th February 1952. The Inter-collegiate Athletic Meet for Women was held at the University Stadium on the 9th February 1952. A separate competition was held in the indigenous and Yogic exercises. The University participated in the following Inter-University tournaments.

1. Foot ball at Cuttack
2. Volley ball at Hyderabad
3. Basket ball at Madras
4. Hockey at Trivandrum
5. Tennis at Ceylon.

The South Zone matches of the Inter-University Hockey Tournament were held in the University Stadium. The Inter-Zonal finals of the Inter-University Tennis Tournament for the year was conducted at the University Tennis Stadium. The visiting teams were provided with lodgings in the University Hostel and Union Buildings.

Department of Research. The Council of Research was reconstituted during the year. In a meeting of the Council with Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Vice Chancellor in the Chair, the report of the Inspection Commission with Sri J. C. Gosh as Chairman was adopted.

A grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was received from the Centre towards the development of post-graduate training and research

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facilities in the Divisions of Marine Biology and Fisheries, Applied Chemistry and Statistics.

Laboratory appliances and chemicals to the value of Rs. 17,350, New Equipments for Rs. 14,600 and books and periodicals to the value of Rs. 7,650 were purchased for the several divisions and sections of the Institute.

A unique feature of the Association has been the organisation of a colloquium every Saturday which gave an excellent opportunity for interchange of ideas between the workers in various sections.

Under the auspices of F. A. O. a symposium was held. Several scientists and representatives of cultivators and consumers participated.

The Central Research Institute consisting of the following sections continued its research activities as usual.

- A. Division of Applied Biology
- B. Division of Applied Chemistry
- C. Division of Marine Biology and Fisheries
- D. Division of Statistics
- E. Other Divisions.
 - (i) Mineral survey and Research
 - (ii) Pharmacognosy
 - (iii) Observatory
 - (iv) Gas House.

Research work on the following subjects were conducted in the various sections of the Department during the year:—

- (1) Selection of strains for high yielding varieties of paddy and the hybridization work on Siam and local chamba seeds.
- (2) Isolation and study of the fungi associated with cocconut leaf rot.
- (3) Investigation of the "Phyllody" or green flowering diseases of sesamum.
- (4) The toxicity of the newer insecticides, D. D. T. and B. H. C.
- (5) Tenebric beetles, found in some residential quarters of Thiruvella.
- (6) Insect pests of pepper plant.
- (7) Studies on the population of spodoptera caterpillars in the grass lands.

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(8) Entomological and Mycological studies of the important pest and diseases of cardamom.

(9) Analysis and study of food sample, received from municipalities.

(10) Analysis and study of samples of soils and fertilizers.

(11) Studies on chemical composition of the root of plumbago Rosea Linn.

(12) Production of alginic acid from sargassum seaweeds.

(13) Isolation and identifications of saponins from Barringtonia race mosa.

(14) Hydrolysis of prawn proteins and isolation of amino acid constituents.

(15) Essential oils from Travancore Eucalyptus and Vetiver from South Travancore.

(16) Chemical examination of plants, Desmodium Gangeiticum Desmodium latifolium and Ipomoea Sepiaria.

(17) Hydroids of the Travancore coast.

(18) Morphology of a Polychaete.

(19) Morphology of the skulls of some demersal and pelagic fishes.

(20) Systematics of Isopode of Travancore and Osteology of the skull of a new species of blind fish (Amphibious)

(21) Aquatic stages of insect larvæ.

(22) Development of stigmal Pheon Kempir.

(23) Embryology and development of stigmatogobins favamicus.

(24) Insect pests of stored fish and their control.

(25) Osteology of Wallago attu and on the Bionomics and systematics of the grey mullets of the Kayamkulam lake.

(26) Otolith of the Indian Fishes.

(27) Peculiar bone formation in the occipital crest of some canangid fishes.

(28) Regeneration in some aquarium fishes.

(29) Systematics and life history of fish water mites.

Fourteen research students were admitted during the year. The total number of research students at the end of the year was 104 of whom 37 were full time research students and the rest officers in the University or attached institutions.

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Scholarships of the value of Rs. 125 each per mensem were newly awarded to five students during the year for higher research in science and technology.

The Government of India sanctioned during the year a non-recurring grant of Rs. 55,000 for the development of post-graduates and Research training facilities in the Departments of Physics and Zoology in the University College, Trivandrum.

According to the scheme for the award of research scholars attached to this University, the Government of India have sanctioned for higher research three Senior Research Training Scholarships of Rs. 200 each per mensem in the Departments of Statistics, Marine Biology and Applied Chemistry and one Junior Scholarship of Rs. 100 per mensem in Zoology, tenable for a period of three years. Four candidates were awarded these scholarships with the approval of the Government of India.

Department of Publications. During the year under report two books were published *viz.*, Vyasante Virunnu (Part I) Kaamandakiyanitisaram.

Students' Advisory Bureau. The Bureau continued to render useful service by answering enquiries from 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. All items of information which were of general interest to prospective students were published in the Government Gazette and the leading Malayalam papers.

During the year, 1,336 written enquiries were attended to by the Bureau. There were also 546 personal enquiries and interviews. 10 applications were forwarded by the Bureau for admission to Research Institutions and Universities abroad. Of these four were successful. The Universities and Institutions that accepted these candidates were:

1. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
2. Harvard University
3. Manchester College of Technology; and
4. University College, London.

The reference Library of the Bureau was brought up-to-date by the addition of latest calendars, prospectuses of various Universities and technical and research institutions of India,

U. K. and U. S. A. The number of books in the Library at the end of the year was 2,365 as against 2,208 in March 1951.

The Employment Bureau. There was no change in the constitution of the Bureau during the year. The Secretary of the Bureau got into touch with over 50 firms and business houses and enlisted their co-operation in the matter of providing employment to the alumni of the University. 759 enquiries regarding employment were received by the Bureau and 9 candidates were registered during the year for employment. All items of information which were of interest to candidates seeking employment were given wide publicity in the papers.

University Library. The total number of members at the end of the year was 724 against 585 in the previous year. The daily average number of readers who made use of the Library lay between 100 and 150. The books for the Library were purchased on the recommendation of the Book Selection Committees constituted for the purpose. The number of new books added to the Library during the year was 3,908 including the free and generous supply of 275 books by the American Embassy, U. S. I. S., New Delhi. The total number of books at the end of the year was 44,732. 237 periodicals were subscribed for and the number of periodicals received from other sources was 420. The total number of books lent out was 13,346 and the number of books issued for reference was 10,959.

University Manuscripts Library. The Library continued to render useful service to outside scholars and Research Institutions by supplying valuable information regarding manuscripts, publications and matters of cultural importance. Some of the rare manuscripts and publications of the Library were exhibited at the 21st Annual Meeting of the All Kerala Literary Association held at Ernakulam in 1951. The work relating to the preparation of Alphabetical index of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library was in progress. The preparation of an alphabetical index of the Tamil Manuscripts was taken up. A descriptive catalogue of the Jyothisha works in Malayalam was prepared and those relating to Medicine and Sanskrit Manuscripts in Tarka, Vedanta and Jyotisha were in progress. Eight manuscripts comprising about 18,350 granthas were transcribed and the transcripts comprising about 14,900 granthas were compared with their originals. The work relating to the critical edition of Ezhuthachan's Adyatmaramayanam was in progress. The preparation of the press copies of 13 works in Malayalam and Sanskrit was completed.

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Finance. The year 1951-52 opened with a Fund balance of Rs. 37,96,512. The total receipts under fees, Government grant and other Miscellaneous accounts amounted to Rs. 42,51,446. The total expenditure during the year under various heads came to Rs. 37,52,255. The closing balance for the year is Rs. 42,95,702.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

General. The year under review witnessed important phases in the progressive implementation of the scheme of educational reorganisation. The scheme of compulsory education was introduced in two more taluks *viz.*, Chittur and Shencottah. The double shift system was continued throughout the year in the Travancore area.

Government introduced a revised scheme for improving the service conditions of teachers employed in secondary schools under private managements.

The Training College, Trichur was revived from the beginning of the academic year 1951-52.

The Board of Education was constituted to advise the Department in matters of general education policy. The Director of Public Instruction was the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board.

The libraries in the Travancore-Cochin State were affiliated to the Travancore-Cochin Library Association.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

General Statistics. There were 5,526 institutions at the end of the year under report against 5,366 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 control of the Travancore University are not taken into account), 515 high schools, 752 middle schools, 4,086 primary schools, 1 Sanskrit college, 31 Sanskrit schools, 58 training institutions, 7 music, dancing and fine arts schools, 3 schools for the physically handicapped, one for lepers, 11 fishery schools, 8 nursery and kindergarten schools, 23 night schools, 14 technical schools, 1 certified school, 3 gymnasiums and 4 basic institutions including the basic training institution at Cherpu (Cochin).

Of these, 2,661 were Departmental institutions and the remaining 2,865 were under private managements. The total

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strength in all the schools was 15,78,143 (8,80,147 boys and 6,97,996 girls) against 15,03,858 (8,44,166 boys and 6,59,692 girls) in the previous year. Of the total strength 9,14,214 were Hindus, 5,76,656 were Christians, 71,328 were Muslims and 401 were Jews and 15,544 others.

Collegiate Education. The Colleges in the Cochin area alone were under the control of the Department.

There were 8 colleges in the Cochin area 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 six private colleges, two were for women, one at Trichur and the other at Ernakulam.

The total enrolment in the various colleges was 5,973.

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

Honours Courses in Mathematics and Economics were started in the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, during the year. Similarly, B. Com. Course was started in the Government College, Chittur, from the commencement of the same school year. Geography and Psychology were introduced under Part III for Inter and Group III (c) Tamil for the B. A. Degree examinations.

Miscellaneous. Four Senior University scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 20 for the Honours course and four others of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem for the pass course to the best students who passed the Intermediate Examination:—The latter scholarships were made available as (a) one open to all communities (b) one for a Backward Community pupil (c) One for a Muslim pupil (d) one for a girl student.

Six Junior University scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 10 in the Intermediate classes on considerations of merit and six other scholarships special to the students of the Backward communities of the monthly value of Rs. 6 were allowed on the basis of merit among the students belonging to the Backward communities.

The Lady Willingdon Scholarship to the monthly value of Rs. 15 was also awarded during the year to the most deserving Cochinite Girl student who passed the Intermediate examination.

In the Government colleges in the Cochin area, all students belonging to the Backward communities continued to enjoy

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half fee concession. In 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 Jewish communities.

All students belonging to the depressed classes enjoyed free education in the Government colleges. In addition to these, there were Prize Funds donated by private individuals.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

High Schools. The number of High Schools in the Travancore-Cochin State at the end of the year was 515 against 481 in the previous year. Of these 111 were departmental schools (91 for boys and 20 for girls) and 404 were under private management (321 for boys and 83 for girls). The total strength of the schools excluding the strength of the Primary sections attached to them was 1,35,726 (89,749 boys and 45,977 girls) against 1,08,803 (73,124 boys and 35,679 girls) in the previous year.

Middle Schools. The number of middle schools was 752 against 694 in the previous year. Of these 247 were Departmental schools (206 for boys and 41 for girls) and the remaining 505 (432 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 to them was 2,22,307 (1,36,893 boys and 85,414 girls) against 2,07,894 (1,27,849 boys and 80,045 girls) in the previous year.

Primary Education. There were in all 4,086 institutions (including the Primary sections attached to the Middle, High and Training Schools) in the State against 4,018 in the previous year. The total strength of the Primary Schools was 12,09,813 (6,48,577 boys and 5,61,236 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 were conducted in some localities. The idea is to provide a healthy pre-school training to the children before they could be given instruction in the three R's in the Primary schools. There were eight Nursery (Kindergarten) schools in the Travancore area, of which one was departmental

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and the others private. They were conducted efficiently and on up-to-date lines. Four 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 475 (224 boys and 251 girls) during the year against 551 in the previous year.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Training Schools. There were 56 Training schools with a strength of 2,146 students in the Travancore area. The Government Training Institution in the Cochin area had a strength of 767 in the Training section. The Private Girls Training institution at Palluruthy had a strength of 253 during the year.

Sanskrit Education. The reorganised course was introduced in Sanskrit schools in the Cochin area in class I changing its denomination into Form I from the beginning of this year (1951-52). This will be progressively adopted in the other classes in succeeding years thus gradually liquidating the old-type classes till the change-over is complete.

There were altogether 31 Sanskrit schools in the State during the year against 48 in the previous year. The strength of all these schools was 2,806 (1917 boys and 889 girls) against 3,118 (2,204 boys and 914 girls) in the previous year.

Sanskrit College, Trippunithura. The College Committee continued to be the Advisory body to Government in the management of the College and it met two times during the year. The college worked in two Sections—the Endowment section and the Government section. Admission to the Endowment section was restricted to caste Hindus; admissions to the Intermediate Sastra classes of both the sections were stopped.

The strength of the Government section was 38 boys and 12 girls and that of the Endowment section was 7 boys against 39 boys and 15 girls in the Government section and 7 boys and one girl in the Endowment section in the previous year.

Kerala Kala Mandiram. This institution which offers instructions in 'Kathakali' was continued to be managed by a committee of non-officials constituted by Government with the Tahsildar of Talapally as the 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 four—two Vesha, one Chenda and one Music. One of the paying Vesha

students came from Ceylon for a short term course. The number on rolls at the close of the previous year was 14—12 paying and 2 free. The institution is open to all classes and communities. Training in Chutti is also given to such of the students as have special aptitude for it. There were nine members on the teaching staff.

Music, Dancing and Fine Arts. There were four institutions of the kind in the Travancore area during the year, of which one is departmental and the remaining under private managements. The private institutions were in receipt of grant-in-aid during the year.

Sri Swati Tirunal Academy of Music, Trivandrum. The institution was started in September 1939 with the object of promoting the study and practice of music. It imparts instruction in classical Karnataka music on correct lines and popularises Maharaja Swathi Thirunal's compositions. The course of studies extends to 4 years and comprises instruction in vocal music, Veena (instrumental music) theory of music and Sanskrit. The examination in Diploma is divided into two, viz., the preliminary (at the end of the 2nd year's course) and the Ganabhooshanam (at the end of the 4th year of the course).

Certified School, Trivandrum. The institution is one of the oldest of its kind and has completed its 57th year of existence. It is governed by the Travancore Children Act XXXII of 1945. Admission to the school is restricted to juvenile delinquents convicted and sentenced under the Children Act. The juvenile delinquents of the Cochin area were also admitted to this institution. Adequate facilities are provided for the proper boarding of the inmates and for their academic instructions, industrial training and moral or physical development.

There are three sections in the institution; viz., (1) an Academic section, (2) an Industrial section and (3) an Agricultural section. Work in all these sections is compulsory for all the inmates. Adequate training in subsidiary occupations such as cooking, bee-keeping, handicrafts and music is also imparted to such of the boys as show special aptitude for the same. The Institution has a library containing 1,429 Malayalam books, 1,201 English books and 96 Tamil books.

The Basic Training School, Cherpu. The first step in the introduction of basic education in the State under the auspices of the Government was taken up by the opening of this Institute for the training of teachers. It is a short term retraining

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course of 90 working days that is conducted here for the present with the idea of retraining already trained permanent teachers in the Department.

The pupils have cotton and gardening crafts provided for them. Mid-day meal has also been provided for the children. Health education is a special feature of this school. The children have their training in citizenship too.

Education of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities. Backward Communities were classified under three heads; scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities and the pupils of all the communities were allowed free education. The backward communities not coming under the above three heads were also allowed half-fee concession as per rules. Exemption from payment of Examination fees was also granted to the poor and deserving candidates of the backward communities. The number of pupils of backward communities studying in primary, middle and high schools was 1,15,374.

Schools for Deaf and Dumb. There were two schools for the Deaf and Dumb—one in Trivandrum and the other in Thiruvella. They were aided by Government. There was also a school for the defectives at Kunnankulam under Government management.

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Hindi Education. Hindi Education made the normal progress during the year under report. The compulsory teaching of Hindi was extended to high school classes also and Hindi was taught in all the middle and high schools from Form II to VI for three periods a week.

Hindi prachar work is now done in the State by private agencies also. The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha of Madras through their provisional branch has done substantial work to popularise the language in the State. Other agencies of lesser importance as well as individual Pracharaks are also doing substantial work in different parts of the State.

Education of Girls and Women. There were in all 103 high schools and 114 middle schools conducted exclusively for girls. Girls were freely admitted in almost all the other secondary schools. The number of girl pupils in high, middle, primary and special schools were 6,97,996.

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Physical training, Games and Sports. It is an accepted fact that character building and a sense of discipline and the development of *esprit De Corps* are largely fostered by athletic activities, which therefore form an integral part of the school education. Adequate arrangements have been made in the schools of all types in the State for such extra-mural activities as games, sports, scouting etc.

Apart from these provisions in the educational institutions there were many private organisations which imparted instruction in physical culture. Some of these are very long-standing institutions and are doing 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) Suryanamaskar (4) Free-hand exercises, (5) Dumb-bells, (6) Self-defence, (7) 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 conducted in seven out of the nine taluks of the erstwhile Travancore State where compulsory education was in force. Under the scheme, the necessitous children were given free mid-day meals. Noon-meals 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 schools.

Scouting. The Scout Craft which develops head, hand and heart was given its due place in the school activities. The movement which was working under the control and guidance of the Boys' Scout Association has been progressing satisfactorily in the various schools. A paid Organising Officer with necessary staff was in charge of the Scout movement.

National Cadet Corps. It was in August 1951 that the ten schools in the State located from Nagercoil on the one end and Chittur (Cochin area) on the other, began to be busy with converting the teen-agers for cadetship to fill up vacancies for the six troops of the Junior Division Unit N. C. C. accepted and sanctioned by Government. Fourteen of the sixteen teachers who went for Pre-commission Training to the Regimental Cadre; Wellington, were commissioned as Third Officers and they started training the Cadets as soon as they rejoined their respective schools. Three sub-units started in Cochin and

Ernakulam were converted into a 'Naval Wing'. Two officer cadets from the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, where the Naval Unit of the Senior Division has been proposed to be raised, will be sent for their pre-commission training at Cochin in the I. N. S., Venduruthy, from April 1952.

Other extra Curricular activities. Most of the institutions organised several kinds of activities by the formation of various societies such as music clubs, dramatic clubs, literary unions, commerce associations, history and economics associations, science associations etc. Excursions to Museums and places of interest formed an important feature in schools and almost all the Colleges.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 30,36,063 and Rs. 1,92,61,854 respectively.

Chapter XII

Local Self Government

General. The number of Municipalities in the State excluding the Corporation of Trivandrum was 24. The Municipal Councils and the Corporation Council were composed of members partly elected by tax-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 among the members or from outside. Commissioners appointed by Government were functioning in the Corporation of Trivandrum and in the Municipalities, except in Vaikom and Palai. The total area comprised within the limits of the Municipalities was roughly 126 square miles with a total population of 14,88,292 according to the census of 1951.

Working 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 the 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 Valdyasalas 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 also. The overall size of the ration almost throughout the year was 9 ozs. per adult per diem. But, at the end of the year it has been increased to 12 ozs.

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 or hired for the purpose. From there, they were transported to the various Government depots in the State. The system of Departmental wholesale trade was in force throughout the Trichur District, and in the taluks of Ambalapuzha, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Quilon and Trivandrum in the remaining districts. Arrangements were in progress during the year to extend the system to other taluks also. In the meantime, private wholesale distributors were allowed to function in those taluks.

Procurement of Foodgrains. The quantities of foodgrains supplied to the State from Various sources are as follows:—

S. No.	Foodgrains	Source	Quantity in tons.
I.	Rice	Overseas Imports	2,51,154
II.	Wheat	do.	86,313
III.	Wheat-flour	do.	497
IV.	Milo	do.	19,072
V.	Long wheat	Hyderabad	99

The entire supply of foodgrains (excepting long wheat) was made from overseas imports. Due to the abnormal delay in the arrival of steamers with the foodstuffs, the food position in the State was generally very difficult during the latter half of the year.

The bulk of the foodgrains arrived at the Cochin port by steamer. Foodgrains for Kottayam and Quilon Districts were moved by backwater route from Cochin Depot. Transport of foodgrains from Quilon to Trivandrum was carried out by

Control measures

rail. Foodgrains required for the taluks in Trichur District were moved mostly by rail and stored in the Departmental wholesale depots in each taluk.

Paddy procured in the taluks of Travancore area was transported to areas engaged for storing paddy in the taluks. The transport was arranged by the proverthicars engaged in procurement work. In the Cochin area, the paddy procured from the ryots was arranged to be transported to mills for conversion into rice.

Monopoly procurement on the basis of levy was brought into effect from 1st February 1951 by the Paddy (Acquisition and Movement) Control Order 1951. The levy was fixed on a slab basis varying with the productivity of the land, size of the holding and minimum essential requirements of the land-holder. Pattadars whose total holdings were half an acre or less of double crop land or 1 acre or less of single crop lands were exempted from the levy. The productivity or average yield when once finally fixed was deemed as constant for future fixation of demand under this system. Movement of paddy from taluk to taluk without the necessary permit was prohibited under this order. There was, however, no restriction on the movement of paddy within the taluk. The agency of procurement was the Grain Purchase Tahsildars and their staff as in the previous years.

The total quantity of paddy procured was 1,23,00,788 paras equivalent to 63,175 tons in terms of rice. The virippu crop sustained a heavy damage in the Trichur District especially in the coastal areas due to draught and consequent ingress of saline water. Untimely rains in September 1951 destroyed paddy crops ready for harvest in several localities and heavy rains in November 1951 caused breach of protective bunds in the Punja fields of Kottayam taluk.

Subsidy. Early in 1951, the Central Government decided that their responsibility for subsidising the sale of foodgrains should be limited to selected industrial and urban areas only. The Central Government, however, appreciated that in the case of Travancore-Cochin statutory rationing on a State wide basis was in force throughout the control period, that the overall deficit was heavy, that the bulk of the supplies to the State was from overseas imports and that the price of imported rice was steadily rising. In consideration of the above factors, the Central Government granted a subsidy of

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Rs. 2.25 crores to the State for 1951. In addition to the above, an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 63.5 lakhs was also made to compensate the State Government for the loss incurred by them in the sale of rice prior to its classification as fine.

For the year 1952, the Central Government have granted a subsidy of Rs. 3 crores to the State.

The Taluk and Town Food Advisory Committees continued to function till the end of the year. They tendered valuable advice and assistance to the Civil Supplies Department.

SUGAR CONTROL.

Selective control on sugar continued to be enforced in the State during the year under review also, under the Sugar and Gur Control Order 1950 of the Government of India. In accordance with the policy of the Government of India, half the production of each factory in excess of its basic quota was allowed to be sold in the free market and the other half together with the basic quota was reserved for distribution at controlled prices. Allotments of sugar were made to the State by the Government of India from factories outside the State and from the Pamba River Factory, Thiruvella. The average monthly allotment to the State was 1,300 tons.

The sugar position eased considerably towards the end of the year under report.

TEXTILE CONTROL.

The main functions of the Department are to arrange for the import and distribution of cloth and yarn and to attend to such other items of work as are incidental thereto.

The main sources of supply of cloth to this State are the Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Buckingham & Carnatic Mills and the Mettur Mills besides the local Mills *viz.*, Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur, Sri Chitra Mill, Always and the A. D. Cotton Mills, Quilon. 16 importers, 54 wholesale dealers and 6,574 retail dealers were functioning during the year. 149 fresh retail licenses were issued during the period. There was no change in the number of the importers.

The total quantity of cloth allotted from the Mills outside the State during the year was 29,357 bales and the quantity available from the local Mills was 6,319 bales. The stock position was not satisfactory at the beginning of the year.

Control measures

As a result, a new system of controlled rationing and distribution of cloth throughout the State was introduced. The stocks received by the importers were divided into quotas and allotted to the Taluks in the proportion of population. This scheme proved effective. Towards the close of the year the position of cloth had considerably improved. The Taluk-war distribution was stopped and importers were allowed to allot quotas to any retail licensee in the State. All quantitative restrictions on the sales to the public were removed and the retailers were at liberty to sell any quantity of cloth to any consumer. The policy of strict control in the issue of fresh licenses was liberalised towards the end of the year and fresh licenses were allowed to be issued as there was remarkable increase in the quota of cloth allotted to this State.

Yarn. The sources of supply of yarn to the State are the 7 Mills inside the State and the allotments from 6 Mills outside the State.

The total quantity of yarn allotted from Mills outside the State during the year was 4,567 bales. 10,239 bales were received in all from the production of the local Mills. With a view to encourage co-operative organisations in the State, the retail licenses were issued only to Co-operative Societies. 360 retail licensees were functioning during the period.

The supply position of yarn was not satisfactory throughout the year. The allotment of yarn to weavers was made on the basis of new ration cards issued after taking a census of handlooms. The general rate of monthly distribution to weavers was fixed as $\frac{1}{2}$ bundle per loom of 20s and one bundle per loom of other counts. As regards factories the rate of supply was 1 bundle per loom per month provided they were registered under the Factories Act, before 1st April 1951. The supply of yarn to fishermen was being made through selected licensed Co-operative Societies. Towards the close of the year the supply position considerably improved. The importers were allowed to dispose of the unlifted stocks to retailers of their choice and also to consumers having ration cards on condition that not more than 5 bundles per loom should be sold to each card holder.

The licensing orders issued during the previous year viz., the Travancore-Cochin Cloth (Dealers) Control Order 1950 and the Travancore-Cochin Yarn (Dealers) Control Order 1950 continued in force. Besides, the following Control Orders were also in force during the period.

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1. Cotton Textiles (Control) Order 1948.
2. Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order 1948.
3. Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order 1949.
4. Cotton Control Order 1950.
5. Cotton Textiles (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order 1951.

With a view to regulating the sale of khadar an Act called the Travancore-Cochin Sale of Khadar Act (Act XX of 1951) was enacted during the year under review.

IRON AND STEEL CONTROL.

The Director of Controlled Commodities attended to the procurement of the entire quota of materials allotted to the State. During the year under review the Government of India allocated the following tonnage of materials for the State:—

Non-agricultural quota	..	1,645 tons.
Agricultural quota	..	1,135 do.
Cottage Industries	..	160 do.
		<hr/>
Total	..	2,940 do.

In spite of heavy transport difficulties and the situation arising out of the Korean war, the Department was able to procure 2,065 tons of iron and steel during the year.

The distribution of the non-agricultural quota was effected through registered stockists. The distribution of materials under Agricultural quota on the other hand was made by the Director of Agriculture so as to ensure supply of the materials only to *bona fide* agriculturists. The quotas under cottage and small scale industries were being distributed by the Director of Controlled Commodities on the advice of the Industries Department.

At the beginning of the period, 854 applications for iron and steel were pending disposal. During the period under review 5,427 fresh applications were received. Out of the above 6,281 applications, the Department was able to release materials to 5273 applicants. The requirements of newly constructed Educational Institutions were also met. The supply, however continued to be much short of the demand.

Pipes and Fittings. Effective control was enforced in the procurement and distribution of pipes, tubes and fittings almost

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throughout the year. The control over the procurement and distribution of fittings was lifted in March 1952. But the price control over this item still continues.

Out of the 2,25,000 ft. of pipe allotted to the State under non-agricultural quota only 1,12,941 ft. of pipe was received and 1,099 ft. of pipe was received out of the 6,800 ft. allotted under the agricultural quota.

Altogether 1,310 applications for pipes were received during the period under review and 1,303 were disposed of leaving a balance of 7 pending without release of any quantity.

Cement. The Honorary Cement Controller, Kottayam, was attending to the procurement of cement from the Government of India and distribution of cement in the State, subject to the administrative control of the Director of Controlled Commodities. The supply position continued to be difficult owing to the fact that allotments made by the Government of India were not equal to demand and the supply from outside factories was not steady.

CHAPTER XIV

Miscellaneous

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The year under review has been a particularly difficult period so far as the administrative side of the Department was concerned. The introduction of the decentralised system of working of the Department involved a departure from the procedure followed during the last thirteen years, but the inevitable dislocations during the transition were reduced to the minimum through the sincere and co-operative effort of all categories of staff in the Department.

Traffic, Extensions and Adjustments. The policy of "No further extension before rehabilitation" was continued during the year under report. 56 vehicles including the 12 Chevrolet vehicles purchased from General Motors with all-metal-steel bodies were additionally put on the road in the several routes to increase the existing services. Shuttle services were increased and better facilities for the student public given. A few of the city and shuttle services had to be

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extended during the year due to the pressing demands from the public. In the re-organisation of the Department implemented from 1-10-1951 the number of schedules was fixed at 270, i. e., 241 buses and 29 lorries and operation of services on the above basis was conducted from that date.

The Trivandrum—Cape Coach Services and the several Express services continued to enjoy their established reputation. No new Express service was taken up during the year.

The Double Decker bus introduced in the City Services in the previous year was popular among the travelling public. Two more double deckers were built in the workshops of the Department during the year under report and they were also put on the Trivandrum—Nagercoil route.

Fares and Concessions. The fare structure was left unchanged during the year. As usual the concession ticket was extensively patronised by students. The concession granted to the N. G. Os. in the Trivandrum City Services was extended to the Nagercoil Town Service. A sum of Rs. 1,15,387-5-3 was realised by sale of concession tickets during the year and this is Rs. 33,359-1-9 in excess of the previous year.

Special Services. As in previous years, the Department undertook to operate special services in connection with Mandalapooja and Makaravilakku festivals at Sabarimala, Car festivals at Suchindram, Kodai at Mandacaud, Sivarathri at Alwayc, Thirukalyanam at Kumaracoil and other festivals like Vei festival, etc. A pilgrim coach was operated between Trivandrum and Vandiperiar for the Makaravilakku festival with facilities for return tickets.

Traffic. The rate per mile for the year works out at 18.8 annas, an increase of 1.4 annas from the previous year. A comparative statement of the figures for 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given below.

Year.	Bus Mile.	Total Mile.	Total Receipts.	Rate per mile.
			Rs. As. P.	
1950-51	11180003'2	11949576'2	11,810,730 6 1	17'4
1951-52	11891868'2	12655505'7	14,913,289 12 2	18'8

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Parcels and Goods Transport. Against Rs. 2,23,922-5-0 for 50-51, the collection for 51-52 was Rs. 2,52,967-14-10, thus recording an increase of Rs. 29,045-9-10. But this is far less than in previous years. The reason for this fall is mainly due to restrictions imposed in the conveyance of parcels on the touts of the Diesel buses tending to damage bus bodies. Lorry service between Alwaye and Munnar on behalf of Messrs. K. D. H. P. Co. Ltd., and P. H. E. Project continued to be the major item of goods transport during the year.

Ferry Transport Service. The ferry service continued to be operated as a miniature water transport as in the previous year.

Amenities to Passengers. More and more convenience to the travelling public has been the motto of the Department at all times and maximum facilities in this direction were extended. Comfortable seating arrangements have been provided in all buses and the scheme of providing waiting shelters in all important bus stations was in progress.

Accidents. There were 300 incidents involving vehicles during the year of which 11 cases turned fatal, 19 serious and the remaining petty.

Transport Board and Advisory Committee. The Administrative Board of the Department met three times during the year and transacted several items of business connected with the day-to-day administration of the Department. The standing Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Transport held four sittings and seconded valuable suggestions regarding the working of the Department. The Minister for Transport continued to be the Chairman of these two Boards.

Re-organisation. A re-organisation affecting all the branches of the Department was implemented from 1-10-1951. The Department which was working as a centralised unit hitherto was decentralised from the above date transferring a portion of the work and responsibilities centered in the Head Office to the Districts. Each District was placed under a Gazetted Officer in entire charge of the District and exercising enhanced disciplinary powers. A post of Labour Liaison Officer included in the cadre of District Officers was created to look to the welfare of the employees of this Department and a number of schemes intended to promote the lot of the workers were implemented.

Finance. Against a total revenue of Rs. 1,40,13,280-12-2 the expenditure stands at Rs. 1,30,72,209-5-1 leaving a net

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profit of Rs. 18,41,080-7-1, after providing for depreciation, interest on stock and capital and other general charges.

PORTS.

General. Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum, Colachel and Koilthottam are the five major ports of Travancore-Cochin. These ports are favourably situated in regard to trade routes between Australia and the Far East and those between Europe and America.

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

Weather. The weather conditions were favourable for shipping operations throughout the year. Storm warning telegrams were received from Santa Cruz, Bombay, on 85 days in all, on 14 different occasions. On receipt of these weather reports, timely notices and warnings were issued to ships, steamship agents and other parties concerned. Notifications regarding the removal and replacement of anchorage buoys at the ports of Quilon and Colachel and notices giving sailing directions for all the ports of the State were periodically issued to mariners.

Public Canals and Public Ferries Act. The Principal Port Officer inspected 166 boats and issued D2 Certificates during the half year ending September 1951. In the second half year he inspected 157 boats and issued certificates. The inspection centres were Alleppey and Quilon for the 1st half year and Alleppey, Quilon and Kottayam for the 2nd half year.

Shipping. The number of ships which called and worked at the ports were comparatively less than that of the previous year as all foodgrains steamers continued to call at Cochin. At Trivandrum and Colachel there was practically no shipping. Consequently the seaborne trade of the State did not improve as expected, during the period under review. 110 steamers called and worked at Alleppey, 12 at Quilon and 34 at Koilthottam. 156 steamers of a total tonnage of 4,62,757 and 79 country crafts of 7,319 tons, in all, called and worked at the ports during 1951-52 as against the total number of 237 steamers of a total tonnage of 7,19,733 and 92 country craft of 10,563 tons for the previous year.

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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 ..	110	3,01,398	35	1,954	145	3,03,352
Quilon ..	12	45,742	4	459	16	46,201
Trivandrum ..	..	..	1	50	1	50
Colachel ..	..	..	3	244	3	244
Koithottam ..	34	1,15,617	36	4,612	70	1,20,229
Total ..	156	4,62,757	79	7,319	235	4,70,076

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts of the Department during the year under report including port dues and miscellaneous collections amounted to Rs. 21,324-2-4 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,571-10-2.

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 Government of Travancore towards the construction of the Cochin Harbour is Rs. 76,700. The Governments of Cochin and Travancore had also advanced loans to the Cochin Port Authorities amounting to Rs. 1,22,85,760 in all for the second and fourth stage works of the Harbour for the purchase of dredging plant and for the construction of additional ware house on Willingdon Island. These loans are being repaid in instalments with interest due thereon. A total sum of Rs. 99,70,278 was outstanding at the end of 31-3-1952.

From 1-4-1950, this Government have been deprived off all their share of the customs revenue from the Cochin Harbour as a result of the Federal Financial Integration.

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During the period under report, the following were the representatives of this Government on the Cochin Harbour Advisory Committee.

1. The Secretary to Government, Public Works and Communications Department, Trivandrum.
2. The District Collector, Trichur.
3. Sri. Sankaran Palat, Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Trichur.
4. Sri K. C. Karunakaran, Honorary Secretary, Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Consequent on the separation of the Central Printing Office from the Stationery Department, the designation "Controller of Stationery and Printing" was changed to "Controller of Stationery." The re-organisation of the Stationery Department was sanctioned with effect from 9-2-1952 and from that date the Controller of Stationery was the Head of the Stationery Department, including the Stationery Office and Stores at Ernakulam. In the re-organisation the post of Manager of this Department was abolished and the post of Deputy Controller of Stationery was created instead.

The sub-joined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under Stationery for the year 1125, 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Particulars.	1125 (7½ months)	1950-51.	1951-52.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Receipts	96,400	3,05,961	1,68,210
Expenditure	6,16,684	10,13,256	8,57,400
Less cost of stationery supplied to other paying departments	} 22,273	41,531	26,177
Net	5,94,411	9,71,725	8,31,223

During the year under report, purchases to the value of Rs. 8,15,321 were made against Rs. 9,68,779 during 1950-51. The value of articles issued works out to Rs. 7,70,445 against Rs. 10,13,256 in the previous year. The value of stock on hand at the end of the year under report was Rs. 7,15,994.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

During the year under review several important changes were introduced in the Printing Department with a view to bring the presses on up-to-date lines.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, TRIVANDRUM.

The value of Plant at the end of March 1951 stood at Rs. 3,67,439-13-0. 39,272 lbs. of type cast on the Thompson and Casting Machines valued at Rs. 62,413 were added to stock during the year.

Plant. Three proof presses valued at Rs. 3,640, types etc. valued at Rs. 2,275, were added to the stock. Depreciation on plant worked out to Rs. 21,613 and battered types and lead bits coming to 1,14,754 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,43,140 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. 2,71,015.

Out-turn. The number of standard pages set in the composing section was 57,058 against 76,273 in the previous year. The total number of impressions struck in the machine section was 4,77,49,376 against 4,65,31,062 in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,30,680 against Rs. 1,39,132 in the previous year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,85,063 against Rs. 4,47,548 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, ERNAKULAM.

Plant. The value of the plant at the beginning of the period under report was Rs. 1,39,004-11-2. Plant costing Rs. 3,395-12-0 was purchased during the year. The cost of plant after reducing depreciation stood at Rs. 1,35,041-1-6 at the close of the year. During the year a total quantity of 24,892 lbs. of types, lead rules etc. were cast.

Out-turn. The total value of work done during the year was Rs. 5,01,283-13-0 against Rs. 3,86,757-13-0 in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts for the period amounted to Rs. 1,45,095 against Rs. 10,676 for the previous year, and the total expenditure came to Rs. 1,82,764 against 1, 64,392 for the previous year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Relations Department came into existence in April 1950 in implementation of the policy of Government to have an effective, centralised, co-related machinery to handle the publicity and propaganda activities of the State. The year under review is the first year of observation and experimentation though commendable headway was made along the lines of healthy development. The main activities of the Department in the year fall into 3 divisions *viz.* the administrative and information wing under the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Relations, the publications Section under an Editor and the propaganda branch under the Chief Propaganda Officer.

The publication of the 'Fortnightly Bulletin' "Travancore-Cochin News" continued uninterrupted during the period under review. The bulletin is a tri-lingual 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 short resume of important events outside the State formed a special feature of the bulletin. To facilitate easy purchase of the bulletin by the public the price is fixed at the nominal rate of As. 2 per copy.

During the period under review another important publication "Travancore-Cochin—the Treasure Land of the East" was also published. It is a compendious volume mainly intended for the foreign tourist and is very attractively got up. It is a priced publication and the price is fixed at Rs. 4-1-0 per copy. Besides, a Souvenir of the Second Year of Integration also was prepared and 15,000 copies of the same distributed throughout the State.

In addition to the above, special articles were released to the Press from time to time on various subjects with the object of enlightening the public about the varied activities of Government. The publication of attractive leaflets and pamphlets on subjects relating to Agriculture, Co-operative Industries etc. was another important feature during the period.

Propaganda. A propaganda programme was formulated and carried out so as to be helpful for the field work of the departments such as Public Health, Agriculture and Food Production, Co-operation, Cottage Industries, Panchayats, Prohibition etc.

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Propaganda Campaigns were specially and intensively launched upon in connection with the general elections in the State, small-pox and B. C. G. vaccinations, compost manure making, increased food production etc. About 200 cinema shows and lectures were conducted. The election propaganda included about 60 cinema shows and 270 talks. The group talks on various subjects numbered 823. About 4 lakhs of copies of the pamphlets on various subjects were distributed throughout the State.

The medium of the All-India Radio also continued to be utilised by the department for talks by senior officials about the development programme of Government and other subjects of public interest. Such talks numbered 24.

For securing more wide spread visual publicity for the constructive and nation-building activities of Government at the instance of this Department, special news-reel films with bearing on State projects were got shot by the Films Division of the Government of India.

Press Advisory Board. Only one meeting of the Board was convened during the year. Since the relationship between the Government and the Press bettered remarkably the necessity for frequent meetings of the Board was almost eliminated.

Miscellaneous. The scrutiny of papers and other periodicals and the submission of press cuttings were continued during the year. 11,500 Press cuttings were submitted to Government during the year as against 10,000 in the previous year.

Before the organisation of the Department, only such items of news of special importance which were covered by Press Notes were released to the Press. After the formation of the department, better facilities were accorded to the Press for the collection of news relating to Government. In addition to copies of Government Proceedings and Press Notes, separate write-ups prepared by the department on important Governmental activities also continued to be supplied to the Press. On an average about 200 Press releases were handed out by the department per mensem.

The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 464-2-0 and expenditure Rs. 68,144.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Archaeological Department has three institutions under its control and supervision, viz., the Museum of Antiquities, Padmanabhapuram, the Archaeological Museum and Picture gallery Trichur and the Rama Varma Search Institute, Trichur. The two Museums attracted many visitors and were a source of inspiration and guidance especially to the Student population.

National Monuments. A considerable time was devoted during the year to a fresh survey and study of the historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance in the State. A list of fifty-eight monuments of the State was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Archaeology, of which fifteen were declared as National Monuments and included in "the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological sites and remains." Photographs of various sculptures and carvings have been taken.

The consolidated expenditure of the Department during the period was Rs. 23,379 against Rs. 25,086 during 1950-51.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS, ZOOS AND GARDENS.

Museum and Zoological Gardens, Trichur. The institution continued to be under the administrative control of the Director, Museums and zoos, Trivandrum. It was open to the public on all days of the year except Fridays and five special holidays. Leaving out the large crowds on public holidays and festival days there was an average attendance of about 450 recording a definite rise over the figures for the previous year. The increase noted in the number of excursion parties of school children visiting the museum and zoo was also maintained and special facilities were always given to them to make their educational tours both interesting and instructive.

Some of the more urgent and useful works sanctioned by the Government for the improvement of the zoo were taken up during the year.

The construction of separate enclosures for the barbary sheep and black bucks has provided the much needed breeding facilities for these two species. Similarly, in the newly constructed house for smaller mammals the baboons have begun to reproduce.

Miscellaneous

Besides the monkeys, the sambur, spotted deer and wild bears also gave birth to young-ones and a number of peachicks hatched out with the assistance of a foster mother. The surplus ones were also sold to the public mostly for keeping as pets. Two lion cubs, one white pea hen, a pair of guinea pigs and a pair of porcupines were transferred to Trivandrum zoo and a female spotted deer, a female black buck, a white pea-cock and a cockatoo, an Australian parrot were received from there to replenish the stock here. In the reptile house a specimen of earthsnake (*Eryx conicus*), also received from Trivandrum, was exhibited for the first time. Among snakes collected may be mentioned two specimens of wall snakes and a specimen of king cobra. The latter did not survive many months in captivity. Purchases of animals were limited to a civet cat, an otter, an ordinary parrot, one koel and two cobras.

A good collection of flower seeds were purchased from Nurseries outside the State and among these, *Zinnia*, sunflower and balsam grew exceptionally well. Records size pumpkins were grown in the vacant plots of the Museum compound and given as additional ration to the herbivorous animals. A large number of an improved variety of pappaya tree with golden yellow fruits was also planted for propaganda among the public. The Bee keeper's Association working under the auspices of the Industries Department was given facilities to put up a number of hives in the Museum garden.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 37,905 and the receipts came to Rs. 329.

MUSEUM, ZOO AND GOVERNMENT GARDENS, TRIVANDRUM.

Government Museum (Art Museum) Trivandrum. More than three lakhs of people visited the Museum against two and a half lakhs during the previous year. The Guide lecturers took round visitors among whom were parties of school children from various parts of the State and outside.

Finance. The total expenditure of the Institution during the period amounted to Rs. 15,850 and receipts Rs. 390.

Government Museum (Natural History), Trivandrum. In addition to the renewal of preservations in the exhibition cases and cupboards containing reserve collections of skins, alcoholics and other specimens, all the skins in the bird and mammal departments numbering nearly a thousand items were given a spray of turpentine, a procedure recommended by Markham and

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Hargreaves in their report on the Museum of India for eradicating pests.

3,28,734 people, according to a count taken at the entrance, visited the Museum during the period.

Gardens. A new garden was laid out and planted under the direction of the garden staff in the premises of the University Central Research Institute. Similar services were rendered for the Medical College gardens also. Several numbers of seedlings of flowering trees were supplied to the P. W. D. for planting in the premises of the new workshops under construction at Chackal.

Besides the above, there were the usual supplies of plants for the All India Exhibition, and the National Celebrations of August 15, and January 26.

Zoo. At the beginning of the year the number of animals stood at 691, of which 257 were mammals, 395 birds and 39 reptiles. Acquisition through births, purchases and exchange was 148 and disposals numbered 99. Thus there was an increase to the collection and the number was 740 at the end of the year.

Finance. The total expenditure for the Museum, Zoo and Government Gardens at Trivandrum amounted to Rs. 1,67,730 and the receipts for the year came to Rs. 21,516.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT.

The most important work which the Department had to execute during the year under review was the conduct of the first General Elections under the Constitution of India according to the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (Central Act XLIII of 1951) and the rules issued thereunder. The work was carried out according to the directions of the Election Commission.

According to the President's order of Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies for Travancore-Cochin State, the State was divided into 11 Parliamentary Constituencies to return 12 members to the House of the people and 97 Assembly Constituencies to return 108 members to the State Legislative Assembly. Of the above 1 seat in the Parliamentary Constituency and 11 seats in the Legislative Assembly were reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes.

Early in October 1951 the Electoral Rolls of the State were finalised under the Statutory Provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and were published in integral

parts of Constituencies by the Electoral Registration Officers. Amendments to the finally published rolls were however allowed and the electoral rolls thus amended and brought up-to-date disclosed a strength of 42,10,244 voters of which 22,26,327 were men and 19,83,917 were women.

The Officers who conducted the election were designated by the Election Commission as Electoral Registration Officers and Returning Officers. 34 Tahsildars and the Commissioner, Corporation, were the Electoral Registration Officers of the Assembly Constituencies and District Collector, Trichur, Deputy Collectors, Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon, Chengannur, Alleppey, Kottayam and Devicolam and the Settlement and Oodukur Officer, Kuzhithurai, were the Electoral Registration Officers of the House of the People Constituencies. The Returning Officers were the statutory functionaries for the conduct of elections in the respective Constituencies. Unlike in previous elections in the State, the incumbents in the respective posts have now become *ex-officio* Returning Officers for all future elections in the Constituencies concerned under the Representation of the People Act.

Based on the strength of the electorate each taluk was divided into a suitable number of polling areas and polling stations were fixed at convenient centres due regard being had to proximity and accessibility to electors, transport facilities etc. Nearly 75% of the voters on the electoral rolls of the State cast their votes at 4,952 polling stations spread throughout the country with 6,125 booths. It is gratifying to note that the Election Commission has in a Press Statement announced that the highest percentage of poll in India was in Travancore-Cochin State.

A significant feature of the General Elections during the year was that unlike in previous elections the ballot boxes used were of a special design approved by the Election Commission and also the ballot papers having peculiar designs were small sized and printed and supplied under the supervision of the Commission. The use of paper seals for ballot boxes and indelible ink in marking the Voter's finger were innovations introduced under the Representation of People Act. The Adoption of Symbols was another innovation under the Act. Symbols were assigned on the basis of political parties and the ballot box of each candidate was to be identified by the symbol pasted on the box assigned for the candidate. The 14 organised

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political parties functioning on an All-India basis were assigned a set of 14 symbols by the Election Commission.

The total receipts of the Department during the year is calculated to be Rs. 75,988-12-8. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,40,621-13-0

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Personnel. There was no change in the personnel of the Public Service Commission.

Recruitment. The number of recruitments advised during the period was 3,213 excluding routine recruitments to posts such as clerks, typists, peons etc., which were kept in abeyance practically throughout the year pending the issue of orders fixing reservations to "Backward classes of citizens" and "Scheduled Castes and Tribes" under Articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution Act.

Examinations. A written examination followed by a *viva voce* test was conducted for selection to the posts of clerks on Rs. 45-75 and Rs. 30-45. A practical test was also conducted for selection to the posts of typists on Rs. 45-75 and Rs. 30-45.

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 210 officers.

There were 876 references from Government asking for advice of the Commission on questions of promotion, seniority, inter-departmental transfers, exemption from rules, disciplinary action against Government Servants etc. The advice tendered by the Commission was accepted by Government in the majority of cases.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts and expenditure of the Department during the period were Rs. 56,052 and Rs. 1,35,883 respectively against Rs. 29,425 and Rs. 1,29,737 in the previous year.

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 1951 was 2 and 16 fresh proposals were received during the year. 16 policies were issued and one proposal was cancelled. Thus the number of proposals pending issue of policy at the close of the year was one.

Policies. The number of policies in force at the close of March 1951 was 553 with a total sum Assured of Rs. 4,92,133. 16 Policies for a sum Assured of Rs. 49,388.63 were issued during the year and 33 policies for a total sum Assured of Rs. 43,239-14-5 were removed on account of age 55 death and surrender. The total number of policies at the close of the year including paid up and lapses was 536 for a total sum Assured of Rs. 4,98,281.73.

Claims. There were 19 claims on 28 policies pending settlement at the close of March 1951 and 28 claims on 31 policies arose during the year under review. Out of the 47 claims on 59 policies 29 claims on 34 policies were settled. The amount paid on 5 death claims was Rs. 3,306-6-0 and that paid on 21 claims by maturity on age 55 was Rs. 49,008-3-0. A sum of Rs. 351-7-0 was paid as surrender value on the other 3 claims. There were 18 claims on 25 policies pending settlement at the close of the year.

Loans. 39 loans on 40 policies were issued for a total amount of Rs. 4,128-4-0. The receipts on account of loan repayments with interest amounted to Rs. 4,932-12-5.

Receipts and Disbursements. The cash balance to the credit of the Fund at the close of March 1951 was Rs. 5,19,269-2-6. The receipts during the year including the interest of Rs. 17,065-3-0 allowed to the Fund amounted to Rs. 47,254-12-7 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 61,881-13-4. The cash balance to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 5,04,642-1-9.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE (PUBLIC BRANCH).

General. During the year the scheme was in its nineteenth year of existence.

Proposals. Three thousand two hundred and fifty proposals for Rs. 42,86,100 were received during the year 1951-52 against three thousand seven hundred proposals for Rs. 43,44,400

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received during 1950-51. Inclusive of six hundred and ninety-two proposals for Rs. 9,19,200 pending disposal at the end of March 1951, there were in all, three thousand nine hundred and forty-two proposals for Rs. 52,05,300 to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 31 proposals for Rs. 37,900 were rejected, three hundred and fifty-two proposals for Rs. 4,19,500 were cancelled and three thousand and fifty eight proposals for Rs. 40,79,400 were accepted leaving a balance of 501 proposals for Rs. 6,68,500 pending acceptance at the end of 31st March 1952. The advance amount collected on the above pending proposals being Rs. 1,875-4-0.

Policies. Three thousand two hundred and five policies for Rs. 40,57,700 were effected during the year against three thousand five hundred and seventy-six policies for Rs. 43,91,000 effected in the previous year. The total number of policies effected to the end of March 1951 was thirty seven thousand two hundred and sixty for Rs. 3,93,43,600. The total number of policies effected till the end of March 1952 worked out to forty thousand four hundred and sixty-five for Rs. 4,34,01,300.

Claims. Maturity. 50 claims for Rs. 37,910 were pending settlement at the end of March 1951 and 256 claims for Rs. 2,25,221 arose during the year 1951-52. Of these 266 claims for Rs. 2,35,508 were settled and 40 claims for Rs. 27,623 were pending on the 1st of April 1952. Only one claim for Rs. 500 is pending on this date.

Death. One hundred and eighty five claims for Rs. 1,39,685 were pending at the end of March 1951. 82 claims for Rs. 89,128 arose during the year 1951-52. 64 cases for Rs. 54,256-12-0 were settled. Balance of 203 claims for Rs. 1,74,556-4-0 were pending at the end of March 52.

Surrender Value. 28 policies for Rs. 28,200 were surrendered for Rs. 2,869-5-6.

Lapses and Revivals. The number of policies lapsed during the period were four thousand seven hundred and fifty-three for Rs. 51,06,300 and the number of policies revived during the year were one thousand five hundred for Rs. 20,45,500 realising a fine of Rs. 2,047-11-0.

Receipts and Payments. The receipts during the period inclusive of loan repayments, interests on investments, revival fines etc., amounted to Rs. 21,91,105-6-0 against Rs 17,25,482-8-5

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in 1950-51. The payments during the period amounted to Rs. 6,53,013-9-9 against Rs. 5,53,778-0-4 in 1950-51. The Balance to the credit of the fund at the end of March 1952 stood at Rs. 95,23,119-5-5 against Rs. 79,85,027-9-2 at the end of March 1951, the increase in the fund being Rs. 15,38,091-12-3. The closing balance is represented as follows:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Savings Bank at Treasury (4608|P. A.)	45,99,667	9	5
do. (12172|P. A.)	26,99,960	0	8
Madras loan (1962) Five lakhs.	4,98,437	8	0
Credit Bank Debentures	3,00,000	0	0
Balance at Treasury (uninvested)	14,25,054	3	4
Total	95,23,119	5	5

Expense Ratio. The proportion of expenditure incurred for the management of the business to the premium income was 10.8% against 11.8% in 1950-51.

STATE INSURANCE (MOTOR BRANCH).

Proposals and Renewal Applications. Eight thousand and sixty-seven certificates of Insurance were issued during the year on the proposals and renewal applications received during the year under review. 2,215 new policies were effected. The total number of policies effected till the end of March 1952 stood at 11,672.

Claims. During the period under report 83 claims were pending at the beginning of the period and 89 new claims were reported. Of these 175 claims, 122 claims were disposed of leaving a balance of 53 claims pending settlement at various stages of investigation. Of these 53 claims, 25 have since been disposed of. During the period an amount of Rs. 54,233-6-0 has been paid towards claim.

Receipts and Payments Account. The receipts during the period amounted to Rs. 7,25,519-7-4 inclusive of interest on investments. The payment during the period including refunds, claims, establishment charges, pensionary contribution etc., amounted to Rs. 76,280-11-10. The closing balance as on 31-3-1952 was Rs. 24,10,614-8-5 the increase in the fund being

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Rs. 6,49,238-11-6. 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
Credit Bank Debentures	7,00,000	0	0
Balance at Treasury (uninvested)	9,35,287	3	10
Total	24,10,614	8	5

STATE INSURANCE (FIRE BRANCH).

As in the previous years, the operations of the Branch were confined to concerns in which Government have a financial interest.

Re-insurance Arrangements. The treaties entered into with 17 (Seventeen) Tariff Companies during the previous year were continued during the year under report.

Policies. 14 (Fourteen) fresh policies were issued during the year.

Renewals. 48 (Forty-eight) 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. 4,80,716-1-0.

Net Re-insurance Premium. During the year a sum of Rs. 2,41,582-2-0 was paid as net reinsurance premium to re-insuring companies.

Claims. Three claims arose during the year under report of which one was rejected and two were settled. The claim from Travancore Minerals Concerns, Chavara was settled for Rs. 35-6-0 and that from the Travancore Rayons Ltd., Perumbavoor for Rs. 9,975-8-0. There was no claim outstanding as at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 9,057-7-0 was recovered from the reinsurers during the year as contributions to claim and expenses.

The Closing Balance. The closing fund balance as on 31st March 1952 is Rs. 6,05,467-6-11.

STATE SAVINGS BANK

On the eve of integration in 1950-51 Savings Bank business was being transacted in all the 31 Districts and Sub-treasuries in the Travancore area, in the 2 Sub-treasuries transferred to the control of Trichur Treasury from the erstwhile Travancore State and in 198 Anchal Offices of the Travancore-Cochin State. With the Federal Financial integration on 1-4-1950 and the consequent transfer of the Anchal Department as a Federal subject, the Post and Telegraph Department took over the Anchal Department along with its Savings Bank. Thus, while the audit of Treasury Savings Bank alone remained in the Accountant General's Office, the Anchal Savings Bank audit became the functions of the Post and Telegraph Audit Department. However, till 31-3-1951, the Post and Telegraph Audit Branch was allowed to function in the Accountant General's Office under his control. On 1-4-1951, the staff with its function was transferred and was placed directly under the Post and Telegraph Department. Subsequently, a scheme for the re-transfer of all Ex-Anchal Savings Bank accounts situated within a radius of 10 miles to the State Treasuries was brought into force from 1-9-1951, on account of which the Savings Bank accounts in respect of 166 Anchal Offices were transferred to the nearest treasuries, while those of the remaining 32 Anchal Offices situated beyond that radius were finally merged with Union Post Offices. Consequent on the above transfer of Ex-Anchal Savings Bank accounts to the treasuries, Savings Bank business had to be introduced in 6 more treasuries in the Cochin area, with effect from 1-9-1951, and this had the effect of raising the number of treasuries dealing with Savings Bank business in Travancore-Cochin area to 39 in the year under review against 33 in the previous year.

Besides the ordinary deposit accounts opened 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 for holding certain appointments requiring security deposit. Public accounts are permitted to be opened by municipalities, co-operative societies, and other public bodies and institutions constituted for purposes other than for personal advantage of the contributors.

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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 up to 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 off 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.

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The number of Savings Bank accounts which stood at 3,32,620 at the end of March 1951, fell to 3,16,368 at the end of March 1952. The balance of deposits which was Rs. 7,64,37,529-3-9 at the end of March 1951, came down to Rs. 5,71,24,951-8-1 at the end of March 1952. The decrease in the number of accounts and in the balance of deposits is due to withdrawals and also due to the merger of 32 Anchal Offices with the Union Post Offices, with effect from 1-9-1951.

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 State Provident Fund. 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 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.

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.

The number of subscribers newly admitted to the Fund during the year was 611 against 3,161 in 1950-51. The number admitted up to the end of March 1952 was 44,370.

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Receipts. The amount of subscriptions and recovery on advances realised during the year 1951-52 was Rs. 13,63,513-11-9 against Rs. 14,74,053-4-5 in 1950-51.

Interest. Interest credited on account of the Provident Fund Deposits during the year 1951-52 was Rs. 3,48,000 against Rs. 2,89,347-12-0 in 1950-51.

Payment. Payments made on account of temporary and final withdrawals amounted to Rs. 10,66,734-3-3, during the year whereas in 1950-51 the amount paid was Rs. 6,36,285-1-7.

The opening balance of the Fund was Rs. 98,15,642-7-7 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,04,60,422-0-1 against Rs. 86,88,526-8-9 in 1950-51.

Teachers' Provident Fund. The year 1951-52 began with 4,888 subscribers to the Fund. There were 106 new admissions and 80 closures during the year. The opening balance to the credit of the Fund amounted to Rs. 22,11,198-6-10. Subscriptions received from the teachers and contributions from the manager and Government together with interest amounted to Rs. 3,04,609-12-6. There were a few final closures, and a total amount of Rs. 47,237-6-11 was paid to the subscribers whose accounts were finally closed. The year ended with a balance of Rs. 24,68,570-12-5.

Contingent Employees' Provident Fund. The Contingent Employees' Provident Fund was instituted in the year 1123 with a view to improving the position of the contingent employees of Government by securing for them a provision on their discharge from service or for their dependents in the event of their earlier death.

All full time menial servants whose services are paid by monthly wages from "Contingencies" and who discharge the duties of the classes of menials described in Appendix 9 of the Travancore Service Regulations are eligible for subscribing to the Fund. Subscription to the fund is compulsory for all contingent employees of the Government, from the date of completion of three years' continuous service. Every subscriber shall, so long as he is in service, subscribe to the Fund monthly at the rate of half an anna for every Rupee of his pay and rounded off to the nearest quarter of a rupee. Government shall at the end of each year contribute thereto an amount equal to that standing to the credit of the subscriber and interest shall be allowed on the whole amount at 3% per annum.

CHAPTER XV

Post-war Reconstruction

The following Post-war Reconstruction Schemes entrusted to the Department of Research were continued during the period.

1. Soil Survey Scheme.
2. Agricultural Statistics—Crop Cutting Survey.
3. Survey of production and trade in Coir yarn.
4. Breeding of superior varieties of Lemon Grass.
5. Essential Oil Scheme.
6. Paddy Research Station, Kuttanad.

Soil Survey Scheme. During the year under review considerable progress was made in the soil survey of Nedumangad taluk which was commenced towards the close of the previous year. The collection of soil samples has been completed and they are being examined in the laboratory for both chemical and mechanical composition. It is quite clear from the results obtained so far that the soils of Nedumangad Taluk need liberal manuring as well as periodical applications of lime to ensure satisfactory crop yields. The survey is expected to be completed in 3 months.

A detailed report embodying the results of the soil Survey of Neyyattinkara Taluk was prepared for publication during the year. It is intended for the benefit of cultivators and contains much useful information with respect to the peculiar characteristics and nutrient status of the soils in this tract. A similar report relating to the survey of the soils in Kuttanad is under preparation.

Agricultural Statistics. In April 1951 the administration of the scheme of Agricultural Statistics was taken up by the Board of Statistics consisting of the Director of Research (ex-officio Chairman); the Professor of Statistics; Secretary to Government, Agricultural Section; and the Secretary, Board of Statistics.

Survey of Production and Trade in Coir Yarn. The field work of collection of data was completed in Karkadagom 1124. The analysis of the data was taken up on 1-11-1951 by a staff appointed by the Public Service Commission and the work was

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completed on 29-2-1952. The primary tables relating to the following have been compiled:—

1. Purchase and trade in green husks.
2. Collection, soaking and sale of husks.
3. Collection, soaking of husks and production of coir.
4. Purchase of soaked husks and production of coir
5. Small scale production of coir.
6. Number of persons engaged in the industry.
7. Family Budget of coir workers.

Breeding of superior varieties of Lemon grass. 44 types of lemon grass seeds from different places in the State and from Ceylon, Dehra Dun and Bombay were collected. These seeds will be sown in suitably prepared plots in the ensuing year. Also pure lemon grass seeds were purchased locally and supplied to a few persons at their request. One consignment of seeds was despatched to Malabar. At the request of the Systematic Botanist to the Government of Madras, 12 samples of lemon grass seeds were sent by post to Coimbatore for systematic study.

During the year a statistical survey of the Lemon Grass Distillation Stills was conducted. Preliminary steps were also taken for registering a Lemon Grass Producers' Co-operative Society.

Essential Oil Scheme. This scheme was worked out side by side with the working of the Lemon Grass Breeding Station. Work on the production of Vettiver Oil from Ramacham roots was taken up by the Section. In South Travancore M/s. Bharat Chemical Industries, Thuckalai started a unit for the commercial production of this valuable oil. Another item of work investigated by the Department was the production of Camphor from a species of *Ocimum* got down from Dehra Dun. After chemical examination it has been observed that the Eucalyptus leaves of the trees growing in the Public Gardens will yield a kind of oil which can be used for mineral floatation. Chemical examination of Black-Dammar Resin has also been carried out.

Paddy Research Scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to establish a Paddy Research Station in Kuttanad which covers an area of 1,20,000 acres under paddy cultivation. The selection of a suitable site for the purpose is under the consideration of Government. Pending selection the Research Officer is carrying out investigation for improvements to Kari soils.

Post-war Reconstruction

GOVERNMENT SHARK LIVER OIL FACTORY.

During the year 1951-52 the set up of the Factory was re-organised and more funds were provided for purchasing essential equipment and machinery.

The factory succeeded in securing supplies of 1,024 gallons of oil and with the limited processing facilities available, processed 583 gallons of therapeutic oil. The sale proceeds of the total production for the year amounted to Rs. 17,254-13-0.

Research and Development. As a result of the original investigations carried out in the laboratory, the factory is now in a position to produce a fully stabilised brand of oil.

The process of deodorization of shark liver oil which has been satisfactorily evolved by the factory chemist has yet to be developed. The process of the production of insecticides by the economic utilisation of low grade oils has been successfully worked out in the laboratory.

The process of the conversion of the hydro-carbons and the de-oxygenated products of shark liver oil to aromatic compounds by a process of cyclization has recently been initiated in the laboratory.

The sole agency of distribution and sale of shark liver oil has been entrusted to Messrs. Phoeni Agencies, Trivandrum, who have undertaken to give the widest publicity to the products and to widen the sector of distribution.

Government Secretariat,
Trivandrum, 17th Feb. 1953.

V. N. RAJAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.