

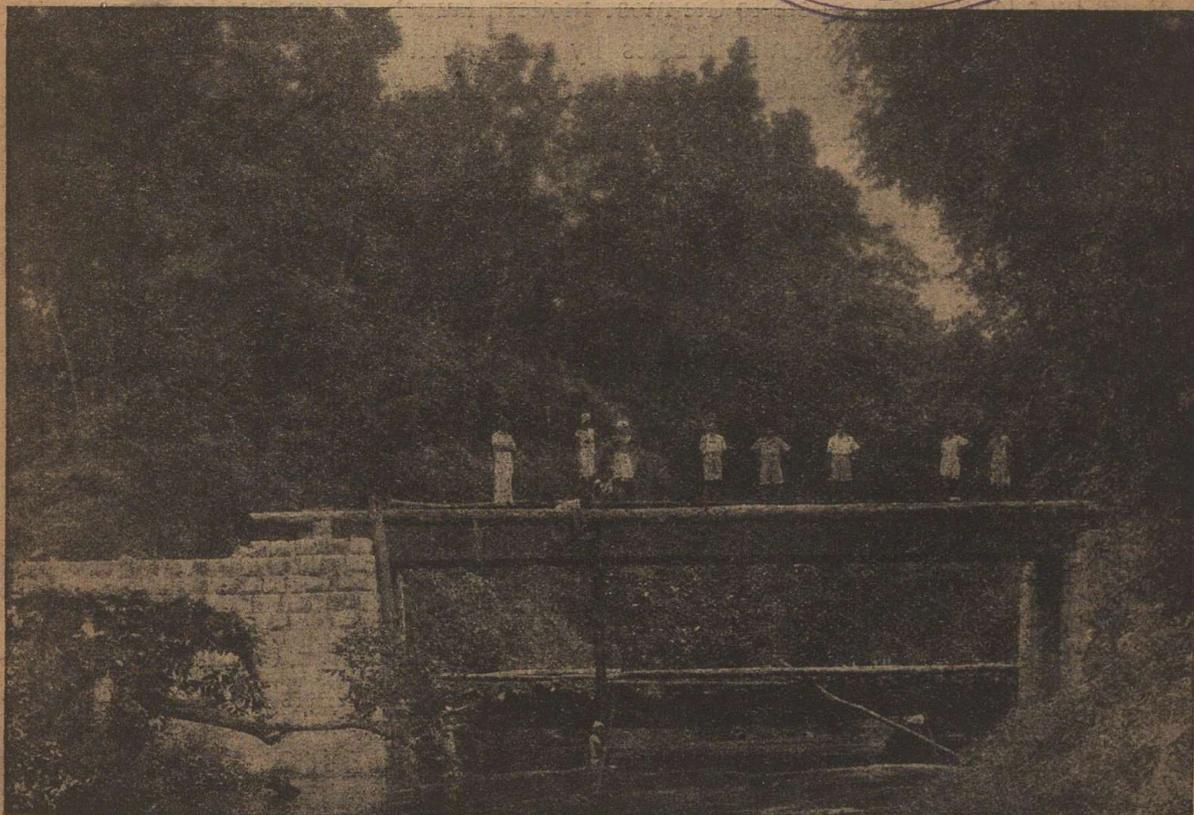
COCHIN INFORMATION



VOL. IV

JULY 1945

No.



A BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION ACROSS A MOUNTAIN STREAM—ANNAMALAI CHALAKKUDI ROAD

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.

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

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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.

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THE INFORMATION OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN,

ERNAKULAM



PROGRESS OF COCHIN

Diwan President's Budget Speech in the Legislative Council

Victory over Germany

SINCE last I addressed this Council important events have occurred both in this State and abroad. Here we have had a General Election and it is largely a new Council which I now have the honour and the pleasure to address; and abroad the war in Europe has come to an end with the complete defeat of Germany by the combined forces of Russia, the U. S. A., Great Britain and France. Hon'ble Members will bear with me if before I deal with the matters which constitute the business of the coming Session, I make brief references to these events.

The victory won over Germany is an achievement of the first magnitude and all those who have in any way contributed to it are entitled to the warmest congratulations and the highest esteem of every one who values the cause of justice and fair dealing as between nation and nation. It will always be a matter of pride and gratification that so many sons of India played an honourable and effective part in winning this victory; and Hon'ble Members will all be glad to think that more than one subject of this State has won credit and renown for himself and for the State, which is his home, on the battlefields of Africa, Sicily and Italy. It was a matter of pride to every subject of His Highness when the Military Medal was awarded to L/Nk. Paramu for gallant services in Burma. But let no one think that the war is over—and let no one relax his efforts or revert to the easy-going ways of a peace-time world until Japan has been reduced to the condition in which Germany finds herself today. Indeed it

may well be that as India is nearer to Japan, she will be called upon to put forward an even greater effort than she has done hitherto to secure all early victory over that enemy. I am quite certain that in order to achieve this end Hon'ble Members and indeed all subjects of His Highness will be ready and willing to make any further effort or to offer any further



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

sacrifice which may be required of them. Peace is a condition necessary for progress, political, economic and social; and therefore the restoration of peace must be the first consideration in all our discussions.

General Election

The General Election which returned the elected element in this Council was preceded by a revision of the electoral rolls at which rather more than 1,40,000 voters were registered. Special provision was made for the enrolment of men otherwise qualified who are out of the State with one of the Defence Services; but these facilities were availed of only by 17 persons. Similarly provision was made for men on service whose names were included in the electoral rolls to vote by proxy—and this opportunity was taken by 49 of them. The election was conducted under the “coloured box” system which involves very complicated arrangements at the polling booths. The Government has received a number of complaints regarding mistakes in the preparation of the electoral rolls and also regarding the conduct of the election by some of the polling officers. Allegations regarding such defects are also made in some of the ten election petitions which will shortly be enquired into by the Election Tribunal which has been constituted. As soon as full information from these and other sources is available the Government will make a close study of the whole subject and try to prescribe safeguards adequate to prevent a recurrence of any defects which may be shown to exist in the administrative machinery employed on such occasions.

As a result of this election there has been a change of Minister. His Highness the Maharaja has placed on record his appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. T. K. Nayar as Minister in charge of the Transferred Departments. One enduring result of his administration is the Panchayat Act which has just been

placed upon the Statute Book; it is hoped that this Act which confers greater powers and responsibilities on Panchayats will conduce to a material improvement in the conditions of life in the rural parts of the State. Another important enactment which has recently received His Highness' assent is the Vagrancy Act by which it is hoped to reduce the prevalence of vagrancy. This Act is mainly based on the recommendations of a Committee of which Mr. T. K. Nayar was the Chairman. I am sure that all Hon'ble Members would wish me to say a word of welcome to Mr. Parambi Lonappen as the new Minister and to wish him success in his administration.

Legislative Activity

The year which is now drawing to a close has been a busy one. Apart from the two important pieces of legislation which I have just mentioned, no less than 19 other Acts have been passed and 19 Proclamations have been made by His Highness. Among the Acts perhaps the more important are the Coconut Committee Act, which in association with the Governments of India, Madras and Travancore, sets up a Committee to study and help the coconut industries, the Companies Act, the Employment of Children Act and the Employer's Liability Act. Of the Proclamations I need refer only to that which abolished the sentence of death in respect of certain offences by which gracious boon His Highness signalled his last Birthday.

Administrative Activity

As I turn from the Legislative activity of the year to the main features of administrative activity I propose to discuss these features as illustrative of the modifications which it has been found necessary to make in the Revised Estimate as compared with the Budget Estimate of the current year. But before I do this I must make a brief reference to the financial

results of the year 1119. That year closed with an actual surplus of nearly Rs. 34 lakhs instead of the Rs. 18.50 lakhs which had been contemplated in the Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate. The improvement was due to increased revenue of Rs. 7.50 lakhs (mostly due to the Excess Profits Tax) and short expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs, due partly to failure to make use of the full allotment provided for mid-day meals in schools, partly to short deliveries of timber and partly to savings under refunds of Income-tax. The final figures of the year reveal a gratifying result of strict control of expenditure in the almost complete absence of expenditure in excess of the Revised Estimate. Of the Rs. 34 lakhs surplus the Government decided to add Rs. 25 lakhs to the Revenue Reserve Fund which was thus raised to Rs. 78.75 lakhs at the beginning of the current year. We are taking from this fund Rs. 2 lakhs this year and we propose to take Rs. 3.25 lakhs next year for Rural Reconstruction leaving in the fund Rs. 73.50 lakhs. This is a useful contribution to the large sums which will be required for our post-war development plans of which I shall shortly speak.

Coming now to the Revised Estimate of 1120, I should first call attention to the large increases as compared with the Budget Estimate both of revenue and expenditure, revenue being up by more than Rs. 34 lakhs and expenditure by Rs. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the result being a reduction of the expected surplus from Rs. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to a little over Rs. 5 lakhs. The increased revenues are derived partly from the duties on vegetable products and on betel-nuts which have been imposed in the course of the year in conformity with corresponding duties imposed in British India, partly from the production of larger quantities of timber and fuel from the forests, and partly from a further increase in the yield of the Excess Profits Tax. I need say nothing of a number of small

increases under other heads nor need I give any explanation of the increased yield under Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax. But I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words about the duty on betel-nuts, which has evoked considerable criticism, and about the increased revenue we expect to derive from our forests.

Duty on Betel-nut

The duty on betel-nut was imposed in British India with effect from April 1st 1944; and a request was addressed to the State to impose a corresponding duty accompanied by a strong hint that unless the State agreed, an import duty would be imposed on all betel-nut sent across the frontiers of the State to British Indian markets. Enquiries quickly revealed that the great bulk of the betel nut produced in the State is exported to British India; and it also became evident that the British Indian merchants to whom the produce was consigned had lost no time in reducing the price paid to the exporter by the amount of the duty levied in British India. Thus the situation that developed was that the price to the grower in the State had in effect been reduced by the amount of the duty imposed in British India, while the whole benefit of this duty accrued to the revenues of the Central Government and nothing came to the State coffers. In these circumstances the State Government thought it necessary to protect the State revenues by ensuring that, in as much as the producers in the State were anyhow being charged the duty, the State revenues should get at any rate some benefit from it and that it would be quite wrong to remain inactive while the whole benefit of the duty paid by growers in the State accrued to the revenues of the Government of India. Accordingly emergent action was taken to levy a duty at the same rate as had been imposed in British India. As in the case of matches and other Central Excises, the proceeds of the duty are

pooled and distributed between the Central Government and the State proportionately to the population. Under this system of distribution we expect to receive for the State a net revenue of Rs. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs this year and Rs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs next year. I may add however that in pursuance of representations made by growers of betel-nut in the State the Government has addressed the Government of India on the incidence of this duty and suggested certain modifications. The Government here is fully alive to the complaints that the levy of this duty has provoked and is watching the situation closely. We are also in communication with the Governments of other States affected.

Cochin Forests

I pass to the increase of Forest revenue which I know is causing some Honourable Members to fear that the valuable capital property which we possess in our forests is being wastefully squandered under the guise of meeting demands for military supplies. I wish to repeat the assurance which I gave a year ago that no such calamity is happening. On the other hand the felling of timber and fuel for which the war has created a market has been a benefit rather than a loss to our forests. It has in the first place enabled us to get a good price for young teak which must in any case have been cut out of our plantations if other trees are to have room in which to grow to full maturity. Secondly the demand for timber of all sorts has made it worth while to fell a large number of trees of inferior quality and so to leave ground open for the plantation of more valuable types. And thirdly the shortage of timber and fuel has created a demand for much of the wood from trees blown down in the Cyclone of 1942 or felled in connection with the Hill Paddy Scheme and the Grow-More-Food Campaign which would otherwise have been left to rot where it lay. I am confident that our Forest

Department is fully alive to the need for preserving and improving this valuable property and that it has welcomed the war-time demands for timber and fuel not only as a means of increasing its revenues but also as an opportunity to clear away a lot of inferior growth and make room for more valuable growths. Of 13,000 acres of forest cleared for Hill Paddy cultivation 4,860 acres have already been rehabilitated either by artificial regeneration or by cultural operations. The department plans to regenerate another 4,000 acres in 1121.

Revised Estimate for 1120

The Revised Estimate provides for an expenditure of Rs. 45.73 lakhs in excess of that for which the Budget made provision. The departments mainly responsible for this increased expenditure are Public Works, Forest, Food, Excise and Police, while all departments have had to provide for increased expenditure on account of Dearness Allowance and Town Allowance. Increases of these allowances have been made necessary by the continued rise in the cost of living and the increasing strain to which the prolongation of these conditions has exposed all ranks of Government servants. The Government has felt it necessary to do something to ease this strain, though it recognises that the enhanced rates of allowance, which closely follow those granted in Madras, do not fully compensate for the rise in the cost of living.

In the case of the Forest and Excise Departments the increased expenditure for which provision is made in the Revised Estimate represents the cost of raising the additional revenues for which provision has also been made. The Forest Department has to incur larger expenditure on the extraction of the larger quantities of timber and fuel which produce the increased revenues expected; and in the Excise Department it has been necessary to entertain an additional staff to collect

the new Excise duties. In the case of the Public Works Department the increased provision has been made necessary first, by the fact that inadequate provision was made in the Budget for the high cost of materials and labour which have continued throughout the current year; secondly, to the inception in the course of the year of new schemes such as storage godowns for foodgrains, and accommodation for the new Training College, which were not contemplated at the time the year's budget was prepared. The increased expenditure in the Police Department represents almost entirely the transfer to that department of the Fire Service Section of A.R.P. The improvement in the war situation in the course of the year has made it possible to give up all A.R.P. measures and to disband the staff. Included among these measures was the provision of adequate Fire Services for the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur. Fires may occur even in peace time, and the Government considered it wise to retain the fire-fighting appliances acquired as part of the A.R.P. measures and the staff which had been trained to use them. The administration of this Fire Service has been entrusted to the Police Department to whom the provision for the maintenance of the equipment and the pay of the staff has also been transferred. In order to provide the Fire Service with the full equipment and accommodation necessary for its efficiency some further expenditure will be required and provision is made for this expenditure amounting to nearly Rs. 4 lakhs, partly in the Revised Estimate for this year and partly in the Budget Estimate for next year.

The other department whose Revised Estimate shows a considerable increase over the Budget Estimate is the Food Department. It has been necessary to maintain all the activities of this department throughout the year and to expand them in some directions. Fortunately

supplies of foodgrains have come in throughout the current year in much larger quantities than during 1119. This increase in the quantity of foodgrains to be handled has involved increased expenditure in provision of storage accommodation and staff to handle the stores. The methods employed for the purchase of home-grown paddy have been improved and this improvement is reflected in the larger quantity of paddy purchased during the current year. Moreover the accounts for the year 1119 have just been closed and they disclose that the transactions for the year resulted in a loss of a little less than Rs. 10 lakhs. More than half of this loss—nearly Rs. 7 lakhs—was caused by the sale of wheat and other dry grains below cost price in an attempt to popularise the consumption of these grains and by the fact that the full cost of transport and charges on account of interest were left out of account in fixing the selling price of foodgrains. The remainder of the loss, rather less than Rs. 3 lakhs, was due to the deterioration of stocks while in Government stores. When it is remembered that the total transactions of the year came to nearly Rs. 5 crores, the loss of Rs. 3 lakhs through deterioration of stock is by no means excessive. I shall be very much surprised if the accounts of the current year do not show an even larger loss due to the same causes, the sale of grain below cost price and wastage of stocks due to deterioration.

Budget for 1121

I now come to the Budget for the year 1121. We estimate the revenue at Rs. 294 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 282 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs—another record in the financial history of the State. As compared with the Revised Estimate these figures represent a revenue increased by Rs. 41.25 lakhs and an expenditure higher by Rs. 34.64 lakhs. The increased revenue is almost entirely due to the very high bidding at the auction of Abkari, Opium and

Tobacco shops. The very high figures reached at the sales this year prove that there is still plenty of money in the hands of the people who patronise these shops. The departments which contribute most to the increase of expenditure are Education and Panchayats. I may also invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the provision which is made in the Budget for the flotation of a new loan. The Government's proposal is to take advantage of the availability of money to raise a loan of Rs. 1 crore which will be immediately useful in saving us the interest paid on the overdraft at the bank by which we have been financing our purchases of food supplies, and will eventually be required for expenditure on our Post-war Development Schemes. I do not propose to detain Hon'ble Members with a detailed examination of the Budget figures. The Finance Member will deal with them in detail in his Budget statement. I shall only mention in passing a few of the new schemes of expenditure for which provision has been made. We propose to strengthen the Finance Secretariat in order to ensure more efficient financial control; but apart from this the great majority of the new schemes for which provision is made will confer, it is hoped, direct and immediate benefit on the rural population. We are providing for substantial expansions of the activities of the Fisheries, Co-operative, Ayurvedic and Public Health Departments. We have allotted funds for the starting of three new Veterinary Hospitals. We have made provision for the starting of an agricultural Demonstration Farm in the Chittur Taluk and for the starting of centres for the salvage of dry cows from the towns. We also propose to extend the experimental operations which we have undertaken in the Nelliampathies by opening a cattle-rearing station there. For Panchayats, we are providing a lump sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs instead of the usual Rs. 2 lakhs. We are also giving a full-time clerk to each

Panchayat, and we are making substantial provision for repairs to irrigation and communication works and for the opening of new Village Libraries. We also propose to provide substantial funds for the expansion of educational facilities, for the improvement of our medical services, for the opening of new Anchal Offices, and for the supply to Anchalmen of some protection against the weather. Finally I should like to mention one matter in which I take a great personal interest, and that is the provision made for the expansion of the activities of our Archaeological Department. We are making excavations at Cranganur, where there is reason to think we may find traces of a Roman settlement which is believed to have existed there; and we are also providing for the starting of an Archaeological Museum in which any discoveries made at Cranganur or in other parts of the State which possess an archaeological interest may be displayed for the instruction and interest of the general public.

Post-war Developments

Before I conclude my speech on the Budget Estimates I should like to say a word or two regarding the policy which underlies them, and to give Hon'ble Members such information as I can regarding the plans which the Government is making for Post-war Developments. The budget contemplates in the first place that so long as the war continues the State will continue to give full support to all measures undertaken with the object of providing men and material necessary for the prosecution of the war. So long as men are required for the fighting services, so long as technicians and labour units are required we propose to do our best to satisfy all demands which are made upon us. Similarly we propose to continue to meet in full demands for material supplies such as timber and coir. Furthermore, Government believes that so long as war activities are necessary, so

long will it be necessary to carry on the publicity and propaganda required to explain to the population the progress of the war, the need for continued support and the various ways in which the support required can be supplied from the State. This Government does not consider it wise to disband the National War Front or to change its name so long as war efforts are needed. Provision has therefore been made for the continuance of the National War Front and the War Publicity operations.

Although the food situation has greatly improved since I last addressed this Council, it cannot yet be said to be altogether free from anxiety, nor can we expect a return to normal conditions until it becomes possible to resume normal imports of rice from Burma. When that may be possible we cannot yet forecast, and in the meanwhile we have to make provision both for the production of as much food as possible in the State and for the import from outside of the supplies necessary to feed the population here. The Budget contemplates the continuance of the Food Department and all its miscellaneous activities throughout the coming year. I may, however, add that, should circumstances change in the course of the year and it become possible to give up any part of the control now exercised the earliest possible opportunity will be taken to relax controls and to restore normal trading conditions.

Among the more important of the activities of the Public Works Department for which provision is made in the Budget

are the improvement of water supply to Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Willingdon Island, the extension of electric power obtained from Pallivasal in Travancore to Trichur, the completion of the road from Chalakkudi to the Anamallais, the continuance of the Mullurkayal Reservoir Scheme, and the extension of measures to protect the coast from erosion by the action of the sea. The very great increase in the demand for water by the Port and by the large population connected with the Defence Services on Willingdon Island has made it necessary to undertake works of considerable magnitude in order to improve the supply of water pumped from the Periyar River at Alwaye. But for this demand created by the war emergency these works would certainly not have been undertaken at present, but as the need for them has become manifest, they have been undertaken. The Defence Department is paying for a considerable part of the work, and the work when once done will be a permanent asset to the State.

The construction of the transmission line to carry electric current from Alwaye to Trichur has been started and it is hoped that the supply will be available within the next few months. At the same time we are trying to obtain from Travancore more power for Ernakulam and Mattancheri, and during the last few weeks it has been possible to make a small quantity of power available to Mattancheri.

Work on the Chalakkudi-Anamallais Road is making rapid progress. Earthwork has been completed on the 17 miles

up to the site where the road crosses the Chalakkudi river. Work on the bridge has been started. It is expected that by the end of this year the road up to this point will be metalled. Provided supplies of steel and cement are received in time, work on the bridge should be completed before next year's monsoon; and beyond the river the survey of the entire length of the road has been completed, construction is already in progress on a stretch of 4 miles and it is hoped within a year to have the whole road opened to traffic. The value of the road so far as it has been opened to traffic has already been amply demonstrated by the value of the timber and fuel which it has been possible to extract from the forests through which the road passes. I hope this is only the first of many roads to be constructed in the forest areas of the State by which their hitherto unexplored and unexploited wealth may be made available for the good of the people.

The value of the Mullurkayal Reservoir Scheme was demonstrated this year in a convincing fashion when, but for the water stored in the reservoir, there would certainly have been a very extensive loss of the Kole crop. Even as it was, the crop on a considerable area was lost. But on the greater part of the Kole lands it was possible to harvest the crop and this could not have been done without the help of the water stored in the Mullurkayal Reservoir. The Government, therefore, proposes to continue this experiment for sometime longer. At the same time the Government is considering other schemes

for the improvement of irrigation facilities. It is disappointing that another year has passed without any work on the Chalakkudi Scheme; but negotiation with Travancore has made good progress, and I earnestly hope that within a few weeks the agreement between the two States will be concluded, so that it may be possible to start work on the project.

The Government has for sometime been aware of the loss caused to land on the sea coast by erosion and action has been taken in some of the worst affected places to afford some protection against the sea by the construction of groynes. It is proposed to continue the construction of these groynes wherever necessary and to complete the work of their construction along the threatened parts of the coast within a period of six years. The attention of the Government has also been attracted to another and equally destructive form of erosion—the washing away of soil by the action of heavy rain and flooded rivers—and we hope to be able to put forward proposals which may be effective in arresting this waste of the natural wealth of the land.

Hon'ble Members will have realised that this is another war time Budget. I hope it is the last of the series. At the same time Hon'ble Members will find that this Budget contains provision for the preliminary stages of Post-war Development. In my Budget Speech last year I spoke of the need, if our education system is to be worthy of its reputation, for greater facilities for the training of teachers. A Training College has just

been opened and I hope that this institution will supply the need which was manifest to all who have the progress of education at heart. This Budget also contains provision for the deputation of a number of candidates for special technical training in various branches of engineering and in the latest developments of agricultural and veterinary sciences; so that they may be ready with the latest knowledge to work out our post-war plans. Meanwhile the preparation of these plans has proceeded continuously. I had hoped that by this time they would have reached a stage at which they might usefully be laid before representatives of public opinion for study and criticism. Unfortunately, however, in several important respects they are still far from complete. In respect of education, for example, we have not yet been able to complete examination of the Code Revision Committee's Report; and as it seems probable that the development and improvement of our educational system will absorb a large proportion of the money which is likely to be available, the Government thought it unwise to invite comment or criticism from the public until it is possible to give a reasonably complete picture of what we propose. The Government still intend, as I said a year ago, to consult public opinion and are only waiting to do so until they have a complete picture to present. When that time comes I think Hon'ble Members will find that the plans drawn up by the Government are comprehensive and provide for substantial progress in all directions. On the subject

of industrial development we have already taken expert advice; the report prepared by the Committee over which Mr. Manu Subedar presided has been published and Government have reviewed it accepting most of its recommendations. In one respect it has already become clear that this State suffers under a great handicap. One of the first questions asked by every one who is thinking of establishing a new industry is whether power will be available: To that question it is at present impossible to give a satisfactory answer; for in the matter of power we are still dependant upon the good offices of our neighbours, Travancore on one side and Madras on the other, neither of whom can spare as much as we need even now. It is abundantly clear that it is necessary for the State to have its own source of supply and that arrangements should be made for the starting of the execution of our own scheme as soon as possible. We have applied to the Government of India for facilities for the import of the plant necessary for this scheme, and we are hoping shortly to have the advantage of a visit and technical advice in this matter from Sir Henry Howard who has done so much for the advancement of Hydro-electric Development in Madras. I hope it will not be long before we are able to make a start with this scheme and that the power obtained from it will quickly be absorbed by industry. But, however, rapidly industrial development may proceed there can be no doubt that for very many years to come the great majority of the people of this State will depend upon some form of

agriculture for their livelihood, and we are taking particular care to plan suitable developments in respect of agriculture and the activities connected with it. By irrigation works we hope to bring more land under irrigation and to enable two crops to be grown on land which now can only grow one. We are putting a little money into the Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals undertaking, and securing a lien on part of the product of that factory. We are trying ways and means of improving the condition of livestock, and encouraging the rearing of improved breeds of pigs, goats and poultry. We also contemplate—and here again I think it will be to the advantage of this State to work in co-operation with Travancore—the development of our fisheries, both deep-sea fishing, back-water fishing and fresh-water fishing in the rivers and tanks. The Travancore Government have invited us to participate in their scheme for research in this direction, and I think it will be to the advantage of the people of this State to contribute something to the cost of the Travancore research and to send some candidates from this State to take part in the work. We hope to develop our forests on scientific lines and, in particular, to restore all over the State village forests sufficient to provide fuel, green manure and other necessities for the rural population. We hope to improve communications, both by rail, by road and by water, and to organise directly or indirectly adequate and efficient transport services throughout the State. This list is not exhaustive, but I hope it is sufficient to

substantiate my claim that our plans for Post-war Development are comprehensive.

Financing of Post-war Schemes

Plans of this magnitude must inevitably involve the expenditure of large sums of money, and perhaps it may be useful if I give some indication of the manner in which the Government contemplate the financing of these undertakings. I have already mentioned our Revenue Reserve which now exceeds Rs. 70 lakhs. We hope that by the time it becomes necessary to spend money on Post-war Development, the large sums locked up by the operations of the Food Supplies Department will have been released and that the whole of this amount will become available for expenditure. We expect shortly to receive back the sixty and odd lakhs of rupees which we have invested on the construction of the harbour. We also propose this year to raise a loan, taking advantage of the availability of surplus money. We reckon that by these means we should be able at once to lay our hands on something like Rs. 3 crores, and this should be more than enough to enable us to make a substantial start on our development schemes. The resources of the State are quite sufficient to support further loans if they are required. It remains to be seen how our revenues will be maintained when the special circumstances arising out of the war, which have enhanced them in the last few years, disappear. At present they are ample to meet all our needs. But prudence requires that we should be ready with proposals to fill any gap which may in future declare

itself between revenue and expenditure. The financial position of the State is strong and grows stronger every year. I hope that this may continue after the war is over. Meanwhile as we prepare our plans for Post-war Developments, we must bear in mind that an improvement in the general standard of living among all classes of the population, which is the object we have set before ourselves, cannot be achieved without a considerable increase of expenditure which in turn can only be met out of expanding revenues.

In conclusion, I should like to acknowledge with gratitude the friendly co-operation we continue to receive from our neighbours—the Province of Madras, and the State of Travancore. I hope that in the matter of these Post-war Developments particularly, this State will work in collaboration with its neighbours and not in isolation. At the invitation of the Dewan of Travancore we have already

initiated periodical discussions with that State regarding our plans and it is clear that there is much scope for co-operation to the mutual advantage of both States. I also wish to acknowledge the constant help and encouragement the Government receives from the Resident for the Madras States and through him from the Government of India. In respect of these Post-war Developments, the Government of India has been of the greatest help in keeping the State informed of their proposals in offering help and encouragement of every sort and, more particularly, in providing facilities for candidates from the State to obtain the specialised training necessary to equip them for the work which lies ahead of them. It is my hope that the measures for which provision is made in this Budget may lead to the greater happiness and prosperity of all the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja.

COCHIN'S

FOR 1121

ORDINARY RECEIPTS

Receipts	Budget estimate 1121	Revised estimate 1120	Budget estimate 1120	Accounts 1119
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	12,47,500	12,53,000	12,20,100	12,93,694
II. Agriculture	96,800	1,90,200	2,05,700	2,48,501
III. Veterinary	100	100
IV. Village Panchayats	4,200	4,100	3,500	6,925
V. Village Courts	400	300	600	665
VI. Salt	5,83,100	5,61,300	6,14,800	5,83,029
VII. Stamps	6,86,500	6,91,000	6,73,400	7,62,187
VIII. Customs	31,56,200	21,27,000	26,70,000	30,83,658
IX. Abkari and Ganja	54,05,400	43,95,400	42,81,900	23,05,229
X. Matches, Betel-nuts, etc,	22,96,400	12,06,500	1,43,900	1,45,985
XI. Opium	2,63,700	1,79,200	1,67,500	1,18,731
XII. Tobacco	18,34,100	5,01,000	5,00,100	4,91,224
XIII. Forests and Tramway	28,89,100	31,78,000	18,75,500	22,86,395
XIV. Registration	2,89,000	2,89,000	3,07,300	2,96,404
XV. Tribute	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,857
XVI. Interest	2,38,900	2,30,600	2,38,200	2,57,411
XVII. Anchal	3,00,500	3,00,500	2,59,700	2,29,711
XVIII. Law and Justice	54,700	58,000	30,000	49,656
XIX. Jails	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,561
XX. Police	15,000	17,300	16,700	26,280
XXI. Marine	100
XXII. Education	5,19,700	5,27,200	4,52,900	5,72,089
XXIII. Medical	27,800	30,200	25,600	26,169
XXIV. Ayurveda	600	3,400	600	448
XXV. Public Health	58,000	58,000	39,500	55,033
XXVI. Stationery and Printing	2,79,300	2,77,200	1,98,900	2,10,077
XXVII. Public Works	4,22,000	4,22,700	3,81,800	4,88,203
XXVIII. Railway	40,19,000	40,20,000	39,00,000	38,88,344
XXIX. Profits from Capital Outlay other than Railway	2,06,800	1,75,400	1,51,600	1,09,332
XXX. Industries and Commerce	13,100	11,400	13,400	16,310
XXXI. Income-Tax	40,00,000	42,00,000	32,00,000	37,50,377
XXXII. Miscellaneous	5,00,400	3,75,100	2,79,400	3,46,618
XXXIII. Transfer from Sinking Fund
Total	294,25,300	253,00,000	218,69,500	216,63,103

BUDGET

(1945—46)

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Expenditure	Budget estimate	Revised estimate	Budget estimate	Accounts
	1121	1120	1120	1119
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	6,58,500	5,73,600	5,35,000	4,49,253
2. Agriculture	3,91,600	3,09,500	2,92,700	4,60,198
3. Veterinary	83,800	64,400	53,600	46,532
4. Panchayats	8,08,700	4,41,600	4,21,900	3,81,789
5. Village Courts	83,900	70,600	72,000	54,850
6. Co-operative Societies	45,400	35,400	38,000	34,274
7. Palace	12,50,000	12,50,000	7,50,000	7,50,000
8. Subsidy	2,00,100	2,00,100	2,00,100	2,00,089
9. Excise	2,58,800	2,30,100	2,41,100	2,70,116
10. Matches, etc.	6,94,400	56,500	18,400	12,670
11. Stamps	67,300	68,500	61,300	78,621
12. Customs	300	300	200	121
13. Forests and Tramway	19,73,300	22,68,400	12,57,500	12,65,720
14. Registration	1,70,300	1,48,500	1,46,800	1,26,461
15. Anchal	2,36,600	1,93,800	1,89,900	1,47,789
16. General Administration	5,01,400	3,81,400	3,19,900	3,43,338
17. Finance and Accounts	1,37,200	1,18,900	1,12,000	86,396
18. Law and Justice	4,98,000	4,41,900	3,82,200	3,52,946
19. Jails	1,03,400	98,200	1,20,100	1,16,452
20. Police	7,51,900	6,70,500	4,88,600	3,93,249
21. Education	38,00,500	31,63,900	32,37,900	23,26,783
22. Religious	40,100	40,100	40,100	40,180
23. Charities	97,600	95,300	91,900	92,675
24. Medical	11,22,300	10,25,400	9,09,300	7,85,824
25. Ayurveda	2,13,700	1,43,700	1,47,200	91,909
26. Public Health	3,17,000	2,81,700	2,62,300	1,71,935
27. Pension and Gratuity	7,10,000	6,85,000	7,00,400	5,69,371
28. Stationery and Printing	4,66,900	3,75,300	3,47,500	2,03,732
29. Military	5,91,800	5,52,100	6,75,000	4,27,767
30. Public Works	40,57,700	37,73,200	21,49,500	22,90,479
31. Interest	8,51,900	6,27,200	5,11,800	6,09,001
32. Scientific, etc., Departments	46,100	35,500	29,500	31,200
33. Industries—Reserved	1,73,500	37,300	27,700	24,530
34. Industries—Transferred	1,91,400	1,34,900	1,37,400	1,01,250
35. Railway	27,23,400	26,27,000	25,05,000	24,14,828
36. Uplift of the Depressed Classes	1,17,400	1,05,900	1,02,700	86,919
37. State Conveyances	1,08,100	1,22,600	89,400	1,01,383
38. Income-Tax	4,72,300	4,59,200	4,50,800	3,19,928
39. Miscellaneous	31,31,000	30,76,900	17,93,800	42,15,598
40. Sinking Fund	6,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure	287,47,600	252,84,400	202,10,500	207,76,156

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN COCHIN

MR. Parambi Lonappen, Minister for Rural Development, on the opening day of the Budget Session of the Cochin Legislative Council, gave a concise review of the activities of the departments directly under his control and indicated briefly the salient features of the Budget for the financial year 1121 (1945-46). He spoke as follows:

Public Health.—For better administration and more efficient supervision the Departments of Public Health and Panchayats were bifurcated on the 1st Chingam 1120. The proposal to revive the Health Centres which were abolished in 1939 has been under consideration for some time and it has been decided to open two Health Centres this year. A statistician, specially trained in the Office of the Director of Public Health, Madras, has been put in charge of the newly organised statistical section in the Office of the Director of Public Health, for the proper registration and accurate compilation of vital statistics in the State. The scheme to provide at least one mid-wife in each Panchayat has progressed to such an extent that sixty-six Panchayats have now been provided with mid-wives, and arrangements have been made to train ten more next year. The remaining eleven Panchayat areas will be supplied with mid-wives in the course of one or two years. The stipend given to the mid-wifery trainees has been enhanced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 as in the case of the first year pupil nurses and all the qualified mid-wives have been placed on a graded pay of rupees sixteen to thirty.

In addition to the anti-malarial operations carried on in Chittur Taluk with satisfactory results, a comprehensive scheme of anti-malarial campaign has been taken up by constructing temporary sluices across rivers and streams in the Nelliampathy areas under the direct supervision of the Malariologist and the Assistant



Mr. Parambi Lonappen, B A., B.L.,
Minister for Rural Development

Engineer of Panchayats. Based on the results obtained from these temporary constructions and experimental operations, it is proposed to launch the scheme of constructing permanent sluices in these areas. The eradication of malaria will open out vast areas for cultivation and will make it even possible to develop the Nelliampathies into a popular hill station.

During the outbreak of plague at Trichur there were twelve attacks of which eight proved fatal. Effective and prompt steps taken by the Department brought the disease under control within a short period. Small-pox broke out in almost all taluks but was controlled by systematic mass vaccination. Necessary steps to arrest the growth of hookworm in Cranganur have been taken and a good number of latrines are being constructed in the affected areas.

A nutrition survey is being conducted by the Medical Officer for Epidemics. As part of the Post-war Development Scheme the establishment of a Public Health Laboratory in a central place and Health Centres in various parts of the State are now under the consideration of Government.

Panchayats.—Since the amalgamation of the Departments of Public Health and Panchayats in 1110 the activities of both the departments increased to such an extent that it was found difficult for one Head of the Department to manage and control the work of both these departments. As already stated, a bifurcation of the two departments was thereupon effected and the Panchayat Department was placed under an independent officer with the designation of Director of Panchayats. Greater powers are now being exercised by the Panchayats in the administration of local affairs and the Bill passed by the Council at the last session to make these bodies self-governing units has received the gracious assent of His Highness the Maharaja. This Act which will be brought into effect in the next financial year will be a land mark in the history of the development of Panchayat Administration in the State. Provision has been made in the Budget placed before the Council for the appointment of full time clerks in all the eighty-seven Panchayats to cope with the increasing activities of the Panchayats and to properly maintain the offices. The control of

avenues is now vested in the Panchayats and the distribution of manure to ryots on credit system is conducted by them.

The Minor Irrigation Scheme was started in the year 1118. As a result of the completion of various irrigation works large areas have been newly brought under cultivation and extensive single crop lands have been converted into double crop lands. The allotment for 1118 was Rs. 1,70,000, for 1119 Rs. 1,85,000 and for the current year Rs. 1,75,000. Many works taken up in these years are now under various stages of execution and for their completion in the coming year a special contribution of Rs. 3,25,000 has been provided in the Budget. It is expected that all the works would be completed in 1121, thereby enabling a new programme to be chalked out in 1122. The policy of Departmental execution of works through the Panchayats was continued in the current year as it was found to be a great success both on grounds of finance and efficiency.

The scheme of starting Village Libraries has been progressing satisfactorily from year to year. Twenty new libraries were started in 1120 and provision has been made for 20 more for the next year thus raising their number to 221.

Ayurveda.—The large number of patients resorting to the Ayurvedic Institutions in the State bear striking testimony to the growing popularity and increasing usefulness of the Ayurvedic System of treatment. With the starting of Taluk Ayurvedic Hospitals at Ernakulam, Azhikode, Kodakara, Tattamangalam and Cheruthuruthi the activities of the department increased considerably and to cope with this increase of work the staff, wherever necessary, was strengthened. To cater to the needs of the women patients in the Ernakulam Hospital, a lady physician has been appointed and very soon an eye physician will also be posted to this hospital. Facilities for medical aid for the rural population were further

extended by starting five new Vaidyasalas at Kolazhi, Alur, Tolur, Porkulam and Panancheri. To meet the increased requirements the provision under cost of medicines and dietary charges has been raised, and five more Vaidayasalas are proposed to be opened next year. Honorary Visitors are proposed to be appointed to each of the taluk hospitals. The Board of Examiners constituted this year for conducting Ayurvedic examinations in the State conducted the first examination, and 22 candidates appeared for the same.

The establishment of Sales Depots was an important land mark in the progress of Ayurvedic treatment in the State. The progress of the Depots at Trichur, Ernakulam, Trippunittura, Chelakkara and Tiruvilwamala has been satisfactory; and arrangements are being made to open depots wherever there is need for them. The various institutions under the department have been greatly benefitted by the valuable advice and guidance received from the Ayurvedic Board and the Purchasing Committee attached to the Trichur R. V. C. A. Hospital. The increase of work in the Sales Section has necessitated the strengthening of the staff and also additions to the machinery and equipments. The construction of additional sheds and store-rooms for the manufacturing section is now under consideration. To effect quick transport of medicines to the depots and hospitals a motor van has been purchased. The Accountant of the Sales Section has been recently got trained in commercial accountancy. For maintaining better efficiency the appointment of a business manager in the manufacturing section is under the consideration of Government.

Agriculture.—During recent years the problem of augmenting the food resources has received the increased attention of all Governments. The "Grow More Food Campaign", started immediately after the cessation of import of rice from Burma, continued with vigour and enthusiasm

and large uncultivated areas were brought under cultivation as a result of this campaign. With unabated vigour this is proposed to be continued not only to meet the exigencies of the time but also in the era of readjustment after the cessation of hostilities.

In the next year's Budget a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made towards the purchase of manure and implements. The abnormal rise in the prices of iron implements placed a great strain on the agricultural population. But with the assistance of the Central Government 110 tons of iron and steel were obtained in the current year and with the help of local manufacturers agricultural implements are now being manufactured and sold to the ryots at rates even lower than half the market price. To expedite the manufacture and supply of these implements and to effect their easy and equitable distribution among the agricultural population a Special Officer has been appointed.

The cattle requirements of our State were being met by imports from the Madras Province and Mysore. The increased demand for animals for milk, cultivation and transport created an acute situation and the imposition of a ban on the export of cattle from these places caused great hardship to the agriculturists. As a result of the negotiations carried on with the Government of Madras a quota for the export of 100 animals per month from Coimbatore District to Cochin State was sanctioned. The present supply being inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the State negotiations are still being carried on with the Madras Government through the Combined Cattle Board of South India to get this quota increased.

Steps are being taken to encourage the development of cattle breeding and dairying on proper and efficient lines. The present idea is to have at least one pedigree stud bull in every Panchayat and Municipal area. At Government expense or with



Central Farm

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Government grant stud bulls are at present maintained in 35 stations distributed throughout the State.

Cochin State is a deficit area as regards cattle food, especially cotton seed, and the ban on its export from Madras has considerably augmented the difficulties in finding fodder for our cattle. Negotiations are being carried on with the Government of Madras to allow us a large quota of cotton seed.

Government have started an experimental Dairy in the Central Farm on a small scale, and at present it is able to supply daily 200 lbs. of milk. It is gratifying to note that certain private Dairy Farms in the State are functioning satisfactorily and helping to increase milk production. The Veterinary Surgeons of the localities where the dairy farms are established are rendering necessary aid to them.

In spite of the prohibition imposed on the slaughter of good cows, it is found that their number is gradually decreasing. In order to save the cows which, when they go dry, are neglected due to high maintenance charges, it is proposed to

open a salvage farm for dry cows in the Nelliampathies where facilities will be provided for a herd of fifty cows to be properly maintained and looked after on payment of a nominal fee. It is also proposed to give financial help for starting three private dry-cow-salvage centres in each of which twenty-five dry cows will be maintained and a stud bull stationed. A small fee will be realised from the owners of the cows and to each centre the contribution from the Government will be Rs. 450. When compared with the benefits realised by the opening of those salvage centres, the expenditure should be deemed as small. Encouragement and assistance to open more centres will be given, if the scheme meets with success.

For increasing the food supply in the State, cultivation of fruits and English vegetables was started in the Nelliampathies towards the close of 1119. An area of 100 acres was cleared and planted first and its extent was later on increased to 550 acres in 1120. In the new clearances orange trees have been planted in 400 acres and in the remaining area of 50 acres miscellaneous fruit trees like mango,

sapota, pine-apple, plantain, plum, peas and grape and a variety of tropical and sub-tropical fruit trees have been planted. The isolated orange trees in the Nelliampathy estates are giving high yields of oranges of very good variety. The plantation that we have started, it is expected, will prove to be a great success and a valuable asset to the State when the trees come to full bearing for which eight or nine years will be required. Experiments with the planting of potatoes and exotic vegetables were conducted on a fairly large scale during the year with satisfactory and encouraging results. The Agricultural Department has made arrangements to launch a programme of planting 200 acres with potatoes in August-September and another 200 acres during next April. It has also undertaken a programme of vegetable cultivation to supply at least 1,000 pounds of exotic vegetables daily for military and civilian consumption. Fairly satisfactory returns to the Government are expected from 1121 onwards.

Agricultural education.—After a lapse of four years the school at the Central Farm for the training of candidates in agriculture has been revived. Twenty students of the School Final Standard are now given training there with a view to have sufficient number of qualified men to work as Demonstrators and Field men in the several post-war schemes proposed to be undertaken by the Agricultural Department. Provision has been made in the Budget for continuing the school in 1121.

Taluk Farm at Chittur.—The conditions in the Chittur Taluk being different from those prevailing elsewhere in the State in respect of soil, rainfall and climate, necessity was felt to open a Taluk Farm there to demonstrate scientific methods of agricultural operations, to multiply and distribute seeds of improved varieties of the several crops of the locality such as rice, cotton, ground-nut, millets, etc., and to conduct experiments to tackle the different problems that are peculiar to

the Chittur Taluk. An experimental farm has been found necessary to give effect also to the proposal to introduce tobacco cultivation. The necessity to open similar farms in other parts of the State is being investigated.

Veterinary.—For more efficient administration of the Departments of Agriculture and Veterinary, a bifurcation of the two departments was effected on the 1st of Chingam 1120 and the Veterinary Department was placed under the charge of an independent head. Two Veterinary Surgeons have been sent for training in conducting experiments on "artificial insemination" of cows and two others have been selected to undergo advanced training in animal husbandry and dairying. In order to give cheap and ready veterinary aid to ryots it is proposed to train a few stockmen-compounders in the elements of veterinary science and to post them in different parts of the State.

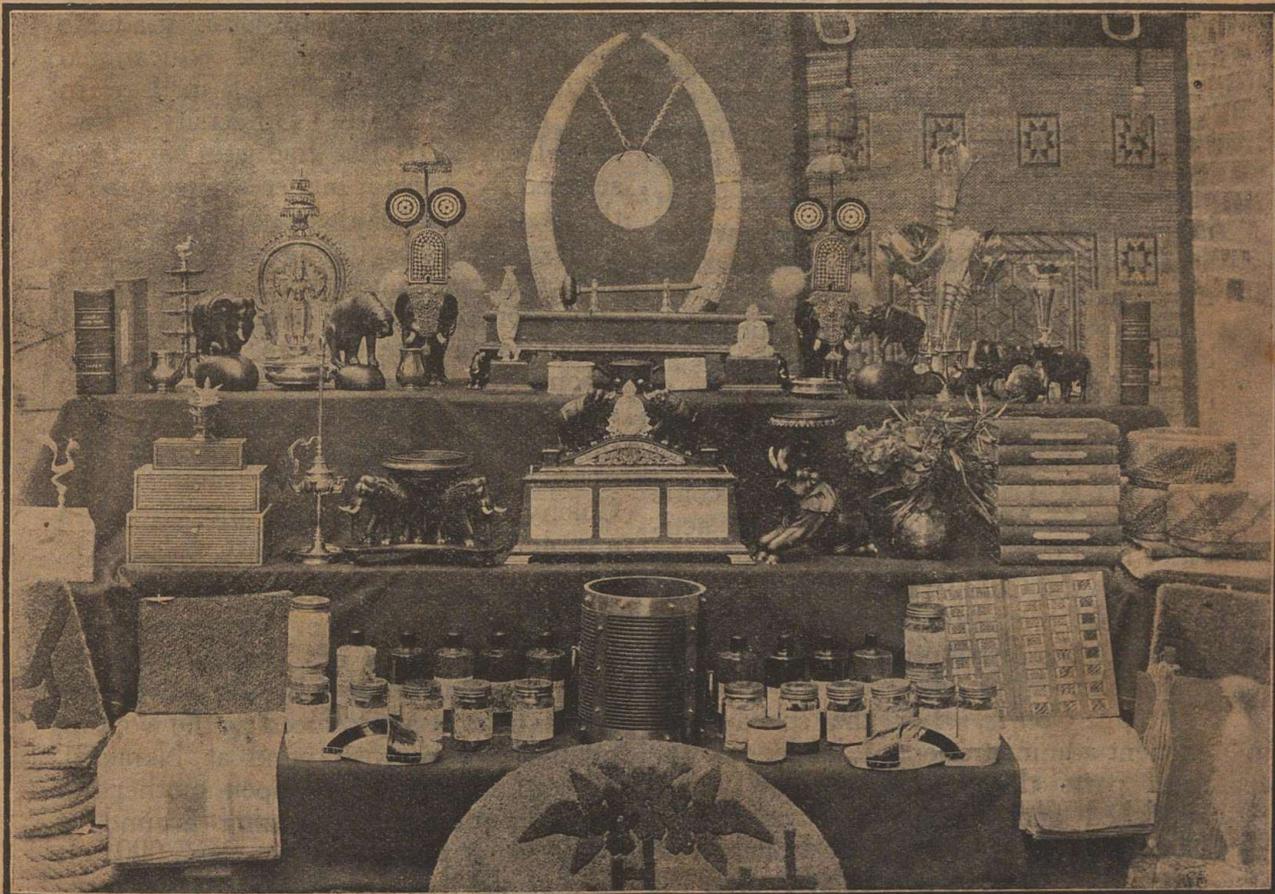
Industries.—The development of cottage industries continued to be one of the main activities of the Industrial Department. Some of these industries are organised on co-operative lines. By paying loans and grants and by lending the services of paid secretaries at Government expense proper engagement and necessary assistance are given to all the forty Industrial Co-operative Societies that are engaged in the development of cottage industries. Weaving is the most popular industry. A few societies have taken up carpentry work and manufacture of leather goods and jaggery. Under the direct supervision of the department bamboo mat and basket making industries on which large numbers of depressed class people depend have been organised at Nadathra and Vadakkancheri.

The Rural Development Centre at Cherpu was converted into an Industrial Centre in 1119 and four Industrial Co-operative Societies are working in the Centre. In addition to the industries conducted by the Carpenters' Co-operative

Society, the Leather Workers' Co-operative Society, the Vilkurup Co-operative Society and the All Cochin Khadi Co-operative Society, there are other industries directly managed by Government such as dyeing and printing, making of lace garlands, caps and tooth powder, oil pressing, working of design shirting and coating and making of slates. All of them, except the dyeing and printing industry for which there is difficulty to secure necessary materials, are thriving well, and the record of progress in the Industrial Centre has been satisfactory. The success of the newly started brush making industry cannot be determined now. Proposals for the starting of new industries like the purification of white clay, manufacture of chalk and glass

bangles, carpet making, etc., are under consideration and investigation. Through the agency of the Cochin Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society goods manufactured by the Industrial Co-operative Societies are being disposed of expeditiously and lively interest in this activity is taken by the newly reconstituted Board of management of the Marketing Society.

In spite of various facilities afforded and inducements given for industrial training in schools the strength of the Industrial Schools has gone down. Four of the Industrial Schools have been entrusted to Industrial Co-operative Societies as an experimental measure for running them on a factory basis. This experiment has proved successful.



Articles made in the School of Arts

The Government Trades School at Ernakulam which had only a small number of students was abolished and a Commercial Institute with arrangements to coach up students for the R.A. course has been started in its place. The Government Trades School at Trichur has been reorganised as a School of Arts and Crafts with provision to teach fine arts, engraving, metal work, carving and electroplating. The re-organisation of these two institutions to meet the growing and changing demands of the time will prove highly beneficial to the public.

Co-operation.—Based on the recommendations of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee Government have decided to effect certain changes and reforms in the working of the Co-operative Department in 1121. The decrees passed by the Registrar will be executed in future by the Department itself. Acting on the recommendations of the Committee it has been ordered that all the Co-operative Societies should be compulsorily affiliated to Supervising Unions, each consisting of three elected and two nominated members. It is expected that these changes would accelerate the progress of co-operative movement in the State.

To make available to the public at controlled rates such consumers' goods as stationery, toilet, sago, flakes, blades, etc., the Co-operative Department has organised two Victory Shops, one at Ernakulam and the other at Trichur. These have become very popular institutions and their activities have met with phenomenal success. Most of the Co-operative Stores in the rural areas are also conducting licensed shops for the distribution of food-stuffs to the public.

Village Courts.—For the speedy and efficient administration of justice in the rural parts the Panchayat Courts were abolished and reconstituted as Village Courts. Thirty-five Village Courts were constituted in 1118 immediately after the passing of the Village Courts Act, and 12

in 1119. All the villages in the State have now been brought under the jurisdiction of the Village Courts. Provision has been made in the Budget for a Conference of the judges of the Village Courts in the ensuing year.

Uplift Department.—The attention of the Uplift Department continued to be concentrated on the education of the Depressed Class pupils with a view to the amelioration of their social and economic conditions. Award of stipends, supply of school requisites and cloths and feeding in Hill-tract Schools continued as usual, though the expenditure under these heads was unprecedentedly high. It is the intention of the Government to send every year Depressed Class students for post graduate course of study outside the State. This year a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem was given to one Depressed Class graduate teacher in a Government educational institution for higher studies in Law in the Benares Hindu University. Two more Depressed Class graduates have been selected this year for higher studies outside the State. One of them joined the Law College at the beginning of the current academic year. The other has not secured admission yet. Steps have been taken to assign poromboke sites to the houseless among the Depressed Classes and to supply fresh water in the colonies. A Non-credit Co-operative Society is proposed to be started in the Sivaramapuram Colony as an experimental measure with a capital of Rs. 5,000 to start with.

Fisheries.—There was greater activity on the part of the Department to increase the catch of fishes to meet the growing demand for fish. As satisfactory results have been produced by the working of the existing fish pond at Narakkal, Government decided to open another fish pond in the Cattle grazing ground at Narakkal at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. It is expected that the work would be completed by the end of this year.

As an experimental measure in pisciculture, fish farming with the help of fertilizers is proposed to be conducted in one and a half acres and if found successful, it will be extended to the other ponds. To increase the catch of shark and thereby secure necessary raw material for the manufacture of shark liver oil and also to augment the supply of sea-fish available for food, experiments in deep-sea fishing were conducted. These experiments have proved successful and extensive operations on more scientific lines are now proposed to be undertaken. A batch of 20 persons is being trained in the art of catching shark and other big fishes and also in fishing in the outer sea with improved net and tackle. The possibilities of fresh water fishery are now being explored and as a first step Government propose to send one candidate for training to Calcutta where fresh water inland fishery has highly developed. There is also a proposal to send a batch of six candidates for training to be appointed later as teachers in Fishery Schools.

Three Year Plan

I know much has been done in the past by my predecessors in office and the Government for the welfare of the villages and for the improvement of village life. However, I am more than convinced that much more remains to be done for improving the condition of the rural population, for providing their ordinary needs and comforts, for promoting their general happiness and for ensuring a better standard of living.

A definite, detailed scheme for the general improvement of village life and for the future development and creation of better villages has to be prepared. And I propose to have a Three Year-Plan to make the village life worth living. Every village should be provided with extensive pasture ground for grazing cattle, common open-meeting places for the grown-up public, and extensive playing fields for the

physical and recreational activities of the young and the old. More and better roads should be constructed in all villages and each village should be linked up with the other by a net work of well-constructed roads. The Health Department should pay particular attention to rural sanitation and health and construct up-to-date sanitary latrines wherever necessary. Better tanks for bathing and more public wells in places where there is water scarcity must be provided, besides giving grants for digging wells by private individuals in their own lands. This brings me to the question of supplying good drinking water for the teeming population in the coastal areas. Though it is a difficult and costly problem to supply adequate drinking water to the inhabitants in these areas, there is no excuse for shelving the problem or postponing the decision. I understand that Sir William Stampe, Advisor to the Government of India on Irrigation, has proceeded to the United Kingdom accompanied by an Executive Engineer to study the methods of boring tube wells best suited for Indian conditions. He is visiting Egypt to study the modern methods employed by the army authorities in boring tube wells in the Middle East to provide water for the army. I understand that tube wells have become a success in Alleppy and Mankomboo in the sister State of Travancore. The soil of our coastal areas is more or less similar to those at Alleppy and Mankomboo. It is worth while for us in Cochin State, therefore, to investigate further very deeply whether the rural population in the coastal areas could be supplied with good drinking water by boring tube wells. Failing this, some other means must be adopted to provide good water to these neglected areas. In the meanwhile it will be examined if it is feasible and possible to supply Alwaye water by transporting it in barges or other conveyances to the localities where drinking water is an immediate pressing necessity. The inves-

tigations made by Sir William Stampe will be available for our guidance in tackling this problem of water supply. And I do not propose to rest contented until this most essential need of the rural population is satisfied with the co-operation of the Hon'ble Members of this House.

The live stock in the villages and towns should be improved and increased by providing more stud bulls on the subsidy system and by breeding up of cattle to the level of Scindhi and Kangayam breeds and by opening salvage farms for dry cows in towns. Stud goats also should be distributed in villages and municipal areas to improve the breed by local goats. Breeding and distribution of improved types of pigs should be undertaken and encouraged. Better seeds, more scientific manure and better agricultural implements should be supplied.

Model agricultural and dairy farms must be opened at least in all the Taluk Head quarters. These farms should be made educative and commercial. Encouragement should be given to private enterprises in dairy farming. And poultry farming should be developed. A detailed working plan will be prepared for the information and acceptance of this House.

I have in contemplation a scheme to provide decent dwelling houses to the middle class and the poor throughout the State including municipal towns by establishing Building Societies under the Co-operative Department. These societies will advance long-term loans covering a period of 20 years at a reasonable rate of interest to the members to purchase materials and to build houses according to approved plans. The loan will be made repayable in monthly instalments and the amount to be paid monthly will be only slightly higher than the rent that a tenant will have to pay for a rented house in a municipal area. If this plan is successfully worked, the poor and middle class citizens

will get decent houses without incurring any debt and will become complete owners of the houses after a period of twenty years. This scheme when it materialises, will remove congestion in towns and improve their appearance.

More cottage industries should be started, the existing ones should be developed and private industrial concerns should be better encouraged. The scope for the starting of new industries and for the development of existing ones is immense. The professional skill and expert knowledge of the blacksmith community in the State could be better utilised for starting on a commercial basis iron and steel works in some selected centre or centres in the State where there are now ample transport facilities. All kinds of improved agricultural implements can be made and supplied to agriculturists at reasonable prices. Encouragement of this industry will give employment and relief to many poor people in the State, besides increasing the wealth of the State. Throughout the State, within distances of five miles, there should exist dispensaries to render medical aid to the people. More Ayurvedic hospitals should be established and maintained to meet the growing demands of the people and to give adequate medical relief to them. Intensive vaccination and inoculation should be undertaken to prevent epidemics. Every village should be provided with a decent library with readable books and one or two daily newspapers.

The programme chalked out above for the improvement of our village life and for the development of rural economy is to a large extent an amplification of ideas contained in the opening speech of the Diwan President Sir George Boag in the last budget session of the Council. It is my earnest desire to see to the materialisation of at least some of the schemes adumbrated above during my tenure of office. The success of the ministerial administration depends largely on the

sympathetic attitude of the Diwan and the unstinted co-operation of the representatives of the people. In the administration of the departments entrusted to my care and in the carrying out of the various schemes that I have in mind for the

amelioration and economic well being of the people in the villages I hope to have the complete co-operation and the whole hearted support and help of the Diwan and the Hon'ble Members of this House who represent the people of the State.

ഗോശ്രീശ മംഗളം (Cochin Anthem)

രാഗം-കല്യാണി

താളം-ചതുരള തൃപ്പുട

പല്ലവി

മാടമനീശകലം നിരാകലം
വാക്യ വാക്യ സുചിരം

അനുപല്ലവി

പാരിരേഴും സകല സത്വവും
രവിയും ശശിയും ജഗദീപതിയും
ആഴിയിലാഴവ തോളമിരിക്കുക—(മാടമനീശ)

ചരണം

ദൂരിതങ്ങൾ ദൂരിതങ്ങൾ സുകൃതങ്ങൾ സാധിതങ്ങൾ
അമലകീർത്തികരങ്ങൾ അതുലം പ്രഥിതം ചതുരം ചരിതം
രാജാക്കളതികല്പദിപ്പവർ രാജന്മാർ വൃന്തുലർ വിശാരദർ
(മാടമനീശ)

സ്വരപ്പെടുത്തിയതു

സ്വരങ്ങൾ:—ഷഡ്ജം, ചതുരളതിരിഷഭം, അന്തരാസാരം പ്രതിമദ്ധ്യം, പഞ്ചമം, ചതുരള
തിരയൈവതം, കാകലിനിഷാദം

താളം:—ചതുരളതൃപ്പുട, ലാലു, ദൃതം, ദൃതം (അടിച്ചു നു വിരൽ എണ്ണി അടിച്ചു വീതുക,
അടിച്ചുവീതുക) മദ്ധ്യമകാലത്തിൽ പാടേണ്ട കൃതി

സംജ്ഞകൾ:—1=ലാലു 0=ദൃതം. റ്റി, റ്റ, മ്, പ് എന്നീ സ്വരങ്ങളുടെ മീതെ കത്തു ഇട്ടിരിക്ക
ന്നവ മേൽ സ്ഥായിയിൽ പാടേണം

‡=അടികഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടൻ പാടേണം എന്നുള്ളതിനാണം.

1 ലഘു

അടി	൧ വിരൽ	൨ വിരൽ	൩ വിരൽ
<p>സാ മാ ‡ ഗാസ വാക്യ പാപ പാതീ നിസർി ആഴിയിൽ ‡ ഗ പ ഗ രി ദൂരിത ‡ ഗ ധ പ അമല സസർി രാ</p>	<p>സനിധപ ട മ സാസനി വാക്യ ധധപ രേഴം ർിർി ആഴവ സ ങ്ങര ഗമപാമ കീ സാസനി ജാക്കള</p>	<p>ധധപ ഹീ ശ സരീ സസസനിധ സകല ർിർിസനി തോളമി സാരി ദൂരി ഗരിസ ത്തിക ധധസനി തികള</p>	<p>പപ കലം പസാനി സൂചി സസസ സതപവം ധനിസസ രികക ഗാഗാ തങ്ങര സരിഗരിസ രങ്ങര ധധപമ ഭിച്വർ</p>

o ദൂതം

o ദൂതം

അടി	വീച്ചു	അടി	വീച്ചു
<p>സപപധനി നിരാ പധപമഗാ രം ധധസാ രവിയും നിസർി ആഴിയിൽ ഗമപാ സൂക്രത ഗമപ അതുലം സാ രാ</p>	<p>നിസനിധപ രീ ർിർി ശശിയം ർിർി ആഴവ പമഗരി ങ്ങര ധധപ പ്രഥിതം നിധപമ ജന്റവി</p>	<p>പാധപമ കലം സരിഗമപമരീ സസസനിധ ജഗഭീ ർിപ്മർി തോളമി ഗാപമ സാധി സസസനിധ ചതുരം ഗധപമ തുലാർവി</p>	<p>ഗമഗരി സാ സസസ പതിയും സാധർി രികക ഗരിസ തങ്ങര സസസ ചരിതം പാധരി ശാർദർ</p>

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