

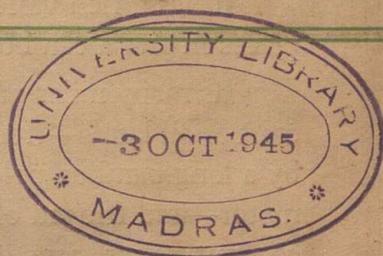
COCHIN INFORMATION



VOL. IV

APRIL-JUNE 1945

No. 4-



CHINESE FISHING NETS

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.

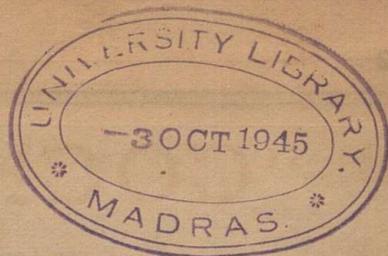
Among the other attractions are a number of well laid out gardens and parks, beautiful roads, pleasing land scapes, waterways, etc.

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.

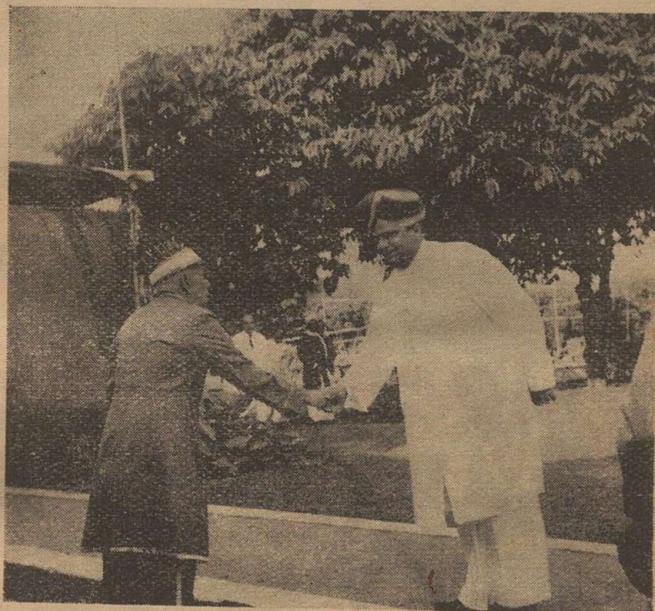
ERNAKULAM



MYSORE RULER'S VISIT TO COCHIN

H. H. SIR Sree Jayachamaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore was accorded a royal reception when he visited the State in March. On arrival at Ernakulam South Station His Highness was received by the Diwan and high offi-

cers of the State. After inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by the Cochin State Forces His Highness went in procession to the Krishnavilasam Palace through roads tastefully and beautifully decorated with flags, festoons, thoranoms and arches.



H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin greets
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore

H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin visited the Mysore Ruler at Ernakulam and the latter returned the visit the same day at the Hill Palace. The programme of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore included a cruise in the picturesque backwaters of Ernakulam, visits to the historic Mattancheri Palace, the ancient White Jew's Synagogue, Maharaja's College, General Hospital, Girls' High School, Tata Oil Mills, Civil Military Club and the Harbour. His Highness witnessed

a Scout Rally and also a Kathakali performance.

An enjoyable Garden Party was given by H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin in honour of the distinguished guest at the Hill Palace which had a festive appearance with its magnificent gardens gloriously illuminated. There was an interesting Dance Recital after the Party. His Highness' stay in the State lasted for three days.



Garden Party at the Hill Palace—a brid's eye-view



Garden Party—(From Left to Right) H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin,
Lieut. Col. C. W. N. Edwards, Resident H. H. The Elaya Raja

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT of Cochin constituted an Industrial Planning Committee with Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central) as Chairman to advise how far the industries now established in the State are capable of development and on the measures necessary to secure that development, to examine the possibility of starting new industries and to advise the Government how best they can encourage their development, to consider and advise whether the Government themselves should undertake the establishment of new industries or whether it would be wiser to provide facilities for private enterprise and, in the latter case, the nature and extent of the facilities to be provided. The Committee was also directed to consider and advise whether the existing means of financing new industries are adequate and, if not, how the Government can help to secure better facilities.

The main recommendations of the Committee were published in a previous issue of Cochin Information. On these recommendations of the Committee the Government have passed the following orders.

(1) The Committee recommends that after the present food crisis has passed and as a permanent measure, more lands should be made available for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, etc., which give better return.

The present policy of the Government that there should not be encroachment on paddy cultivation has been adopted as a temporary measure under the stress of the present food situation. As stated by the Committee, Government have reclaimed poromboke land in the Nelliampathies to the extent of 500 acres for growing vegetables, potatoes and fruit trees. Further the possibilities of cultivating fruits, tobacco, cinchona and other cash crops are being considered separately.

(2) The Committee suggests that factories should be started only under licences from the State; this alone will ensure a co-ordinated development of the State during the post-war period.

Government realise that State control may be necessary over industries during the post-war period in certain specific matters. But they do not think it necessary to introduce legislation for this matter at present.

(3) The suggestion that there should be co-operation between neighbouring districts in industrial matters is noted.

(4) The Committee suggests that subjects of Cochin State should have priority and preference in the matter of assistance from Government funds when other conditions are the same, that Government should encourage their own subjects to set up factories in the State and that the methods of dissemination of information relating to possible industrial projects and of determining the extent of response from the subjects of the State may be devised by Government. The Committee further suggests that where a Cochin firm is not forthcoming to establish an industry, facilities should be granted and invitation extended to firms and companies located outside the State. These suggestions of the Committee are accepted.

(5) It is suggested that the constructive recommendations of the Committee should be given effect to as early as possible and should rank prior to other objectives and reforms which may be brought forward for engaging the energies and finance of the State.

Besides plans for the expansion of industries, schemes are being formulated for the development of agriculture, fishery, forests as also communications, education, public health, etc., in the post-war period. Before these schemes are definitely worked out and relevant questions such as

availability of trained staff, materials, machinery, finance, etc., are carefully examined it is not possible for Government to lay down priorities for post-war development.

(6) The Committee recommends that Government should not aim at industrial progress through enterprises owned wholly and managed by the State. This recommendation is accepted.

The Committee observes that to this general principle, however, there are exceptions. It is suggested that public utility concerns such as water work, irrigation, power supply and communications must be established by Government. These works are even now being undertaken by Government, subject to the financial resources of the State. This policy will be continued.

(7) Government agree with the Committee that the supply of electric power at cheap rate in abundant quantity is essential for the development of Industries. It is the intention of the Government to take up the execution of the Peringalkuthu Hydro-electric Project, as soon as circumstances permit.

(8) The Committee remarks that by selling logs as logs from the State forests the State does not realise full value and recommends that a beginning should be made in converting the more valuable varieties of timber into suitable goods such as standard door frames, windows, furniture, sleepers, etc. The recommendation is accepted. Action is being taken to expand the working of the Tramway Workshop at Chalakkudi in order to implement the Committee's recommendation.

The suggestion of the Committee to depute the Conservator of Forests once a year to Dehra Dun to get into touch with the Government of India Forest Authorities is also accepted.

(9) In Chapter III of the report the Committee deals at length with the scope for industrial expansion in the State, based on the raw materials available in the State

such as cocoanuts, rubber, cashewnuts, groundnuts, tapioca, arecanuts, sugar-cane, cotton, timber, bamboos and other forest produces, minerals, herbs and plants. Prominent among the possible industries are sugar, boat-building and ship-building, bamboo and paper pulp, wood distillation, cotton textile, rope, paints, etc. Further investigation on the lines suggested by the Committee with regard to the possibility of the several industries pointed out by it will be made and facilities extended for establishing them.

The Committee's suggestions regarding the extension of cashewnuts plantations and sugar-cane cultivation, improvement of coconut cultivation, manufacture of improved coir yarn, removal of ban on the manufacture of tapioca flake, etc., development of fisheries, development and better utilisation of forest resources, assignment of lands for growing herbs, etc., are being investigated and orders will be issued in due course.

(10) The Committee suggests that the State should welcome the establishment of any "defence industry" or "key industry" such as the making of munitions, naval construction and ship-building, manufacture of locomotives, heavy chemicals, etc., and should give all facilities including free land for such enterprises. This recommendation is accepted. Land will be given subject to the restrictions recommended by the Committee.

(11) Dealing with the means of assisting industries it has been suggested that when competition is keen and large factories dump their goods in order to destroy small ventures, the only method of countering such action is to give a price subsidy to the factory affected or to control import by a system of import licenses. Government agree with the Committee that these measures are difficult to adopt.

The Committee has suggested the grant of financial subsidy to moderate sized industries on the basis of out-put and when definite results are produced. But

Government prefer other means of help referred to in the following paragraphs.

(12) It is suggested that financial assistance can be rendered by the State to industrial concerns generally in three ways, *i. e.*, (1) loans, (2) debentures and (3) shares. The entire scheme of financing by the State anticipates only financing to the extent of the "working" and not the "block" capital. The Committee is not in favour of financial assistance by way of participation of the State in the share holding of a Company, but prefers grant of loans and debentures. Loans are proposed to be given with full lien on the assets of the firm with a margin which should not be less than 50 per cent of the actual or market value of the "block", whichever is less. The Committee also recommends that in certain cases Government may forego interest on loans for the period or take a reduced rate of interest. It is to supplement the work of the banks that these proposals have been put forward. In the opinion of the Committee it may be useful in some cases to give loans through a guarantor or through banks appointed as approved lenders.

Government accept these recommendations in general, leaving the details to be worked out by the Industrial Advisory Board which is to be constituted as suggested by the Committee. Government also agree with the Committee that there is no need to give exemption to manufacturing enterprises from payment of income-tax.

(13) It is also recommended that for several industries proposed by the Committee land should be made available in a suitable location by the State on perpetual lease subject to the conditions specified by the Committee. The recommendation is accepted and the case of each individual request will be carefully considered from all sides before it is finally disposed of. Each request should certainly satisfy fully the conditions imposed by the Committee.

The Committee further recommends that the most important and advantageous sites on the back-water should be forthwith acquired and reserved for the location of such major industries that may be attracted to Ernakulam. Government consider that there is no need at present for the wholesale acquisition of lands. It is too early to forecast with definiteness which portions of the town will develop as residential areas and which as industrial sites. Further the cost of acquisition now will be high. Acquisition can be resorted to without difficulty whenever it becomes actually necessary.

(14) The Committee recommends that technical experts should be brought down from British India or abroad at the expense of the State and that their services and advice made available to industrial concerns. But Government think it better to leave the experts themselves to start the business. The Committee's suggestions that general advice to industries under the Head of Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering by superior Government Officers or by experienced men engaged in large companies should be made available and facility and help rendered for importation of machinery, essential stores, raw materials, chemicals, etc., are accepted.

(15) As regards the Committee's suggestion that the State should create facilities for the marketing of goods, Government doubt if a private firm will agree to sell its goods through State agencies. The suggestion that it should be the general policy of the Government that articles produced in the State should be purchased for use in every Department, if they are good for the purpose, even if they cost 15 per cent more than imported articles, is accepted.

(16) With a view to give financial assistance to industries in the State, the Committee proposes the creation of an industrial fund. It is recommended that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs should be earmarked

and set aside for this purpose. Further a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs a year has also to be made available as a recurring grant for a period of 10 years, the unspent balance, if any, out of it going to the credit of the Industrial Fund. The Committee's recommendation to establish an Industrial fund is accepted. Details as to the exact amount to be set apart and the yearly grant to be made, etc., will be settled in consultation with the Comptroller of Finance and Accounts.

(17) The Committee is of opinion that the existing administrative machinery in the State for dealing with industrial matters is inadequate and must be radically changed. Two alternative suggestions are put forth 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 Commissioner" with business and Industrial experience is proposed to be appointed. He should have a deputy who may also have similar qualifications or who may be an experienced State servant. The Advisory Board should consist among others 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 business man interested in the affairs of Cochin and another non-official business man who has no vested interest in Cochin, but would not mind coming to Cochin at intervals or send written opinion. 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 may accept. But the

Committee feels that the alternative suggestion, *viz.*, working merely through a secretary, however able he may be, while leading to closer administrative control, may not secure results with regard to new industries. The Committee therefore, suggests the appointment of an Industrial Development Commissioner for a period of at least 2 or 3 years until the proposals for new industries envisaged could be prepared and until the organisation functions successfully.

Government accept the recommendation by the Committee for the constitution of an Industrial Advisory Board. The recommendation regarding the appointment of an Industrial Development Commissioner is also accepted, provided Government can find the right person for appointment as Commissioner.

(18) Government agree with the Committee's view that the State cannot at present afford to take up industrial research. The State will, however, establish contacts with technical institutions and research bodies wherever they exist and obtain necessary technical advice or depute suitable candidates for training according to necessity as suggested by the Committee.

(19) The other recommendations contained in the Committee's report, *viz.*, appointment of a Special Officer to make contact with the factory owners and render assistance in getting machines and essential goods, provision of facilities for technical education, publicity regarding the possibilities of industrial expansion, maintenance of up-to-date statistics, conduct of the census of production and census of wages, amendment to the State Aid to Industries Act so as to make it more practical and liberal, etc., have been referred to the Heads of Departments concerned and separate orders, wherever necessary, will be issued in due course.

THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY COCHIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO VICTORY

THERE was unprecedented rejoicing throughout the State when the news of the unconditional surrender was received here. Public meetings and processions were conducted in all parts of the State. In the capital town of Ernakulam there was an impressive March Past in which all the ranks of the Military, the Women's wing of the Navy, the Cochin State Forces and the Cochin Boy Scouts participated. Three days were declared public holidays and on all these days there were sports competitions, dances, fireworks culminating in a Grand Party to the Military Personnel.

Cochin's contribution to this great victory has been magnificent. It is briefly narrated here.

Immediately after the declaration of war on the 3rd September 1939 the then Maharaja H. H. Sir Sree Rama Varma, G. C. I. E. sent the following message to His Excellency the Viceroy:

"In this hour of crisis I place the resources of my State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty".

This pledge was repeated by his successor H. H. the late Sir Sree Kerala Varma, G. C. I. E. on the occasion of His Highness' installation on the 23rd May 1941. On the 14th November 1943 at the Installation Darbar H. H. the present Maharaja Sree Ravi Varma, in reply to the congratulatory message from His Excellency the Viceroy, said.

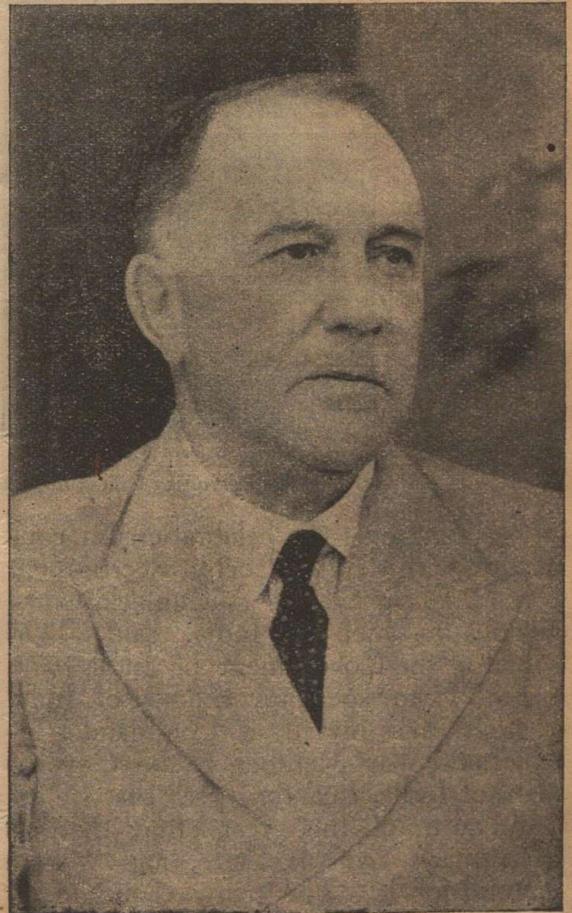
"I have been called to this ancient gadi at a momentous time in world's history. I request you to assure His Excellency that in the great struggle in which the United Nations are engaged the resources of my State are at the disposal of His Majesty the King".

These Royal messages have been accepted by the people of the State as a solemn promise on the part of the people

and that promise is being sincerely and enthusiastically fulfilled by them. Thus, even from the very commencement of the hostilities the people of the State have entirely identified themselves with the war efforts of their Ruler and His Highness' Government.

Sir George Boag, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Diwan of Cochin, issued the following message.

"The collapse of all organised resistance in Germany marks another and a most important stage in the progress of United Nations to Victory over the forces

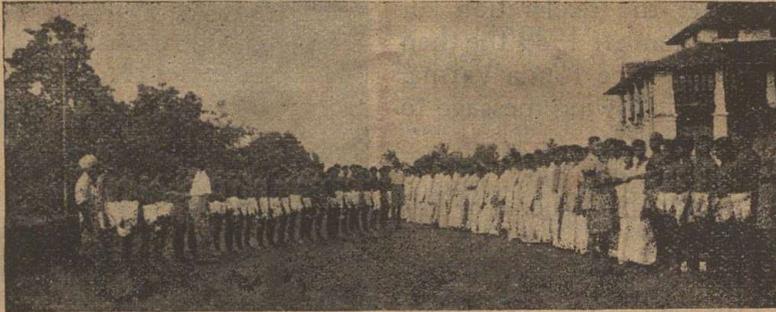


Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Diwan of Cochin

of tyranny and aggression. While we acclaim our victorious armies and feel a justifiable pride in their achievements we must not forget that there is yet one more enemy to be forced to complete surrender. We must brace ourselves to maintain all our efforts until Japan follows Italy and Germany in unconditional surrender, and we must beware of any temptation to relax prematurely. So far Cochin has made a notable contribution to the war effort of the United Nations and I feel confident that Cochin, moved by the successes which have so far attended these efforts, will continue her contributions of men, money and materials until the last enemy is defeated and total victory is achieved".

The following paragraphs will show the nature of the State's "notable contribution" to the war effort of the United Nations.

Cochin's contributions to the war efforts in men, money and materials have been magnificent and outstanding in the whole of India. In a message sent to the State on the All Cochin Recruitment Day H. E. Lord Wavell, Viceroy and Governor-General, stated, "I have followed with satisfaction the admirable progress of recruiting in the Cochin State not only to the Defence Service but also to the Cochin Labour Units, many of whose members are at this moment doing work of vital importance on the borders of India. I take this occasion of All Cochin Recruitment Day to send my congratulations to the State on its achievement and my gratitude and good wishes to its men who have joined the Services and Labour Units in the cause for which we are fighting".

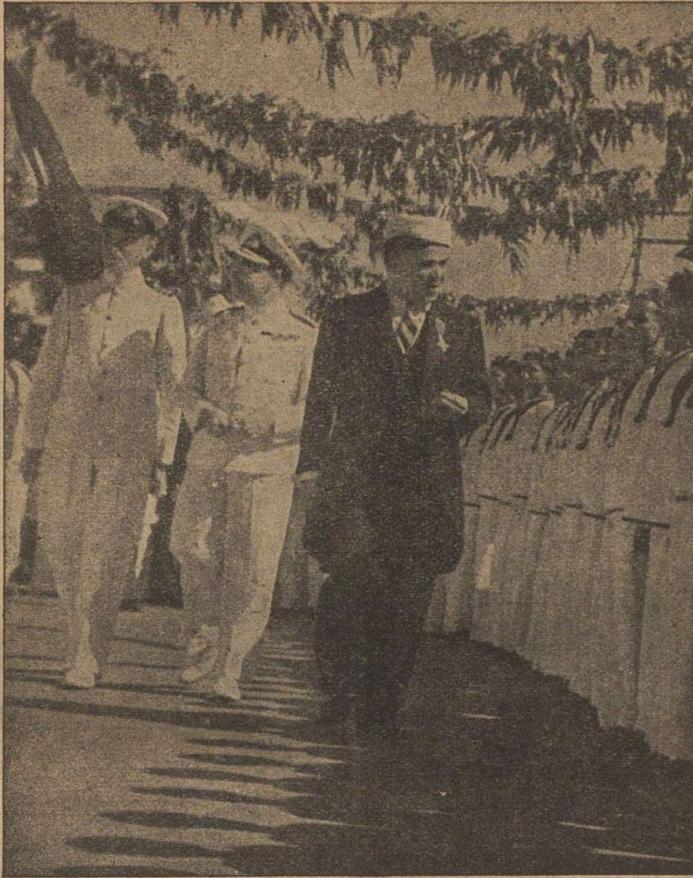


The Recruiting Officer inspects a parade of prospective recruits

Presiding over the celebrations in connection with the All Cochin Recruitment Day H. E. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, said, "On behalf of the Government of India—and I think I can speak for the rest of India as well—and myself as Commander-in-Chief and War Member to the Government of India, I can only say that we are fully aware of the great effort that has been made by this State, and we are grateful for it. The many thousands of men that you have sent into the fighting services, that is to say, into the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Air Force and

the Indian Army, have done, and they are doing, exceptionally good work everywhere".

The response from the State to the various categories of war service has been truly remarkable and in the words of the Chief Recruiting Officer, Bangalore, "the response made by the manhood of Cochin State to the call for recruitment to the Armed Forces has been an outstanding feature of recruitment in South India for the past three years. Despite the very large number of men supplied for the Labour Units for the frontiers of India, Cochin stands fifth in the list of Civil



Guard of Honour furnished by the Ratings from Cochin State
at the launching ceremony of H. M. I. S. Cochin

Districts and States of India as regards percentage of men supplied in relation to available population". Were the labour contribution also taken into consideration Cochin would stand second to none. More than 11,770 men have joined the technical branches and 10,300 men the non-technical branches of the Defence Services.

To the call from the Navy Cochin, which has a naval tradition extending to centuries back, responded with vigour and enthusiasm. Many young lads have joined the H. M. I. S. Bahadur and H. M. I. S. Dilawar. In the words of the Flag Officer Commanding the R. I. N., "Of the splendid number of

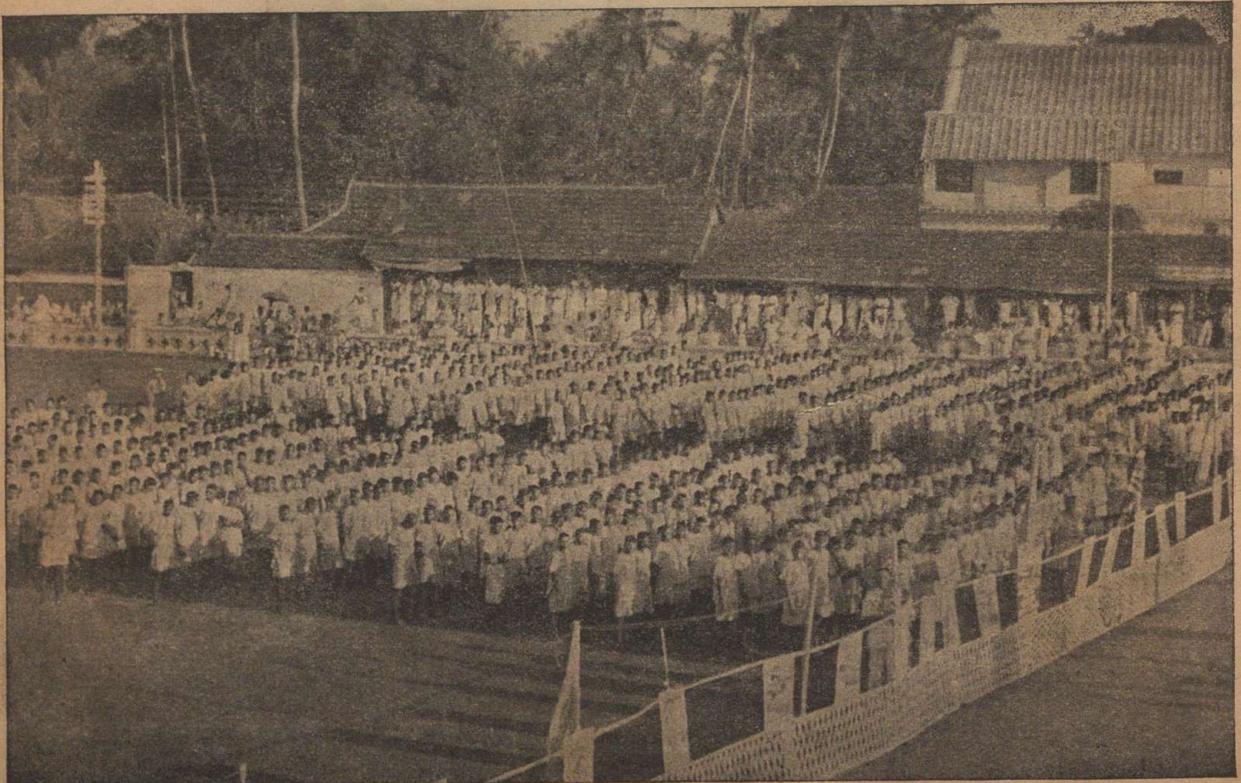
recruits obtained from this area well over 500 have joined the R. I. N. We are badly in need of men of the fine type which His Highness' State provides and I earnestly hope that this excellent recruitment record will be maintained".

Cochin has not failed to respond to the call of the rapidly expanding Indian Air Force and the educated youths of the State have been quick to take advantage of the brilliant future afforded by the Indian Air Force. The technical branches have been particularly patronised by the young men of Cochin.

Many candidates have been selected and sent by the Cochin War Recruitment Committee for emergency commissions.



The Commander-in-Chief inspecting the Auxiliary Nurses

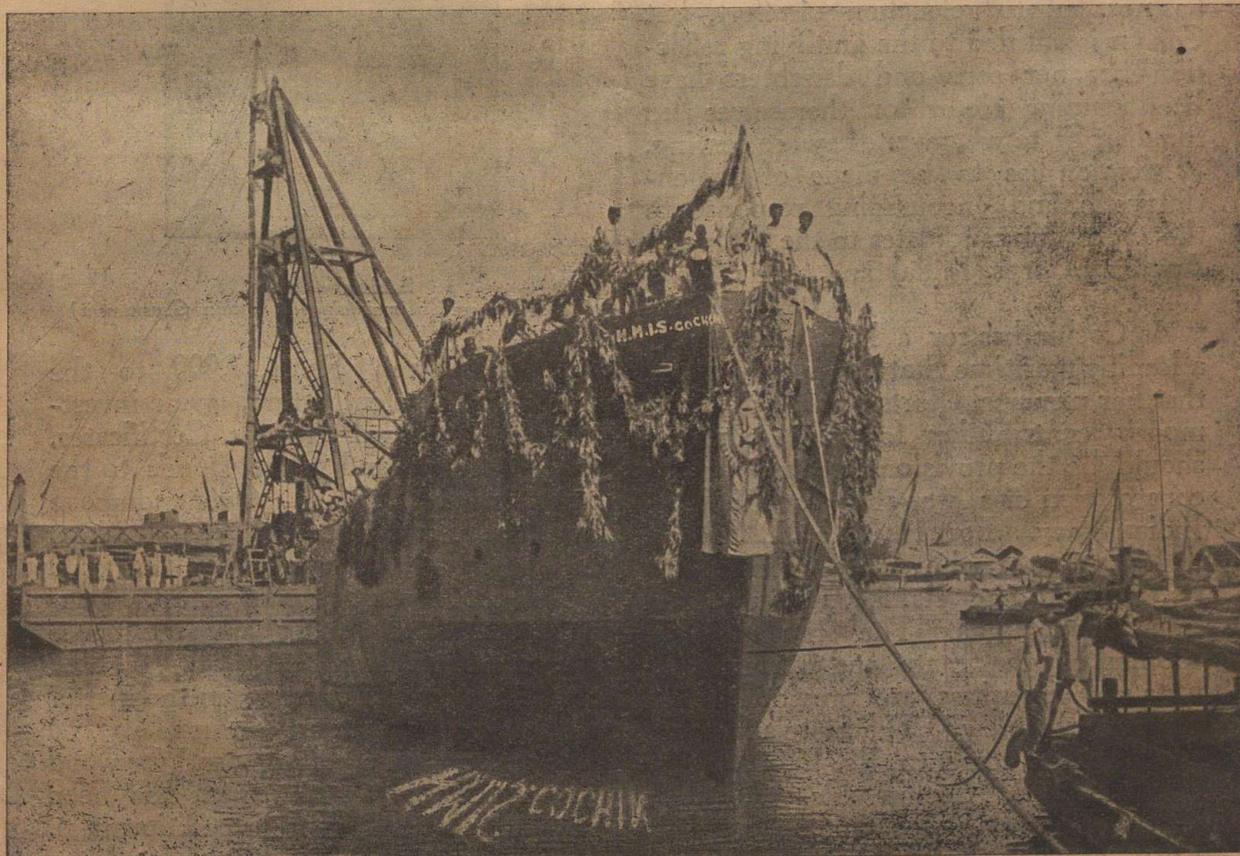


In the medical field Cochin's contribution to the war effort has been outstanding. Fifteen Honorary Assistant Surgeons and four Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Medical Department and many private Practitioners have been recruited for war service. One hundred and seventeen nurses trained in the hospitals of the State under the Auxiliary Nursing Service are now scattered in different parts of India and Overseas doing work of the first importance, of restoration to health of the sick and wounded. From the Staff Nurses some have taken up war service as I. M. N. S. (T).

The training of war technicians in the State has met with phenomenal success. More than 1,100 technicians have been trained in the State for war services and

for work in ordinance factories and civil industries. Nearly 250 are now undergoing training in the Civmil Centre. Figures reveal that in proportion to size and population Cochin stands first among the Indian States (Mysore 1,787, Travancore 1,600, Hyderabad 1292, Baroda 503) in the training of war technicians.

Invaluable assistance at a time of real and pressing need has been lent by the State in providing Labour Units to carve out roads in the north-eastern regions of India to be traversed by the fighting soldiers. Seventy-three Labour Units have gone to Assam and 35, including two Garden Units, to Ceylon. The men of these Units have worked on projects of the most vital military importance and priority, under difficult



H. M. I. S. Cochin

conditions and in uncongenial surroundings, well and willingly, and the results of their efforts have very materially assisted the war efforts on that front. Unstinted praise has been given to their work by the Commander-in-Chief in India—"They too have done exceptionally good work. Their work has been invaluable and without them the war against Japan could not be carried on; there is no doubt about that." "The Government of India," wrote the Resident for the Madras States, "greatly appreciates the services rendered by these units." To have provided nearly 91,000 men to the Labour Units and 22,000 men to the Defence Services from a male population of 1,90,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 is an achievement of which any State might feel proud. Satisfaction with what has so far been done has not led to relaxation of effort, but Cochin is entitled to the gratifying reflection that her sons and daughters have been winning credit for themselves and for their State wherever they are serving.

Mention has to be made of the enthusiastic and encouraging response to the appeal for candidates to the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) and to its Naval Wing.

As Cochin has for a long period been a leading maritime State, it is only fitting that her principal efforts by way of direct money contribution for War purposes should be the provision of funds for the construction of a war-ship for the Royal Indian Navy. For H. M. I. S. Cochin, the people of the State contributed Rs. 3,60,000 and Rs. 3,40,000 was paid from State funds. The ship has been adopted by the State and various comforts and amenities are provided by the State for the crew. The State's financial contributions come to Rs. 16,32,162-7-9 (H. M. I. S. Cochin Rs. 7,00,000; Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs. 6,40,000; Lord Mayor's Fund Rs. 10,000; Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance

Rs. 42,050; British Red Cross Rs. 10,000; Viceroy's Comfort Fund Rs. 15,000; R. I. N. Rs. 7,500; St. Dunstan's Fund for the Blind Rs. 10,000; Defence of India Rs. 25,000; Mobile Canteen Rs. 10,000; Comforts of Indian Troops in Africa Rs. 10,000; Greek Relief Rs. 9,100; for amenities for troops, Hospital for Sick Children, Turkish Earthquake Relief, etc., Rs. 17,955). The State is giving a monthly contribution for the maintenance of a Polish Refugee girl adopted by the Cochin Government. In addition, the



Sabina Kotlinska
(Polish Refugee Girl maintained by Cochin Government)

State has given Rs. 1,17,000 to the Military Benevolent Fund, made investments in National Savings Certificates, Victory Loans and Prize Bonds to the extent of Rs. 50,05,070. Over and above these, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have invested Rs. 19,88,000 in Defence Bonds or Loans, and Government controlled estates and the Palace have also invested Rs. 4,14,700.

The State's contribution in the matter of war supplies has been great. The pressing and increasing demand for wood from the Supply Department has been met with efficiency and expeditiousness. The normal yield of timber from the magnificent forest regions of the State

used to be 6,500 tons a year. As a result of increased acceleration and enlarged activities the quantity increased to 10,000 tons in 1942—43, to 18,000 tons in 1943—44, and a further larger increase is expected in 1944—45. The demand for plywood is met by the new Plywood Factory. Other important war materials supplied on a large scale are cotton yarn, cotton camouflage nets, long cloth, metal products such as couplings, hinges, handles, knives, coir for tentage, various types of matting, tents, tent-components like salitahs, wall bags, coir camouflage nets, gas jars, brushes and buttons made of coconut shells, etc. The value of these supplies comes to a few crores. There are various other items which are supplied to contractors about which there is no detailed information. Various kinds of coastal crafts are built and repaired in ship-building yards in the State. Under the Small Scale Industries Scheme various articles intended for war purposes, such as, cook's knives, towels, helms and handles, pick axes, etc., are being supplied in large quantities by official and non-official agencies.

Amenities for the troops are provided by the Liaison Department of the Government and the welfare of the large number of families from which men have gone out to serve in the Armed Forces, by a Military Welfare Department. A Military Benevolent Fund has been started on the lines of the Indian Army Benevolent Fund to help the families of combatants and non-combatants killed or disabled on active service. There is a Hospital Welfare Fund for providing amenities to the patients. Picnics and entertainments are given and books, papers and refreshments are supplied to them from this Fund. To help and maintain public morale, to strengthen war resistance of the people, to eradicate Fifth Column activities and to consolidate the national will to offer united resistance in this epic struggle against the forces of evil the National

War Front in the State has done organised, substantial and efficient work under the able guidance and leadership of Mr. T. K. Nayar, the State Leader.



T. K. Nayar
State Leader, N. W. F.

Towards the close of 1943 the Cochin Nayar Brigade—an irregular unit utilised for guard duties and ceremonial purposes—was converted into the Cochin State Forces. The State military was thoroughly reorganised, efficiently trained and fully equipped in the course of one year. A Garrison Company was sent out of the State for active service under the Crown. In a special message issued to the Company on the eve of its departure from the State H. H. the Maharaja stated, "This day marks a very important occasion in the history of our State Forces. You are going out today to fight for the State and the Empire just as our ancestors did in the brave days of old, for

the protection of our State. You know that the motto on our flag is "Honour is Our Family Treasure". You should always remember that it is your duty to keep up that honour. We desire to see you all return hale and hearty after you have discharged your duty. May God bless you". It may be mentioned here that this Garrison Company is doing efficient work in one of the advanced bases.

The women of the State have earned the gratitude and admiration of men by doing in their different spheres all that men have done, and have endured all that they have endured. They have taken

very keen interest in the State's war efforts, such as, collecting contributions, Red Cross Knitting work, propaganda campaign, organising benefit performances, welfare work, providing amenities for troops, milk distribution, A. R. P. work, Auxiliary Nursing Service, etc.

War in the West is over. And in the inspiring words of Premier Churchill, "much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been cleaned. For this victory we join in offering our thanks to Providence which has guided and sustained us through the dark days of adversity".

COCHIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*The new Council consists of 58 Members of whom 10 are officials,
38 elected and 10 nominated non-officials*

NOMINATED OFFICIALS

1. Rama Varmha Tampuran, M.B.E., M.A., BSc., Bar-at-Law,
Secretary to Government
2. Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu, B.A., B.L., Diwan Peishkar
3. ,, B. V. K. Menon, B.A., B.L., Joint Secretary to Government and
Officiating Secretary to Government
4. ,, C. J. Mathew, B.A., B.L., Joint Secretary to Government
5. ,, P. V. Raphael, M.A., Comptroller of Finance and Accounts
6. ,, M. Sivarama Menon, B.A., B.L., Advocate-General
7. ,, I. N. Menon, M.A., B. Litt., Director of Public Instruction
8. ,, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon, A.I.E.E., A.S.M.E., Chief Engineer
9. ,, S. Venkateswaran, B.A., I.F.S., Diploma, Conservator of Forests
10. ,, M. M. Paul, B.A., B.L., Director of Food Supplies

NON-OFFICIALS

11. M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Ayyar Avl., M.A., B.L.,
Ernakulam (Tamil-Brahmins)
12. Dr. S. S. Rao, Mattancheri (Gowda Saraswath Brahmins)
13. S. S. Koder Esquire, Cochin (Jews)
14. Mrs. Dakshayani Velayudhan, B.A., L.T., (Pulayas)
15. M. R. Ry. P. K. Dewar Avl., Ernakulam (Labour and Valans)
16. P. E. Warne Esquire, Sitharkunda (Europeans)

17. M. R. Ry. K. A. Raghavan Avl., Kanakkattuseril, Cherai (Arayas)
 18. „ K. K. Kannan Avl., Mulavukad, Ernakulam (Pulayas)
 19. „ K. Kochukuttan Avl., Koziparambil, Vyttila, Ernakulam
 (Vettuvass)
 20. S. P. Luiz Esquire, Ernakulam (Anglo-Indians)

	<i>Name of member elected</i>		<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Class of constituency</i>
1	Mr. Mani (Paily) Perumbaputhen- veetil)	1	Kanayannur	General
2	„ Narayana Menon (Raman) Ponnayil	2	Trippunnittura	do.
3	„ Govinda Menon, Panampilli	3	Ernakulam	do.
4	Mrs. T. Francis	4	Ernakulam-Women	do.
5	Mr. Dhara Singh, G. S.	5	Mattancheri	do.
6	„ Mayankutty Sahib Bahadur, P. M.		Do.	do.
7	„ Poulo (Itikuria) Manacheri	6	Narakkal	do.
8	„ Muhamad Ashrof (Ahamed) Padiyath, Puthenkattil	7	Cranganur	do.
9	„ Verghese (Kunhikora) Mazhuvancheryparambathu		Do.	do.
10	„ Achyuta Menon (Nani) Puthur	8	Kattur	do.
11	„ Sankunni Panicker (Rama Panicker), Chirakkal	9	Adur	do.
12	„ Poulouse (Kunjivareed) Pottakaran	10	Chalakkudi	do.
13	„ Lonappan, (Verghese) Parambi	11	Irinjalakkuda	do.
14	„ Joseph (Chakku) Chirayath, Konikara	12	Nellayi	do.
15	„ Kunju Vareed (Lona), Thanikal Kodankadath	13	Anthikkad	do.
16	„ Krishnan Ezhuthassan (Raman), Vadakoot Nelli- parambil	14	Urakam	do.
17	„ Krishna Rajavu (Mukunda Rajavu), Manakulam	15	Mulakunnathukavu	do.
18	„ Sankara Menon P.	16	Trichur Town (North)	do.
19	„ Kattukaran Ouseph Varu	17	Trichur Town (South)	do.
20	Miss. Anne Joseph	18	Trichur-Women	do.
21	Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan	19	Vadakkancheri	do.
22	„ Balakrishna Menon, Kodakkadath	20	Cheruthuruthi	do.
23	„ Krishnan Nayar, Thozhur	21	Pazhayannur	do.
24	„ Ipe (Ipe), Kuthur Paramel	22	Kunnamkulam	do.
25	„ Natarajan Chettiyyar	23	Nemmara	do.
26	„ Eachara Menon, Ambat	24	Chittur-Tattamangalam	do.

	<i>Name of member elected</i>		<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Class of constituency</i>
27	Mr. Thevanna Koundan	25	Chittur (Rural)	General
28	„ Ittiravi Nambudiri (Narayanan), Cheloor	26	Land-holders	Special
29	„ Thattil Kochuvareed	27	Planters	do.
30	„ Thomankutty (Mookan Ouseph)	28	Commerce and Industry	do.
31	„ Pylee (Mani) Lanthaparambil	29	Latin Christians (Ernakulam)	do.
32	„ Jacob, P. T.	30	Do. (Mattancheri)	do.
33	„ Sebastian (Vareed), Pulika- thara	31	Do. (Cranganur)	do.
34	„ Ayyappan K., Rao Sahib	32	Ezhuvas (Cochin- Kanayannur)	do.
35	„ Achyutan (Theyyan), Komathkattil	33	Do. (Mukundapuram)	do.
36	„ Sankara Panicker (Kandu), Kalarikkal	34	Do. (Trichur)	do.
37	„ Velayudhan Kadavil (Ikkoran)	35	Do. (Talappalli)	do.
38	„ K. R. Ramakrishnan (Rakkandi)	36	Do. (Chittur)	do.

The General Elections to the Cochin Legislative Council were held early in June and the preliminary sitting of the Council in which the members took the oath was held in the Legislative Council Hall on the 29th June 1945 with Sir George Boag, Diwan President, in the chair.

The last Council consisted of fifty-eight members of whom 38 were elected and 20 (12 officials and 8 non-officials) nominated. To give greater representation to the unrepresented communities the number of official members was reduced to ten and that of the nominated non-officials was raised to ten.

At the preliminary sitting of the Council, after the oath-taking ceremony the Honourable President read the following message from His Highness Sri Ravi Varma, Maharaja of Cochin.

“It is with genuine pleasure that I offer a hearty welcome to the Hon'ble Members of this House on the occasion of its first sitting. We have passed through dark days.

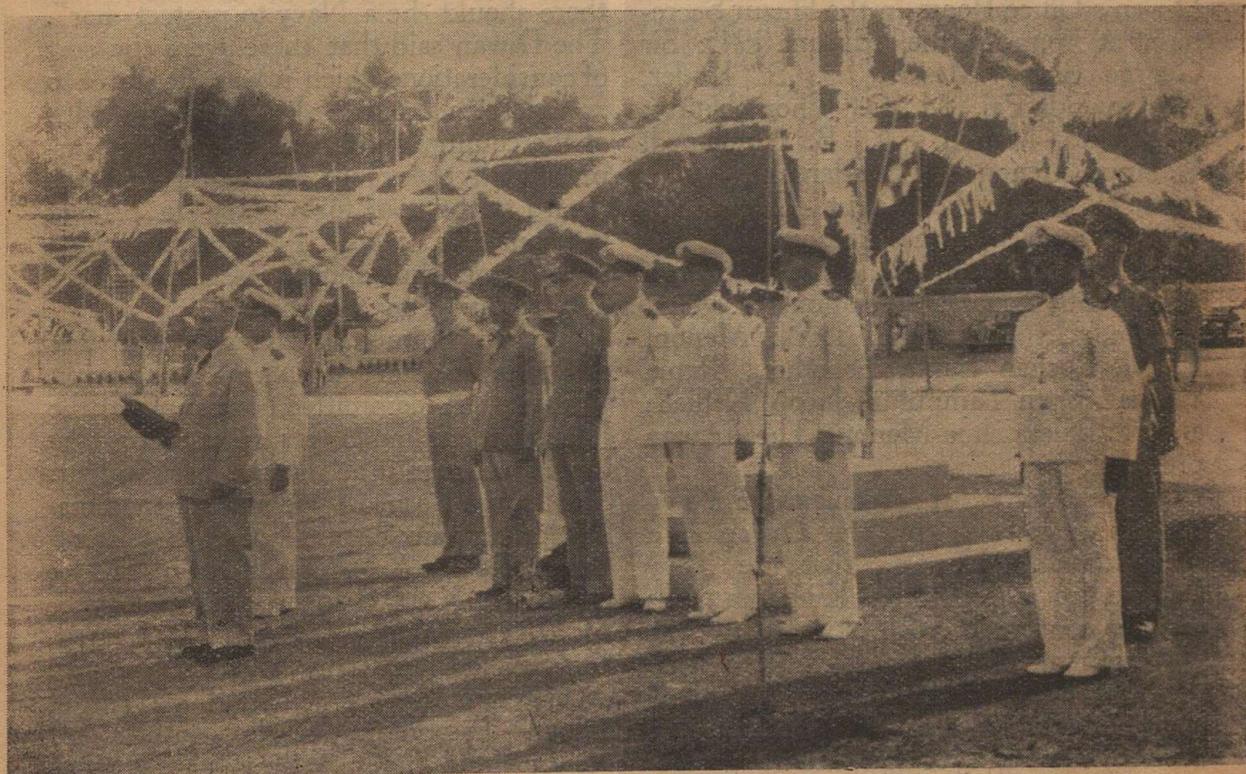
But the day of final Victory is not far off. This Council will have to face the problems of peace. The disinterested service and the unstinted co-operation of you, the representatives of the people, are as much necessary in the days of peace that are to come as it is today when we have yet another aggressive nation nearer home to be defeated. I am sure that my Government will receive that loyal support from you so that I may try to lead our State to an era of greater prosperity, happiness and peace. I wish you all success.”

The Diwan President said, “On my own behalf I should like to say just one word of welcome to those Hon'ble Members whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making during the last Council and to those new members whom I have not previously had the pleasure of meeting in this Council. I do not propose on this occasion to address the House at length, because I shall have an opportunity to do so at our next meeting a month hence. Meanwhile I may just bid you all welcome.”

R. I. N. RECRUITMENT RALLY

A grand rally to help recruiting to the Royal Indian Navy was conducted in the Darbar Hall Grounds at Ernakulam. The party that participated in the Rally included men from H. M. I. S. Venduruthy & H. M. I. S. Deepavathy and also W. R. I. N. Platoon. Sir George Boag inspected the parade and took the

Salute at the March Past. The glorious achievements of the rapidly developing Royal Indian Navy were mentioned by Lt. Macrea R. I. N. V. R., Lt. Comdr. H. A. Boas R. I. N. V. R. and others. The President, Sir Boag, referred to the services of the Royal Indian Navy and pointed out its great potentialities for the good of India.



Sir George Boag, Diwan of Cochin, taking the Salute at the March Past

After the meeting there were demonstrations and displays which included Arms Drill, manoeuvring by flags, pipe

band and Physical Training display which were highly appreciated by a great gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

NAVY LEAGUE

TO consider the question of forming a Navy League in the State on the lines of the Navy League in the United Kingdom with a view to promote the growth of naval consciousness in India and eventually to lead to the building up of a Royal Indian Navy consonant with the country's requirements a meeting of the following gentlemen was held in the Diwan's Office Room in the Huzur Secretariat at 3 p.m. on the 15th June 1945: Sir George Boag, Messrs. S. S. Koder, N. Govinda Pai, M. O. Thomakkutty, M. Nanu Menon, A. B. Muhamed, K. Appu Menon, N. Sundaresan, C. V. Iyyu, H. G. Fletcher, Lieut. T. A. Robertson, Kerala Varma Tampuran, The Secretary, Y. M. C. A., The Secretary Cochin Boy Scouts Association, B. V. K. Menon, C. J. Mathew, I. N. Menon, Y. M. Roshan Sahib Bahadur, Rama Varma Appan Tampuran, Jacob Kalliath and M. Balakrishna Menon. The Diwan presided.

The necessity for organising a Navy League was stressed by the Diwan in a short speech. He said that the Navy League in the United Kingdom was mainly concerned with stirring up the Government from time to time to keep the Navy at sufficient strength to enable it to meet the increasing demands. The need for something of that kind was greater in India. The need for an Indian Navy was felt during the present war and in

some way or other it was satisfied. Continuing the Diwan said, "India hopes to achieve self-government in the near future. It is obvious that independence is illusory unless it can be protected and defended. Without the means of protection, India would be dependent on the good-will of other countries for the continuation of her independence. The geographical features of India require that there should be a Navy to protect her". The Diwan said that these were the sort of considerations which it was desirable to spread throughout the length and breadth of the country and thereby create an impression in the minds of the public with regard to the need for a Navy to protect the country's coasts. The lines on which the Navy League should be formed were also explained by the Diwan.

It was unanimously agreed that it was desirable to start a Navy League in Cochin. A committee consisting of the following gentlemen was selected to take further steps in the matter. President: Sir George Boag. Members: Messrs. N. Sundaresan, S. S. Koder, K. Rama Varma Raja, K. Appu Menon, H. G. Fletcher, K. Ayyappan, C. V. Iyyu, M. O. Thomakutty, A. B. Muhamed, M. Nanu Menon, Rama Varmha Tampuran (Secretary to Government), Rama Varma Appan Tampuran, C. J. Mathew and N. Govinda Pai. It was agreed that it would be possible to send at least one delegate to the conference at New Delhi.

POSSIBILITIES OF CEMENT MANUFACTURE IN CHITTUR TALUK

Cochin Geological Series No. 6

(T. SUDHAKARA MENON, M. Sc.) State Geologist

The chief raw materials used for cement manufacture are limestone and clay.

Where the limestone is clayey or argillaceous as in Lakheri in Rajputana and Banmor in Gwalior State, there is no need for using clay.

In Cochin State, both limestone and clay are found in Chittur and Kozhijampara firkas of Chittur Taluk. These limestones, though impure, are not argillaceous and therefore it is necessary to use the requisite proportions of clay for cement manufacture. The mode of occurrence of the limestones is similar to the kankar deposits of the Indo-Gangetic Alluvium of Northern India. They are efflorescent limestones forming a nodular sheet, which mantles the undulating surface of the underlying gneissic rocks.

The limestones are locally known as "Chunnambukallu" or "Chukkankallu" and are used by the villagers for lime manufacture. Crude lime-kilns are found in most of the villages, and there is a big lime-kiln near the Village Office at Kozhijampara.

Limestone deposits are found in the villages of Meenakshipuram, Moolathara, Perumatti and Pattancheri in Chittur firka, and Kozhijampara, Valiavallompathy, Kozhipathy, Kunnamkattupathy, Eruthenpathy, Manchikkunnupathy, Vadakarapathy, Attampathy, Ozhalapathy Thenampathy and Eravattapparapathy in Kozhijampara firka.

The largest deposits of limestones are found in the villages of Ozhalapathy, Attampathy and Vadakarapathy. Almost inexhaustible quantities of limestones are found in the southern and south-eastern portions of Ozhalapathy, particularly in

the localities of Kuppandakkowndanoor, Lalapudur and Anupur, in a total area of 400 acres. A few limestone quarries are found in Survey No. 246, and in a well in the same plot, limestones are found up to a depth of twenty feet below two feet of black surface soil. Large quantities of limestones are found along the sides of the Varattar river. The southern half of Attampathy Village is very rich in limestones, and almost inexhaustible quantities occur in the localities of Elayattuchella, Manchikunoor and Kariyanchettikkalam, in a total area of 750 acres. In Vadakarapathy Village, limestones are found in all the localities situated along the sides of the Varattar river namely Punkanthura, Cheriya Kalliyampara, Manalkadu, Kattupaluthanchella, Ottanchella, Ravoothanchella, Koorankadu Parvathiakkarachella and Kooduthura. There are twelve lime-kilns in Nalluveetilchella, about one mile to the east of Menonpara toll-gate, and two kilns at Punkanthura. In a well in Survey No. 454 in Punkanthura, limestones are seen up to a depth of at least twenty feet. The largest deposits of limestones are found at Ravoothenchella, especially on the sides of the Varattar river. It will be possible to quarry limestones up to a depth of 15 to 20 feet from an area of about 350 acres from Vadakarapathy Village.

In Valiavallompathy Village, the largest deposits of limestones are confined to the localities of Warrienchella, Kuppamuthuchella and Perimparachella. From these three localities, limestones, can be quarried at least up to a depth of 8 to 10 feet from an area of 68½ acres. In

Eruthenpathy, large quantities of limestones are found along the sides of the Korayar river and also in Ramavarpuram Pudur. In Survey No. 425, a thickness of 14 feet of limestones is found in a well. In Survey No. 426, limestones are abundant in the surface soil and the lands are left uncultivated due to the difficulty in ploughing. Limestones can be quarried from an area of 500 acres from this village. The limestone deposits of Manchikunnupathy are confined to an area of 92½ acres, south of Villoomnippara. In Kozhipathy village, large quantities of limestones are found in the localities of Vannarmedu, Malayandikoundanoor and Chinnamoolathara, and in Kunnamkattupathy village, in the localities of Manali and Tharakanchella. Limestones are comparatively rare in the villages of Kozhinjampara, Thenampathy and Eravattaparapathy. But workable deposits of limestones are found at Akkarappallam on the banks of the Varattar river and also at Chondath Nadukkalam in Kozhinjampara Village, and in the locality of Chunnambukalluthodu in Thenampathy Village.

It can be safely assumed that it is possible to quarry limestones up to an average depth of twenty feet from an area of about 2,500 acres in Chittur and Kozhinjampara firkas of Chittur Taluk. It may also be possible to obtain large quantities of limestones from the adjoining British territories of Palghat Taluk in Malabar District and Pollachi Taluk in Coimbatore District.

The chemical analysis of a few samples of limestones has given the following results:—

	I	II	III	IV	V
Lime	46.26	34.29	44.80	44.55	37.52
Magnesia	1.448	3.50	4.25	1.90	7.51
Silica	8.356	6.034	6.72	15.22	13.82
Alumina	Traces	4.165	1.01	1.92	1.08
Iron oxide	1.59	1.868	1.29	2.21	1.62
Alkalies	2.37

(I Meenakshipuram; II Kozhinjampara; III Valiavallompathy; IV Eruthenpathy; V Vadakarapathy.)

The limestones suitable for cement manufacture must contain not less than 45 per cent lime, less than 2 per cent magnesia, less than 2 per cent iron oxide, less than 12 per cent silica, and any amount of alumina. The limestones found in the different parts of Chittur Taluk vary in chemical composition, but they can all be used for cement manufacture by mixing them in suitable proportions.

The other important raw material for cement manufacture is clay, which is abundant in all the villages of Chittur and Kozhinjampara firkas, especially along the sides of the Varattar, the Korayar and the Chittur rivers, and in the Eris and paddy fields. There was a tile factory at Kozhinjampara and Mr. C. Achuta Menon has mentioned about it at page 368 of his "Cochin State Manual" (1911). There is another tile factory, Sri Meenakshi Tile Works at Chittur, where the clay required is obtained partly from the sides of the Chittur river and partly from Polpilli Village in Palghat Taluk. The results of the chemical analysis of Chittur clay, Polpilli clay and the clay obtained from an Eri at Valiavallompathy are as follows.—

	Chittur	Polpilli	Valiavallompathy
Silica	60.50	60.67	45.08
Iron oxide	5.15	5.99	11.98
Alumina	23.65	22.16	21.42
Lime	1.90	2.39	3.05
Magnesia	1.20	1.29	0.83
Alkalies	7.46	7.20	3.13

In the manufacture of cement, the deficiency of alumina content in the limestone is made good by adding clay. The limestone and clay are taken in such proportions as to contain 75 per cent calcium carbonate and 25 per cent aluminium silicates and iron oxide, and ground into a fine powder. This powder is fused in a rotating kiln at a temperature of 1370—1650°C. The resulting hard clinker is again ground and gypsum is also inter-ground with it. Generally only 4 per cent gypsum is used. Finely powdered coal is used for firing purposes.

The two important raw materials for cement manufacture, namely limestone and clay, are found in large quantities in Chittur Taluk. Gypsum and coal have to be imported from outside. There is thus scope for a small cement factory, preferably at Kozhinjampara or at Meenakshipuram. The raw materials can be taken

to the factory either in lorries or in bullock-carts. Regarding railway facilities for transportation purposes, Kozhinjampara is only fourteen miles from Palghat Railway Station, while Meenakshipuram has a small railway station on the Palghat-Pollachi line.

SOCIAL DISABILITIES

*In reply to the address presented by the S. N. D. P. Yogam,
Sir George Boag, Diwan of Cochin said :*

"I am grateful for the compliment which you have paid me in inviting me to the session of your Yogam and presenting me with this address.

Your community occupies a large and important place in the economy of the State. As you point out it is the second largest community in the State, and it is well that such a representative association as this Yogam should have been working for the good of the community during the last 29 years. I am grateful for your promise of co-operation in the difficult and important task which has been entrusted to me and I can assure you that I shall always be glad to avail myself of your advice and assistance in respect of matters with which your community is specially concerned or in which it takes a special interest. I am glad too of the assurance which you give me of your wholehearted support of the State's war efforts—support which is amply proved by the large number of recruits supplied by your community both to the regular Forces and to the State Labour Units. I appreciate and share your satisfaction at the success which has in recent months attended the Allied Forces in all theatres of war and I join with you in hoping that the day may not be far distant when complete and final victory may be achieved.

You then go on to speak of your social and political disabilities. The social disabilities of which you speak are untouchability and unapproachability, and these, you say, can only be eradicated by throwing temples open to all Hindu communities. For myself I feel doubtful whether the solution of these problems is quite so simple. I do not believe that there is any short cut to the removal of these disabilities; I believe that they will only disappear with the growth of an enlightened public opinion which will regard them as unworthy survivals of a primitive social order. Nor do I think that the growth of this enlightened public opinion can be forced by artificial measures; it must be a natural growth developed largely by the regard won for your community as a whole by the character and the achievements of its more advanced members. I believe that this process is rapidly winning for you the place in society to which you rightly aspire.

The Government of the State has recently published a Communique stating that legislation on the subject of temple entry cannot at present be undertaken. The main reason for this attitude is that the Government regards itself as Trustee of the temples which are under its management, and as Trustee it feels itself bound

to preserve the trusts with all the traditions and customs which in the course of years have become attached to them. It is not because the Government is deaf to the claim made by your community, but because it finds it difficult to reconcile this claim with the traditional rights of other communities that it hesitates to grant your request. I would add that in my view your community stands to gain little from a measure such as that for which you ask. It seems to me as an outsider that by concentrating on the moral and material progress of your community you are much more likely to win full and complete social recognition than by an artificial and formal boon such as that of the right of entry into all State temples.

I pass on to what you refer to as political disabilities. In the first place you mention the inadequacy of representation in the higher grades of the public service of the State. I sympathise with your ambitions in this respect, and shall always be on the watch for opportunities to gratify your wishes. But I must remind you first that most of the posts in the higher grades of the service are filled by promotion from below, and secondly that when we recruit candidates directly to the higher ranks we usually require

special qualifications and experience: and it is not always that these qualifications are to be found in the candidates who offer from your community. I can however assure you that I am fully alive to your wishes. Then you suggest that your interests in the Legislative Council would be better served by the reservation of seats in the General Constituencies than by the present arrangement under which your community returns five members. I have not had time during the past year to examine franchise system in force in this State, and I should think that, before any drastic change is made in it, it will probably be necessary to set up a Franchise Committee to go into the whole question. That will be your opportunity to press for the change you now suggest. I am not now in a position to express any opinion regarding it.

In conclusion I thank you once again for the honour you have done me in presenting me with this address, and I hope that the activities of this Association may always be directed to promote the welfare of your community and thereby the prosperity of the State in which your community forms such a large and important section."



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