

COCHIN INFORMATION

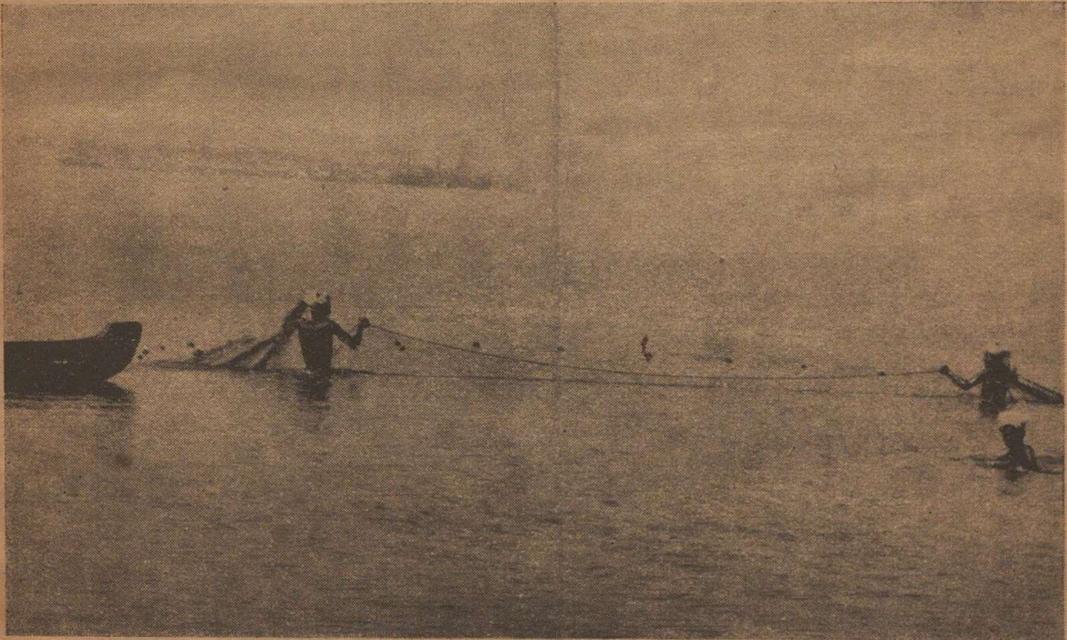
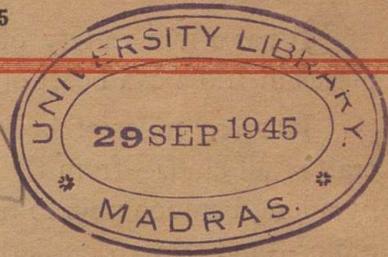


IV

JANUARY-MARCH 1945

No. 1-3

A. 14 M. G. not read



FISHING IN THE BACKWATERS

Issued by the WAR PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

“COCHIN CALLING”

VISIT COCHIN

FOR

A REAL HOLIDAY

COCHIN IS, ADMITTEDLY, A LAND OF BEAUTY

It has a rich variety of splendid scenery, the like of which few places in India can boast of.

Its many miles of backwaters, alive at all times with picturesque craft of all kinds—from the primitive *vallam* laboriously pushed along by a long bamboo pole to the most modern launch driven by steam or motor—and fringed on both sides by ever-green groves of luxuriant coconut-palms, constitute a sight that is as rare as it is refreshing.

It has, besides, a first-rate harbour, with all the modern equipments, constructed after years of labour—a veritable romance of marine engineering.

Possessed of a historical background, replete with romance and adventure, and of a distinctive culture and civilisation, Cochin has several fascinating features that mark it out from the rest of India. There is, in fact, a good deal in its social, religious and economic institutions that will provide food for thought and reflection.

There are a number of ancient temples and churches in the State which, from the point of view of their structural beauty as well as their sanctity, stand in a class by themselves and are well worth visiting.

Among the other attractions are a number of well laid out gardens and parks, beautiful roads, pleasing land scapes, waterways, etc.

All the important towns have well-equipped travellers' bungalows and there are also good hotels to stay in.

For additional information, please write to.—

THE INFORMATION OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN.

ERNAKULAM





VICEROY IN COCHIN

A STRENUOUS programme, by launch and car alternately from the Bolghatty Residency to Ernakulam, Willingdon Island and British Cochin; visits to the ancient Portuguese Palace at Mattancheri which for centuries had witnessed the installation of the Rulers of Cochin; the White Jews Synagogue; a Licensed Retailer's shop; a Fair Price Shop; hospitals, canteens; and naval, military and air force installations; conclud-

ing with a snake boat regatta on the palm-fringed backwaters.

Chanting ancient warrior songs of Malabar, the Vallan crews of four snake-boats escorted Their Excellencies from [Ernakulam to the Bolghatti Residency, kindly loaned by the Resident for accommodation of the distinguished guests on the occasion of Lord Wavell's first visit to Cochin as Viceroy.



133047
28574
50223 m2: N42
H5

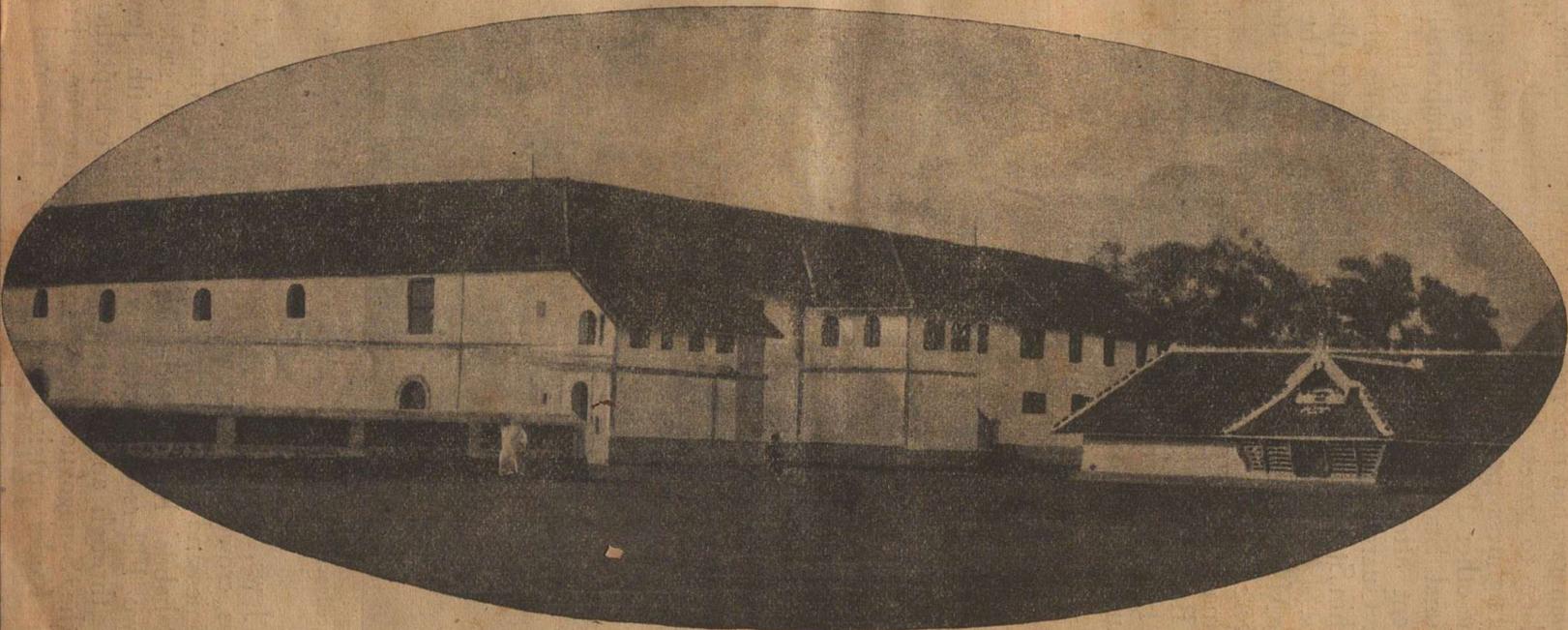
H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin garlanding H. E. Lord Wavell, Viceroy, on His Excellency's arrival at Ernakulam



H. E. The Viceroy inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by the Cochin State Forces



H. E. Lord Wavell cruising in the Backwaters



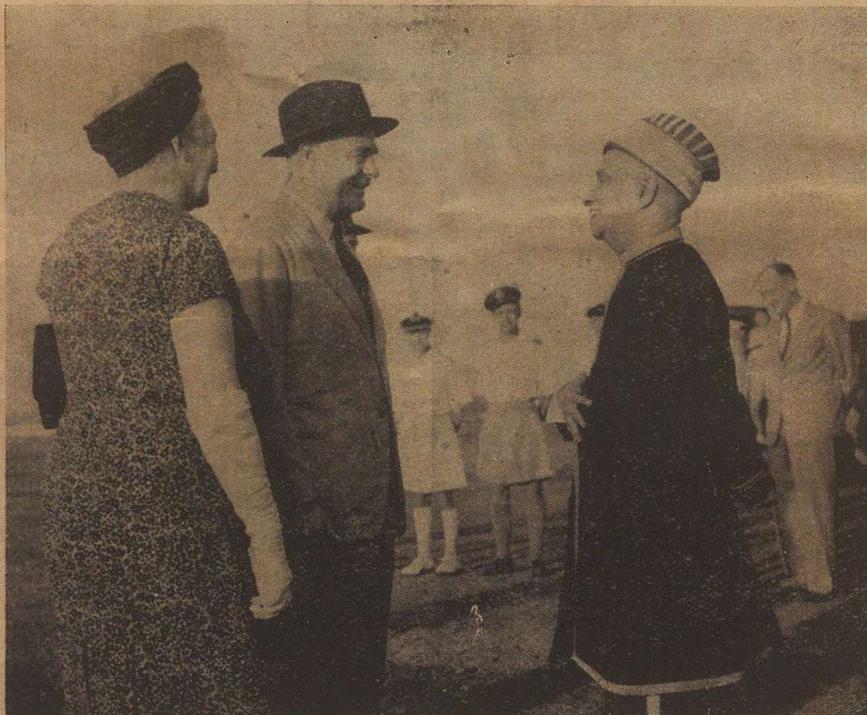
Mattancheri Palace

His Highness the Maharaja had motored from the Hill Palace to greet Their Excellencies. His Highness presented the Elaya Raja and the other Princes and the Dewan and Personal Staff and high officers of Government after which the Viceroy inspected a Guard of Honour furnished by the Cochin State Forces and a troop of Boy Scouts.

On their visit to the Mattancheri Palace, Their Excellencies were received by the Chief Justice and Rama Varmha Tampuran, M.B.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law, the first Prince of the Ruling House to cross the seas breaking centuries-old tradition of these Kshattriya Rulers.

Lady Wavell remarked on the beauty of the carved wooden ceiling in the Darbar Hall, wonderfully preserved, though murals depicting scenes from the Ramayana and Mahabharatha had suffered from the ravages of time and the Dutch seizure of the Palace, which was presented by the Portuguese to the Cochin Raja as a residence in 1552. The Dutch renovated and returned it in 1665.

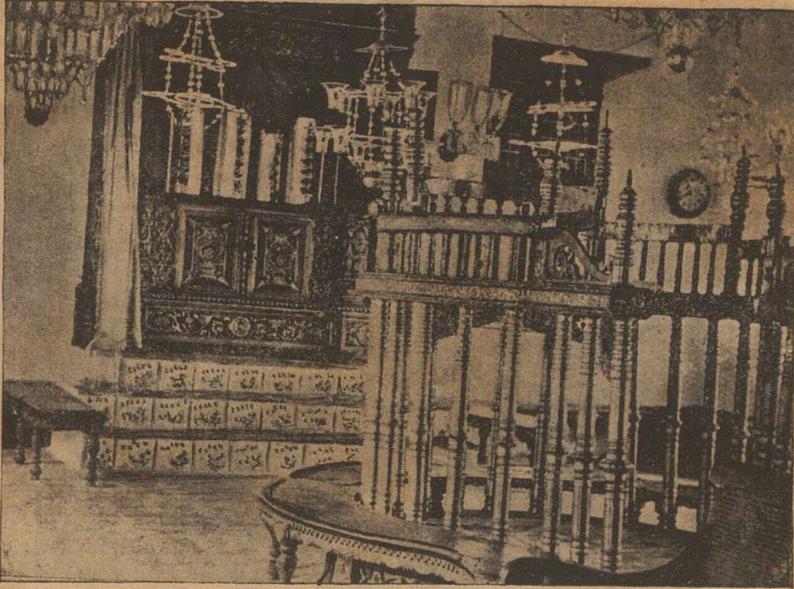
The Viceroy saw temples which enshrine the Ruling Family deities, murals dating back three hundred years and an ever-burning taper in memory of a Ruler who died here.



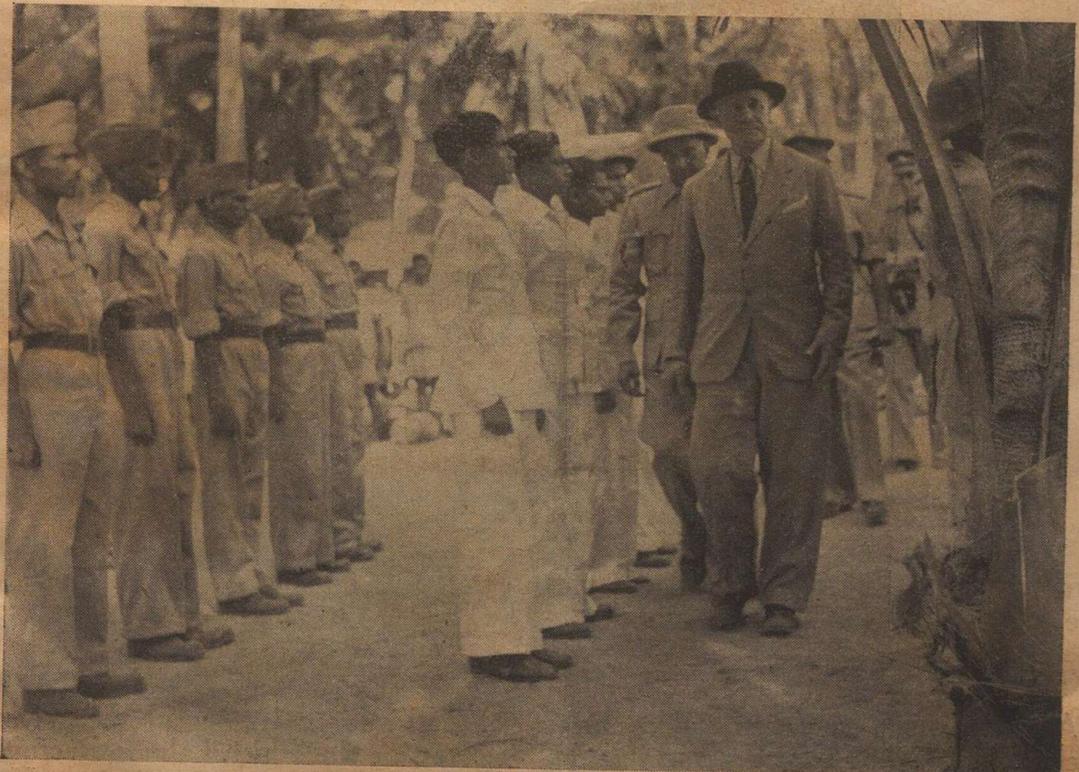
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wavell with H. H. The Elaya Raja of Cochin

Fifteen hundred Jews, among whom were 150 White Jews, crowded a narrow street, lined balconies and peered from windows when Mr. Shabdai Koder, leading merchant, and two Elders conducted Their Excellencies through an ancient wrestling arena to the Synagogue where 10 years old Queenie Koder curtsied and

presented a bouquet to Her Excellency. The Jews of Cochin are the descendants of a small body who came to India about 74 A. D. after the sack of Jerusalem. In conformance with Jewish custom, the Viceregal party kept their heads covered in the Synagogue. From a burnished pulpit an Elder read Hebrew prayers



The interior of the Jewish Synagogue at Mattancheri



H. E. The Viceroy at the Vyttila Labour Recruitment Centre.
With His Excellency is the Chief Labour Recruiting Officer

invoking victory and blessings on the King, the Queen and Royal Family and the Viceroy. The Viceroy and Lady Wavell greatly admired the willow pattern China porcelain tiles with which the Synagogue floor is paved. White, with floral and other designs in a rich beautiful blue and about nine inches square, these tiles presented by a Jewish merchant Prince

in 1762, commemorate the legendary trade between South India and China.

The pathways to the Palace and the Synagogue were covered with white sand, and blending with the white bunting were the white and blue-draped railings, ornamented with bunches of bananas and cocoanuts in keeping with South Indian tradition.



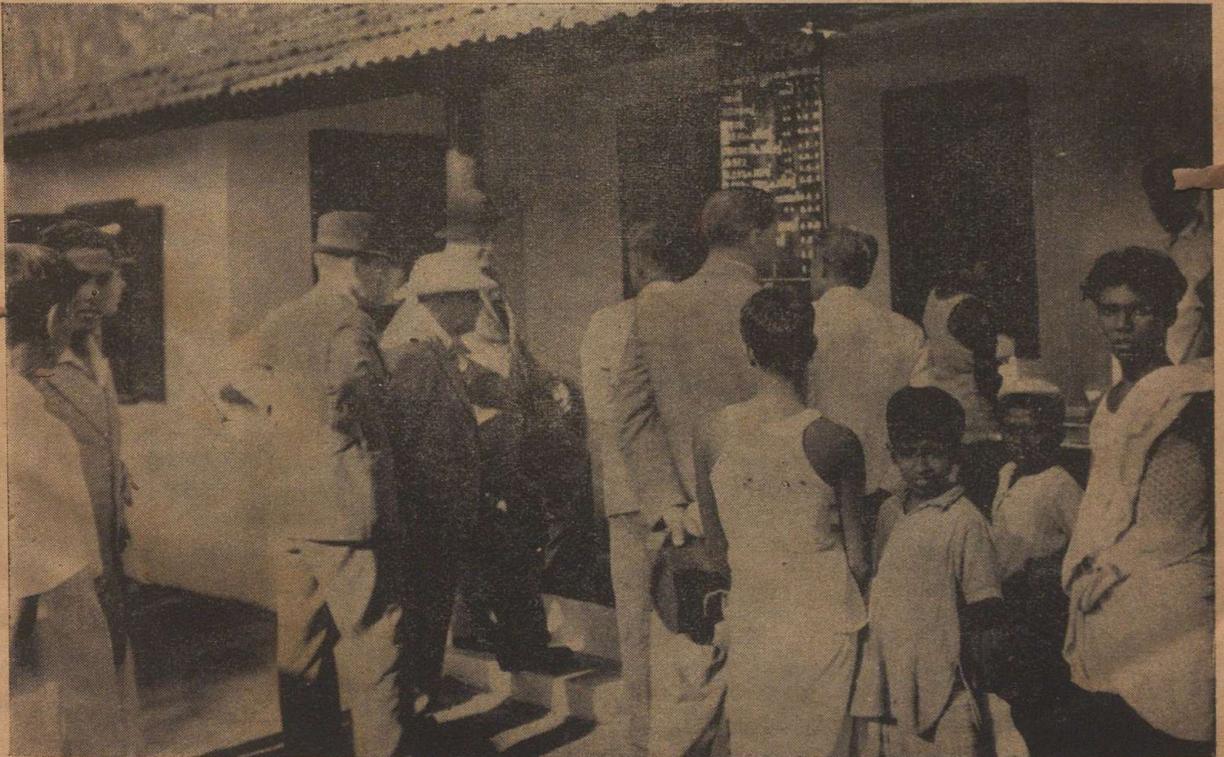
H. E. Lord Wavell inspecting a Cochin State Labour Unit at Assam

A swift passage across the deep blue backwaters in white launches and then in cars brought the Viceroy to the Labour Recruiting Centre at Vyttila.

"Tell your men," said the Viceroy (addressing the Chief Labour Recruiting Officer) "that I have seen Labour Units doing excellent work in Burma, especially



H. E. The Viceroy in a Ration Shop



H. E. The Viceroy inspecting a Licensed Dealer's Shop



H. E. Lady Wavell talking to a patient in the Military Hospital



Her Excellency's visit to the Y. W. C. A. to lay the foundation stone of a new wing to the building

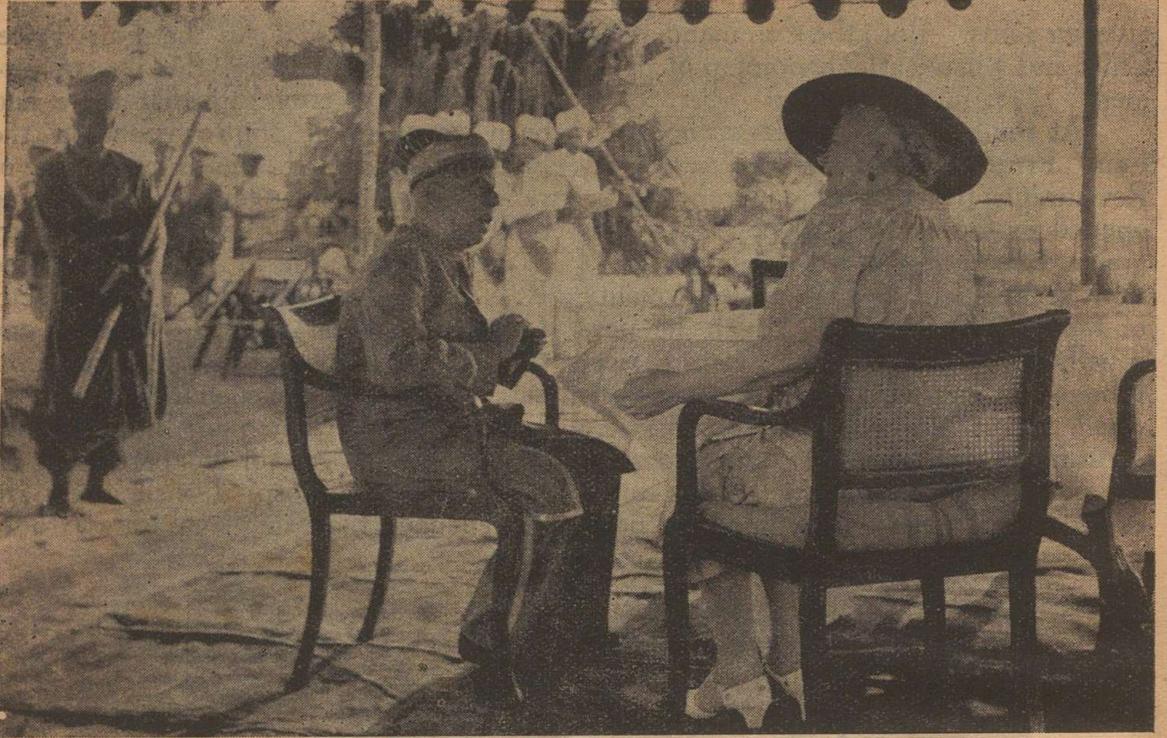
after air raids. Both the Commander-in-Chief and I have a high opinion of these men."

At the Licensed Retailer's Shop, the Fair Price Shop, and the Cochin Restaurant, the first of a number to be opened by Government to popularise dry grains, the Viceroy asked numerous questions regarding the quantity and quality of food stuffs, some of which he personally tested. Tapioca, Madras rice, Punjab rice and wheat, Australian wheat, *dhall*, grams and other food-stuffs were scrutinised and at the Viceregal request the process of distributing rations to the crowd which virtually hemmed the party

in, was continued. At the Fair Price Shop Sir George Boag, the Diwan, answering the Viceroy, said that there had been considerable improvement in the food situation with the introduction of rationing, while new godowns were being built to increase the storage. Lady Wavell visited the Y. M. C. A. and R. N. A. S. Amenity Room, the Toc H Canteen, the N. A. A. F. I. Canteen and the R. N. Amenity Room, expressing satisfaction at the arrangements made for helping and entertaining military and naval forces. One of the party jestingly remarked at a hospital visited by Her Excellency that there appeared to be



Their Excellencies H. H. The Maharaja and H. H. The Viceroy



Her Excellency Lady Wavell and H. H. The Maharaja at the Garden Party

more nurses than patients. "We are proud of that," commended Major (Miss) Bhagwan Das, Matron, adding, "But, as elsewhere, there is a great shortage of Sisters, trained personnel who can take charge."

The elite of Cochin assembled in Irwin Park for a garden party (the keynote of which, as at other parties during the tour, was simplicity—tea, coffee and ice-cream, if you were lucky!) saw His Highness receive and conduct Their Excellencies to their seats under a shamiana. On the backwaters, the crews of four snake-boats eagerly awaited the signal to start. The race is so vigorous that on some occasions in the

past one or two boats have been known to founder. As a precautionary measure, launches steamed parallel to the boats, but proved unnecessary, all the boats returning in grand style amidst lusty cheering.

"We wish we could have stayed longer in your beautiful State," said His Excellency, in bidding farewell to the Maharaja.

All the panorama of India, its mystic beauty, mighty rivers, lakes, and harsh, barren lands sadly denuded of vegetation, unrolled beneath the Dakota's wings on the 1,200-mile return flight from Willingdon Island to Willingdon Airport. It took eight hours.

Indian Information



H. E. The Viceroy wishing good-bye to H. H. The Maharaja

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN COCHIN STATE

The possibilities of establishing large scale industries and of adequately financing the existing ones were considered by the Industrial Planning Committee appointed by the Government un-

der the chairmanship of Mr. Manu Subedar, B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (Central). The recommendations of the Committee are given below.

CHAPTER I

Position and Prospects of Industry

(1) After the food difficulty is over, as a permanent measure, attempts should be made to secure the cultivation of those crops which give a better return. In particular more lands should be made available for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

(2) Factories should not come into existence except under a licence from the State if a definite regulation has to be imposed in connection with Post-war Reconstruction Schemes. Over-capitalisation and competition have increased materially, particularly with regard to tile factories, oil mills and rice mills. It is necessary to withhold licences for new factories in certain directions where there are signs of extensive competition and excessive capitalisation. On the other hand, factories in such lines could be helped by securing for them markets, which are not at present open to them, or for securing raw materials.

(3) There should be in Cochin an atmosphere of sympathy and encouragement towards industry coupled with different forms of assistance, moral and material, based on sound principles derived from the experience and observation of State aid to industry in other parts of the world.

(4) All local exclusiveness and prejudice which would seem to differentiate and discriminate between the Cochin population and the population of Malabar and Travancore would not be helpful and

in some cases prove an actual hindrance. It is not desirable to create unnecessary complication with or duplication of equipments, which may be laid down in neighbouring districts, and it should be the endeavour of Cochin which is relatively smaller than the Province of Madras or the State of Travancore, to create a bias towards ideas of co-operation rather than rivalry in the minds of the authorities of the bigger neighbours whom nature has endowed with the same climate and whose produce is similar.

(5) Subjects of Cochin State should have "priority and preference" in the matter of assistance from Government funds when other conditions are the same and the Committee has no doubt that the Cochin Government would encourage their own subjects to set up factories in Cochin territory.

(6) Where a Cochin firm is not forthcoming to establish an industry, facilities should be granted and invitation extended to firms and companies located elsewhere in India, who in some cases may combine with Cochin people or secure their co-operation by inviting them to the Board. The establishment of branch or associate factories would be a very suitable form of expansion of industry.

(7) Those who have control of finance in the State are averse to and suspicious about, investment of their funds

in industry. This shyness of capital should be overcome and confidence aroused. Vague, experimental or purely enthusiastic projects should not come on the scene and block the way for *bona fide* and sound enterprise, as failures discredit industrial enterprise and dry up the flow of capital.

(8) Contacts between owners of factories and State officials, are, as matters stand at present, not yielding satisfactory results. It has become a problem for factory owners to secure certain essential materials and labour, especially due to the present war situation. Government should do everything which lies in their power in consultation with the Government of India to get over the situation, if necessary through the appointment of a special officer who should get into direct contact with factory owners and ascertain from them their immediate and urgent needs.

(9) The importance of launching half-a-dozen business enterprises is not merely in securing progress of industry in the State but also in creating work for the demobilised soldiers. The constructive recommendations by the committee should therefore be given effect to as early as possible and should rank prior to other objectives and reforms that may be brought forward for engaging the energies and finances of the State.

(10) The picture with regard to the future is bound to be uncertain and dim. Government should therefore give an assurance that industries which exist now and which have come into existence during the war will be given such protection and assistance as may be possible in the situation, which may help to develop them in future. Such an assurance to existing industry is recommended in order that, those who desire to launch out hereafter, may work out their plans without misgiving and with confidence.

CHAPTER II

State Enterprise

(11) It would be wrong to seek industrial progress through enterprises owned wholly and managed by the State. To this general principle however, there are exceptions. Subject to the financial resources of the State, public utility concerns such as water-works, irrigation, power supply and communications should be established by Government after proper investigation if there is the prospect of a fair return on the capital outlay.

(12) Foremost in the Committee's recommendation comes the supply of electric power in sufficient quantity and at a cheap rate. The Poringalkuthu hydro-electric scheme should be taken up as early as possible and it would be useful to inform industrialists both in Cochin and elsewhere with regard to the proposed undertaking. Not only will it help and stimulate those who have plans and programmes for the future, but it will be useful for the State to estimate the probable requirements in order to arrange with the consumers as early as possible, so that their works may be erected in time to take the power from the day that it is made available. Government should do everything in their power to ease the position of the supply of power to existing industries even before the big Poringalkuthu Scheme matures, but after that scheme comes into operation complaints from industrial users of power should not be permitted to arise.

(13) By selling logs as logs from the State forests as is being done now, the State does not realise full value. A beginning should be made in converting the more valuable varieties into suitable goods required by the consumer. The State should have in the beginning a small saw mill and wood workshop at Chalakkudi where selected logs could be taken and cut into sections. From these sections, doors and window-frames and shutters of

standard sizes, sleepers, etc. could be constructed for which there is great demand outside. Heavy furniture required for schools, etc. can also be made. This will fetch good price for the timber and also provide work to carpenters. The additional outlay to Government may be about Rs. 50,000 and the additional realisation may be anything from 1½ lakhs to 2 lakhs. The suggestion that State should start some industries for pioneer development and then hand them over to private individuals has to be rejected. It is better for the State to confine itself to giving information and guidance, help and encouragement, even financial encouragement, to a private enterprise, than to launch into ventures with neither the technical nor the business side of which the State authorities or officials are familiar.

CHAPTER III

Scope for Industrial Expansion

(14) Cochin State should welcome the establishment of any major industry (defence industries or key industries, etc.) in Cochin territory if it fitted in with the all-India Plan and should give all facilities including free land for such enterprises. Cochin cannot engage its time or resources in preparing schemes for such enterprises which would cater for all India.

The Industrial growth in Cochin would be in two directions, *i.e.*, first the sustenance of large industries or handicrafts or small industries as there are in existence and their healthy growth. There would be also the establishment of other and new types of Cottage industries successfully carried on elsewhere. As for large size industries, the attention of the State authorities must first be devoted to industries which aim at the utilisation of raw material produced or capable of being produced in the State. There is scope

for starting the following industries in the State.—

(a) **Rubber.**—With a capital of about 10 lakhs there is definite scope for starting a plant for making miscellaneous rubber goods, such as rubber hose, insertion rubber valves and washers, eraser rubber, etc.

(b) **Cashewnuts.**—(1) There is definite scope for starting a factory for preparing kernels which has great demand outside.

(2) There is possibility of distillation and of making alcohol from the fruits. Somebody should be deputed to the place where this is done and study the processes.

(3) The oil derived from the nut is a basic material for a paint industry.

(c) **Groundnuts.**—It is a pity that the bulk of this is not treated in the State. It can provide the foundation for a factory for the manufacture of vegetable product and for the subsequent use of the cake for certain types of biscuits.

(d) **Cocoanuts.**—(1) The reason for the alleged deterioration in the production of coconut in Cochin should be investigated by the Agricultural Department and steps should be taken to increase the yield.

(2) Energetic efforts should be made to investigate the possibilities of coconut shells and to put them to the best uses.

(3) The reason why fine coir yarn is not spun in Cochin as obtained in Travancore should be investigated. Travancore is at present imposing an export duty on yarn exported by Travancore; whereas Cochin cannot impose any such duties. This topic should be taken up with the Travancore Government for an amicable settlement, failing which the established coir factories in Cochin should be given a subsidy.

(4) One of the merchants should be induced to set up a rope factory in Cochin as there is better chance of survival of such a factory in the post-war period.

(e) **Tapioca.**—Full and economic use of tapioca has been subjected to abrupt and rather strict regulations now in force owing to acute food condition. Manufacture of starch, flakes and pearls should be encouraged as it has a reasonable chance of survival after the war. It should be mechanised in order that the cost of conversion may be reduced.

(f) **Arecanuts.**—The possibility of packing it with scented materials as is being done elsewhere, deserves examination. Areca husks are a valuable raw material for paper.

(g) **Sugarcane.**—The area under sugarcane cultivation should be expanded. A suitable area of a minimum of 3,000 acres should be cleared from the forest area and given out for sugarcane cultivation. This should be taken up without unnecessary delay. Having thus laid the foundation for an enterprise, Government should invite the attention of successful manufacturers of sugar elsewhere and offer them suitable terms and conditions for the cultivation of sugar-cane and for the establishment of a sugar factory. It may be possible for some Cochin parties to be associated in partnership or in other ways with such venture. Sugar manufacture should be given a preference over any other industry to be established by private enterprise in the State in the matter of power and other facilities as the advantages to the State would be more considerable in the matter of this industry than in the case of any other industry. The State would get a revenue of 3 to 5 lakhs under excise duty on sugar. The State would also get other revenue under water charges, power charges, etc.

(h) **Matches.**—Soft wood from the State forests should be made available for the manufacture of matches, which may be located at Ernakulam.

(i) **Cigarettes.**—The Committee has also made reference to the manufacture of cigarettes and cigars at Ernakulam from imported tobacco.

(j) **Boat Building and Ship-building.**—There is scope for starting this industry. Cochin timber has been found suitable for this. There are also skilled workmen. As an experiment Government may place an order with one of the existing firms for 4 motor launches which may be required by Government for their own purposes and for uses in connection with the encouragement of fisheries. The State should give land free for the purpose of this industry and should make available finance.

(k) **Cotton.**—There is definite scope for establishing a gin and one or two textile mills. A fine count mill can be started on the backwaters in Cochin territory where there is facility for receiving African cotton practically at its door. The humid climate of Ernakulam offers an attraction in itself. The State should give a piece of land suitably located on a nominal rent and extend financial help in the form of ten-year debentures to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees. A scheme should be carefully considered and prepared and the attention of leading men in the textile industry drawn to this.

(l) **Bamboo and paper pulp.**—There is adequate material for the manufacture of straw-board, paper pulp and paper. A careful investigation is called for of the different varieties of materials available. Capitalists who have established paper factories in other parts should be induced to establish a branch factory here, unless Cochin capitalists got interested. The project should be investigated now and estimates prepared as soon as possible.

(m) **Wood Distillation.**—With the small pieces of waste wood, saw dust and inferior variety of soft wood a wood distillation factory can be started. The demand for products which are the by-products of wood distillation is bound to grow in the future.

(n) **Forest Resources and Timber.**—(1) Wood from Cochin forests is not at present being used with any

definite system or organised or planned exploitation. The State should encourage small parties to get up little wood-working workshops for mass production of articles such as brush handles, handles for pickaxes, toys, picture-frames, etc., etc. Instead of waiting for a party to come along asking for a specific quantity of wood for a specific purpose, a special effort should be made with a list of the principal kind of wood available and the purposes for which they could be properly used to approach respective users both within the State and outside.

(2) Cultivation of beedi leaves, pyrethrum, cinchona, etc., should be undertaken. Material for disinfectant, insecticide, anti-mosquito powder must be in the forests. Much research has been made elsewhere in this matter.

(3) All commercial uses of different varieties of forest resources should be studied and the attention of the public drawn to the existence of such varieties. At present, full information is not available as to a large variety of products from the forests which are lumped under the head "minor products". The State ought to possess full information of this in order to plan further and better utilisation not merely from the point of forest revenue but of a possible industry.

(o) **Fisheries.**—There is scope for improvement of Fisheries immediately.

(1) The economic condition and outlook of the fisherfolk should be improved.

(2) Production must be increased.

(3) The following should be developed.

(a) Fish preservation by canning, smoking, etc.

(b) Fish oil extraction and manure production.

(c) Export of iced fish.

(4) An enterprising firm should be encouraged to start business here.

(p) **Plywood.**—There are two factories in the State. The smaller factory

requires a more regular supply of soft wood and a machine that will enable them to produce large sizes.

(q) **Glass.**—Suitable raw materials are available in the State. In the post-war period, when the position of equipment and plant becomes easier, glass may offer an attractive proposition for some enterprising person.

(r) **Illmenite.**—Workable quantities of illmenite sand are available. There is scope for starting a factory after due investigation and exploitation.

(s) **Cement.**—The offer from a private party for establishing a cement factory should be favourably considered.

(t) **Pottery and Ceramics.**—There is possibility of producing earthenware glazed pipes for drainage purposes, porcelain, superior pottery and sanitary ware.

(u) **Salt.**—The question whether Government should continue to manufacture as producers in the larger scheme, or whether after the present experimental stage, the actual manufacture should be given to a private individual is one which would have to be gone into by the Government.

(v) **Spirits.**—Early steps should be taken to establish a new still to produce larger quantities of spirit required for the pharmaceutical enterprise.

(w) **Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry.**—There are fair possibilities of utilising the indigenous raw materials for preparing pharmaceutical products and for developing shark liver oil industry (provided Government undertake to arrange facilities for deep sea fishing). There is also great scope for cultivating herbs and plants, if lands to the extent of 200 acres to 300 acres are made available near the Annamalai road extension.

(x) **Ayurvedic Preparations.**—The activity of the Government in the production of Ayurvedic medicines should be expanded.

(y) **Miscellaneous.**—A moderate sized industry for tinning fruits, making jams and mango chutney deserves the support of the State. Other minor industries are—manufacture of cane sticks, cane furniture, glue factory, cutlery manufacture, ready-made clothing of standard size, hardware doors, nails and hinges, paints, varnishes, buttons, soaps, inks, boot and metal polish, etc etc. Care should be taken not to issue licences to new factories in a way which would produce intense competition amongst factories so far established in the State and also not to issue licences without considering the effect on cottage industries whenever they are likely to be effected.

CHAPTER IV

Method of assisting industry

(15) (a) When competition is keen and large factories dump their goods and destroy small ventures, the only method of getting round the situation is to give a price subsidy to the factory affected or to prevent the specific import by a system of import licences by shopkeepers and others. But these measures are difficult and should not be lightly attempted.

(b) Grant of financial subsidy to be made to moderate sized industries and only when definite results are produced and on the basis of out-put. Maximum subsidy should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 10 thousand a year and in no case the subsidy should exceed the period of 3 years from the moment of granting the same.

(c) Financial assistance can be rendered in 3 ways, *i.e.*, (1) loans, (2) debentures, and (3) shares. The entire scheme of financing by the State recommended is for financing the working capital and not for block, financial assistance by way of participation in the share holding of a company which should not be attempted by Government. The State should help the industries by loans and

debentures. Such loans should be given with full lien on the assets of the firm with a margin which should not be less than 50 percent of the actual or market value of the block (whichever is less). In certain cases Government may forego interest altogether for a period or take a reduced rate of interest. It is to supplement the work of the banks that these proposals have been put forward. It may be useful in some cases to give loan through a guarantor or through banks appointed as approved lenders. The details and other rules in connection with the financing of the industry would be worked out by the proposed Industrial Advisory Board. Giving of exemption for the 1st 3 years from payment of income-tax for manufacturing enterprises started in the State is not recommended.

(d) Lands should be given in suitable locality on perpetual lease for establishing factories. The gift of land should be subject to such maximum limits of area as the State may fix and the case of each individual industry should be carefully considered. The land should revert to the State on the removal of the factory from the place. The most advantageous sites on the backwater should be forthwith acquired and reserved for the location of such major industries that may be attracted here. It is desirable to concentrate several industries in one place.

(e) Most of the industries suffer from lack of technical advice. The best way the State can help is to spend a certain amount of money on technical experts either in British India or abroad who may be brought down at the expense of the State and whose advice and services may be made available to existing or proposed new industries. Part of the money thus spent can be recouped from the firms seeking advice. Technical advice of State officials or of firms outside the State should be made available.

(f) Facility for importation of machinery, raw materials, chemicals, etc. which

the industrialists may require should be rendered.

(g) It should be the general policy of the Government that articles produced in the State should be purchased for use in every Department.

(h) The State should create facilities for the marketing of goods produced. A system of co-operative marketing should be set up and reliable selling agents should be secured outside the State.

(i) It is legitimate for Indian States to invite and encourage industrialists to set up and to give them all reasonable facilities including advantages derived from a simpler system of taxes on income. The State should adjust its system of taxation to the surroundings and the general level of life of its own people.

CHAPTER V

Finance and Organisation recommended

(16) A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs should be ear-marked and set aside for the purpose of industrial development. Further a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs a year should be given as a recurring grant for a period of 10 years, the unspent balance of which should go to the credit of the Industrial Fund. This will enable to create a sense of confidence in the minds of the people that the State will follow a stable industrial policy. The State can recoup this money from sugar excise, saw mill development, duty on arecanut, income-tax, railway and Port revenues, etc.

(17) The existing administrative machinery for dealing with industrial questions is inadequate and must be radically changed. Two alternative suggestions are suggested for consideration. One is the creation of an Industrial Advisory Board which will have (subject to Government sanction) the control of the Industrial Fund. As the principal executive officer of the Board a special officer called "Industrial Development Com-

missioner" with business and industrial experience should be appointed. He will have a deputy who may also have similar qualifications, or who may be an experienced State servant. The Board should consist of the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Comptroller of Finance and Accounts, The Post-war Reconstruction Officer, the Chief Engineer, the Conservator of Forests, one non-official businessman interested in the affairs of Cochin and another non-official businessman who has no vested interest in Cochin. The second alternative is to create a new post of Secretary to Government for Industries whose business it will be in consultation with the Industrial Advisory Board, to give effect to such of the recommendations of the Committee which Government accept. The importation of an officer as Industrial Development Commissioner for a period of at least 2 or 3 years until all the proposals for new industries envisaged could be prepared and until the organisation functions successfully, is suggested.

CHAPTER VI

Cottage Industries

(18) Expansion of industry of the factory type should not be permitted to cause neglect or discouragement of small industries of the cottage type.

(19) The existing provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act are halting and have not been successful for the purpose for which it is intended, especially in the matter of granting loans. Necessary changes in the existing laws or rules should be made. Loans may be issued through guarantors, either a bank or private individual.

(20) To guard against the output of inferior production of articles such as tiles, handicrafts, etc., factories should work under a licence and that a minimum standard of quality should be enforced

through an Inspector. Other means also should be devised.

(21) The State should arrange for the supply of standard raw material to the artisans and to take over finished product, giving them fair remuneration for their labour. This will relieve the artisans from the clutches of middlemen.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

(22) It is important that correct statistics should be maintained. It is desirable to have a census of production and a census of wages, as early as possible, and a record maintained as in Bombay and Calcutta. Particulars of export and import by rail and water should also be maintained.

(23) Wide publicity by all possible means should be given to the favourable factors in Cochin for industry. There should be some machinery by which both through the press and in other ways through Chambers of Commerce and other agencies, full information about the possibilities of Cochin could be given.

(24) The State cannot afford to take up industrial research. But it should establish contacts with technological institutions and research bodies wherever they exist and obtain necessary technical advice. Under certain circumstances it may be necessary for some industry to depute a

man to Europe or to import an expert for some short time. The possibility of the deputation of a Government official or a non-official technical man working for a businessman together or separately to some parts of India where such industries are functioning, must also be kept in mind and there should be no hesitation to spend some money for this purpose, if and when occasions arise.

(25) Technical education is very important and facilities for this should be given at a poly-technic in evening classes for college boys to acquire an elementary skill in the handling of hand tools of one particular trade in the course of 4 years' study. Government should make effort to get over the difficulty for Cochin boys to get admission to technological institutions in Bombay, Madras and other places. 4 scholarships may be created by the State every year for higher post-graduate technological studies in Bombay or other places.

(26) Improvement in communications both by road, rail and water is necessary. The interference with through traffic on the canal between Trichur and Mattancheri during summer season should be got over and through communication established.

(27) Steps should be taken for preventing sub-division and fragmentation of agricultural holdings.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION PLANS IN COCHIN STATE

A Five-year plan of post-war development of the State is being prepared by the Government of Cochin with the two-fold object of raising the standard of living of the people as a whole, and at the same time arranging for the resettle-

ment of demobilised soldiers and other Service men. The plan is a comprehensive one, embracing schemes relating to the development of Agriculture, Industries, Forests, Fisheries, Animal husbandry, Irrigation Projects, electrical

development, communications (roads and water-ways) and transport, education, public health, extension of medical aid, town planning, rural reconstruction, etc.

So far sixty schemes have been prepared and forwarded to the Government of India. With due regard to their relative importance and urgency and their general application the schemes are classified under the following three categories, namely,

- (1) Special Priority Schemes.
- (2) "All Province" Schemes.
- (3) "Particular Area" Schemes.

Schemes to be put into effect as quickly as possible to facilitate the orderly re-absorption of demobilised service men and to meet post-war demands of trained-personnel are generally assigned "Special Priority". Schemes, which by their nature will apply to the whole State and cater to the more urgent and basic needs of the community are classified under "All Province" category, while the schemes suitable for introduction only in specified areas are treated as particular schemes, as e.g., Anti-Malaria measures, Irrigation projects, etc. Of the sixty schemes 16 are treated as "Special Priority", 26 as "All Province", and 18 "Particular Area" Schemes.

Some of the major schemes embodied in the plan are the following.—

- (1) Poringal-kuttu Hydro Electric scheme.
- (2) Chalakkudi River-diversion scheme.
- (3) Naduthodu Irrigation project.
- (4) Vellangannur Colonisation scheme.
- (5) Kormala Colonisation scheme.
- (6) National Highway scheme.
- (7) Development of deep-sea fishing.
- (8) Development of Back water and fresh water fisheries of the State.

(9) Improvement of general sanitation including water supply and drainage.

(10) Establishment of a Training College.

(11) Establishment of a school of Technology.

(12) Organisation of District agricultural work.

(13) Scheme for the improvement of paddy seed in the State.

(14) Scheme for the improvement of cattle breeding in the State.

(15) Reorganisation of the agricultural education etc.,

The total cost of the post-war scheme, the details of which have been roughly worked out on a tentative basis for the first five year period in the plan amount to Rs. 3 crores and 66 lakhs. Out of this amount, Rs. 3,17,02,000 come under capital and Rs. 48,98,000 under 'recurring'. The details of some of the more important schemes relating to educational development, irrigation, road planning and transport, forest development, extension of medical aid, etc., have not yet been fully worked out and consequently the financial commitment in regard to them has not been provided in the Plan. Apart from the schemes now under consideration, new ones under other subjects of development are also proposed to be investigated. A Development Division under an Assistant Conservator has been created to investigate the schemes relating to the development of Forests. Similarly a Road Planning Division under an Assistant Engineer has been sanctioned, for the preparation of road scheme to be undertaken in the post-war period. This Engineering staff will prepare estimates of new roads, and canals to be constructed and of roads to be concreted or otherwise surface-treated. A special Assistant Engineer with necessary staff is investigating new irrigation projects like Pillathodu and Peechi.

THE COCHIN STATE MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Government of India have instituted a fund called the "Indian Army Benevolent Fund" with a view

- (1) to help the families of combatants and non-combatants killed or disabled on active service,
- (2) to relieve distress not attributable to field or foreign service, and
- (3) to help ex-soldiers who have lost a limb on active service or on duty in peace.

2. The grants made from the Indian Army Benevolent Fund are generally small. This Government therefore consider it highly necessary to supplement these grants. With this object, Government propose to institute a fund in this State called the "Cochin State Military Benevolent Fund". The Cochin State Forces also will get the benefits of this fund.

3. The fund is intended to be built up by public subscription and will be administered by Trustees.

4. Cochin can be proud of her magnificent contribution in men to the victories of the Allies and to the triumph of the glorious causes for which the United Nations are fighting. It is only proper that the subjects of this State who are undergoing hardships, difficulties and perils are assured of a secure future. This fund has been started to give them the necessary assurance and it deserves the largest public support. Government expect that every individual and organisation will render all possible help to constitute this fund for the relief of those who are fighting for us. His Highness the Maharaja has graciously donated a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to the fund.

5. All donations may be sent to.—

M. R. Ry. P. V. Raphael Avl., M. A., Comptroller of Finance and
Accounts, Chairman and Treasurer, The Cochin State
Military Benevolent Fund, Trichur.

6. The donations will be acknowledged in the Cochin Government Gazette from time to time.

Save Now—

ENJOY LATER

HOW TO SAVE:

A. Invest in any of the following.—

(1) **2nd Victory Loan** 3 per cent Victory Loan Redeemable at par not earlier than 15th August 1959 and not later than 15th August 1961. Interest payable half yearly on 15th August and 15th February.

(2) **Defence Bonds.**

(3) **Interest Free Bonds.**—Minimum Rs. 50—Repayment will be after 3 years or after 1 year or 3 months' notice to the Reserve Bank or even within one year in case of real need.

(4) **National Savings Certificate.**—Units costing Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000. An individual can invest up to Rs. 5,000 and institutions up to Rs. 20,000. A ten rupees certificate after 12 years will fetch Rs. 5 as bonus.

(5) **Defence Savings Deposits.**—Minimum that could be deposited is Rs. 2 and maximum Rs. 10,000. It could be withdrawn only one year after the war. Interest is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and is income-tax free.

(6) **Defence Provident Fund.**—Any Government servant can join. Payment—Annas eight or in multiples. Income-tax free and interest is 3 per cent. Apply to the Comptroller of Finance and Accounts, Trichur.

(7) **Prize Bonds.**—Interest free Prize Bonds in denominations of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 in the form of bearer bonds.

On the 15th of January and 15th of July lots will be taken and prizes will be distributed in the manner mentioned below:

Rs. 100 denomination:	One first prize	Rs. 50,000
	Two second prizes	Rs. 20,000 each
	Two third prizes	Rs. 5,000 each
Rs. 10 denomination:	One first prize	Rs. 2,500
	Two second prizes	Rs. 1,250 each
	Five third prizes	Rs. 500 each
	Ten fourth prizes	Rs. 250 each

JOIN NOW. SAVE NOW. ENJOY LATER.

Information Officer