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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

FOR THE YEAR

1955-56

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF
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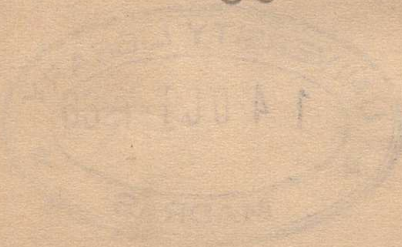
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INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY OF PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT IN 1955-56

1955-56, the last year of the first Five-Year Plan period, marked an important stage in the progress of developmental activities in Travancore-Cochin. Without going into minute details it can be said that in most of the spheres of governmental activity including Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Co-operation, Irrigation, Education, Medicine, Public Health, Power production, Advancement of Backward Class Communities and Community Development, there has been a heartening measure of progress. Of the total outlay of Rs. 30.03 crores, about Rs. 25 crores has been spent. This has to be treated as a satisfactory achievement in view of the fact that by the time the State Plan was finalised, a portion of the Plan period had elapsed.

The food position in the State throughout the period under review was generally satisfactory. Price of rice in the open market, however, showed an upward tendency towards the end of the period and Government, therefore, decided to meet the situation by opening fair price shops.

Though there has been increase in the production of major food crops due to the intensive food production drive, production of money crops registered no appreciable change. Simultaneously there has been considerable variation in the price of agricultural commodities such as cocoanut, pepper, tapioca, etc., which has affected to a great extent the agricultural economy of the State. The money crops have been worst affected as the slump in some of them has been very heavy.

With a high density of population and consequent pressure on land the question of settling the landless and indigent section of the population gains importance. Attempts at

solving this problem have already been made in several directions. Certain legislations conferring occupancy and proprietary rights on certain classes of occupants like the Edavagai Rights Acquisition Act, Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars' Act, etc., were brought to the Statute Book. Government have also taken steps to place such of the available Government lands as are not required for public or Government purposes at the disposal of the deserving section of the population for their settlement. Schemes for providing house sites and houses for the landless and the low income group have registered considerable progress.

The all-out effort to step-up food production has been pursued with vigour by providing assured water-supply for irrigation purposes popularising modern method of cultivation, distributing better equipments, quality seeds, insecticides and fertilizers and other manures, providing credit facilities and disseminating scientific knowledge and providing credit facilities. As a result of these activities production of paddy in the State rose to 910,000 tons in 1955-56.

The major irrigation projects in the State numbering six and intended to benefit about three lakhs acres of paddy fields registered considerable progress during the year under review. Besides these, a good number of medium, lift and minor irrigation works were executed in aid of the food production drive.

In the field of public health, Government have tried their utmost to expand hospital facilities by opening new institutions and wards, providing better equipments in hospitals and construction of isolation wards. The programme for the training of medical personnel is also progressing satisfactorily.

On the preventive side, schemes for the control of communicable diseases have made much headway. The establishment of two malaria control units under the National Malaria Programme and a survey unit under the National Filariasis

Control Programme deserves special mention. Besides the extension of B.C.G. programme, more wards have been provided in hospitals for the control of tuberculosis. The inauguration of the work relating to a few urban water-supply and drainage schemes is another achievement during the year under report.

The implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the expansion of facilities for the teaching of technical and vocational subjects, the conversion of more schools into the basic type, revision of pay of teachers, are some of the lines in which progress has been achieved.

Government have been pursuing a policy of extending systematic encouragement to industries both large-scale and small. The State Financial Corporation and the State Aid to Industries Board are providing financial assistance to industries which suffer from lack of adequate capital. The Co-operative Scheme for the reorganisation of the coir and the handloom industries have proved to be a boon to the several lakhs of people who depend on these industries.

It may be seen from the subsequent chapters that the achievements of Government during the year under review have been most outstanding in the fields of power production and distribution and public works.

The current year witnessed the consolidation of activities of the different wings of Local Self-Government by the formation of the Local Bodies Department. The Panchayats had a very busy programme as local development works are executed through the Panchayat Department. The scheme evoked considerable local enthusiasm and the people have come forward in large numbers with offers of free gift of land, money and labour.

Government have been bestowing their special and concentrated attention on the advancement of the Backward Communities. The programme under this item aims at the educational, economic and social development of the Backward Classes. Facilities such as payment of lump-sum grants and stipends and supply of text-books to students, grant of land for cultivation and house site, provision of houses, wells, common buildings and burial grounds, organisation of co-operative societies aided by free grants and starting Harijan colonies are some of the important ameliorative measures adopted by Government.

The Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks have been carrying a programme of intensive development of the villages. They can lay claim to a large amount of success in combining the natural advantages of the rural areas with modern amenities and in making life in those areas fuller and happier.

The new scales of pay of Government servants sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission has been brought into effect from the 1st April 1955. Under the orders now issued, the minimum emolument of a full-time Government employee has been fixed at Rs. 50. The additional average cost on account of revision of pay scales including that of private school teachers comes to Rs. 260.8 lakhs per year.

CHAPTER II

FINANCE

A general summary of the financial transactions for 1955-56 is furnished below:--

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Ordinary Revenue Receipts	..	..	1863.85
Expenditure within the Revenue Account	..	..	1966.22
Net (Revenue Deficit)	..	..	(—) 102.37
Capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account	..	(—)	447.10
Net: Public Debt, Loans and Advances by State Government	..	..	(+) 308.62
Net: Contingency Fund	..	..	(+) 0.24
Net: Public Account	..	..	(+) 202.40
Opening cash balance	..	..	510.31
Closing cash balance	..	..	472.10

A sum of Rs. 280.00 lakhs was received from the Central Government as grant towards Revenue gap for 1955-56.

The following statements show at a glance the estimated Revenue Receipts and the expenditure on Revenue Account for 1955-56 as compared to the actual realisations and disbursements during the year.

Particulars	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Difference (+) or (—)
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Revenue ..	1718.36	1863.85	(+) 145.49
Expenditure ..	2156.12	1966.22	(—) 189.90
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	(—) 437.76	(—) 102.37	(—) 335.39

It will be seen from the above statement, that the year ended with an actual deficit of Rs. 102.37 lakhs against the anticipated deficit of Rs. 437.76 lakhs.

During the year under Report, the level of taxation affecting the Revenue of the State remained stationary.

IMPORTANT VARIATIONS FROM BUDGET ESTIMATES

REVENUE RECEIPTS

Brief explanations for important variations above Rs. 5 lakhs are given below:—

Rise in Revenue

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Main reasons</i>
IV. Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	63.13	Chiefly due to larger receipts under Agricultural Income-tax mainly on account of higher price of tea offset by larger 'Refunds'.
V. Forest	35.46	Mainly due to sale of larger quantities of rosewood from coupes on "mellabhom" (outright sale) basis, higher price fetched for rosewood and teakwood and increased receipts from sale of miscellaneous forest produce.
XX. Interest	5.66	More receipts by way of "Interest realised on investment of cash balances" and from interest on Arrears of Revenue offset by fall under "Interest on Loans and Advances by State Governments", "Miscellaneous" and larger "Refunds".
XXVIII. Public Health	15.57	Chiefly due to larger receipts under 'Miscellaneous' on account of receipt of assistance from Government of India for "Rural Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes" offset by less 'Contribution' received from Municipalities.
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Department	20.98	Mainly due to larger receipts from the Geological Department by way of royalties on mineral sands and sale proceeds of minerals.
XXXIX. Civil Works	20.31	Mainly due to larger receipts under "Miscellaneous" by way of Government of India's share of the expenditure on construction of roads of economic or inter-State importance.

Rise in Revenue—(contd.)

<i>Head of Account.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Main reasons</i>
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes	16.90	Chiefly due to less working 'Expenditure' mainly on account of smaller amounts transferred to Depreciation Reserve Funds and less Establishment charges due to unfilled vacancies.
XLVI. Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes	32.34	Mainly due to opening of new schedules of Motor Transport Service.
LI. Extraordinary receipts	15.10	Mainly on account of increased grant from the Government of India for the Five-Year Plan offset by less receipts under 'Sale of lands' and larger 'Refunds'.

Fall in Revenue of more than Rs. 5 lakhs is explained below:—

Fall in Revenue

V. Estate Duty	5.41	Less "Share of Estate Duty on Agricultural Land" and non-receipt of "Share of Estate Duty on property other than Agricultural Land".
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	33.34	Due to fall under "Receipts under Sales-tax" on account of non-collection of sales-tax from non-resident dealers.
XXXII. Industries and Supplies	17.08	Less receipts from Government Commercial Concerns due to the larger working expenses especially in the Travancore Mineral Concerns on account of payment of bonus, arrear claims and compensation charges and larger 'Refunds' less sales in the Ceramic Factory partly offset by unanticipated grant from the Government of India for Handloom Industry and Cottage and Small Scale Industries.
XLVI. Miscellaneous	8.25	On account of less unclaimed deposits lapsing to Government and larger 'Refunds' offset by increased receipts chiefly under Miscellaneous.

Fall in Revenue—(contd.)

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Main reasons</i>
L.I.A. Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Developmental Works.	26.27	Less Grants from the Government of India due to slow progress of expenditure on Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

The important variations above Rs. 5 lakhs are explained below:—

Decrease in Expenditure

10. Forest	9.19	Mainly due to fall under 'Conservancy and Works' on account of less extraction of firewood removed by Government agency, due to late fixation of contracts with the Government of India for supply of sleepers, less works on roads and bridges undertaken due to delay in finalisation of estimates by P.W.D. and reduced expenditure on organisation, improvement and extension of forests mainly due to non-opening of cashew plantations.
18. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	54.19	Fall mainly under 'Development Schemes' due to the slow progress of the schemes mainly the K.D. Scheme, Neyyar Scheme and Wadakkancherry River Valley Scheme for want of machinery, labour and materials and late starting of works.
29. Police	5.40	Chiefly due to less expenditure under 'Superintendence' on account of the non-utilisation of the lump-sum provision for implementing new scales of pay in the different cadres and under Special Police due to non-entertainment of full complement of officers and staff in the State Armed Police, and non-utilisation of amounts earmarked for land acquisition charges, stengun, etc., partly offset by increased expenditure under 'District Executive Force' due to addition in strength.

Decrease in Expenditure—(contd.)

Head of Account	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Main reasons
38. Medical	12.14	Mainly due to decrease under Medical Establishment on account of partial utilisation of lump sum provision for implementation of new scales of pay and 'Development Schemes' due to non-utilisation of the provision for Leprosy Control, construction of Isolation Wards, opening of new Hospitals and for the purchase of X-Ray equipment.
40. Agriculture	16.31	Chiefly due to large savings under 'Development Schemes' due to excess provision for 'Soil Conservation Schemes' and under 'Fisheries' due to non-implementation of some schemes due to non-receipt of equipments and materials required for the schemes offset to some extent by larger expenditure under 'Agricultural Experiments and Research', due to unanticipated payments of contribution to Indian Central Coconut Committee and Credit of the assistance from the Government of India as receipts instead of as deduction from expenditure as budgetted.
40. A. Rural Development	10.65	Largely under 'Direction and Organisation' due to non-utilisation of lump sum provision for implementation of new scales of pay and less expenditure on account of contribution to Village Panchayaths, and contribution towards Establishment charges of Panchayath offices and 'Development Schemes' offset by increased expenditure on Education Extension Centres'.

Decrease in Expenditure—(concl'd.)

Head of Account	Amount (Rs in lakhs.)	Main reasons.
43. Industries and Supplies	17.96	Mainly under Cottage Industries due to non-establishment of a Spinning Mill, non-utilisation of the provision for conversion of Handloom Factories with co-operative Societies and partial implementation or non-implementation of the several schemes of Small Scale Industries approved by the Government of India.
50. Civil Works	57.51	Chiefly under 'Original Works—Buildings' due to postponement of works, 'communications' due to late starting and slow progress of works and Development Schemes mainly on account of excessive provision and non-finalisation of estimates.
57. Miscellaneous	11.28	Chiefly under 'Publicity Board' due to non implementation of the re-organisation of the Public Relations Department, grants-in-aid contributions etc., mainly due to past budget decision to treat the grant to the T.C. Financial Corporation as 'Loan' and less 'Grants' given to Municipalities and Corporations and under 'Development Schemes' due to less grants and less supply of building materials to settlements.
63. B. Community Development Projects	52.34	Due to non-utilisation of the provision for the opening of seven new Intensive Blocks, non-opening or late opening of new N.E.S. Blocks, slow progress of expenditure in the existing Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks and less expenditure on local Development works.

The Major heads which recorded an increase in expenditure exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs are given below with the explanation for the variations.

Increase in Expenditure.

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Main reasons.</i>
7. Land Revenue	13.97	Mainly due to excess under Assignments and compensations towards payment of compensation for acquisition of Edavagais under the Edavagai Right Acquisition Act 1955.
37. Education	23.13	Chiefly due to increased expenditure under Direct Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools, consequent on the revision of pay of teachers of the acceded Schools and also the rate of per capita grant for free Education in Middle School classes and Development Schemes due to credit to revenue instead of deduction from expenditure as provided of the grant from the Government of India for implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission partly offset by less expenditure under 'Primary Schools' due to unfilled 'vacancies' and 'Direction' due to non-utilisation of the lump sum provision for revision of scales of pay.
39. Public Health	9.11	Chiefly on account of the adjustment of the cost of materials and equipments received under the Technical Co-operation Assistance programme and excess expenditure under Development Schemes. Consequent on the accounting of the receipt of materials and equipment for the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme under this head, offset by savings under 'Public Health Establishment' mainly due to non-utilisation of the provision made for implementation of new scales of pay.

When compared with the actuals of the previous year, the total Revenue of the year recorded an increase of 112.36 lakhs and the actual expenditure has shown an increase of Rs. 697.84 lakhs.

A statement showing the progressive outlay up to the end of the financial year 1955-56 on the Capital Schemes outside the Revenue Account is furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Scheme	Expenditure during 1955-56	Expenditure to the end of 1955-56
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1. Irrigation Schemes			
(i)	Peechi Reservoir Scheme ..	20.29	190.59
(ii)	Chalakudy River Division Scheme ..	19.11	111.21
(iii)	Perunchani Scheme ..	(—) 1.16	76.37*
(iv)	Kodayar Irrigation ..	..	79.91
(v)	Irrigation Kannankuzhy ..	..	2.06
	Total ..	38.24	460.14
2. Navigation etc., Works			
	Shanmughom Canal ..	..	2.30
3. Agricultural Schemes			
(i)	Nelliampathy Cultivation ..	1.07	15.21
(ii)	Central Coconut Research Station, Kayamkulam ..	0.48	1.72
	Total ..	1.55	16.93
4. Industrial Development Commercial Concerns			
(i)	Ceramic and Porcelain Factory in- cluding Vanchi Clay Mines ..	3.01	40.26
(ii)	Travancore Plywood Industries ..	0.07	11.18
(iii)	Travancore Rubber Works ..	0.08	7.71
(iv)	Travancore Minerals Concerns ..	2.34	27.43
(v)	Shark liver Oil Factory ..	..	0.40
(vi)	S. K. V. G. A. Pharmacy ..	..	0.52
(vii)	Stoneware Factory ..	..	1.33
(viii)	Travancore Potteries ..	..	0.08
(ix)	Investment in shares of Commercial concerns ..	1.06	666.43
(x)	Cost of lands acquired for Industrial concerns ..	1.22	19.89
	Total ..	7.78	775.23

* Progressive figure corrected as per reconciled figure.

Sl. No.	Particulars of Capital Scheme.	Expenditure during 1955-56	Expenditure to the end of 1955-56
5. Original Works			
(i)	Buildings ..	12.48	70.89
(ii)	Communications ..	3.56	102.57
(iii)	Miscellaneous ..	30.33	238.55
	Total ..	46.37	412.01
6. Electricity Schemes			
(i)	Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme ..	265.31	1,788.99
(ii)	Poringalkuthu Scheme ..	19.55	303.33
	Total ..	284.86	2,092.32
7. Transport Schemes			
(i)	Road Transport ..	21.36	190.54
(ii)	Water Transport ..	..	12.13
	Total ..	21.36	202.67
8.	Capital Account of other works outside the Revenue Account ..	14.00	14.00
9.	Capital outlay of State Schemes of Government Trading (Net) ..	32.94	32.94
	Total Capital Expenditure ..	447.10	4,008.54

A statement of assets and liabilities of Government on the books at the end of 31-3-1956 is furnished separately.

The fluid balance of the Government on 31-3-1956 amounted to Rs. 1,386.56 lakhs as detailed below:—

		Rs. in lakhs.
(i)	Cash balance in Banks and Treasuries ..	472.09
(ii)	Investment in securities ..	806.63
(iii)	Fixed Deposit in Banks ..	85.00
(iv)	Debentures of Banks ..	20.22
(v)	Bullion ..	2.62
	Total ..	1,386.56

The balances under 'Loans' advanced by Government for Agricultural, Industrial and other purposes as on 31-3-1956 amounted to Rs. 374.24 lakhs as detailed below:

Rs. in lakhs

Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.

(i) Loans to Presidency Corporations, Port Trusts and other Port Funds	..	82.62
(ii) Loans to Municipalities	..	36.09
(iii) Loan to land-holders and other notabilities	..	0.13
(iv) Advance to cultivators	..	17.07
(v) Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	..	234.60
(vi) Loans to Government servants etc.	..	3.73
Total	..	374.24

STATEMENT A.

Statement of Receipts by Major Heads for the year 1955-56.

Head of Account

Rs. in lakhs.

A. Principal Heads of Revenue.

IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	..	168.13
V. Estate Duty		4.59
VII. Land Revenue		69.69
VIII. State Excise Duties		196.30
IX. Stamps		80.70
X. Forest		217.46
XI. Registration		25.40
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts		85.41
XIII. Other Taxes and duties		251.66
Total A.		1099.34

C. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.

XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which capital accounts are kept	..	(—) 3.78
XVIII. Do. do. for which no capital accounts are kept		6.27
Total C.	..	2.49

E. Debt Services

XX. Interest		45.70
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STATEMENT A.—(Contd.)

Head of Account.

Rs. in lakhs.

F. Civil Administration.

XXI.	Administration of Justice	..	..	5.42
XXII.	Jails and convict settlements	..	..	2.95
XXIII.	Police	..	..	3.67
XXIV.	Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..
XXVI.	Education	..	..	47.43
XXVII.	Medical	..	..	8.22
XXVIII.	Public Health	..	..	16.92
XXIX.	Agriculture	..	..	10.26
XXIX A.	Rural Development	..	..	1.59
XXX.	Veterinary	..	..	0.38
XXXI.	Co-operation	..	..	0.50
XXXII.	Industries and Supplies	..	..	1.92
XXXVI.	Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	55.97
Total F.				155.23

H. Civil Works, Multipurpose River Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

XXXIX.	Civil works	..	..	38.24
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I. Electricity Schemes

XLI.	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	..	..	69.49
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J. Miscellaneous.

XLIV.	Receipts in aid of superannuation	..	..	10.16
XLV.	Stationery and Printing	..	..	9.78
XLVI.	Miscellaneous	..	..	9.97
XLVI. A.	Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes	..	..	27.27
Total J.				57.18

L. Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments.

XLIX.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government	..	..	327.04
L.	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	..	..	0.38
Total L.				327.42

STATEMENT A.—(Contd.)

Head of account

Rs. in lakhs.

M. Extra-ordinary Items.

LI. Extraordinary Receipts	29.59
LI. A. Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works	39.17
Total M. ..	68.76
Grand Total ..	1863.85

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Disbursements by Major Heads for the year 1955-56.

Head of Account

Rs. in lakhs.

A. Direct Demands on Revenue.

4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate duty	3.22
5. Estate Duty	..
7. Land Revenue	39.72
8. State Excise duties	20.10
9. Stamps	2.75
10. Forest	61.10
11. Registration	13.86
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	6.92
13. Other Taxes and duties	5.8c
Total A. ..	153.47

C. Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.

17. Interest on Works for which capital Accounts are kept ..	3.20
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues ..	80.26
Total C. ..	83.46

E. Debt Services

22. Interest on debt and other obligations	(—)20.59
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. ..	25.00
Total E. ..	4.41

STATEMENT B.—(Contd.)

Head of Accounts

Rs. in lakhs.

F. Civil Administration

25.	General Administration	..	..	67.33
27.	Administration of Justice	..	..	50.09
28.	Jails and convict settlements	..	..	8.78
29.	Police	..	..	95.98
30.	Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..
36.	Scientific Departments	..	..	3.31
37.	Education	..	..	476.63
38.	Medical	..	..	123.56
39.	Public Health	..	..	43.11
40.	Agriculture	..	..	35.92
40A.	Rural Development	..	..	52.36
41.	Veterinary	..	..	7.30
42.	Co-operation	..	..	6.98
43.	Industries and Supplies	..	..	17.00
47.	Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	32.99

Total F.	..	1021.34
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H. Civil Works, Multipurpose River Schemes and Miscellaneous Public Improvements

50.	Civil Works	..	..	351.50
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I. Electricity Schemes

52.	Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	..	84.74
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J. Miscellaneous

54.	Famine	..	..	..
54. A.	Territorial and Political pensions	..	..	4.64
54. B.	Privy purses and allowances on Indian Rulers	..	..	18.55
55.	Superannuation allowances and pensions	..	..	64.15
56.	Stationery and Printing	..	..	23.61
57.	Miscellaneous	..	..	72.51

Total J.	..	183.46
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L. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments

62.	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	..	..	..
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M. Extraordinary Items.

63.	Extra-ordinary charges	..	..	24.94
63. B.	Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	..	..	58.90

Total M.	..	83.84
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Grand Total	..	1966.22
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ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1956.

In lakhs of Rupees

Liabilities			Assets		
	Amount	Total		Amount	Total
PUBLIC DEBT (a) PERMANENT DEBT.			CAPITAL—COMMERCIAL.		
(i) Loans bearing interest			Electricity Schemes	2092.32	
3 1/2% Loan 1956 (Travancore)	50.00		Transport Schemes	202.67	
3 1/2% Loan 1956-61 (Cochin)	30.00		Ceramic and Porcelain Factory		
3% Loan 1955-58 (Cochin)	100.00		including Vanchi Clay Mines	40.26	
4% Travancore-Cochin State			Plywood Industries	11.18	
Development Loan 1963	325.61		Travancore Minerals	27.43	
			Rubber Factory	7.71	
			Other Commercial Concerns	2.33	2383.90
(ii) Loans not bearing interest.			OTHER SCHEMES.		
Expired Loans.			Shares in Industrial concerns	666.43	
5% Loan 1091/1915-16 (Travancore)	0.19		Agricultural Schemes	16.93	
3% Loan 1952-54 (Travancore)	0.98		Other Industrial Schemes	19.89	
3% Loan 1953-55 (Cochin)	2.41	509.19	State Schemes of Government		
Loans from the Central Govern-			Trading	32.94	
ment	1265.72	1265.72	Buildings, Communications etc.	412.01	
			Irrigation Schemes	460.14	
			Navigation Schemes	2.30	1610.64
			Other Capital outside the Revenue		
			Account	14.00	14.00

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Special Loans	13.07	
Savings Bank Deposits	339.21	
General Provident Fund	152.23	
Contributory Provident Fund	45.17	
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds	0.44	
Defence Savings Provident Fund	0.01	
Life Insurance Funds	163.78	
Other Insurance Funds	62.76	776.67
Contingency Fund	25.00	25.00
SINKING FUNDS AND OTHER RESERVE FUNDS		
Sinking Funds	176.68	
Depreciation Reserve Fund Electricity	162.80	
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government commercial concerns	165.70	
Famine Relief Fund	14.27	
Village Development Funds	105.40	
Fund for Development Schemes	146.86	
Revenue Reserve Fund	24.99	
Industrial Research and Development Fund	4.60	
Insurance Fund	2.17	803.47
DEPARTMENTAL AND OTHER DEPOSITS.		
Deposits of Local Funds	37.01	
Civil Deposits	447.92	
Other Accounts	54.60	539.53
Remittances	2.80	2.80

Total Liabilities 3922.38

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Famine Relief Fund—Investment A/c.	11.75	
Revenue Reserve Fund Investment A/c.	2.98	
Sinking Fund Invest Account	82.81	97.54
CASH BALANCE INVESTMENT ACCOUNT		
In Gilt edged securities	806.63	
Fixed Deposits in Banks	85.00	
Debentures of Bank	20.22	
Bullions	2.62	914.47
Advances not bearing interest	49.81	49.81
Suspense	22.32	22.32
Loans to Municipalities Port Funds etc.	370.51	370.51
Loans to Government Servants	3.73	3.73
Cash Balance	472.09	472.09

Total Assets 5939.01

DETAILS FOR THE DIAGRAM—REVENUE RECEIPTS

FOR 1955-56

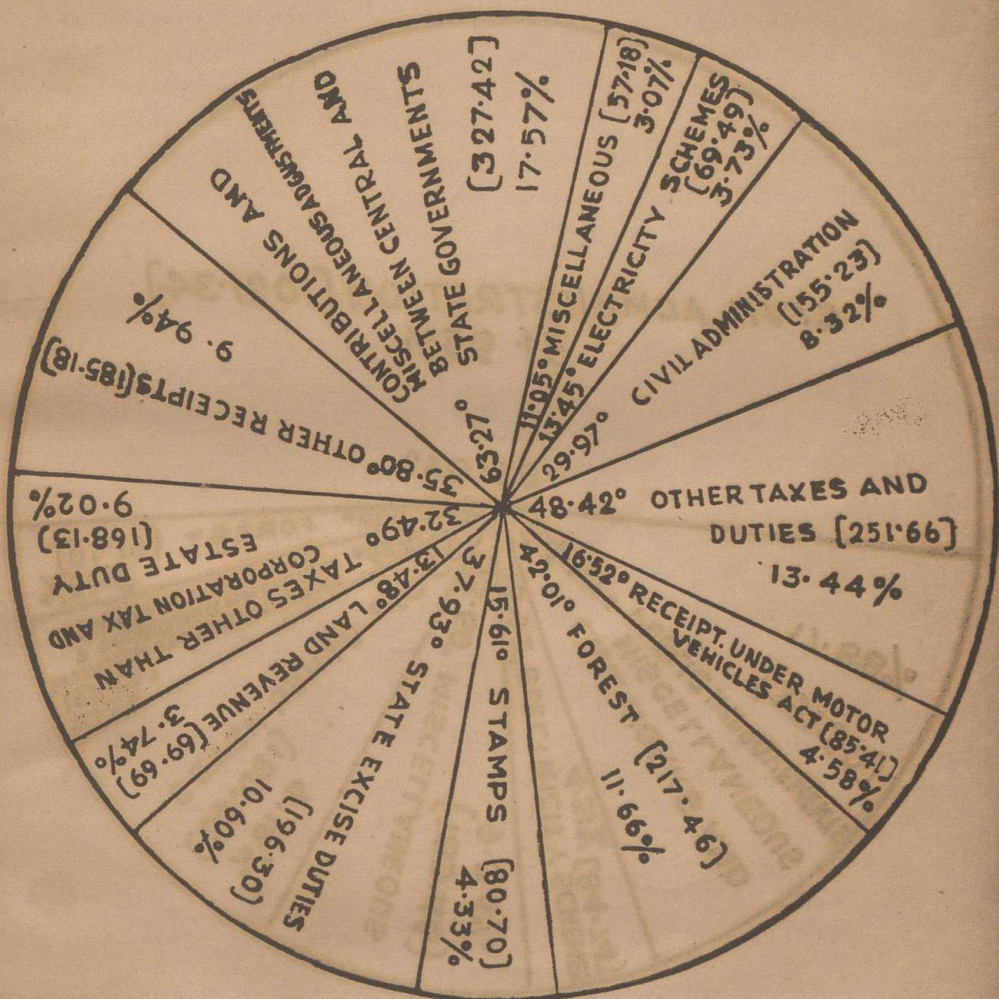
<i>Name of Head</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Degrees</i>
1. Other taxes and duties	251.66	13.44	48.42
2. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	85.41	4.58	16.52
3. Forest	217.46	11.66	42.01
4. Stamps	80.70	4.33	15.61
5. State Excise duties	196.30	10.60	37.93
6. Land Revenue	69.69	3.74	13.48
7. Taxes other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	168.13	9.02	32.49
8. Other receipts	185.18	9.94	35.80
9. Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	327.42	17.57	63.27
10. Miscellaneous	57.18	3.07	11.05
11. Electricity Schemes	69.49	3.73	13.45
12. Civil Administration	155.23	8.32	29.97
Total	1863.85	100.00	360.00

OTHER RECEIPTS INCLUDE :—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Degree</i>
Estate Duty	4.59	0.25	0.89
Registration	25.40	1.36	4.91
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Schemes	2.49	0.13	0.48
Debt Services	45.70	2.45	8.83
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	38.24	2.05	7.39
Extraordinary items	68.76	3.70	13.30
	185.18	9.94	35.80

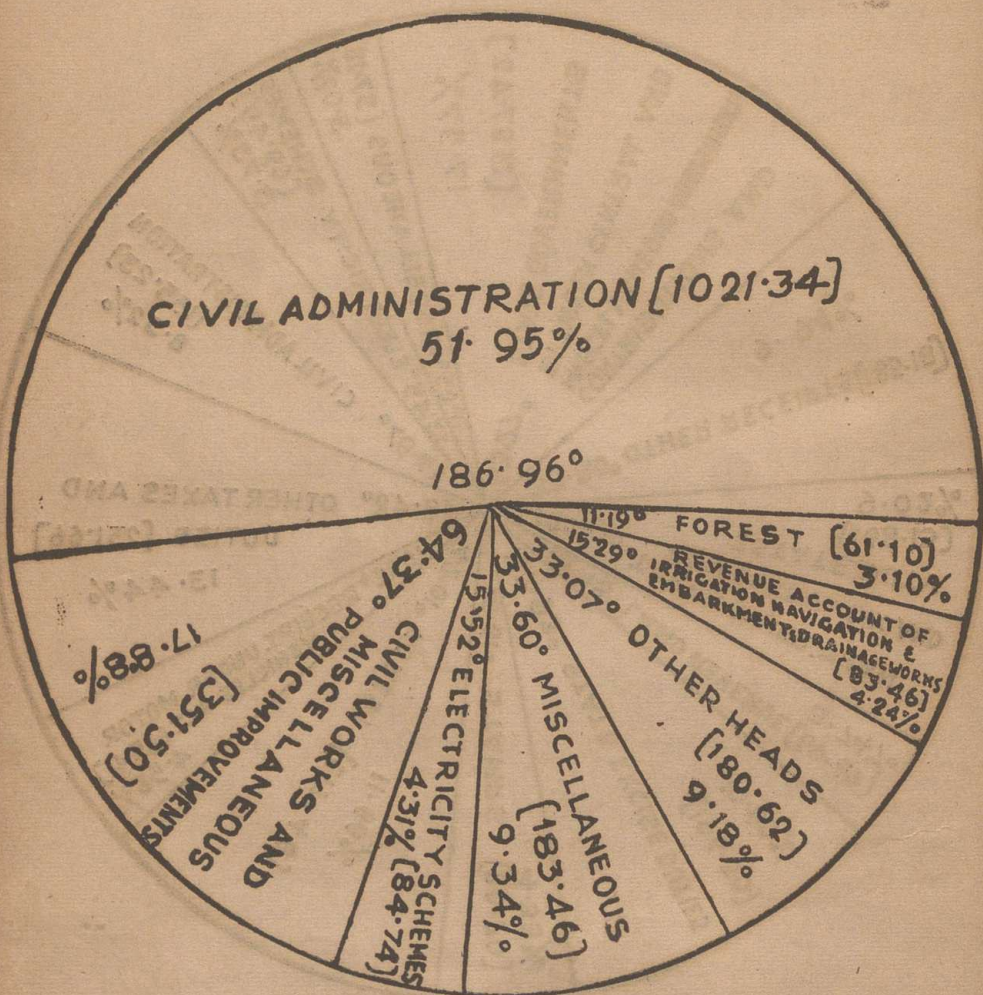
REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR 1955-56.

(In lakhs of Rupees)



EXPENDITURE FOR 1955-56.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

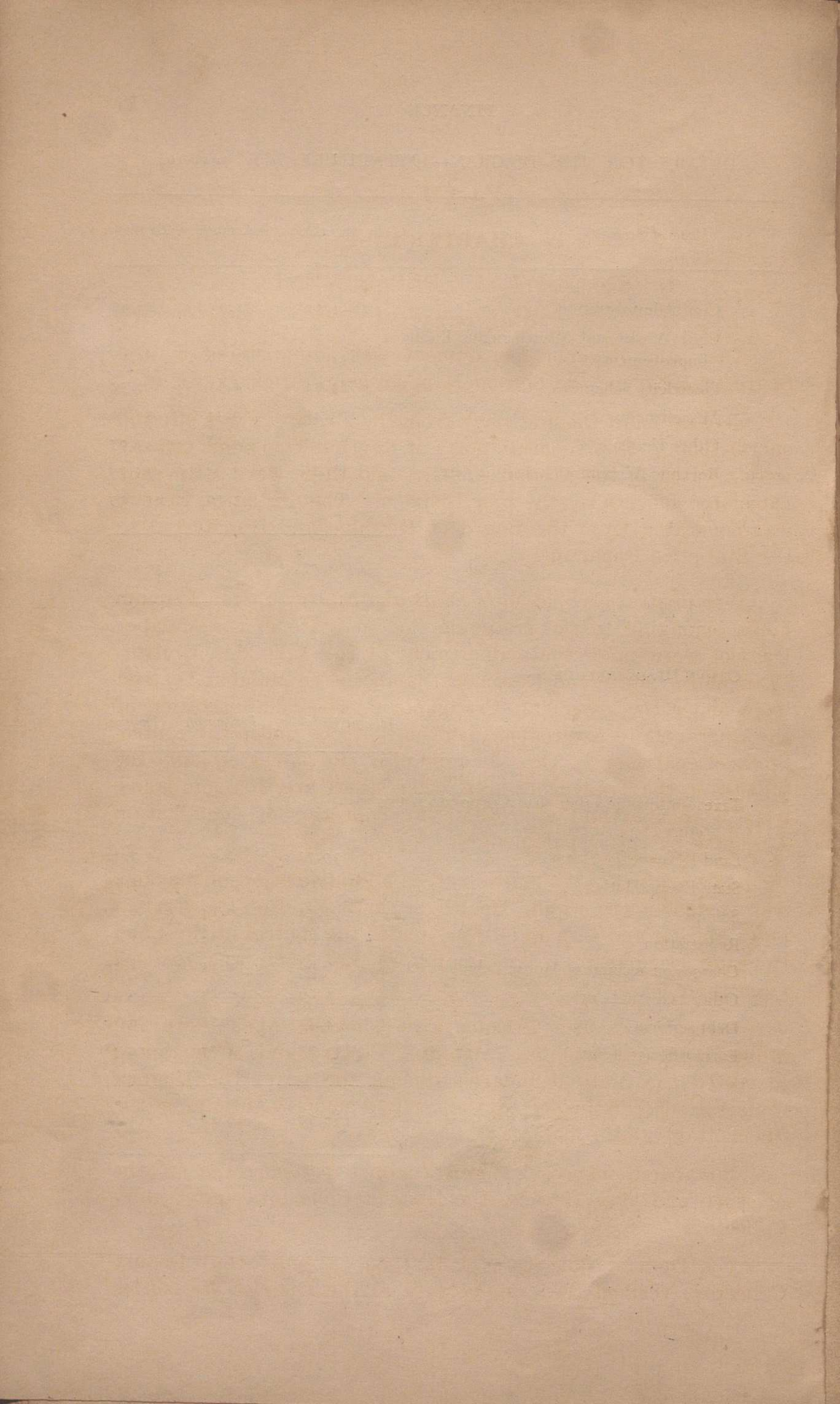


DETAILS FOR THE DIAGRAM—EXPENDITURE FOR 1955-56.

<i>Head of Accounts</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Degree</i>
1. Civil Administration	1021.34	51.95	186.96
2. Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	351.50	17.88	64.37
3. Electricity Schemes	84.74	4.31	15.52
4. Miscellaneous	183.46	9.34	33.60
5. Other Heads	180.62	9.18	33.07
6. Revenue Account of Irrigation, etc.	83.46	4.24	15.29
7. Forest	61.10	3.10	11.19
Total	1966.22	100.00	360.00

OTHER HEADS INCLUDE :—

	<i>Amount in lakhs.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Degree</i>
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax etc.	3.22	0.16	0.57
Land Revenue	39.72	2.03	7.31
State Excise Duties	20.10	1.02	3.68
Stamps	2.74	0.14	0.50
Registration	13.86	0.70	2.52
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	6.92	0.35	1.26
Other taxes and duties	5.80	0.29	1.05
Debt services	4.41	0.22	0.80
Extraordinary items	83.85	4.27	15.38
Total	180.62	9.18	33.07



Part I

CHAPTER I

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Revenue Department was administered by the Board of Revenue, the Second Member being in charge of it.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was effected on 1-5-1955. Two separate posts of Revenue Divisional Officers were created in the Trichur District and there were 9 Revenue Divisional Officers for the four Districts. The Statistical Branch was separated from the Board of Revenue and transferred to the Statistics Department.

Administration of certain lands and estates. Sircar Jenmom lands belonging to the erstwhile Cochin State in the Malabar District were under the management of the Tahsildar, Chittur. Cranganore estate and Devaswom lands in the Malabar District were under the Tahsildar, Cranganore. The administration of the Cheranellore Swaroopam continued to be under the control of the Department. The Jenmikaram Registers of all the villages in the Travancore area, where there are Jenmom lands, were completed and approved. The collection of Jenmikaram was done by the Department.

Administration of markets. The administration of markets was vested in the Public Health Department. But the Erattupetta Market and cart stand were under the control of the Land Revenue Department. An amount of Rs. 1,585 was realised from their lease.

Inspections. The Tahsildars of Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilly, Chittur and Cranganore inspected the State boundaries during the year. The District Collector, Quilon inspected the State boundary adjoining the Shencottah taluk.

Jamabandi inspections were conducted during the months of April and May 1955 by the District Collectors and Deputy Collectors.

The District Collectors or in their absent the Deputy Collectors verified the cash balance in the District Treasuries

on the first working day, of every month. Cash verification in the Sub-Treasuries was done by Tahsildars of the respective Taluks.

The minor irrigation works in the Travancore area were inspected by the Tahsildars concerned but those in the Cochin area were attended to by the Panchayat Department.

LANDS.

Area under occupation. The area under occupation during the year was 31,21,352 acres 11 cents and 347 $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. links. It comprised 8,08,552 acres 41 cents 625 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. links of wet land and 23,12,799 acres 69 cents and 721 $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. links of dry land. The increase of 22,823 acres 74 cents and 478.78 sq. links over the area of the previous year was due to the acquisition of Edavagais.

Conversion of dry lands. An area of 7 acres and 40 cents of dry land was converted into wet during the year. This area is situated within the Kodayar Project.

LAND REVENUE.

Land Revenue includes Ayacut Revenue, Sanchayam Process fees, fines, arrears newly brought to account, miscellaneous items, etc.

The current revenue. The net demand of current revenue was Rs. 73,18,642 as against Rs. 71,15,101 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 60,42,936 was collected and a sum of Rs. 11,866 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,63,840 at the end of the year.

Old arrears. A sum of Rs. 19,86,500 was outstanding at the end of the previous year. Of this an amount of Rs. 6,72,968 was collected and Rs. 60,667 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,52,865. The total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 25,16,705. The percentage of collection to the current revenue and old arrears together was 72, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 77.9.

OTHER COLLECTIONS.

Cranganore estate lands. The total demand in respect of the Cranganore Estate lands in the Malabar District was Rs. 76,779-1-6 and 55,597 paras 2 edangalies and 10 veesams of paddy. The collection including remission during the year was Rs. 28,213-9-0 and 14,172 paras 5 edangalies and 5 veesams of paddy. The balance pending collection at the end of the

year was Rs. 48,565-8-6 and 41,424 paras 7 edangalies and 5 veesams of paddy.

Irrigation Revenue. The demand under Irrigation Revenue was Rs. 10,28,768. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,51,820 was collected and a sum of Rs. 1,382 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,75,566.

Capital Revenue. The total demand under this item was Rs. 15,406. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2,800 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,606.

Quarrying. There were 1308 applications for quarrying in the Cochin area of which 751 were disposed of leaving a balance of 557 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 2,132-10-6 was collected by way of seigniorage charges.

Tree Patta. There were 2,488 tree pattas in force in the Cochin area during the year. The tax charged on them amounted to Rs. 1,778-10-9.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts of the Department were Rs. 70,92,821 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,52,745. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 64,48,683 and Rs. 32,64,629 respectively.

REVENUE ACTION.

Action under Revenue Recovery Act. Co-ercive steps were taken under the Revenue Recovery Act for realisation of dues. 4,30,216 demand notices were issued during the year for an amount of Rs. 43,53,332. Distraint of movables and attachment of immovables were effected in 15,406 cases, involving Rs. 9,17,828. In 256 cases movable properties and in 12,184 cases immovable properties were brought to sale, the amounts involved being Rs. 19,084 and Rs. 1,07,173 respectively. These cases covered a sum of Rs. 1,26,257. A sum of Rs. 18,51,740 was paid up by the pattadars voluntarily on or before the kist dates.

Revenue cases. There were 187,435 Revenue cases, of which 137,744 cases were disposed of, as indicated in the statement given below:—

Cases.	Total No.	No. disposed of.
Cases under Land Conservancy Act	18,863	11,276
Puduval cases	90	3
Karampalthippu cases	59	15

<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>No. disposed of</i>
Transfer of Registry cases	1,65,491	1,25,210
Cases under Land Acquisition Act	2,830	1,197
Escheat cases	3	2
Joint Registry	77	39
Application for cardamom lands	20	1
Cases under Public Accountants Act	2	1
	1,87,435	1,37,744

49,691 cases were pending.

Revenue appeals. There were 1203 appeals of which 872 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 331 at the end of the year.

LAND RECORDS MAINTENANCE.

The L. R. M. Accountants attend to the survey of 2,054 porambokes of a total area of 927 acres 76.71 cents, 9,213 Puduval and other sub-divisions of an area of 7,499 acres and 56.54 cents and detected 3,376 encroachments. The Revenue Supervisors verified the porambokes surveyed by the Accountants, checked the sub-divisions on the ground, inspected the sites involved in encroachment cases, refixed theodolite stations and enquired into land complaints. There were 4,076 applications for pointing out boundaries of registered holdings and for demarcation survey of sub-divisions in the Travancore area. Of these, 2,650 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,420 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER II

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION.

Survey Acts and Rules. The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Act and the rules issued thereunder were in force in the Travancore area and the Cochin Survey Act and the rules thereunder in the Cochin area. A unified survey Act was not yet passed.

Two Branches. The two Survey offices in Trivandrum and Trichur were integrated, but as unification of the Acts and rules applicable to Travancore and Cochin areas had not been effected, the two branches continued to function separately.

Survey for Colonisation. The Superintendent of Survey exercised technical control over the survey staff attached to the Director of Colonisation and Housing and the Special Officer for Colonisation, Devicolam.

TRAVANCORE SURVEY OFFICE.

Field work. An extent of 7731.91 acres was surveyed in the Devicolam taluk in connection with Grow More Food and Allotment Scheme. The survey of 11 miles of the frontier boundary of the new Kerala State, running through the mountains of Shencottah Taluk was completed. A special survey party completed the survey of 1286.45 acres of Kanipat lands. The temporary field staff completed the survey of 54.17 miles of Railway lands. An extent of 934.67 acres was surveyed and subdivided during the year.

Besides the above, works in connection with refixing of original survey boundaries, survey of village sites, land complaints, corrections in survey works in the field etc., were attended to.

Office work. Mapping and computation of survey works were done in respect of 820.46 acres.

There were 123 L.R.M. sketches pending at the beginning of the year and 5,943 sketches were received during the year. Of these, 4,907 sketches were returned to the Tahsildars, 1,296 of them after final check and 3,611 for rectification of discrepancies. 1,159 sketches were pending at the end of the year.

The copying of the original field measurement sketches kept in the Taluk Offices of the Travancore area was taken in hand in March 1956 by a special staff of Draftsmen attached to the Taluk Offices, and 2,011 sketches were copied during the month.

Final records were supplied to the Taluks in respect of 5809 acres and 25 cents.

Field books containing 3480 stations were prepared and supplied.

There were 16 original survey correction reports pending at the beginning of the year and 576 reports were received during the year. Of these, 446 reports were returned to the Tahsildars, 147 of them after approval and 299 for further verification. 146 reports were pending at the end of the year.

Three hundred copies of the touring maps of Travancore-Cochin State, 192 copies of irrigation maps, 1632 copies of Konni working plan and 100 copies of Community Project maps were lithographed.

The temporary office staff completed the preparation of the records of the railway line passing through Kazhakuttam, Pallipuram, and Sarkara villages.

COCHIN BRANCH.

Field work. Verification of State boundaries, checking of redemarcation work, checking of original survey mistakes, repair and renewal of Theodalite stations, pointing out disputed boundaries of private holdings, verification of encroachments were among the work attended to. The temporary staff appointed for the survey of forest lands commanded by the Peechi Right bank canal completed the work.

Office work. There were 3062 papers for the preparation and issue of revised records. Of this, 2361 were disposed of leaving a balance of 701 at the end of the year. Correction and republication of village maps and preparation of maps and sketches for other Departments were other important items of work attended to.

Seven thousand, five hundred and fifty copies of village maps on paper and 996 copies on cloth covering an area of 240.34 sq. miles were reprinted during the year by the temporary staff.

TRAINING.

Lower Survey Schools. The two permanent Lower Survey Schools at Kottayam and Trivandrum continued to impart training in chain survey.

Higher Survey class. There were two sessions for Revenue Officers one from 1-8-1955 to 31-10-1955, and the other from 1-11-1955 to 31-1-1956. 19 candidates were admitted to the 1st session and all of them passed. 22 were admitted to the second session and 21 of them passed.

The Higher Survey class for private candidates was conducted for a period of 4 months. One session started from 1-11-1955, and of the 19 candidates admitted to the class 13 passed. Another session started from 1-3-1956 and 25 candidates were admitted to it.

Theodolite Higher Survey class. The class was held from 1-8-1955 to 31-10-1955. 20 candidates were admitted to the class and 14 of them passed.

Computer Draftsmen class. The class was conducted from 22-8-1955 to 21-11-1955. Of the 50 candidates admitted, 38 passed.

Chain Survey class. The chain survey class in Trichur for Revenue Subordinates was conducted from 5-8-1955 to 4-11-1955 and again from 5-11-1955 to 4-2-1956. All the 15 candidates admitted to the first session passed, and 23 passed out of the 25 admitted to the second session.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts of the Department including book adjustments during the year amounted to Rs. 20,906-4-3 against Rs. 9,020-2-6 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,74,243-1-9.

CHAPTER III

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Compared with the previous year, there was a fall in the number of documents registered to the extent of 12,919 documents. But there was an increase of Rs. 2,30,569-9-8 in the income over that of the previous year.

Registration Offices. The number of Sub Registry Offices viz., 119 remained the same as at the close of the previous year. The 17 additional temporary posts of Joint Sub Registrars and the temporary clerks appointed for the purpose of recopying work were continued during the year.

Documents. The total number of documents dealt with during the year including the 679 documents pending at the end of the previous year was 4,19,417. Of these 4,14,493 were registered, 23 refused registration and one returned unregistered. 4,900 documents were pending registration at the close of the year.

The documents registered were of different categories, viz., Mortgages 129,885, Sales 93,029, Wills 1,799, Money bonds 1,040, other classes 188,740.

The aggregate value of transactions during the year was Rs. 29,54,25,608 as against Rs. 31,35,81,321 during the previous year.

The document of the highest value was a partition deed, the consideration of which was Rs. 50,25,000. The stamp duty and fee for the document amounted to Rs. 48,361 and Rs. 20,100 respectively.

The longest document registered covered 7,884 pages and the shortest only 11 lines in the register.

Wills. The number of Wills registered was 1,799 against 1,789 in the previous year. 68 sealed covers containing Wills were deposited with the District Registrars, against 81 in the previous year. These together with the covers on deposit at the beginning of the year made up a total of 839 sealed covers. Of these 18 were opened and registered after the death of the testators and 27 withdrawn by the depositors. There were 794 covers in deposit at the end of the year.

Marriages. One marriage under the Travancore Special Marriage and Succession Act VIII of 1119 was registered in the District Registrar's Office, Trivandrum. No marriage was registered under the Kshatriya Marriage Act VII of 1108, during the year.

Chitties (Kuries). The number of chitties registered during the year under the Travancore Chitties Act XXVI of 1120 and the Cochin Kuries' Act VII of 1107 was 945. The total number of chitties registered till the end of the year was 30,802. 3,520 licences for the conduct of Chitties were also issued during the year. The income derived from the operation of the Chitties and Kuries Acts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,74,165-10-0.

Certified copies. Applications for searches of all kinds numbered 38,469 against 32,637 in the previous year and the number of certified copies issued was 29,179 as against 28,494 in the previous year. 1,635 free searches were made on behalf of Government and Co-operative Societies, and 419 copies were granted without levy of fees. The total amount thus foregone by the Department was Rs. 40,950-14-0.

Notary Public. There were no cases in the year in which the Sub-Registrars had to function in their capacity as Notaries Public. Two Bills of Exchange and two promissory notes were dealt with by the non-official Notary Public, Mattancherry and the fee of Rs. 367 collected was appropriated by him.

Firms and Societies. The Inspector General of Registration was invested with additional powers as Registrar of Societies under T.C. Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies' Registration Act XII of 1955 and as Registrar of Firms under Indian Partnership Act IX of 1932. 29 Societies and 71 Firms were registered during the year, and the income derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 1,734-5-6.

Cases. The District Registrars dealt with 23 official cases, of which 11 were cases pending at the beginning of the year and 12 filed during the year. Registration was ordered in 9 cases and refused in 2 cases. One was otherwise disposed of. 11 cases were pending at the end of the year. There were no prosecutions under the Registration Act during the year.

There were 762 cases of compounding of offences under the Chitties and Kuries Acts during the year. A sum of Rs. 9,059

was realised as compounding fee. A case against illegal conduct of kuries was disposed of.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 25,47,030-1-6 as against Rs. 23,16,460-7-10 in 1954-55. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,92,741-10-3 as against Rs. 11,92,731-10-5 in the previous year. The net receipts of the Department during the year came to Rs. 11,54,288-7-3. The stamp duty (which is not credited to the Department) paid on account of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 44,11,870.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

Organisation. The Board of Revenue continued to be the administrative Head of the Department. The First Member, Board of Revenue was the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax and the administrative Head of the Sales Tax Department. 9 Agricultural Income-tax Offices, 39 Sales Tax Offices and 5 Agricultural Income-tax and Sales Tax Offices were functioning during the year.

The collection of Agricultural Income-tax during the year was Rs. 170.7 lakhs and the collection of Sales Tax was thus Rs. 237.9 lakhs. The total revenue realised was Rs. 408.6 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 7.9 lakhs. The percentage of collection charges or the expenditure of the Department to the total revenue realised was 1.96.

Acts administered. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax Act (Act XI of 1125) and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act (Act XXII of 1950) continued to be in force. According to a Supreme Court decision the levy of Sales Tax by a State on inter-State transactions was illegal from 6-9-1955. But by the Sales-tax Validation Act 7 of 1956 the levy and collection of Sales-tax on inter-State transactions in respect of the period from 1-4-1951 to 6-9-1955 were validated.

SALES TAX.

System of taxation. The multi-point system of taxation continued to be in force. Most of the essential commodities were completely exempt from the levy of Sales-tax. Handloom cloth was exempted from the 1st October 1955. In respect of certain other commodities Sales Tax was levied at a single point only. Generally tax is levied at three pies in the Rupee. Additional rates were also levied on the first sale of certain luxury goods.

Registration. 31,948 registrations were in force at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 6,747 registrations were struck off during the year and 3,127 new cases were brought to book by the intensive field work of the Departmental Officers.

Thus, there were 28,328 live registrations at the end of the year. The total amount of registration fee collected during the year was Rs. 1,34,352-15-6.

Licence. 10,166 licences were in force at the end of the previous year. During the year 3,649 licences were cancelled and 1,998 licences newly issued. The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 8,515. The total amount of licence fee collected during the period was Rs. 3,21,818-7-3.

Provisional assessments. The number of provisional assesses at the beginning of the year was 11,842. 1,024 cases were added to these and the total number of provisional assessments to be made during the year was 12,866. 4,104 cases were struck off and 8,703 assessments were made, leaving a balance of 59 cases at the end of the year. The total demand under this amounted to Rs. 1,00,04,092-15-4.

Final assessments. Out of 17,030 cases pending final assessments, 13,380 were finalised leaving a balance of 3,650. The final demand made was Rs. 30,29,575-10-8.

Monthly assessees. There were only 2,992 monthly assessees at the beginning of the year. 461 dealers also opted to monthly assessments and the total thus came to 3,453. During the year 435 cases were recorded. The actual number of monthly assessees at the end of the year was 3,018. 53,583 assessments had to be completed during the year; of these, 31,905 assessments were made, leaving a balance of 21,678. The total demand under this time was Rs. 1,12,51,271-15-10.

Non-assessees. Out of 14,055 non-assessees, 3,815 dealers collected tax amounting to Rs. 3,20,773-10-8.

Collections. The collections under sales tax for the period were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Licence fee	3,21,818	0	0
Registration fee	1,34,353	0	0
Miscellaneous	98,825	0	0
Sales Tax	2,32,34,128	0	0
Recovery of overpayment			
Total	2,37,89,124	0	0
Deduct refunds	1,80,000	0	0
Net total	2,36,09,124	0	0

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX.

Assesseees. The total number of assesseees during the year was 8,061. This included 7,669 individuals, 89 companies, 9 registered firms, 12 unregistered firms, 119 Hindu undivided families, 54 tenants in common and 109 Marumakkathayam tarward.

Total Demand. The total tax levied was Rs. 1,77,53,945-9-3 as against Rs. 1,27,79,524-6-3 in the previous year. Including the balance of the previous year the total demand was Rs. 1,97,18,304-0-6.

Collection. The total collection in the year was Rs. 1,71,23,550-8-7 against Rs. 1,50,25,697 in the previous year. Rs. 52,619 was refunded. The net collection amounted to Rs. 1,70,70,931 as against Rs. 1,48,79,639 in the previous year. The increase in collection to the extent of nearly Rs. 21 lakhs was due to the increased profit shown by the tea estates and to the enhanced rate of tax as per the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act IX of 1954. Out of the total demand the amount remitted was Rs. 4,23,046-9-10, so that there was a balance of Rs. 21,71,706-14-1 to be collected.

CASES UNDER SALES-TAX AND AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX.

Offences under Sales Tax. 2,254 cases of evasion of tax were detected during the year. Suppressing purchases and sales, inflation of cost price and trade expenses and short credit of sale price were the most common methods of evasion. 1,960 cases were compounded departmentally at the request of the parties, 97 cases prosecuted, 3 were recorded and 194 cases were pending investigation. The compounding fee realised amounted to Rs. 44,991-5-2.

Offences under Agricultural Income Tax. 802 penalty notices were issued. The penalty imposed amounted to Rs. 30,163-9-0, a sum of Rs. 1,435 was remitted and the amount collected was Rs. 9,945.

Revision before the Board. There were 391 cases of revision under Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax at the beginning of the year and 371 cases were filed during the year. Thus the Board had to dispose of 762 cases of revision, of which 588 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 174 cases.

Before the Deputy Commissioner. There were 429 cases of appeals under Agricultural Income-tax and of revision under Sales tax before the Deputy Commissioner at the beginning of the year. 1,268 cases were filed during the year. He had thus to dispose of a total number of 1,697 cases of which 1,197 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 500 cases at the end of the year.

Appeals before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners. The Appellate Assistant Commissioners had to dispose of a total number of 4,455 cases of appeals under Sales tax and 3,104 under Agricultural Income-tax. Of these, 3,189 Sales-tax appeals and 1,745 Agricultural Income-tax appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,266 Sales-tax appeals and 1,359 Agricultural Income-tax appeals.

Appeals before Appellate Tribunal. Orders of the Agricultural Income-tax Appellate Tribunal were received in respect of 6 cases. 2 appeals were dismissed, the findings of the Department being upheld, 2 were allowed and 2 were remanded for completing the assessments afresh in the light of the observations made in the Appellate orders.

References to High Court. Two fresh cases were referred to the High Court by the Agricultural Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and these references were pending. Several original petitions relating to Sales-tax were filed before the High Court by dealers against the assessments made by the Department. Two important cases, one regarding the period of limitation for exercising Rule 33 and the other relating to registration under Rule 20 were decided in favour of the Department.

CHAPTER V

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The Excise Department was under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue, the First Member being in charge.

ABKARI.

Abkari Laws. The Abkari Laws of Travancore and Cochin were enforced separately for the old Travancore and Cochin areas. The Travancore Abkari Act IV of 1073, as subsequently amended and the Travancore Opium Act IV of 1090 were in force in the Travancore area and the Cochin Abkari Act I of 1077 as subsequently amended and the Cochin Opium Act VIII of 1076 in the Cochin area.

Abkari policy. The Abkari policy of Government continued to be the same as in the previous year. The vend of Arrack and Toddy was done under the 'Independent shop system', the privilege of vend being auctioned shop by shop. Arrack was supplied under the "Contract Distillery system", and the contractor manufactured and supplied arrack to the independent shop keepers. The toddy shop licensee who sold toddy in the licensed shop could manufacture toddy from the trees licensed to him on payment of the prescribed tree tax.

The vend of foreign liquor was governed partly by the licensing system and partly by the auction system. Foreign liquor manufactured outside the State were allowed to be imported into the State under cover of permits on realisation of the Excise duty due on them at the prescribed rates. Foreign liquor and spirituous medicinal preparations manufactured within the State were also subject to Excise Duty. In regard to export to other States with which there was reciprocal arrangement for collection and adjustment of duty, the Excise Duty was levied at the time of export for subsequent adjustment to the credit of the State where they were actually consumed. In the case of the State with which there was no such agreement, under-bond exports were made.

Contracts. Fresh contracts in respect of Toddy and Arrack shops were entered into for the period from 1st April 1955.

Fresh contracts were also entered into for the vend of Opium and Ganja for one year from the 1st April 1955.

TODDY.

Shops. There were 1,095 toddy shops. Each of them served on an average an area of 4.7 sq. miles and a population of 5,460.

Trees licensed. 180,103 coconut trees, 27 palmyrah trees and 23,929 Choondapana trees were licensed. The yield from these trees was 1,46,44,206 gallons of coconut toddy, 2,150 gallons of palmyrah toddy and 82,97,144 gallons of Choondapana toddy.

Revenue. A sum of Rs. 1,03,61,506-7-3 was collected under rentals and a sum of Rs. 11,96,866-2-0 under tree tax. The total collection including miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,79,84,503-5-5.

ARRACK.

Shops. There were 413 arrack shops each shop serving on an average an area of 15.07 sq. miles and a population of 14,942.

Consumption. 1,04,831 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 6,677 proof gallons of cocobrandy were consumed during the year.

Revenue. A sum of Rs. 23,94,710-8-4 was collected during the year under arrack rentals. Duty realised on country spirits including cocobrandy amounted to Rs. 14,07,907-9-5. A sum of Rs. 32,437 was realised under rentals of cocobrandy. The total collection under country spirits amounted to Rs. 38,35,055-1-9.

SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS.

Pharmaceutical Laboratories. There were seven Pharmaceutical Laboratories, of which one laboratory was closed from 10-1-1956. A new pharmaceutical laboratory started work at Trichur on 16-8-1955. The Ayurvedic Compound Tinctures Ltd., Alleppey continued to manufacture Ayurvedic tinctures.

Distilleries. During the period 220,123.9 proof gallons of rectified spirit were manufactured in the Pamba Distillery and 42,413.5 proof gallons in the Polson's Distillery.

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

Import. 1,36,932 gallons and 3 quarts of Foreign Liquor were imported into the State during the period.

Local Manufacture. The quantities of the different kinds of foreign liquor manufactured in the State are as follows:—

<i>Travancore Sugars and Chemicals.</i>		<i>Polson's Distillery at Chalakudy.</i>
Whisky	747.00	943.5
Brandy	5014.30	110.5
Gin	2126.30	46.4
Rum	466.70	25.5

Licences for sale. 42 wholesale licences, 26 retail licences, 13 Medicated wine licences, 10 special licences, 15 Foreign Liquor Club licences of non-propriety nature and 264 Mythylated or denatured spirit licences were issued during the year.

The gallonage fee realised on foreign liquor, cocobrandy and rectified spirit was Rs. 6,95,587-1-11. The duty collected on Foreign Liquor amounted to Rs. 4,86,341-14-9. The total collection under the head "Foreign Liquor" including licence fee and other items amounted to Rs. 18,81,563-7-8.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

The independent shop system continued to be in force for the vend of opium and Ganja during the year.

Shops. There were 138 opium shops and 131 ganja shops. Each opium shop served an area of 50.08 sq. miles and each ganja shop an area of 51.26 sq. miles on an average.

Sale. The issue price of opium was Rs. 207 per seer for shops in the wet area and Rs. 8 per tola for consumer in the prohibition area. The issue price of ganja was Rs. 100 per seer.

745 seers of opium were purchased from the Factory at Gazipur. No purchase of Ganja was made during the year. 1075 seers 30 tolas of opium and 1124 seers 71 tolas of ganja were issued for sale during the period.

Revenue. The collection under rental for the period was Rs. 7,33,703-6-7 for opium and Rs. 2,08,154-12-11 for ganja. The duty on opium realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,185-10-0 and the duty on ganja to Rs. 39,370-10-0. The total revenue comprising the collections under rentals, duty and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 1,159,967-0-2.

TOBACCO.

The vend of tobacco of all kinds was governed by licence. 210 stockists or 'A' class licences for Rs. 7,13,000, 1977 whole sale or 'B' class licences for Rs. 2,96,550, 61263 'Retail' or 'C' class licences for Rs. 3,06,315 and 394 special licences for Rs. 923 were issued during the period. The total collection under licence fees amounted to Rs. 13,16,788-0-0.

Import. 1645 cds. 223 lbs. of Jaffna tobacco, 14924 cds. 566 1/2 lbs. of Indian tobacco, 6004 cds. 526 1/2 lbs. of beedi tobacco, 221,159 lbs. 31,22,975 packets of scented tobacco, 75,02,417 Cigars, 29,71,75,090 Cigarettes, 2,37,697 3/8 lbs. 3,277 1/2 seers of snuff, 8,34,39,900 Nos. of beedies and 330 1/4 lbs. of tobacco preparations were imported into the State by the licensees during the year.

SALT.

There were no receipts and no expenditure under salt during the year.

EXCISE OFFENCES.

Under the various Excise Laws, 2,115 cases involving 2,267 persons were reported during the year 1955-56. 427 cases involving 494 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. 2,115 cases involving 2,261 persons were charged before Magistracy. 30 cases involving 45 persons were disposed of departmentally. 330 cases involving 435 persons were pending investigation at the end of the year under report. 1,673 persons involved in 1,590 cases were convicted and 45 persons involved in 30 cases were acquitted. 211 cases involving 246 persons were pending at the end of the year.

PROHIBITION.

Area under Prohibition. Prohibition was in force in 14 taluks, namely, Thovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad, Chirayinkil, Shencottah, Pathanapuram, Kottarakara, Chittur, Talapilly and Cranganloor.

Offences. 2,182 cases were detected under the several sections of the Prohibition Act during the year. 1,907 cases were disposed of, conviction was ordered in 1,635 cases, and acquittal in 260 cases and 12 were struck off the register. Of the 1,635

cases which ended in conviction, imprisonment alone was ordered in 52 cases, fine (in the alternative imprisonment) in 562 cases, imprisonment and fine in 405 cases and fine alone in 616 cases. The total fine awarded in the cases amounted to Rs. 1,02,931 of which a sum of Rs. 95,228 was realised during the year.

Checking. There were 45 checking stations and 4,04,146 vehicles were checked. 3,324 searches and raids were conducted.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,11,95,888-11-11 as detailed below.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Tobacco licence fees and miscellaneous	13,59,413	0	0
Excise country spirits	41,35,388	7	0
Do. liquor	1,15,40,761	2	4
Excise wine and spirit	9,87,169	6	10
Receipts from commercial spirits	55,788	5	10
Opium	11,57,560	2	6
Duties on Medicinal preparations containing alcohol	5,50,631	9	1
Hemp and other drugs	3,43,636	7	11
Receipts from distilleries	2,16,028	6	2
Fines, confiscations & miscellaneous	8,01,868	13	8
Recoveries of over payments	6,748	11	3
Collection of payments for service rendered	40,894	3	4
Total	2,11,95,888-11-11		

The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 19,89,193-14-5.

The cost of maintaining the department was only 9.38% of the receipts.

PART II

Financial Business

CHAPTER I

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

The administrative control of the Stamp Department continued to be vested in the Secretary to Government, Finance Department as ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps. There are three institutions in the Stamp Department, *viz.*, Stamp Manufactory, Central Stamp Depot and the Stamp Depot, Ernakulam. The Stamps and Stamp papers are printed in the Stamp Manufactory, Trivandrum, and the printed stamps and stamp papers are stocked in the Central Stamp Depot for issue to the Stamp Depot, Ernakulam and to the various sub-depots.

Stamps and stamp papers printed. The following statement shows the number of stamps and stamp papers printed during the year.

General stamp papers	1,75,190
One Anna Revenue stamps	60,00,000
Special Adhesive stamps	..
Court Fee stamps (Labels)	18,39,434
do. papers	..
Copying papers (Ordinary)	10,61,320
do. (Service)	68,000
Foreign Bill Stamps	60,960
Share Transfer Stamps	76,800
Hundi Stamps	12,012
Private documents	34,622
Vendors Agreement	..

Value of stamps and stamp papers printed. The face value of stamps and stamp papers printed amounted to Rs. 19.09 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 71.83 lakhs in 1954-55.

Central Stamp Depot. The value of stamps in stock on 1-4-1955 in the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depot together, the value of stamps printed during the year,

the value of stock issued during the period and the value of the balance quantities in stock at the close of the year (31-3-1956) are given below:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Value of stamps in stock on 1-4-55	428.87
Manufactured during the year	19.09
	447.96
Issued from the Central Stamp Depot	118.74
Less Stamp Depot & Branch Depot receipts	24.7
	94.04
Issued for conversion	3.2
Destroyed	.69
	97.93
Balance stock on 1-4-1956	350.03

Receipts and expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year as against those of the previous year are shown below:—

	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	79,13,499 8 0	83,58,235 3 0
Deduct refunds	2,80,944 8 11	2,88,288 9 10
Net receipts	76,32,554 15 1	80,69,946 9 2
Net expenditure	2,26,370 8 0	2,74,565 7 6

CHAPTER II

STATE SAVINGS BANK SCHEME

Number of Accounts. Forty seven Treasuries had Savings Bank transactions during the year. The total number of accounts as on 31-3-1956 was 1,03,329.

Interest allowed. Interest was allowed for ordinary S. B. Accounts at 2 1/2 per cent up to Rs. 20,000 and 1 1/2 per cent for sums in excess of Rs. 20,000 and up to a maximum limit of Rs. 50,000; for Public Accounts at 2 1/2 per cent up to Rs. 25,000 for Security Accounts and Fixed Deposits at 2 1/2 per cent for any amount.

Accounts secured. But in the case of the Devaswom Fund, the minimum required for the opening of Fixed Deposits Account was Rs. 20,000. Nominations of Depositors had not been allowed since 1-4-1951, in accordance with the Central S. B. Act.

Closing balance. The closing balance under S. B. accounts as on 31-3-1956 was Rs. 3,39,20,958-1-7.

1955-56	1954-55	
Rs.	Rs.	
83,58,285 2 0	70,13,499 8 0	Gross receipts
2,22,288 9 10	2,80,944 8 11	Deduct refunds
81,35,996 3 0	67,32,554 15 1	Net receipts
2,74,585 7 6	2,28,370 8 0	Net expenditure

CHAPTER III

PROVIDENT FUND.

The transactions during the year are shown in the following statements.

(i) G.P.F. (STATE)

1955-56.			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Opening Balance	1,35,35,270	2	1
Deposits and Recovery of advances	25,12,345	12	9
Interest	5,63,880	0	0
Total	1,66,11,495	14	10

Payments made on account of Temporary & Final withdrawals	13,88,339	5	6
Closing Balance	1,52,23,156	9	4

No. of G.P.F. Accounts 43,366

(ii) CONTINGENT EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND.

1955-56.			
Opening balance	1,21,688	12	2
Deposits	13,462	1	0
Interest	4,752	0	0
Government contribution	13,245	0	0
Total	1,53,147	13	2
Payments	1,666	14	2
Closing balance	1,51,480	15	0

Number of Accounts 1,455

(iii) TEACHERS' PROVIDENT FUND.

T.L.T.P.F. AND C.A.S.P.F.

The year began with 4,952 subscribers to the Fund, and seven teachers were admitted to the C.A.S.P.F. during the year, 134 accounts were closed finally and there were 4,825 accounts at the end of the year.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Opening Balance	34,99,386	14	3
Subscriptions from teachers and contributions from Manage- ments and Government together with interest during the year	4,86,135	13	8
Total	39,85,522	11	11
Payments made to subscribers whose accounts were closed	1,60,130	0	1
Debit on account of excess interest credited in the previous year	5,765	7	8
Closing Balance	38,19,627	4	2

ACCEDED SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' P. F.

The rules for the implementation of this Fund were sanctioned. Applications for admission to the Fund were called for through the Inspecting Officers.

1888-89	1,21,088	13	2
1889-90	18,482	1	0
1890-91	4,752	0	0
1891-92	18,245	0	0
Total	1,52,147	13	2
Payments	1,60,130	0	1
Closing balance	1,31,480	13	0
Number of Accounts	1,452		

CHAPTER IV

STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

(i) STATE LIFE INSURANCE (OFFICIAL BRANCH)

The fund continued to be under the administrative control of the Finance Secretary.

Proposals. The number of proposals pending at the end of March 1955 was 5. 19 fresh proposals were received during the year. One proposal was cancelled and 19 policies were issued. Four proposals were pending at the close of the year.

Policies. The number of policies in force at the close of March 1955 was 497 for a total sum assured of Rs. 5,20,668.49. Nineteen policies for a sum assured of Rs. 83,594.6 were issued during the year and 20 policies for a total sum assured of Rs. 24,408.93 were removed on account of maturity at age 55, death and surrender. The number of policies at the close of the year excluding paid up and lapses was 496 for a total sum assured of Rs. 5,79,854.16.

Claims. There were 15 claims on 16 policies pending settlement at the close of March 1955 (excluding the part payment on policy No. 3340 and the amount withheld under Court attachment against policy No. 3125). 18 claims on 19 policies arose during the year under review. Out of the 33 claims on 35 policies, 20 claims on 21 policies were settled. A sum of Rs. 4,463-0-5 was paid on 3 claims on account of death and a sum of Rs. 26,246-14-3 was paid on 14 claims on account of age of 55. A sum of Rs. 661-14-2 was paid as surrender value on the remaining 3 claims. The amount withheld under Court attachment against Policy No. 3125 was paid. There were 13 claims on 14 policies pending settlement at the close of the year (excluding the part payment on policy No. 3340).

Loans. 51 loans on 51 policies were issued for a total amount of Rs. 3,950. The receipts on account of repayment of loan with interest amounted to Rs. 4,097-11-5.

Receipts and disbursements. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of March, 1955, was Rs. 4,89,732-4-1. The receipt during the year including the interest of Rs. 16,828-2-6

allowed to the fund amounted to Rs. 47,732-11-10. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 4,97,632-9-6.

(ii) STATE LIFE INSURANCE (PUBLIC BRANCH)

During the year the scheme was in its 23rd year of existence.

Proposals. 9,345 proposals for Rs. 1,38,29,700 were received during the year. Inclusive of 447 proposals for Rs. 6,00,400 pending disposal at the end of March 1955, there were in all 9,792 proposals for Rs. 1,44,30,100 to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 281 proposals for Rs. 4,63,000 were rejected and 7,972 proposals for Rs. 1,15,70,800 were accepted. 1,539 proposals for Rs. 23,96,300 were pending disposal at the end of March 1956. The advance amount collected on the above 1,539 pending proposals was Rs. 5,489-12-0.

Policies. 8,320 policies for Rs. 83,53,900 were issued during the year. The total number of policies issued up to the end of March 1956 stood at 58,527 for Rs. 6,89,16,700.

Claims by maturity. 46 claims for Rs. 37,869 were pending settlement at the end of March 1955. 507 claims for Rs. 4,38,247 arose during the year. Of the total 553 claims, 532 claims for Rs. 4,53,844 were settled, and 21 claims for Rs. 22,272 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Claims by death. 247 claims for Rs. 2,33,156-7-0 were pending settlement at the end of March 1955. During the year 120 claims for Rs. 1,27,691 arose. Of the total 367 claims, 116 claims for Rs. 1,49,842-7-6 were settled and 251 claims for Rs. 2,11,004-15-6 were pending disposal at the end of March 1956.

Surrenders. 57 policies for Rs. 56,100 were surrendered for Rs. 8,048-13-0 during the year.

Loans. 3,614 loans for Rs. 4,57,358 were passed for payment during the year.

Lapses and revivals. 559 policies for Rs. 7,46,900 lapsed during the year. 1,266 policies for Rs. 18,38,100 were revived during the year and an amount of Rs. 2,838-10-0 was realised as revival fine.

Receipts and payments. The receipts during the period inclusive of loan repayment, interest on investment, revival fines etc., amounted to Rs. 35,43,900-14-9 against Rs. 27,65,388-15-7 in the previous year. The payments during the period amounted to Rs. 15,59,567-5-9 against Rs. 13,25,527-13-4 during the previous year. The balance to the credit of the Life Fund at the end of March 1956 stood at Rs. 1,58,80,872-5-0 against Rs. 1,38,96,538-12-0 at the end of March 1955. There was an increase in the fund of Rs. 19,84,333-9-0. The entire fund remained uninvested with Government Treasuries for which 3 per cent interest was allowed from General Revenues.

Expense Ratio. The proportion of expenditure incurred for the management of the business to the premium income was about 16 per cent against 13.4 per cent in the previous year.

(iii) STATE INSURANCE (MOTOR BRANCH)

Certificates. During the period under report, 8,736 certificates of Insurance were issued on new proposals and renewal applications received and 1,208 new policies were effected. The total number of policies effected till the end of March 1956 worked out to 15,540.

Claims. 114 Claims were reported during the year and 68 of them were disposed of. An amount of Rs. 54,675 was paid towards claims during the year.

Receipts and payments account. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,57,217-3-8 inclusive of interest on the fund. The payments during the year including refunds, claims, establishment charges, pensionary contribution etc., amounted to Rs. 74,677-11-9. The closing balance as on 31-3-1956 was Rs. 49,29,155-1-3. There was an increase in the fund of Rs. 7,82,539-7-11, over the closing balance of the previous year.

The entire fund remained uninvested with the Government Treasury, for which 3 per cent interest was allowed from the General Revenue.

(iv) STATE INSURANCE (FIRE BRANCH)

In consonance with the policy followed from the very inception of the Fire Branch the operations of the Fire Branch were confined to concerns in which Government have a financial interest.

Re-Insurance arrangements. The previous treaty arrangements entered into with 23 Tariff Companies were continued during the year.

Policies. 10 fresh policies were issued during the year. 234 renewals were effected in respect of policies issued during the previous year.

Claims. No claim arose during the year and no payment was outstanding towards claim at the end of the year.

Receipts and payments. The receipts during the year (including the interest of Rs. 46,645-5-6) totalled Rs. 6,23,371-8-7. The payments (including expenses towards management) during the year amounted to Rs. 5,68,989-1-10.

The closing Fund Balance as on 31st March, 1956 was Rs. 13,47,066-13-3.

PART III

Law and order

CHAPTER I.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT.

Reorganisation of the Department. With the concurrence of the Central Government and the Election Commission of India, the separate Election Department under the Chief Electoral Officer was abolished and a permanent Election Department corresponding to the set-up in the other States in India, was constituted in the Secretariat with the Law Secretary as Ex-officio Chief Electoral Officer of the State.

Conduct of bye-election. A bye-election was conducted in May 1955 to elect a member from the Trichur Legislative Assembly constituency in the place of Dr. P. P. Antony who had died. The poll was conducted successfully. Smt. Thekke Karupath Leela Devi Amma who secured 15,677 votes against 12,621 votes secured by Sri Chelat Achutha Menon, was declared elected. The percentage of poll was 78.9% against 77.2% at the General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly held in 1954.

Annual revision of electoral rolls. In accordance with the directions of the Election Commission, the revision of electoral rolls for the year 1955 was taken up in April 1955. The Tahsildars of the Taluks were the Electoral Registration Officers for the various constituencies. The District Munsiffs and the Sub-Judge, Chittur were the Revising Authorities as usual, for the disposal of claims and objections.

House to house enumeration was conducted in the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Shencottah, Chirayinkil, Nedumangad, Devicolam and Peermade. In respect of the remaining areas, supplements were prepared with reference to Death Register, direct information and individual applications. The rolls of the Armed Forces Personnel were made up-to-date on the basis of the information furnished by the several Record Offices and the applications from Army Personnel. The final electoral rolls were published on the 30th September 1955, by all the Electoral Registration Officers of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies. The number of voters according to the final rolls of 1955 was 47,97,795 against 46,64,156 according to the Rolls of 1954.

Fixation of polling stations. In accordance with the directions of the Election Commission, the preparation of the lists of polling stations for the forthcoming General Elections of 1957 was under-taken in December 1955. The lists were prepared on the basis of the existing constituencies in the light of discussions held by the several Returning Officers with the members of the Legislature and representatives of political parties. They were scrutinised by the Chief Electoral Officer and forwarded to the Election Commission, for final approval.

Maintenance of Ballot Boxes. The maintenance and upkeep of the ballot boxes preserved in the five ballot box depots in the State were attended to as per the directions of the Election Commission.

Receipts and expenditure. The total receipts of the Department during the year under report came to Rs. 20,994 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,30,816 in round figures.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATURE.

The year covered the third session of 1955 and the first session of 1956. The third session in 1955 met from the 5th October to 19th October 1955 and again after a short adjournment from 21st to 26th November 1955. The first session in 1956 met for 8 days from 27th February to 12th March 1956 commencing with the Address by His Highness the Rajpramukh.

Bye elections. Smt. T. C. Leela Devi Amma who was returned from the Trichur constituency in the bye-election took the oath of Office.

Election to Council of States. The biennial election of two members to the Council of States from the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly constituency was conducted on the 22nd March 1956. Four candidates contested the election. Out of the 117 voters, 116 exercised their vote. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair and Shri M. N. Govindan Nair were declared elected.

Obituary references. On the 11th October 1955 a reference was made in the House to the death of Shri Thariathu Kunjithommen a member of the House who had also been member of the erstwhile Travancore Assembly.

On the 28th February 1956 the references were made in the House to the sad demise of Shri G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and as a mark of respect the House adjourned without transacting any other business.

Raj Pramukh's Address. On the opening day His Highness the Rajpramukh addressed the House. The debate on the address took place on the 1st March 1956 and the Assembly adopted the motion thanking His Highness for the address delivered by him.

Motion of no confidence. A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers was moved by Shri T. K. Divakaran on the 13th October 1955. After discussion the motion was put to vote and declared lost.

Financial business. The Assembly voted supplementary demands for grants for 1955-56 amounting to Rs.1,30,00,000

and Rs. 58,32,112 during the last session in 1955 and the first session in 1956 respectively in the Budget for the financial year 1955-56.

On the 9th March 1956 the Finance Minister delivered his speech presenting the Budget Estimates for 1956-57.

Legislative Business— The following bills were passed:—

1. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Second Amendment Bill 1955.
2. The Kanam Tenancy Bill.
3. The Travancore Public Servants Inquiries (Amendment) Bill 1955.
4. The Travancore-Cochin Insolvency Bill.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1955.
6. The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill 1955.
7. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill 1955.
8. The Edavagai Rights Acquisition Bill 1955.
9. The Travancore-Cochin Entertainment Tax (Validation of Levy and Collection) Bill 1955.
10. The Travancore-Cochin Requisitioning and Acquisition of Property Bill.
11. The Municipal and Panchayat (Amendment) Bill 1955
12. The Municipal (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Bill 1956.
13. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1956.
14. The Holding (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Amendment Bill 1956.
15. The Travancore-Cochin Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill 1956.
16. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 1) Bill 1956.
17. The Travancore-Cochin Court Fees (Amendment) Bill 1956.

The select committee presented reports on the following Bills:—

1. The Travancore-Cochin Bhoodan Yagna Bill.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Court of Wards Bill.

The clause by clause consideration of the Travancore-Cochin Irrigation Bill was completed.

The Travancore-Cochin Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Bill as reported by the select committee was taken up for consideration on the 2nd March 1956 and clause 2 was under consideration.

The select committee report on the Travancore-Cochin Fixation of Paddy Prices Bill to the effect that the Bill be dropped, was adopted.

The report of the Select Committee on the Travancore-Cochin Malayala Brahmin Bill was presented to the House.

Resolutions. The Assembly discussed four non-official resolutions. One of them was put to vote and declared lost. Two were withdrawn with the leave of the House. Discussion on the fourth was not concluded.

An official resolution in pursuance of Clause I of Article 252 of the Constitution regarding control and regulation of price competitions was moved by the Minister of Finance and adopted by the House.

Questions. During the third session in 1955, 2,325 questions were admitted. Of these answers to 1,396 questions were orally given or laid on the table. 9 short notice questions were admitted and answered. During the first session in 1956, 1,337 questions were admitted. Of these only 363 questions were answered, the answers being given orally or laid on the table. This was because the Assembly was in session only for 8 days as against the scheduled number of 25 days.

Adjournment motion. A motion for adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the Police lathi charge which occurred on the 5th October 1955 at the entrance of the Assembly hall was admitted, discussed and talked out.

Calling attention to matters of urgent Public importance. Under Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Assembly, members called the

attention of Ministers to matters of urgent public importance on nine occasions and Ministers made brief statements in reply.

Parliamentary Committees. During the two sessions the following reports were presented by the Chairmen of the respective committees:—

(1) The First and Second Reports of the Estimates Committee on Government Hospitality Organisation and Civil Secretariat respectively.

(2) The third report of the committee on private members' Bills and Resolutions.

(3) The first report in 1956 of the Public Accounts Committee on the following:—

1. Report containing general recommendations.
2. Report on the Transport Department.
3. Report on Education Department.
4. Report on Public Health Department.
5. Report on Public Works Department.
6. Report on Rural Development.
7. Report on Excess over voted grants and charged appropriation.

(4) The third report in 1955 of the Committee on Government Assurances.

(5) The first report in 1955 of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

(6) First and Second reports of the Committee of Privileges.

Motions of Privilege. Two questions of privilege were referred to the Committee of Privileges. One related to a lathi charge by the police at the entrance of the Assembly Chamber and the other to alleged misconduct on the part of a Police Officer.

Important discussions. During the last session in 1955 there was a discussion for four days on the report of the States Reorganisation Commission. The issues relating to the formation of the Kerala State, and the inclusion in it or the exclusion from it of certain areas were put to vote one by one.

Issues relating to the formation of the Kerala State, the exclusion of Laccadive and Amindive Islands, the inclusion of

the four southern taluks of the Trivandrum District, the exclusion of only those areas of the Shencottah taluk which lie east of the Western Ghats and the inclusion of Gudalur taluk in the Nilgris District were carried.

The other discussion related to the Second Five Year Plan of the State and a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing regret for the reduction made in the provisions proposed under the Second Five Year Plan of the State, and requesting the Government of India to allot for investment in this State a large share of the amount set apart for investment in the Central Sector of the Second Five Year Plan of India.

Resignation of the Ministry. On the 12th March 1956 the Chief Minister made a statement in the House under Rule 226, about the resignation of his Ministry. The Leader of the Opposition and some members representing other parties in the Opposition also made short statements.

On the 23rd March 1956 the President of India issued a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution dissolving the Assembly and assuming the administration of the State.

Legislature Library. During the year, 917 new books were added to the Legislature Library, covering such subjects as Economics, Politics, Agriculture, Labour, Law etc.

For the benefit of the members, an abstracting Service was conducted, in which a list of important articles appearing in newspapers was published.

CHAPTER III

POLICE DEPARTMENT

I. THE POLICE FORCE

Strength. At the end of the year, the strength of the permanent force was 8,361 and of the temporary force 996. Of the total number of 9,357, two hundred and ninety-five were officers and 9,062 men.

During the year, 200 men left the force, 62 on pension or gratuity, 3 by resignation, 29 by dismissal, 17 by discharge otherwise, 56 by desertion and 33 by death.

Stations and Outposts. Three charging stations were newly opened by converting the existing outposts at Kanjar, Kilimanoor and Soornad. New outposts were opened at Pongumudu, Champakulam, Poonjar and Kallorkadu. There were 102 police stations and 175 outposts during the year.

Health. The health of the force was fairly satisfactory. There was decrease in the percentage of absentees from sickness compared to the previous year. There was also decrease in the percentage of admission into hospitals. The number of persons who died during the year was 33.

Punishments. 29 men were dismissed. 4,032 men and 42 officers were punished otherwise. 7.4 per cent of the total men and officers were punished for absence without leave and 37.8 per cent for other offences. None of the members of the force was punished by judicial orders of the Criminal Courts. There were 24 prosecutions against officers and men by the public. 9 cases were disposed of by the Courts, and they ended in discharge of the accused. 15 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. None of the members of the force was proceeded against judicially by the Department.

Rewards. In recognition of the meritorious service rendered by Sri N. Chandrasekharan Nair, I.P.S., Inspector General of Police, the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for distinguished service was awarded to him. The Medal was presented in a ceremony conducted on Independence Day 1956.

An amount of Rs. 3,689 was sanctioned for rewards. 1,106 Officers and men received rewards. 29 private persons were given rewards.



Women Police. There were 20 Women Police Constables, of whom 9 were in the Armed Reserve Training Centre and the rest in the Police Training School. Those in the Police Training School were engaged in guarding female prisoners in 44 stations during the year.

II. DIFFERENT UNITS.

Armed Reserve. As in previous years, one Company was always kept in the Trichur camp and given advance training, while the other companies were doing routine work and post-recruit training in the Oolampara and Police Training School Camps.

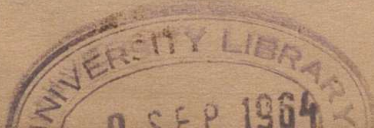
Work was started for the formation of a Special Armed Police Battalion and for the drafting of the necessary rules and orders in this regard.

The Armed Reserve men were engaged in duties connected with the Estate Strike at Vidura and Ambadi, took part in the Independence Day and the Republic Day Parades, and in the Arat and Vetta Processions, and performed bandobust duties in connection with the visits of high personages, the most important of which during the year was the visit of the President of India from 31-1-1956 to 9-2-1956.

Orchestra and Band. The Orchestra party gave performance on twelve occasions at the request of private parties, and an amount of Rs. 779-0-0 was received as fee, etc., out of which Rs. 124 was paid as conveyance charges, batta of men, etc. A balance of Rs. 655 was credited to the Orchestra Fund.

Besides routine duties and State functions, the Police Band party played on six occasions at the request of private parties and an amount of Rs. 305-8-0 was collected as fee, etc. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 63-0-0 was paid as conveyance charges, batta of men, etc. The balance of Rs. 242-8-0 was credited to the Band Fund.

Motor Transport. There were 130 Motor Vehicles in use during the year. This included 8 motor cycles, 19 jeeps, 1 van and 1 pick-up van, purchased during the course of the year. They were used for security duties in connection with the visit of the Hon'ble President of India and other high personages, for escort duties with H. H. The Rajpramukh and Members of the Ruling family and distinguished guests, for Arat and Vetta



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festivals and other temple duties at Sabarimala, Suchindram, Vellayani, etc., for duties during Municipal Elections, and estate strike at Vidura and Ambadi, for Money escort duties and other emergency duties and night patrol.

Police Radio. The Police Radio unit plays an important part in the maintenance of Law and Order. Messages of urgent nature are passed by wireless between the Inspector-General of Police, the District Superintendents of Police and the Assistant Superintendents of Police. It played an important part during the visit of the President of India and during the Sabarimala festival.

Palace Guards. The Palace Guards continued as a separate Unit of the State General Reserve of the Police. They provided guards, escorts and Guards of honour and took part in Independence Day and Republic Day Parades as usual.

The Body Guard and Artillery formed part of this Unit. There were 24 horses at the beginning of the year. Two horses were transferred to the Veterinary College, Ollukara, one killed and 6 auctioned during the year. The strength of the horses towards the end of the year was 15. The general condition of the horses was satisfactory. There were 9 horses in the Tripunithura wing.

The Stables Section continued to take part in all celebrations connected with the Travancore Ruling Family.

Fire Brigade. In the Travancore area there were five fire stations, at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey. In the Cochin area there were three, at Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancherry.

The Fire Brigade Units attended 53 fire calls in the Trichur District, 46 in the Trivandrum District, 4 in the Kottayam District and 19 in the Quilon District. There was no loss of life in any of these fire accidents.

Railway Police. The policing of the Railways, Trivandrum-Shencottah and Cochin-Shornur lines was done by separate units. The expenditure in respect of this establishment was partly borne by the Railway Administration and partly by this State.

III. INVESTIGATION BRANCHES.

Criminal Intelligence Bureau. The C.I.B. is concerned with the collection and dissemination of information relating to crimes and criminals in the State and its neighbourhood. There

is a crime squad attached to the Bureau for the investigation of specialised crimes and cases which require sustained investigation extending over more than one station jurisdiction. For scientific investigation of crimes, a Photographic Section and a Finger Print Bureau are attached to this Branch. Cases disposed of by courts were reviewed by the C.I.B., and in 37 cases, appeals and in 8 cases, revisions were found desirable, and further steps in this behalf were initiated by the C.I.B.

There were 878 I.B.Cs. in the Bureau at the beginning of the year, of which 254 I.B.Cs. were inactive. During the year 14 I.B.Cs. died. There were 626 active criminals at the close of the year, including those newly registered and re-opened.

Photographic section. The Photographers attached to the Bureau took photos of 21 unidentifiable dead bodies, of 37 I.B.Cs., habitual criminals, pick-pockets, etc., and of 17 miscellaneous objects.

Finger-Print Bureau. The number of finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year was 69,062. The number of slips received for record during the year was 1,548. 2,954 finger-print slips were received in the Bureau for search and 693 slips were traced out. There were 70,601 finger-print slips on record on the last day of the year. The Sub-Inspectors gave expert evidence on finger-prints in 14 cases in civil courts and in 77 cases in criminal Courts during the year. A sum of Rs. 605-4-0 was realised as fees for expert evidence and photographic charges.

Crime Branch. The Crime Branch investigated 35 cases of a grave nature and detected 19 of them. Besides, 42 cases relating to various offences were also detected. 10 O.V.K.Ds. and 2 wanted persons were traced. The leakage of question paper for the 1956 March Intermediate Examination of Travancore University was under enquiry. Enquiries into cheating in Lotteries, Chitties and Cross Word Competitions were made and arrangements made for launching prosecution in 9 cases.

Anti-Corruption Branch ('X' Branch). The services of the 'X' Branch were placed at the disposal of the separate Department of Enquiries specially created in the Secretariat to enquire into allegations of corruption against Government Officers and delay in the disposal of files.

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156 petitions of the previous year were pending enquiry and 739 fresh petitions were registered during the year. Of these, 640 petitions were finalised and reports sent to Government. 383 petitions were disposed of by Government.

Special Branch. This section attends to confidential correspondence and enquiries in respect of individuals, organisations and movements.

IV. TRAFFIC AND TAXATION SECTION.

Organisation. This section is under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police, Traffic and Taxation. There are two zones, each under an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Under them are Traffic Sub-Inspectors with technical qualifications in motor mechanism. The branch tests motor vehicles for their structural fitness.

Motor Vehicles Act, etc. During the year 10,284 Motor Vehicles and 116,968 non-motor vehicles were taxed. The total net revenue from taxation during the year was Rs. 85,40,959-4-7, as against Rs. 84.33 lakhs in the previous year.

Hackney Carriage Act. Vehicles were registered and drivers were licensed under the Hackney Carriages Act in the City of Trivandrum and the Towns of Quilon, Alleppey, Mavelikara, Thiruvalla, Trichur, Ernakulam, Alwaye and Mattancherry. 2,248 carriages were registered and 2,208 drivers were given licenses. A sum of Rs. 1,632-11-0 was collected as fees during the year against Rs. 1,175-4-0 in the previous year.

V. CRIME.

The total number of cases of all classes reported in the year 1955-56 was 9,199 as against 11,200 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of about 17.8%. The percentage of detection of cognisable cases during the year was 92 against 86 in the previous year. This would bear out the vigilance of the Police and its efficiency in prevention and detection of crime.

Cognisable Crimes. The number of cognisable crimes excluding offences under special and local laws, etc., was 6,454 as against 6,885 of the previous year.

Grave Crimes. As regards grave crimes also there was a decrease in number from 246 of the previous year to 206 in the year under report, as the comparative statement below will show.

	1955-56.	1954-55.
Murder	160	170
Culpable homicide	2	5
Dacoity	7	8
Robbery (over Rs. 500)	16	28
House breaking and theft (over Rs. 1,000)	16	29
Ordinary theft (over Rs. 2,000)	5	4
Total	206	244

There were in fact no cases of robbery or dacoity by organised parties or gangs.

Habitual Crimes. The number of habituals at large at the beginning of the year was 660, and the number brought under surveillance by fresh registration, by release from jails etc., was 241. Of these, 81 persons were removed from the register, on account of death, old age, infirmity, good conduct and other causes. At the close of the year, 606 persons were at large and 214 persons were in jail.

Counterfeit Cases. 10 cases of counterfeit coins and currency notes were registered during the year.

Arms Act. 25 cases were reported during the period, of which, 22 were charged and the rest were pending investigation. There were 40 cases pending trial at the beginning of the year. Of the total 62 cases, 15 have been disposed of in Court and the rest were pending trial at the close of the year.

Cinematograph Act. Two cases were pending trial at the end of the previous year. Only one case was reported during the year. Out of the three, two were disposed of.

Court Duties. 3,267 Warrants remained unexecuted at the end of the year. Of these 126 were pending over one year. Including those processes pending from the previous year, there were 410,724 processes. Of these, 361,382 processes were served during the year.

VI. TRAINING.

Training of recruits. As in previous years, recruit training continued in the Armed Reserve Training Centres at Trivandrum and Ramavarmapuram. On 1-4-1955, there were 530 recruits under training and 550 men were recruited during the course of the year. During the year, 567 recruits completed their training. One recruit was discharged and 40 recruits deserted. At the close of the year, 472 recruits in all were under training.

Training of Armed Reserve men. In the year under report, 454 men of the Armed Reserve were trained as Instructors on Rifle and Bayonet, Drill and Guard Duties, Field Craft and Battle Drill, Light Machine Gun, Sten Gun and Thompsons Machine Carbine, Revolver, Tear Gas, Physical Training, Map Reading, Judo, Platoon Commander, Section Commander and Special Course for Horse and P. T. display. 50% of the total number were declared fit as Instructors in units. The object of this course is to have as many Instructors as possible in the various subjects to form the "Hard Core".

Training of Probationary Head Constables. In the Police Training School, a fresh batch of 24 candidates with intermediate as minimum qualification reported for training as Probationary Head Constables for a period of 9 months from 26-9-1955. Of these, 7 had been selected from the force and the rest recruited directly. Four of the directly recruited candidates deserted and the remaining 20 continued their training in law, drill and other allied subjects.

Training of Probationary Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors. Eight Probationary Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were recruited and trained. Of these, 7 completed their course and they were posted to districts as Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors and the remaining one candidate continued his training.

Refresher Courses. 17 Higher Grade Head Constables from various Districts were given refresher course training for a period of 4 months from 1-4-1955.

Police Constables from various Districts were also given refresher training. 106 recruit constables who had been enlisted in the previous year continued to receive further training. 109 recruit Police Constables had also reported for training. Out of the total number of 215 recruits, 134 were taken

to Armed Reserve Units on completion of their training, 12 were discharged from service and 69 continued their training during the year.

Catechism test. Senior men who had passed catechism test were transferred to fill up vacancies in the Districts. Catechism and promotion tests in the Armed Reserve were held during the year.

The written test of the general Head Constables' Test was conducted during the year.

Wireless training. A Head Constable was sent for Radio Operator's course (S.W. 7) at the Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless), New Delhi for a period of 12 weeks from 26-4-1955.

VII. OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Vanamahotsava. The Armed Reserve celebrated Vanamahotsava in the first week of July 1956. The Inspector General of Police inaugurated the function. Different varieties of seedlings were planted all over the camp. A total number of 456 seedlings were planted at Trippunithura and Trivandrum in connection with Vanamahotsavam.

Social work. Forty men from the Nandavanam Training Camp went to work with the workers of the City Social Service League to widen the lane leading from Vanchiyoor to Pattom.

The Armed Reserve men devoted their spare time to cultivating lands allotted to them. 2,901 lb. of tapioca, 6,658 lb. of vegetables and 168 paras of paddy were obtained.

A model village was formed in the Trivandrum wing area and ten houses were built by the members of the Palace guards in spare time. It took 1,200 man hours for each house. The houses were allotted to Police constables. The average cost of a house worked out to about Rs. 160. The Public Health Department supplied bore-hole latrine.

Forty-nine men of the Artillery took part in the work of deepening a tank at Thonnakkal jointly with local people and other social workers, under the auspices of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Sports. The police teams, as in the previous years took part in all major athletic meets and foot ball and volley ball tournaments.

The Head Constables, Sri Noel Raj and Sri Sreedharan Pillai, and the Police Constable, Sri Mathai were sent to Madras to undergo the Rajakumari Amritkaur Volley Ball Coaching Course conducted by the Russian coach Mr. Golovomozov for a period of 1 month, the Head Constable, Sri Vasavan and the Police constables, Sri Raman Nair and Sri Sreedharan to Bangalore to undergo the Athletic Coaching Course sponsored by the Central Intelligence Bureau and conducted by Mr. Rousseav for a period of 2 months and the Sub-Inspector, Sri V. M. George to Hyderabad to undergo the Foot Ball Coaching Course for a period of 1 month.

Fourteen Hockey players of the State General Reserve were sent to undergo hockey coaching conducted by Mr. Naina Kumar at Trivandrum for a period of 1 month.

Sri Noel Raj was selected as a member of the Indian National Volley Ball Team which toured China for a period of 2 months.

The Travancore-Cochin Police Sports and Athletic Meet was conducted in December, 1955.

VIII. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts of the Department during the year totalled Rs. 89,07,885-8-9. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 95,97,760-9-4.

CHAPTER IV

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Separation of the Magistracy. In the erstwhile Cochin State, the Magistracy was a part of the Judiciary, but in the erstwhile Travancore State it was a part of the executive. On 15-10-1955 the entire Magistracy was separated from the executive.

Appellate powers. The amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code, by which the appellate powers of the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates were taken away, came into effect from 1-1-1956, and the appeals were transferred to the respective Sessions Courts.

Courts. The Sub-divisional Magistrates' Courts at Alwaye and Devicolum were shifted to Ernakulam and Attingal respectively. A Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court was newly established at Trichur. A First Class Magistrate's Court was established at Alwaye. The Second Class Magistrate's Court at Devicolum was abolished and a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court was established.

The Judicial Officers employed in the State during the year under report and engaged wholly or partly in the administration of Criminal Justice were:—

- 8 Judges of the High Court,
- 9 Sessions Judges,
- 13 Additional Sessions Judges,
- 4 District Magistrates,
- 10 Sub-Divisional Magistrates,
- 25 First Class Magistrates,
- 32 Second Class Magistrates,
- 15 Bench Magistrates' Courts presided over by non-official Presidents with summary powers for the disposal of offences under the Police, Municipal and Nuisance Acts committed within the local limits of the respective Municipal Councils.

Number of cases. The number of cases reported during the year was 78,506 showing a decrease of 5,038 from that of the previous year. The number of offences under the Penal Code fell from 27,308 to 21,912 while the number under the Special and Local Laws rose from 56,236 to 56,594. The number of persons involved in the cases during the year was 1,22,605 against 1,32,396 during the previous year.

Punishment. The sentences and orders passed by the Sessions Courts and the Magistrates' Courts other than the Bench Magistrates' Courts on persons convicted were as follows:—

Sentence of death	13
Transportation for life and rigorous imprisonment for life	70
<i>Imprisonment—</i>	
Rigorous	2173
Simple	1934
<i>Fine—</i>	
Alone	55804
With imprisonment	1792
Sent to registered school	76
Warned and released	16
Released on probation	1

Proceedings were taken against 1,396 persons for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizance and 500 were convicted.

The amount of fine imposed during the year was Rs. 5,67,958-14-2. The total to be realised including the amount pending recovery in the previous year was Rs. 7,11,337-3-4. Out of this, Rs. 5,14,299-3-5 was realised. Excluding the amount remitted on appeal or revision before recovery and that struck off as non-recoverable, the total amount pending recovery at the end of the year was Rs. 1,33,602-1-7. Rs. 324 was awarded as compensation to the complainants.

Juveniles. 189 Juveniles (167 boys and 22 girls) were charged during the year. All of them were brought to trial. 87 were discharged, 93 (87 boys and 6 girls) were convicted,

of whom 76 were sent to the Registered school, 16 were warned and released and one released on probation. 9 Juveniles (8 boys and one girl) were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

BENCH MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The number of cases for disposal was 34,297. Of these, 17,417 cases were disposed of and 16,880 were left pending at the end of the year. 11,001 persons were convicted.

OTHER MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Trial cases. The total number of cases instituted and of cases readmitted in all classes of Magistrates' Courts other than the Bench Magistrates' Courts was 65,721.

In the District Magistrates' Courts and in the First Class Magistrates' Courts 37,250 cases were disposed of and 18,850 cases were pending. 29,479 persons were convicted and 21,151 persons were acquitted or discharged. In the Second Class Magistrates' Courts 36,453 cases were disposed of and 13,134 cases were pending. 32,225 persons were convicted and 17,812 persons discharged or acquitted.

Preliminary Enquiries. There were 1211 cases involving 4,599 persons for disposal before all the Courts. 826 cases were disposed of and 385 cases were left pending at the end of the year. 912 persons were committed to the Sessions.

APPEALS.

The number of appeals disposed of (excluding the 206 appeals transferred involving 210 persons) was 378 involving 411 persons. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 30.90. 78 cases involving 101 persons were left undisposed of at the end of the year.

REVISION.

The number of petitions presented before the District and First Class Magistrates was 264. There were 342 such petitions for disposal, of which 307 were disposed of.

SESSIONS COURTS.

Trial cases. The total number of cases for trial was 512, of which 370 were disposed of and 142 cases were left pending at the end of the year.

The number of persons under trial was 1,097. Of these, 8 died or escaped, 498 were acquitted, 272 were convicted and 319 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Of the persons under trial 672 were tried for murder. Of these, 13 were sentenced to death, 70 to transportation for life and life imprisonment, 117 to other punishment; 303 discharged or acquitted and 8 otherwise disposed of. The remaining 161 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Appeals. 402 appeals involving 448 persons were decided in the Sessions Courts. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 35.04. At the end of the year, 157 appeals involving 157 persons were pending.

Revision. 174 Revision petitions were received during the year. There were 240 such petitions for disposal, of which 141 were disposed of and 99 were pending at the end of the year.

THE HIGH COURT.

Appeals. Including the 42 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, there were 295 appeals for disposal during the year. 257 appeals involving 306 persons were disposed of and 38 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

Of the 257 appeals decided, 17 appeals were by persons concerned in referred trials; 179 appeals were by persons convicted by lower courts and 61 were appeals against acquittals. Of the 179 appeals involving 245 persons against conviction, the findings of the lower courts and the sentences passed by them were up-held in the case of 119 appellants; sentence altered with or without altering conviction in the case of 56; appeal rejected, but sentence enhanced in revision or appeal in the case of 4; conviction quashed and acquittal ordered in the case of 44; conviction quashed and retrial ordered in the case of 13; conviction confirmed, but accused released on probation in the case of one; struck off as superfluous in the case of 7; and abated by the death of the appellant in the case of one person.

Of the 61 appeals against acquittal, interference was declined in 37, acquittal set aside and conviction ordered in 10, acquittal set aside and re-trial ordered in 7, sentence enhanced in 6, and abated by the death of the respondent in one.

Revision. 273 Revision petitions were received during the year; of these, 29 were reported by the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges and 6 taken up *suo motu*. Including the 41 petitions pending in the previous year, there were 314 petitions for disposal. 277 petitions were disposed of and 37 were left pending at the end of the year.

Referred Trials. There were 16 Referred Trials involving 17 persons for disposal during the year. 15 referred trials involving 16 persons were disposed of. Death sentence was confirmed in the case of 9 persons, death sentence was commuted to transportation for life or life imprisonment in the case of 6 persons and conviction quashed and re-trial ordered in the case of one person.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

During the year one appeal was preferred against the Judgment of the High Court to the Supreme Court. 9 petitions for leave to appeal were presented to the High Court during the year; all of them were rejected.

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

I. GENERAL FEATURES

1. *Courts.* The Commissioner, appointed to go into the question of re-arrangement of territorial jurisdiction of Civil and Criminal Courts of the State, submitted his report during the year. According to his proposals, three Subordinate Judges' Courts were newly established at Vaikom, Moovattupuzha and Irinjalakuda. The Additional District and Sessions Judges' Benches at Anjikaimal (III Bench), Alleppey (III Bench) and Parur (II Bench) were abolished. The temporary Bench attached to the Munsiff's Court at Perumpavoor was abolished and a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court was established at Devicolum. The temporary Benches attached to the Munsiffs' Courts at Nagercoil and Vaikom were abolished. The Courts for the administration of Civil justice during the year were the High Court, District Courts, 11 Additional District Judges, 2 Temporary Additional District Judges, 6 Subordinate Judges' Courts, 37 District Munsiffs' Courts. (This includes three Munsiff-Magistrate Courts at Thodupuzha, Devicolum and Cranganore), 16 Additional Munsiffs and 19 Village Panchayat Courts.

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

2. *Number of suits.* The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year was 39,258. There was a decrease from the number of the previous year by 917. Of the suits instituted, 12,794 were small cause suits.

3. *Categories of suits.* Of the suits instituted 26,783 were for money or movable property, 4,770 were for immovable property, 3,805 were for mortgages and 3,900 were for specific relief and other rights.

4. *Number of appeals.* The total number of Regular, Second and Miscellaneous appeals instituted in the High Court and in the District and Subordinate Courts was 8,260 which was an increase over that of the previous year.

5. *Execution.* 43,701 execution applications were made during the year in all the Courts together. Including the 34,852 applications of the previous year there were 78,553 applications for disposal. 46,109 were disposed of and 32,444 were pending at the end of the year. The amount realised in execution during the year was Rs. 59,84,411 and 312 judgment debtors were imprisoned.

6. *Special enactments.* 746 Cases under the Special enactments other than Insolvency Act came up for disposal during the year in the various Courts. 359 cases were disposed of, and 387 were left pending at the end of the year.

7. *Legal Practitioners.* 202 Advocates were enrolled during the year; also, 154 persons were permitted to practise as First and Second Grade Pleaders. An aggregate amount of Rs. 84,555-8-0 was realised on account of stamp duty.

8. *Receipts and Expenditure.* The aggregate income of the Department inclusive of institution, process etc., fees and other miscellaneous receipts during the year was Rs. 39,10,769-9-10. The total expenditure was Rs. 46,63,031.

COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Village Panchayath Courts. The number of suits instituted during the year was 1,546. There was a decrease from the number of the previous year. Of the 1,979 suits for disposal, 1,666 were disposed of and 313 left pending at the end of the year. The average duration of suits disposed of was 119 days.

District Munsiffs' Courts. The number of original suits instituted was 24,324, which was a decrease from that of the previous year. Of the 58,948 suits for disposal, 28,535 were disposed of and 30,413 left pending. Of the pending suits, 17,304 were over one year old.

Small Cause suits. The number of small cause suits instituted was 11,069 which showed a decrease from that of the previous year. Of the total number of 14,838 suits for disposal, 11,224 were disposed of. 3,614 suits were left undisposed of; of these 432 were of over one year duration.

Subordinate Judges' Courts. The number of original suits instituted was 595, which showed a rise when compared

with that of the previous year. The total number of suits for disposal was 1,414, of which 813 were disposed of. Of the 601 suits left undisposed of, 265 were of over one year duration.

The number of small cause suits instituted during the year was 170 and there was a total number of 192 suits for disposal. Of these 170 were disposed of.

District Courts. During the year, 1,545 original suits and 9 small cause suits were instituted. There were altogether 7,046 original suits and 17 small cause suits for disposal; of these, 2,333 original suits and 14 small cause suits were disposed of. The number of original suits pending at the end of the year was 4,713, of which 3,492 were over one year old.

357 insolvency petitions were instituted during the year. The total number for disposal was 889. Of these, 353 were disposed of, and 536 were left pending at the end of the year.

High Court. Original Jurisdiction. Including writ Petitions there were in all 630 Original petitions for disposal during the year. 296 petitions were disposed of, and 334 were left pending at the end of the year.

APPELLATE COURTS.

Subordinate Judges' Courts. No regular appeal was instituted during the year. The total number of appeals for disposal before all the Courts except Chittur, (appeals transferred from the District Courts and those readmitted, etc.), was 1,499, of which 760 were disposed of, and 739 were left pending at the end of the year. 474 were pending for over one year.

The total number of miscellaneous appeals that came up for disposal before all the Courts except Chittur was 54. Of these, 46 were disposed of and 8 were left pending at the end of the year.

District Courts. 4,914 regular appeals were instituted during the year. These together with the number pending at the close of the previous year and also those re-admitted etc., aggregated to 12,947 for disposal. Of these, 6,856 appeals were disposed of, 6,091 were pending at the end of the year; of these, 2,899 were pending for over one year.

1,116 miscellaneous appeals were instituted during the year and the total number for disposal was 2,095. Of these, 1,143 were disposed of, and 952 were pending at the end of the year.

The High Court. The following statement shows the appeals instituted, disposed of and pending in the High Court.

	Instituted during the year.	Total including those pending at the end of the previous year, those re- admitted and those instituted during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1. Regular Appeals	780	2,143	1090	1053
2. Second Appeals	1128	2,856	1452	1404
3. Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	268	383	264	119

The average duration of regular appeals disposed of was 846 days and of second appeals 839 days.

REVIEW, REVISION AND REFERENCES.

Review. Including the 73 review petitions filed during the year, there were 94 review petitions for disposal in the High Court. The number disposed of during the year was 54, of which 3 were allowed and the rest rejected. 50 were rejected without notice and one after notice.

Revision. 740 revision petitions were filed in the High Court during the year, and there was a total of 919 for disposal. The number of petitions disposed of was 690; of these 250 were rejected without notice and 214 dismissed after notice. At the end of the year, 229 petitions were pending.

References. During the year, one reference under Sales-tax Act and 23 under the Income-tax Act were made. Together with the 5 Sales-tax, 18 Income-tax, and 10 Civil Miscellaneous references pending at the end of the previous year, there were in all 57 references for disposal. 12 Income-tax references and 10 Civil Miscellaneous references were disposed of. 6 Sales-tax references, and 29 Income-tax references were pending at the end of the year.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

During the year under report special leave was granted by the Supreme Court in one case against the Decree of the High Court.

Including the 6 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, there were 76 petitions for leave to appeal, for disposal, of which 51 were disposed of. 9 were allowed and 42 rejected. 25 petitions were pending at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VI

JAILS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION

Deputation. Sri A. V. John, Inspector General of Prisons was deputed to undergo Overseas Prisons services study course in Prison Administration and special training in Probation Services in the United Kingdom. He was also sent as a delegate of India to the World Congress held at Geneva on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders and to visit the various Jails in the Continent.

Control of Sub-jails. On the recommendations of the Jails Reforms Committee, Government sanctioned the opening of 10 "A" class sub-jails directly under the control of the Jails Department, at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Meenachil, Alwaye, Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Irinjalakuda. All the sub-jails except the one at Meenachil were taken charge of.

Of the 10 sub-jails in the Trichur District which were under the administrative control of the District Magistrate, Trichur, 5 sub-jails situated at Mattancherry, Ernakulam, Alwaye, Irinjalakuda and Trichur were taken over by the Jails Department.

Construction. Steps were taken for the construction of 24 quarters for the staff, 2 for Head Warders and 2 for Assistant Jailers in the Central Prison, Trivandrum. In the Central Jail, Viyyur, one building comprising quarters for 3 warders and for one Head Warder was constructed.

The construction of the new sub jail building at Nagercoil and for one Head Warder was constructed.

(i) Central Jails.

PRISONERS.

Total number. In the Central Prison, Trivandrum and the Central Jail, Viyyur, there were 1,117 prisoners at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,103 were convicted prisoners, 8 undertrials and 6 civil debtors. The total number of prisoners

admitted during the year was 2,731, of whom 2,081 were convicted prisoners, 617 were undertrials and 33 civil debtors. 2,676 prisoners including 2,043 convicted prisoners, 596 undertrials and 37 civil debtors were discharged during the year. At the end of the year there were 1,172 prisoners including 1,141 convicted prisoners, 29 undertrials and 2 civil debtors.

27 prisoners from outside the State were admitted in the jails under reciprocal arrangements.

Different groups. Of the 2,081 prisoners admitted during the year, 1,397 were Hindus, 421 Christians and 263 Muslims. 11 of them were under 16 years of age and 45 above 60 years. 1,008 were literate and 1,073 illiterate.

84 were women, of whom 51 were married, 29 unmarried and 4 widows.

Of the convicted prisoners, 1,523 were sentenced to R. I. and 558 to simple imprisonment.

Of the 1,523 prisoners sentenced to R. I., 3 were sentenced to imprisonment with solitary confinement, 85 to transportation for life and 5 to death.

Out of 2,081 prisoners, 1,115 had previous convictions, and all of them were treated as habituals in the two jails. They included 17 women.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Remission system. 776 prisoners were released under the remission system. The maximum remission made was 6 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Advisory Board Scheme. The Advisory Board of the Central Prison, Trivandrum, met twice and considered the cases of 69 prisoners, 34 were recommended for premature release and Government accepted the recommendation.

The Advisory Board of the Central Jail, Viiyur met twice and considered the cases of 43 prisoners. Government accepted its recommendation for the release of 24 prisoners.

PRISON LIFE.

Escape. During the period 3 prisoners escaped, one from the Sub Jail, Nagercoil and 2 from the Sub Jail, Alwaye. Out of them, the prisoner who escaped from the sub-jail, Nagercoil and one of the two who escaped from the sub jail, Alwaye, were recaptured.

Offences. The offences committed by the prisoners during the period were 134, of which 2 related to work, 29 to prohibited articles, 38 to assaults and 65 to other infractions of Jail rules. 73 major and 61 minor punishments were inflicted for the above offences. No Corporal punishment was inflicted during the year.

Health. 737 prisoners from the two Central Jails were admitted to hospitals. The percentage of the sick to the average strength was 4.38. 3 prisoners died during the year.

Out of 2,043 prisoners released during the year 1,026 or 50.22 % had gained weight, 873 or 42.73% had remained stationary and 144 or 7.05% had lost weight.

Instruction to prisoners. Morning and evening classes were conducted in age groups. Elementary education was thus imparted to illiterate prisoners below 30 years of age. Elderly prisoners who desired education were provided with necessary books and given proper assistance. The prisoners were given approved regional language dailies at the rate of 1 copy for every 50 prisoners. Periodicals were also supplied to them. Documentary films of educative value were exhibited occasionally. Well behaved prisoners of the Central Jail, Viyyur, 250 in number, were taken to the All India Exhibition held at Trichur, without Police escort.

Both the Central Jails have libraries containing books of reformative and instructive value. During the period several useful books were supplied to the libraries. There were 3,356 books in the 2 Central Jails.

Moral and Religious instruction was given and prisoners of different denominations were allowed to have the advantage of meeting their respective religious Ministers.

Visitors. There were five non-official visitors each for the Central Prison, Trivandrum and the Central Jail, Viyyur and four of them visited each.

IV. PRISON LABOUR.

Central Prison Press. Prisoners were sent to work in the Central Prison Press and the wages for their labour were recovered from the Press Department at the rate of 10 annas per prisoner. On an average 160 prisoners were engaged in the Press.

Jail Manufactories. Spinning, textile, leather, coir, tailoring and other industries were carried on in the two jail manufactories of the Central Jails. The total receipts from the manufactories amounted to Rs. 3,40,172-9-5 including a sum of Rs. 54,400-2-2, being the cost of articles supplied to various departments pending adjustment.

Khadi spinning introduced in the Manufactories worked satisfactorily and the yarn was woven into cloth at the manufactories themselves.

Coir fibre purchased from outside was spun into yarn, and coir mats were manufactured. The prisoners were taught the theoretical and practical aspects of each industry by Instructors.

Jail Gardens. All the lands available in the Central Prison and the Central Jail had been cultivated with paddy, horse gram, gingelly, tapioca and other tubers, and vegetables of different varieties. The receipts from the 2 jail gardens were Rs. 18,427-6-7 as against Rs. 17,776-1-11 during the previous year.

V. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,25,935-4-0. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 2,85,772-7-3.

(ii) Sub Jails.

SUB JAILS UNDER THE JAILS DEPARTMENT

During the period, 2,064 prisoners including 84 female prisoners were admitted in the nine sub jails, and 1,904 prisoners including 72 females were discharged. Thus at the end of the year the number of prisoners was 160 including 12 female prisoners. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the sub jails, was Rs. 67,593-14-6.

SUB JAILS IN THE TRICHUR DISTRICT.

There were five subsidiary jails in the Trichur District at Cranganore, Parur, Perumbavoor, Vadakancheri and Chittur which were under the administrative control of the District Magistrate, Trichur. The local Magistrates were the Ex-officio Sub-Jail Superintendents. The Jail at Perumbavoor still continued as Police Lock-up.

There were 71 prisoners in the five sub-jails at the beginning of the year. 628 prisoners were admitted during the year thus making a total of 699 prisoners.

666 prisoners were discharged, leaving a balance of 33 prisoners at the end of March 1956. The average period of confinement was 26.85. The health of the prisoners and their conduct and behaviour were satisfactory. There was no escape of prisoners during the year.

The total expenditure in respect of the 5 Sub-jails during the period was Rs. 24,581-11-5.

PART IV

Food

CHAPTER I

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT (FOOD CONTROL)

The work of the Department during the year was mainly concerned with the disposal of the stock of rice held by Government and the finalisation of the pending accounts of the department. During the year there arose no necessity for distribution of foodgrains to the public from Government stocks.

STOCK OF RICE.

The stock of rice available with Government at the beginning of the financial year under report was 82,267 tons and the stock was held in the five storage depots of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Cochin and Trichur.

During the previous year the Government had entered into a contract for the direct import of a total quantity of 30,000 tons of rice from Pakistan. As balance of this contracted quota a quantity of 16,321 tons of boiled rice was received in the Central Depot at Cochin during the year.

DISPOSAL OF STOCKS.

The stock of food grains held by the State Government had to be transferred to the Government of India after being cleaned and reconditioned and the reconditioned stock standardised. It was decided to conduct along with this a physical verification of the actual stock also. For this purpose, five Stock Verification Officers were appointed, one for each depot, who attended to both the verification of the actual stock and delivery of the reconditioned standardised stocks to the Government of India authorities.

The Central Government opened storage depots at the above centres to take over the stocks and asked the State Government to arrange the transport and the re-stacking of the rice in the godowns. The cost of transport of rice from the cleaning centre to the new godowns was borne half and half by the Government of India and the State Government, the cost of weighment of the rice at the godowns by the State Government and the cost of restacking the rice into the godowns in accordance with the Government of India's method of stacking, by the Centre.

The Regional Director (Food) and the Joint Director (Food), Madras, paid frequent visits to these depots and rendered valuable assistance in the matter of speedy transfer of

the stocks. The work was completed and the posts of the Officers and their staff were abolished.

The Government of India disposed of the stocks taken over from the State Government, locally, by inviting tenders or in open auction, and the entire stocks from Trichur, Cochin, Alleppey and Quilon and the bulk of the stocks from Trivandrum were disposed of during the year.

RETRENCHMENT.

The post of the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the post of the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies were abolished. The posts of Taluk Supply Officers and the staff allowed to each Taluk Supply Officer were also discontinued. The residuary work relating to Civil Supplies in each taluk was entrusted to the respective Revenue Tahsildar from 1-7-1956, and additional staff was allowed to the taluk for the purpose. Immediately after the work of verification of stock was completed, the staff in each depot was considerably retrenched, and a skeleton staff was continued for a short period for the finalisation of the accounts.

FINALISATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the department related to (1) supplies of foodgrains from places outside, (2) internal procurement of paddy and (3) food grains depots. In respect of supplies of foodgrains made to the State from overseas imports, accounts have to be settled with the Government of India. The finalisation of these accounts was pending adjustment of the cost of foodgrains taken over by the Centre against the amount due to the Centre for supplies made. For supplies made from internal sources in India, accounts have to be settled with the Governments of the Supplying States. The accounts of all the States excepting Madras, Mysore and Andhra were finalised. In regard to internal procurement, the bulk of the objections raised in audit were cleared, and the disallowed amounts transferred to the Recovery Register, and sustained action taken to recover the disallowed amounts. As for Depot accounts, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss accounts up to the year 1954-55 were already furnished. The bulk of the objections raised in audit were replied and got cleared. Stock audit was in progress. Most of the claims of the contractors were settled finally. Objections on establishment and contingent charges were cleared to a great extent.

The securities of most of the Fair Price Shop Managers and Watchmen were released. Considerable progress was achieved during the year in the finalisation of the accounts.

CHAPTER II

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

The Department administered marine, inland and fresh water fisheries. It maintained fish farms and fish curing yards and stocked fish in inland reservoirs. It had control over the collection of conches and shells and fishing in inland waters and issued licences for fixed engines and free fishing implements. It guided the working of N. E. S. Blocks, Development Blocks and Community Projects.

Under the directions of the Department a model Co-operative Fishing Society was organised at porakad in the Kuttanad Development Block.

One of the Departmental Sub Inspectors acted as the Secretary to the Society and recruited a qualified man from among the fishermen themselves to be trained as the future Secretary.

The Department also assisted in the formation of a Fishermen Co-operative Society at Kochuthura in Neyyattinkara-Vilavancode Community Project area.

GROW MORE FOOD SCHEMES.

The G. M. F. Schemes sanctioned during the year were for supply of salt to curers at concessional rate, supply of fishery requisites, issue of loans to fishermen co-operative societies, improvement of fish curing yards and fish farming.

It collaborated in the programme of the Indo-Norwegian Project and participated in the T. C. M. and training programme as a joint scheme by the States of Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

MARINE FISHERIES.

The marine fisheries in general were average. The Sardine and Mackerel fisheries were rather poor. The prawn fishery was just average.

Statistical Survey. A survey of the landings of fish in all the fishing centres and their distribution was undertaken in the previous year according to the scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The first phase of this marine fishery statistics was completed in the previous year

itself and the second phase was resumed in April 1955 and continued up to the end of October 1955. The results were tabulated and forwarded to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for analysis.

Survey Station. The Marine Survey Station at Vizhinjom sanctioned in the previous year under the Five Year Plan Schemes started working.

The Station was to chart out fishing grounds, study the biology of some commercially important species of fishes, and collect statistics of fish landings etc.

Offshore fishing. A 45' mother ship named "Sea Horse" was received under T. C. M. Operational Agreement No. 5. It was used for towing a number of local fishing crafts with the fishermen and implements to the offshore fishing grounds and towing them back to the fishing village. Each operation would cover a period of two nights and a day. The implements were mainly hand lines. The operations were started in December, at Vizhinjom with the assistance of the fishermen members of the Co-operative Society No. 3,773 Kochuthura, near Vizhinjom. The catches were marketed by the Society, and one third of the proceeds was given to the Department for the operational expenses of the vessel. There were 22 operations from December to the end of the year and the catches obtained amounted to 87,956 lbs. of fish valued at Rs. 13,796-15-6. The Departmental share was Rs. 4,585-9-1. The earnings of the fishermen who accompanied the vessel were greater than those of fishermen who went independently. They had also more security.

In addition to the mother ship "Sea Horse" one Reel Gill net boat was received in June, one Shrimp Trawler in September 1955 and one 22 ft. Dan Boat in December 1955, under the T. C. M. programme.

Conches. The contract for the collection and export of conches from the territorial waters of the State which had been given to a private individual was terminated. It was decided that the right of collection and export should be given to the Co-operative Society consisting entirely of conch shell divers, which was organised at Pulluvila under the auspices of the Neyyattinkara Vilavancode Community Project and under the direction of the Department.

Prawn Industry. 32,455 cwts. of dried prawns were exported to Rangoon, Hongkong, Penang, Malaya and Colombo.

The price of dried prawns fell to Rs. 200-300 per candy but the best quality materials fetched up to a maximum of Rs. 300. Towards the close of the year when Burmese Trade Delegation visited the State the Prawn Curers' Co-operative Marketing Society No. 2831, Cochin secured a contract for the supply of 15,000 bags of dried prawns and was able to export 9,000 bags before the end of the year.

Messrs. Cochin Company, Ernakulam exported 2,049 cwts. of frozen prawn to the United States of America.

The Government of India imposed a quota system by which only a certain percentage of the average total export of prawn powder during the previous three years was permitted to be exported. 23,910 cwts. of prawn powder were exported during the year.

INLAND FISHERIES.

The right of fishing in some of the major inland canals, ponds, reservoirs etc., was given in auction. Prawn fishing was only possible in most of the canals and because of the slump in prawn trade there was a fall in the revenue from this item.

17 fisheries were given without any auction and at a concessional rate to poor class fishermen's co-operative organisations and 20 fisheries were leased out without auction to representatives of agriculturists.

Shell Fishery. The total yield from this item by way of royalty on lime shells collected by Messrs. Travancore Cements Ltd., and also as licence fees for shells collected by the Lime Shell Co-operative Societies was Rs. 17,173-12-6.

FRESH WATER FISH CULTURE.

Fingerlings of Mirror Carp. 2,000 fingerlings of Mirror Carp had been brought from Ooty and kept in a nursery pond in the compound of a Poor Home at Ernakulam in the previous year. On account of the change of conditions in respect of water and altitude there was a heavy mortality of about 60%. 200 fish were distributed in some of the reservoirs in places like Kanjirappally and Peermade where they were observed to grow and thrive well. About 100 fingerlings were distributed to private applicants from various parts of the State.

Fingerlings of Labeo. During January and February 1956 a consignment of 50,000 *Labeo* fingerlings was brought from Tanjore in the Madras State. They were introduced into the nursery ponds at Quilon.

FISHERIES

Malipuram and Narakkal Fish Farms. Repairs to the Malipuram and Narakkal Fish Farms, started during the previous year, were continued and completed during the year. Both these farms together yielded 19,916 lbs. of fish valued at Rs. 11,842-7-0. The quantity caught was almost the same as the previous year, but the sale value was less by Rs. 1,062 because of the lesser yield of the larger type of Mullet. 99,519 fingerlings consisting of 7,012 Chanos, 2,442 Etroplus and 90,065 numbers of two species of Mulllets were stocked in the two farms.

Ayiremthengu Farm. Ayiremthengu Farm was in a state of repair during the major part of the year and therefore no systematic stocking was possible. Towards the latter part of the year the farm yielded about 812 lbs. of fish valued at Rs. 183-14-0.

The Farm which had an extent of about 22 acres was held by the Department under a lease from a private land owner. Adjoining this area there was another stretch of about 28 acres of slightly marshy and waterlogged area which was found suitable for a fish farm. The whole area of 50 acres was purchased from the owner at a cost of Rs. 53,800—so that farming might be carried on on a more extensive scale.

Prawn culture. Prawns are stocked in the paddy fields for a number of weeks and fished after the single crop paddy has been raised. 10,292.69 acres of paddy fields were under prawn culture during the year. The total revenue obtained from it was Rs. 29,669-3-9.

FISH CURING YARDS.

During the year one more Fish Curing Yard was opened at Varkala and this made a total of 26 yards in the State.

Supply of Salt. The issue of salt to fish curers at concessional rate, with a subsidy under the Grow More Food Scheme, continued during the year, and apart from the concessional rate, the transport charges and price of gunny bags were also borne by Government. The total expenditure under this scheme came to Rs. 22,124-2-6 during the year. 50% of this expenditure was given as a grant by the Government of India. During the year 75,712 maunds of salt were issued, 4,24,285 maunds of fresh fish were brought to the yards for curing and 2,56,828 maunds of cured fish were produced.

Sanitary curing yards. The Sanitary fish curing yard consisted of a cutting shed with 16-20 cutting platforms and washing tubs, and a curing shed with 16-20 sanitary fly proof curing tubs which could be locked up. Two such Fish Curing Yards were completed in the previous year at Colachel and Vizhinjom. Construction of five more similar yards was sanctioned during the year, and they were under various stages of implementation.

FISHERY EQUIPMENT & IMPLEMENTS.

Cold Storage Plants. The Plant continued to be on lease to a private individual. Towards the close of the year the lessee entered into an agreement with a representative of the international Fisheries Corporation, New York for expanding the Plant and working it on a more systematic way and proposals for working it under a joint lease were put up.

Stakes and Chinese Nets. Since the Vembanad lake in Vaikom Division was found to be too crowded with such Stakes and Chinese nets giving rise to constant complaints, it became necessary to restrict the registrations. Except for 7 Chinese nets in the Ernakulam Division no other fixed engines were registered during the year.

In the Ashtamudi backwater, the 29 lines of stake nets were in a complete state of dislocation. A resurvey of the stake lines was therefore undertaken and all but one or two lines were completed. These lines were marked by fixed concrete posts and a fresh survey plan was prepared.

The total revenue from the licence fees of these fixed engines during the year was Rs. 18,754.

Free fishing implements. Licensing of free nets and hand lines was started in the Cochin area also in conformity with the practice in the Travancore area. The total collection under this item was Rs. 13,375-4-0.

Loans for fishing implements. A scheme for the issue of loans to fishermen for the purchase of fishing implements was sanctioned. The loans were to be issued to fishermen Co-operative Societies. The Society had to execute a hypothecation deed hypothecating its assets to Government, so that the crafts and implements purchased with Government money would become a kind of security. The loan money was to be kept in a Banking Account in the joint name of the President

and Secretary and could be withdrawn only with the approval of the Director of Fisheries for bonafide purposes.

Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned to the Puthukurichi Theeradesa Fishermen Co-operative Society No. 3190, Rs. 10,000 to the Kallikad Fishermen Co-operative Society No. 3149, and Rs. 12,000 to the Nayarambalam Fish Marketing Co-operative Society No. 529.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts came to Rs. 2,59,229 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,08,268.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

Weather condition. The weather was generally favourable to the crops. Only in the low-lying areas of Thiruvella, Karthigapally and Ambalapuzha in the Quilon District torrential rains affected the paddy crop. The weather was favourable, too, for garden crops.

Pests and diseases. The first crop of paddy was practically free from pests except for the grasshopper menace in the Trichur District. The second crop was attacked by case-worm, stem-borer and rice bugs. There was widespread infestation of rice-hispa in the Quilon and the Kottayam Districts. Rice bug and army worm invaded the Quilon, the Kottayam and the Trichur Districts. The leaf and root diseases of coconut were widely prevalent. Bunchy top of bananas and pepper wilt were noticed in certain parts.

Agricultural prices. The prices of agricultural commodities showed a downward trend. But the cost of production did not correspond to the fall in prices. It remained at a high level on account of the high wages of agricultural labour and the heavy prices of manures, etc.

The varied activities. The Department made an all-out effort to achieve the targets envisaged in the various schemes of the First Five-Year Plan as the end of the year marked the end of the Plan period. The Extension staff, by propaganda and demonstration, influenced the cultivators increasingly to adopt modern techniques of cultivation and plant protection measures. The consumption of fertilisers and manures during the year was more than that of the previous year. There was a steady demand for improved strains of seeds and quality seedlings. Outbreaks of pests were promptly dealt with by adopting control measures. Schemes to eradicate the disease of plants were vigorously worked out. Research in the various Experimental Stations showed considerable progress.

MANURES AND IMPLEMENTS.

Distribution of Fertilisers and manures. The departmental depots and the agency depots distributed manures and fertilisers to the cultivators. Groundnut cake and bonemeal

for food crops were sold at subsidised rates. The distribution of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate was entrusted to the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., as in the previous year, the department maintaining supervision over the distribution. Fertilisers and manures costing Rs. 22,92,837-12-2 were sold as per details given below:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	lb.
Bonemeal	4,652	0	42
Groundnut cake	4,488	4	75 1/3
Ammonium sulphate	174	18	17 1/2
Hyper phosphate	376	18	31
Super phosphate	75	2	79 1/2
Urea	85	12	18
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	52	19	55 1/2
Ammonium phosphate	4	14	57
Muriate of potash	114	11	61
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	3	13	13
Tapioca mixture	27	19	21

Compost Development. The Bio-chemist contacted Officers of the Public Health Department and the Municipalities and formulated a scheme to step up the production of urban compost. 21 municipalities took part in the scheme and a total quantity of 28,525 tons of compost was produced and it was distributed to the agriculturists.

The production of rural compost was centralised in 15 selected centres of the State. A total quantity of 42,834 tons was produced.

The scheme for the collection and utilization of urine from schools for the preparation of compost continued to be worked out, a subsidy of Rs. 15 being given to each school. Nearly 400 schools participated in the scheme.

Propaganda was conducted by distribution of leaflets, putting up posters, house-to-house visits, film shows etc. A compost week was celebrated, special meetings and film shows being conducted.

The total expenditure for compost development was Rs. 36,004-7-0.

Green Manuring Scheme. Seeds of *Sesbania speciosa*, *Daincha*, *Crotalaria striata* and sunnhemp were distributed to the ryots. Seeds and cuttings of *Glyricidia maculata* which can be grown as permanent hedges round the farms were also sold to the cultivators. Seedlings of konna, vahai, portia and neem were distributed to agriculturists mainly in the Southern taluks. The usefulness of incorporating green manure crop into the soil at the proper time was stressed to the ryots.

Implements. Agricultural implements like spades, kunthalis, hatchets, iron ploughs, etc., were sold to the ryots during the year. One 5 H. P. pump set was also supplied on hire purchase system to the ryots.

SEEDS AND SEEDLINGS.

Paddy seed Multiplication and Distribution. Improved strains of paddy like Cochin I, Ptb. 10, ASD I, Adr. 67, Adr. 45 etc., were distributed to the ryots from the Paddy Breeding Stations at Ollukara, Nagercoil, Kottarakara, Monkomp and Always.

Nagercoil Farm. The farm has an area of 30.91 acres. It is mainly meant for the production and distribution of improved strains of paddy seeds for Nanjinad.

The average yield per acre from Virippu crop in the Farm came to 1,216 lb. and from Mundakan crops 1,155 lb. respectively. A total quantity of 2,250 paras of improved varieties of paddy seeds were distributed to the ryots.

Paddy Breeding Station, Kottarakara. The Farm has an area of 3 acres. Adr. 67 and Adr. 45 were the improved strains cultivated. 564 paras of improved seeds were distributed from the farm during the year.

Paddy Breeding Station, Monkomp. This station was engaged in the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds for puncha lands. A quantity of 1,103 paras of Ptb. 10 seeds was produced and distributed to the ryots in the year. Breeding of saline and flood resist-varieties of paddy was also taken up in the Station.

Paddy Farm, Always. The Farm is situated on the bank of the Periyar river. All the three crops, Virippu, Mundakan and Punja were cultivated in the Farm. 5.64 acres were under punja, 8.93 acres under virippu and 8.90 acres under

Mundakan and they were cultivated with improved strains like Ptb. 10, Cochin I and Ptb. 8. The Punja crop yield 876 paras, the Virippu 758 paras and the Mundakan 1,248 paras.

Ollukara Farm. 27.45 acres were under Virippu crop and 11.94 acres under Mundakan crop. The Japanese method of cultivation was extended to a larger area. Sufficient water for irrigation was available, as a canal from the Peechi reservoir runs through the Farm. The seeds obtained were distributed to the ryots.

Mannuthy Arecanut Station. 25,000 seednuts were sown in the Nursery during the year. 5,570 seedlings from the 1953-54 nursery stock of 11,817, and 8,700 seedlings from the 1954-55 nursery stock of 16,000 were disposed of.

Coconut Nurseries. There were 9 coconut nurseries in the year. The seedlings disposed of from the nurseries are as follows:—

20,131 seedlings from Thodupuzha; 7,278, Vaikom; 14,860, Paipad; 9,971, Irinjalakuda; 2,848, Shertallai; 3,036, Kazhakuttom; 4,969, Chirayinkil; 15,559, Valiathurai; 13,139, Pazhakulam.

Seeds Store. The Central Seeds Store, Trivandrum, met the requirements of vegetable growers in the rural as well as in the urban areas of Trivandrum. Seeds, manures, implements, insecticides, graft plants and coconut seedlings were distributed through this Centre.

PLANT PROTECTION.

Pests and diseases of food crops. The staff of the Plant Protection Service made periodical observation on the incidence of pests and diseases and took proper control measures. Insecticides and fungicides were sold to the ryots at the subsidised rate of 50% of the actual cost. Hand operated sprayers and dusters were loaned free.

Arecanut leaf and root disease. A scheme for spraying arecanut trees against the attack of leaf and root diseases was implemented by the Plant Protection Service during the year. Fifty thousand arecanut trees in seven taluks viz., Nedumangad, Pathanapuram, Kunnathur, Meenachil, Muvattupuzha, Peermade and Mukundapuram taluks were sprayed three times with 1% Bordeaux mixture. The expenditure for the service for the year was Rs. 1,00,749-11-0.

Coconut leaf disease. The Coconut Propaganda Officer was in charge of the implementation of the remaining part of the Pilot Spraying Scheme for the control of the coconut leaf disease. The scheme was for spraying coconut palms lightly affected by the disease in 7 taluks. 29,422 sprayings were done in the months of April and May. He was in charge also of the Unified Spraying Scheme which was started to cover a larger area and for which the full resources of the Department, the Community Projects and the N.E.S. Blocks were employed. The scheme envisaged spraying of infected coconut palms in 22 taluks and 6 lakhs of sprayings. By the end of the year 93,053 sprayings were done according to the scheme.

PROPAGANDA.

Crop Competitions. Competitions were conducted for paddy and tapioca. The highest yield for paddy per acre was 9,900 lb. and for tapioca 50,880 lb.

Departmental Magazine. A monthly magazine entitled 'Kerala Karshakan' was published by the Department under the management of an Editorial Board composed of the District Agricultural Officer, Trivandrum, the Coconut Propaganda Officer, the Plant Protection Officer, the Research Officer and the Marketing Officer. It was well received by the rural population. Pamphlets written in simple language were brought out and distributed free among the cultivators.

Agricultural Marketing. The survey of minor oil seeds was completed during the year. Detailed investigations were carried out on the agricultural price variation as enjoined by the Committee. A study on the production and distribution of different oil seed crops was also conducted. The Marketing Officer recommended export licences to the firms and merchants dealing in lemon grass oil.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Regional Coconut Stations. There were three Regional Coconut Stations at Thodupuzha, Kumarakom and Neyyattinkara. Manurial and cultural trials were being carried out in the stations in accordance with the programme drawn up by the scientific section of the Central Coconut Committee. All relevant observations were taken and recorded.

Vyttila Coconut Station. The station has an area of 25 acres and there were about 1,000 trees. The routine operations of opening beds, manuring, piling mounds, levelling, cleaning drains and tanks were carried out in time. 150 trees were set apart for manurial trials. Spraying with 1% Bordeaux mixture was done twice in the year to control the coconut leaf diseases. There were seven harvests in the year and 92,988 nuts were harvested. The receipts from the station were Rs. 17,913-3-0 and the expenditure Rs. 6,219-6-10.

Sugarcane Development Scheme, Pulikeezh. Various trials with improved strains of cane were being done and selected strains distributed to the ryots for further propagation. Cultural trials like earthing up and tying were done with success. A subsidy of Rs. 30 per acre for earthing up and of Rs. 18 per acre for tying was given to ryots. Manuring and control of pests and diseases of sugarcane were the other items of work being carried out as per the scheme. Agallol was supplied to ryots to ward off fungus attacks and Aldrine to control termites. After the inception of the scheme there was a steady increase in the sugar recovery from the cane in the area. From 7.13% it increased to 8.71% in 1954-55 and to 9.07% in 1955-56.

Cashewnut Research Station, Kottarakara. The varietal, manurial and spacing experiments were continued in the Station. Clonal propagation was attempted. Inarching showed better growth than layering. In the progeny type plot, 25 types with distinguished characters collected from various places were planted and their performance was studied. 1,000 quality seedlings and 3,000 lb. of quality seeds were sold to the ryots. The total expenditure of the Station was Rs. 5,394-13-5 and the receipts Rs. 262-1-6.

Experimental Cultivation of Jaffna Tobacco. The scheme which is partly financed by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee was started in the previous year. In an area of 12½ cents in the Kuttanad Development Office premises, Alleppey, Jaffna plants were grown as an experimental measure for the purpose of leaves and seeds. A total quantity of 50 lb. of cured tobacco was obtained. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,360-14-9.

Lemon Grass Research Station, Odakkali. The extent of the Station is 25 acres of which 12.5 acres are cultivated.

Experiments on the cost of cultivation per acre under different spacing, effect of transplanting versus direct sowing and effect of setting fire on the subsequent yield were being carried out.

An improved distilling still of 100 gallon capacity was being used as a trial in the station. There was great demand for seeds from cultivators in different parts of the State and outside. A quantity of 22 mds. $24\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of seeds were distributed. The total expenditure incurred on cultivation was Rs. 2,356-4-10 and the receipts were Rs. 3,649-9-6.

GOVERNMENT FARMS.

Fruit Farm, Cape Comorin. The area of the Farm is 17.41 acres. The number of experiments like trials on manuring and green manuring, air layering, insecticidal trials, grafting mangoes on stock plants potted in coconut husks, pruning grape vines, etc., were carried out in the Farm. Mangoes were grown in 11 acres and an additional one acre was added to the area under mangoes. Fresh guava plants were planted. Pomegranates were grown in 2 acres and 40 fresh layers were planted. There were 18 sapodillas in the bearing stage and 11 plants were newly planted. 169 rooted cuttings of grape vines were planted.

Grafts and layers produced in the Farm were 1,224 of mango, 280 of sapodilla, 10 of kakki, 525 of guava, 218 of pomegranates, 45 of lime, 400 of grape vine and 19 miscellaneous items.

The receipts of the Farm were Rs. 6,490-12-0 and expenditure, Rs. 10,268-10-4.

Fruit Farm, Nelliampathies. About 3.25 lakhs of oranges and 8,500 different varieties of citrus fruits were gathered from the Farm and disposed of in auction during the year. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 16,280-4-0. Plums, peaches, roseapples, graft mangoes, litchi and sapodilla were grown in the Farm. Coffee and cardamom are two important plantations in the Farm each covering about 50 acres. Coffee was still in the prebearing stage while cardamom had just started to bear.

A quantity of 105 lb. of cured cardamom was obtained, which fetched a sum of Rs. 761-4-0.

The total receipts of the Farm were Rs. 18,376-2-4 and the expenditure was Rs. 66,582-12-2.

Central Farm, Ollukara. Food and commercial crops are being cultivated in the Farm. Besides paddy, millets and pulses were cultivated; chama in 3 acres 10 cents, ragi in 30 cents, horse-gram in 6 acres and cow-peas in 41 cents. During the year 45,217 coconuts were harvested and they were sold for Rs. 5,037-11-0. The right of collecting arecanuts was sold for Rs. 806. A total quantity of 1,037 lbs. of rubber was produced. Receipts from pepper came to Rs. 155-8-0.

Different kinds of vegetables were raised. 2,586 seed packets were distributed during the year.

3,334 coconut seedlings, mango grafts of 26 varieties and grafts of other fruit trees were sold. The grafts and seedlings of economical and ornamental types of plants were sold for Rs. 14,886-8-0. Fodder grass like guinea grass and napier grass, and green manure plants were grown.

The total receipts from the Farm came to Rs. 40,845-2-6 and the expenditure was Rs. 41,553-2-5.

Experimental Farm, Peroorkada. The extent of the Farm is 19.71 acres. Green manure seeds were sown in 15 cents, and 90 lbs. crotalaria seeds and 30 lbs. sawn hemp seeds were distributed to the ryots. Vegetables were raised in 30 cents and 25 lbs. of seeds obtained therefrom were sold to the public.

At the close of the first quarter of the year the Farm was ordered to be transferred to the Development Department for starting a Basic Agricultural School.

The total expenditure of the Farm was Rs. 5,974-9-6 and the revenue from the Farm Rs. 562-5-3.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

Soil Research. Experiments with different types of fertilizers were conducted. For free distribution for demonstration purposes, 32 tons of ammonium sulphate, 18 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate, 11 tons of urea, 23 tons of superphosphate, 39 tons of fertilizer mixture and 12 tons of muriate of potash were received by the Department during the year from the Government of India. 1,500 simple 3-plot demonstrations of three types covering the Community Projects, N. E. S. Blocks

and agricultural ranges of the State were held during the year and the results of 967 demonstrations forwarded to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for statistical analysis.

Entomology. Experiments on controlling important pests were carried out during the year. For paddy, dusting with gammexane D 0 25 and spraying with DDT 50% to control case worm and spraying with Follidol and Endlin to control stem borer were two items of work taken up with success. To protect coconut seednuts from the attack of termites in the nursery, gammexane D 0 25 was dusted and forked into the soil. The experiment was a success.

Agricultural Chemistry. The work in the Meteorological Observatory continued and the data collected were forwarded regularly to the Directorate of Agricultural Meteorology, Poona.

Botany and Mycology. Selection, introduction, Hybridization and Multiplication of improved varieties were carried out during the year. A survey of the paddy varieties of the State was also started. As regards the mycological trials, paddy strains were selected to test their resistance to the blast and helmenthosporium diseases.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION

THE SCHEME.

The Department of soil Conservation was constituted with a view to controlling and preventing effectively the harm done to agriculture and to irrigational and hydro-electric projects, by soil erosion.

The fertile cultivated slopes are becoming poorer year by year as the rich top soils are washed down by the rains. The top soils, washed down from the catchments of river valley and hydro-electric projects silt up the canals which form the distribution system of irrigation, the rivers and rivulets which feed hydro-electric projects, and those which form the navigational system.

The scheme will be worked out in an area of nearly two lakhs of acres of cultivated sloping dry lands exposed to the danger of soil erosion. In executing the anti-erosion measures, a land army will be constituted to do the manual labour and it is expected that this will provide a partial solution to the problem of unemployment.

The scheme is financed by the Central Soil Conservation Board of the Government of India. It is a six-year scheme extending to the end of the second Five Year Plan period with a financial target of 334 lakhs of Rupees. Seventy-five per cent of the cost of works will be realised from the beneficiaries and the balance will be met equally by the Central and State Governments.

THE TARGET FOR THE YEAR.

The Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 53,27,680 for the year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 39,95,760 was sanctioned as loan to be repaid by realisation from the beneficiaries of the schemes in fifteen equated annual instalments with four and a half per cent interest. The balance of Rs. 13,31,920 was sanctioned as grant to be shared equally by the Centre and the State. The share of each Government was Rs. 6,65,960.

The physical target aimed at was to cover an area of 25,000 acres and to give employment to 7,500 unskilled casual

labourers and 400 educated persons, both technical and non-technical.

WORKED AS PILOT PROJECT.

The Department started functioning in January 1955 with Head-quarters at Perumbavoor. Within three weeks the field activities began at Khoombanpara in the Devicolam taluk. The scheme was worked out as a pilot project with 250 casual labourers at work. It was a prelude to a Statewide programme. As necessary legislation making soil conservation works compulsory on lands owned by the Forest Department and possessed by cultivators could not be effected the project had to continue as a pilot project during the year 1955-56 also.

WORK DURING THE YEAR.

An area of 372.6 acres in the possession of 156 cultivators at Khoombanpara was covered. It involved a total cost of Rs. 40,135-4-0 on account of wages. It occupied 26,757 man days of labour during the period from 19th January 1955 to the end of May 1955.

The Department then turned its activities to the Vettilappara Ex-Servicemen's colony along the Chalakudy-Anamalai Road in the Mukundapuram taluk of Trichur District. The headquarters were shifted to Trichur on the 4th February 1956. 774.6 acres of the colony were completed by the middle of March 1956. The total expenditure incurred for the field work was Rs. 86,618-8-0. It occupied 57,745 man days of labour.

TRAINING.

During the year four senior most subordinates of the field staff of the Department were deputed for six months' training in soil conservation at the Government of India Research Demonstration-cum-Training Centres. A group of soil conservation trainees from the Oottacamund Soil Conservation Training Centre, and a second group from the Government of India Soil Conservation Training Centre, Bellary, visited the projects on a study tour programme.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,55,292-3-7.

CHAPTER V

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

The activities of the Department fall under two broad divisions. There is the Animal Husbandry Division including breeding, feeding, management of farms and dairy husbandry. And there is the Veterinary Division dealing with the prevention and control of diseases, veterinary education and research.

VETERINARY WORK.

Institutions. For the control and treatment of the common diseases and the contagious diseases of livestock and poultry, there were 38 veterinary hospitals, 27 veterinary dispensaries and 10 stockmen stations, besides a veterinary hospital, 13 veterinary dispensaries and First-aid centres run by the Projects and Blocks.

Treatment. The total number of cases treated during the year was 2,06,191 against 1,64,148 in 1954-55. Of these, 478 were in-patients. 5,370 castrations and 2,416 surgical operations were performed.

Contagious diseases. 39 cases of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, 42 cases of Anthrax, 14 cases of Black Quarter, 28 cases of foot and mouth disease, 29 cases of Ranikhet disease, 2 cases of Fowl Cholera and 10 cases of Fowl Pox were recorded. The following is a statement of serumisations and vaccinations performed:—

	No. serumised.	No. vaccinated.
1. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	678	6488
2. Anthrax	343	2968
3. Black Quarter	212	1336
4. Ranikhet disease	..	38338
5. Fowl cholera	35	..
6. Fowl Pox	..	400

652 animals were given post-prophylactic and 376 dogs prophylactic vaccinations against rabies.

Research. The Research Officer and Disease Investigation Officer confirmed diagnosis by microscopical examination of specimens and laboratory studies.

The Research Officer was occupied with original research in the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory at Pettah, Trivandrum and was in additional charge of the duties of the Disease

Investigation Officer in the laboratory at Kodappanakunnu. He examined 405 specimens in the laboratory. Work on Helminthic infestation of livestock and poultry, infestation of ticks on livestock, bacterial and virus diseases and mastitis was continued.

Veterinary College. The paucity of qualified Veterinary Officers was increasingly felt. Government, therefore, sanctioned the starting of a Veterinary College at Ollukara, Trichur in June 1955, the Government of India bearing 75% of the capital expenditure for it. A high power committee was constituted for carrying out the programmes of work in connection with the establishment of the College. The College was affiliated to the University of Travancore. A full-time Principal was appointed and a special committee was constituted to prepare the syllabus. The Principal was given technical control of the institutions under the department with a view to facilitating clinical and practical studies.

Stockmen Training Course. The Stockmen Training Course of nine months was conducted in two centres, in the Veterinary Hospitals of Trivandrum and Trichur. There were 25 students in each centre. 40 students passed in the final examination and the other 10 passed subsequently.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT.

There is a large cattle population in the State. But the animals are of a low non-descript type and their yield and performance are poor. The department after studies and experiments has adopted the introduction of Sindhi cattle and Murrah buffaloes for milk, Surti goats for milk, Jumnapari goats for milk and meat for the southern parts of the State and Kangayam bullocks for draught. Grading up of local cattle with the above breeds is the programme followed by the Department. Artificial insemination has been introduced to quicken the pace of improvement and to overcome the difficulty of shortage of bulls. Scientific methods of breeding, feeding and management are adopted.

Legislative and propaganda measures. Propaganda on cattle improvement was conducted by all the departmental officers. The department participated in cattle shows and exhibitions. A Gosamvardhana Council was set up according to Government orders on 27-4-1955 to tender advice on and follow up the schemes of cattle improvement. The Livestock

Improvement Act was brought into force from 1-11-1955 to control indiscriminate breeding. This provided for inferior bulls being compulsorily castrated and for the licensing of bulls.

Better feeds. Six tons of mineral mixture were purchased from Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and sold to the cattle owners at $2\frac{2}{3}$ cost price, viz., 3 annas 3 pies per pound. This is to overcome the deficiency of calcium and other trace elements in the feed of livestock.

Fodder grass cultivation was extensively taken up in the Government Dairy Farms at Ollukara and Trivandrum. Guinea grass was grown in 20 acres in the Dairy Farm, Trivandrum, and the yield amounted to 2,41,600 lbs. 23 acres of the Ollukara farm were under fodder grass and 31,20,047 lbs. of grass were produced. Demonstration plots were maintained in the Veterinary Hospitals at Nagercoil, Thuckalai, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam and Irinjalakuda and in the Veterinary Dispensary at Mulanthuruthy, in the Key Village Centres, and in the Cross Breeding area at Chalakudy. Slips of Guinea and Napier grass were sold from the Government Farms at a nominal cost of 4 annas and 8 annas respectively per 100 slips.

Stud bull stations. For the improvement of local cattle, natural coverings were given by Sindhi bulls and Murrah buffaloes. In the Trivandrum city, seven Sindhi stud bulls were stationed in six centres and one buffalo bull in one centre. 609 services were given by the seven Sindhi bulls and of these, 591 were successful. The buffalo bull gave 91 services of which 85 were successful. 439 cow calves and 65 buffalo calves were born.

Sindhi stud bulls were stationed in the Veterinary Hospitals at Kuzhithura, Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Attingal, Quilon, Thiruvella, Mavelikara, Meenachil, Perumbavoor, Wadakkancherry, Pazhayannur and Kunnamkulam, and in the Veterinary Dispensaries, at Aramboly, Sasthamcottah, Kayamkulam and Kozhencherry. A stud buffalo was maintained in the Veterinary Hospital, Ernakulam. Sindhi bulls and Murrah buffaloes were also maintained in the Livestock Farm, Ollukara and the Dairy Farm, Kodappanakunnu, Trivandrum.

Five Sindhi stud bulls were issued on grant-in-aid system to the Panchayats at Punalur, Kulathupuzha, Mayyanad, Thodupuzha and Arthat. An annual grant of Rs. 150 was given for

each. Maintenance grants at the rate of Rs. 150 each for stud bulls and stud buffaloes and Rs. 40 each for bucks were given to private individuals. Thus the grants were given for 44 stud bulls, 4 buffaloes and 8 bucks. The total amount paid as grant during the year was Rs. 5,533. Ten bucks were issued on grant-in-aid system to the Y.M.C.As at Marthandom and Paranim.

Artificial Insemination Centre. An artificial insemination centre was started on regional basis at Alleppey on 27th October 1953. The centre is wholly financed by the State Government. Its working is similar to that of the Key Village Centres, subsidised by the Government of India, only it has one main centre. The area covered by the centre is 5 sq. miles. There were 5,367 cows and 741 buffaloes over three years, fit for breeding. Two Sindhi stud bulls were stationed there. 434 cows were inseminated. Of these, 251 cows conceived and 135 calves were born.

Livestock Farm, Ollukara, Trichur. This is a Breeding-cum-Dairy Farm of 150 acres, intended for the propagation of pure bred animals and the production of milk. Sindhi cattle, Murrah buffaloes and a few cross-breeds were maintained in the Farm. The cross-breeds would be eliminated when pure-bred stock was available for purchase. There were 235 animals at the beginning of the year. 55 calves were born, 12 bulls were issued for breeding purposes, 6 heifers and 2 male calves were issued to the Projects and Blocks to be distributed to Farmers' Clubs. 21 animals died and 52 animals were auctioned. There were 187 animals at the end of the year. 549 outside cows and she-buffaloes were served by the bulls maintained there. The quantity of milk produced was 1,06,942 $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Dairy Farm, Kodappanakunnu, Trivandrum. This is a breeding-cum-dairy farm with an area of 92 acres. It was started in January 1953. The herd consists of Sindhi cattle and Murrah buffaloes. There were 112 animals at the end of the year. These included 12 bulls, 35 cows and 22 calves of the Sindhi breed, and 6 bulls, 24 cows and 4 calves of the Murrah breed. There were 20 births and 17 fresh purchases during the year. Four bulls were issued for breeding purposes and 8 animals died. 30,180 lbs. of cow milk and 16,407 lbs. of buffalo milk were produced. 66 she-buffaloes from outside were given natural coverings by the buffalo bulls in the farm. A fee of Re. 1 was charged for each covering.

The goat section consisted of 9 does and 3 bucks of the Jumnapari breed at the beginning of the year. 6 kids were born during the year. The total production of goat milk was 2,438 lbs. 186 goats from outside were served by the bucks and a fee of 4 as. per covering was realised. Construction of a new shed to accommodate the goats was in progress.

Calf Rearing Station, Nelliampathies. Weaned calves and dry cows of the Livestock Farm, Ollukara are reared in this station, in the Trichur District. This is economical as free grazing is available there. There were 20 animals at the beginning of the year. 14 animals were taken back to the Livestock Farm. 31 animals were transferred to the Farm and 3 died. There were 34 animals at the end of the year.

The station is under the immediate control of the Veterinary Surgeon, Nemmara. Construction of stalls, buildings etc., was almost completed. The cost of construction incurred during the year was Rs. 26,000 and certain additions and alterations were pending execution.

Salvage Farm, Trivandrum. The Salvage Farm proposed to be established at Palode, Trivandrum was temporarily started at the Dairy Farm, Kodappanakunnu, Trivandrum. There was 9 animals at the beginning of the year. One animal died during the year. There were 8 at the end of the year. A fee of Rs. 10 per mensem is charged for each animal, besides a fee of Rs. 4 from the sixth month of gestation for feeding the animals with concentrates.

An area of 111.50 acres was set apart for the Salvage Farm at Pacha, Palode. Construction of stalls to accommodate 100 animals, office buildings and quarters was completed at a cost of Rs. 64,000.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

The local or desi fowls are small in size and poor layers and brood for a long period. They do not lay more than 50 eggs in a year, and eggs are small, mostly weighing up to 1 ounce. Exotic types of poultry like the White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca, New Hampshire, Light Sussex, Australope etc., have been introduced. The cross breeds show great improvement; they weigh more, have no broodiness and lay well. The department has adopted

the grading up of the local stock with White Leghorn for egg production and with Rhode Island Red for egg production and meat, and also the rearing of pure breeds.

Poultry Farm, Kodappanalkunnu. This poultry farm in Trivandrum was started in May 1953. White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and Barred Plymouth Rock Breeds were reared in the farm for purposes of demonstration, and supply of birds and eggs of good variety. The flock consisted of 369 birds at the beginning of the year. 816 chicks were hatched and 99 birds sold during the year. There were 487 birds at the end of the year, of which 321 were pullets and cockerls and 166 chicks. Of the total number, 364 were Rhode Island Red, 91 White Leghorn and 32 Barred Plymouth Rock. By way of improvements, wire netting was done to protect chicks against attacks of carnivorous birds and canvas screens to protect the birds against inclement weather. 10,485 eggs were produced, of which 5,254 eggs were sold for hatching at Rs. 3 per dozen and 2,725 eggs as table eggs at Rs. 1-2-0 per dozen.

Poultry Units. The Poultry Units run in the Veterinary Hospitals, at Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam and Ernakulam, served as demonstration units and hatching eggs were distributed to popularise good variety of birds. There were 46 pullets and 25 cockerels of White Leghorn and 26 pullets and 8 cockerels of Rhode Island Red in all these units. 5,643 eggs were produced by the Units and 5,483 hatching eggs were sold. 146 eggs were sold as table eggs.

INDUSTRIAL ASPECTS.

Dairy Development Officer. The Dairy Development Officer appointed in 1952 continued to promote the Dairy Industry in the State by organising Dairy Farms and Co-operative Milk Supply Unions and offering technical advice and help to those interested in Dairy Husbandry. He visited Government and private Dairy Farms and Milk Supply Unions and offered technical advice. During the year the Dairy Development Officer, Trivandrum was deputed to New Zealand under the Colombo Plan for training in Co-operative Dairy Husbandry.

Livestock. The Veterinary Surgeon, Punalur was deputed to New Delhi for training in Livestock Marketing for six months.

Poultry Industry. Poultry Farming is a lucrative industry best suited to the conditions in the State. The production of eggs in 1954 is calculated as 70.8 millions valued at Rs. 5.60 millions in the Travancore-Cochin State. Over one lakh of eggs is being exported daily from the State to consuming centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Colombo.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES SUBSIDISED BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA AND INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH.

Key Village Scheme. This five year scheme which is subsidised by the Government of India on 50: 50 basis was started on 1st February 1952. The object of the Scheme is to effect controlled breeding with approved breeds like Sindhi and Murrah and to bring in Animal Husbandry conditions in compact areas having a population of 5,000 animals of breeding age. To overcome the shortage of breeding bulls, quality bulls are produced by the method of artificial insemination.

Six centres were working at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Ollukara and Panancherry. In each centre, there is a main artificial insemination centre, with six associate key villages. The bulls for collection of semen are kept in the main centres, and the semen collected is transported to the sub-centres.

In all the six centres there were 12,434 cows and 3,015 buffaloes over 3 years, fit for breeding. 565 castrations were performed.

In the 6 Key Villages 5,127 inseminations in cows and 548 in buffaloes were conducted. 1,305 cow calves and 99 buffalo calves were born.

A calf rally of the artificially born calves was conducted in each Key Village Centre during the year and cash prices to the value of Rs. 15 each more awarded to best ten calves of each centre.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia occurred in the Centre at Nagercoil, and 1,817 animals were vaccinated against that disease.

Cross Breeding Scheme. This is a scheme subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which would meet 50 per cent of the total cost including recurring and non-recur-

ring expenditure, less expenditure on rent of buildings. It is located at Chalakudy. The object of the scheme is to introduce cross breeding by artificial insemination with Jersey semen got down from Bangalore. It started working at Chalakudy on 5-4-1955 and four sub-centres, at Alwaye, Ankamali, Irinjalkuda and Kodakara were opened.

Artificial Insemination was commenced from 12-10-1955. 820 inseminations were conducted and 1,640 cc. of semen was used. The number of pregnant cases recorded was 97 out of 166 verified. Work as per the technical programme was being continued and the results awaited.

Goat Improvement Scheme. The scheme which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research subsidised by meeting 50 per cent of the recurring charges, except the pay of the clerk, was launched at Ollukara, Trichur on 1-7-1951 and it was continued till 31-3-1956. The object of the scheme is to evolve a breed of Surti goats by pure-line selection of the Malabar goats which have a preponderance of Surti blood in them, and to popularise the use of goat milk. Work according to the technical programme was carried during the year.

At the beginning of the year there were 386 goats, and at the end 248 goats. 246 kids were born, and 22,092 lbs. of milk were produced during the year. The average lactation period worked out to be 152.5 days.

Poultry Development Scheme. This scheme of which 50% of the recurring charges were met by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was started at Ollukara, Trichur on 28th February 1952. The object of the scheme was to study the adaptability of the White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red breeds to areas of high rainfall and humidity, and to popularise these breeds. Work according to the technical programme was carried out. It was found that quality content of eggs had greater effect on fertility and hatchability than season and age of birds, and so feeding was of great importance. There were 1,259 birds at the beginning and 2,559 birds at the end of the year. 1,970 birds were issued for breeding and for table purposes. 55,288 eggs were produced, of which 9,735 eggs were sold for hatching at Rs. 3 per dozen and 5,268 eggs were used for hatching in the Farm. The average age at first egg was found to be 161.46 days in the case of White Leghorn and 194.7 days in the case of Rhode Island Red. The former

breed attained maturity one month in advance of the latter. The average annual production of eggs by White Leghorn came to 189.52 and by Rhode Island Red 175.76. As the birds suffered during the heavy rainy season the poultry lines were improved. 395 adult birds and 1,383 chicks died in the year.

Duck Breeding Scheme. This is a temporary scheme subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 50 per cent of the recurring charges being met by them. The Farm is located at Karumady, Ambalapuzha. The actual working of the scheme was started in January 1956. The object of the scheme is the improvement of the local stock by the introduction of the Kakhi Cambell and the Indian Runner breeds. The first batch of 50 adult kakhi cambell ducks and 10 drakes was brought down from Harringatta, in West Bengal in January 1956. The birds started laying in February 1956. Another batch of 56 ducklings, 13 weeks old, of the same breed was got down in March 1956 from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Isatnagar.

A total number of 845 eggs were produced of which 427 eggs were sold as hatching eggs and 307 eggs as table eggs.

Disease Investigation Scheme. This five year scheme was started on the 23rd October 1952 at the Dairy Farm, Trivandrum. It was subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 50 per cent of the recurring charges being met by them. The scheme is for the detection and eradication of the common contagious and infectious diseases and the survey and investigation of the obscure diseases of livestock. Work according to the technical programme was continued. The Research Officer was in additional charge of the scheme from June 1955.

General survey and field investigation were carried on, and microscopical, cultural, and biological tests were carried out. An obscure disease characterised by skin lesions was detected among calves in Kuttanad, Karthigappally and Mavelikara and it was attributed to mal-nutrition and Dermatitis. In the Trichur District an obscure disease with diarrhoea and dysentery as symptoms attacked the animals, which become weak, refused to eat, had tendency to lie down and died within 24 to 36 hours of the attack. Vaccination with haemorrhagic septicaemia vaccine prevented further attack. There was another obscure disease among cattle at Kanjirapally, which was diagnosed to be the after effect of foot and mouth disease, and worn infestation combined with nutritional defects. A



fatal disease characterised by diarrhoea, which occurred in the High Ranges was diagnosed as viral diarrhoea. Sudden mortality among goats in the Goat Farm at Ollukara was traced to nutritional defects, want of proper accommodation and protection against inclement weather. Death among poultry occurred in Koipuram Block from Ranikhet disease. It was found to be due to loss of potency of vaccine and so re-vaccination was recommended. The seasonal and regional occurrence of anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and foot and mouth disease was investigated. 231 specimens were examined in the laboratory. Specimens collected and tested for brucellosis, tuberculosis and jhores disease were negative to test. Attenuated vaccine proved effective against contagious caprine pleuro pneumonia and the immunity lasted for ten months.

Pilot scheme for the Eradication of Rinderpest. The scheme is financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the non-recurring expenditure being met entirely by them and the recurring expenditure shared by the Council and the State Government on 50: 50 basis. The scheme was started with effect from 1-11-1955 as a precautionary measure to check the ingress of Rinderpest into the State by import from outside. Quarantine stations were located at Colachel Thengappattanam, Poovar, Kovalam, Trivandrum, Thangassery, Alleppey, Cochin and Cranganoor. There was no import of cattle and so no vaccination was conducted.

FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEME.

A provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was made for the schemes under the First Five Year Plan and the year marked the end of the Plan period.

Veterinary Hospitals. A veterinary hospital was opened at Alwaye during 1953-54. An artificial insemination centre and a poultry unit were run by the Kunnathunad-Chalakudy Community Project. The expenditure incurred during the plan period was Rs. 8,710. The two existing dispensaries at Chavara and at Cranganore were converted into Veterinary Hospitals during 1954-55. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,551.

Veterinary Dispensaries. Five new veterinary dispensaries were opened during 1954-55, at Aramboly, Kayamkulam, Sasthamcottah, Kozhencherry and Peermade. Sindhi stud bulls were stationed in the first four dispensaries. Two existing

stockmen stations at Kodakara and at Vadavucode were converted to veterinary dispensaries during 1954-55. The expenditure incurred for all these dispensaries was Rs. 24,538.

Construction works. The compound wall around the Veterinary Hospital, Trivandrum was constructed in 1954-55 at an expenditure of Rs. 5,940. The Veterinary Hospital buildings at Alleppey, at Chalakudy and at Kozhinjampara, involving a cost of Rs. 33,063, Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 18,765 respectively; and the office room and a laboratory attached to the artificial insemination centre at Kottayam, involving a cost of Rs. 4,688, were completed during 1955-56. The construction of veterinary hospital buildings at Trivandrum, at Pangode and at Chavara, involving a cost of Rs. 67,900, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 19,400 respectively, and of a laboratory for the artificial insemination centre attached to the S.P.C.A. hospital, Trivandrum, involving a cost of Rs. 3,000 was in progress. The construction of a clinical laboratory attached to the Veterinary Hospital at Trichur, involving a cost of Rs. 18,765, which was included among the schemes could not be taken up. Such construction works as had not been completed had to be carried over to the succeeding year.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 8,06,772, besides Rs. 1 lakh spent for construction works, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,15,293.

CHAPTER VI

FOREST DEPARTMENT

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

Area. At the beginning of the year the Reserved Forests were 2,975 sq. miles and 295 acres in extent. During the year an area of 70.95 acres was dis-reserved and excluded. At the end of the year the area of the Reserved Forests stood at 2,975 sq. miles and 224 acres. The Reserved lands were 76 sq. miles and 64 acres in extent. The proposed fuel and fodder reserves constituted 288 acres. Thus the total area of the Forests at the close of the year was 3,051 sq. miles and 576 acres.

Boundaries. The length of outer boundaries remaining to be demarcated was 829.93 miles. Of the above, 0.68 miles of the boundary of Palode Reserve was demarcated during the year. The length of enclosure boundaries remaining to be demarcated is 79.21 miles. No demarcation was done during the year.

The total length of demarcated boundaries requiring reclearing was 1281.59 miles of outer and 526.94 miles of enclosure boundaries. Out of these boundaries 882.35 miles of outer and 368.17 miles of enclosure boundaries were recleared. 3.50 miles of outer and 47.53 miles of enclosure boundaries were also recleared during the year by estate owners or coupe contractors at no cost to Government. Out of the preliminary demarcated boundaries, 17.41 miles of the outer and 2.04 miles of the enclosure boundaries were recleared during the year.

During the year under report 290.41 miles of the boundaries were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 22,885.

10.50 miles of the State boundary in the Trivandrum Division were fire-traced by the Madras Government. The interstate boundary in the Shencotta Division was cleared by the Madras Government. 6.75 miles of the State boundary path from Ramakal to Cumbummettu in the Kottayam Division were recleared as usual at a cost of Rs. 253.

LEASE OF FOREST LANDS.

Area under lease. Under the Grow More Food Scheme, forest lands had been leased out for cultivation. The total extent of forest lands under lease during the year was 38,774 acres, consisting of 3,294 acres wet, 25,207 acres dry and 10,273

acres reed. Out of this area 36,441 acres were cultivated. The approximate yield during the year was estimated as 1,85,777 paras of paddy, 36,199 tons of tapioca and 4,249 paras of cereals.

Government Policy. The throwing open of vast areas of forest lands for cultivation and the attendant encroachments resulted in large scale clearance of forest areas to the detriment of the forest wealth. Government, therefore, decided during the year to stop further leases of forest lands for agricultural purposes. It was also decided that out of the occupied forest areas, those areas which were considered absolutely necessary for forest conservancy should be marked off and resumed by the Forest Department for afforestation and the rest of the areas should be excised from the Reserved Forests and handed over to the Revenue Department. The periphery of the Reserved Forest should also be demarcated by means of prominent cairns. During the year an area of 19836.23 acres of forest lands were handed over to the Revenue Department.

FOREST GROWTH.

Natural reproduction was satisfactory in all the forests except in certain parts of Machad Range in Trichur Division which were subject to heavy grazing by local cattle and in certain deciduous forests in Quilon Division which were affected by the spreading of Assamlota and elephant grass. An aggregate extent of 51,360 acres or 82 sq. miles was under plantation at the end of the year.

Teak Plantations. The extent of teak plantations at the beginning of the year was 39,873 acres, or about 62 sq. miles. During the year, an extent of 1,215 acres was planted afresh while an area of 230 acres was clearfelled. At the end of the year, the area under teak plantations was 40,858 acres, or about 64 sq. miles.

The Revenue realised in the year was Rs. 9,56,105 as against Rs. 12,35,491 in the previous year.

Since plantations are raised on "taungya" system, as a rule, except where such a course is not possible, the expenditure on new plantations is usually small. The expenditure under this item in the year was Rs. 76,461 as against Rs. 56,798 in the previous year. The main item of expenditure on plantations relates to charges on maintenance and upkeep of plantations.

Care of the plantations. Thinning was done as per prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans, or in consideration of actual silvicultural needs, as the case may be. There were attacks from defoliators, but the damage was not appreciable. There was no case of serious fire in the teak plantations. Only negligible damage was caused by windbreak. The condition of the Plantations was, as a whole, satisfactory during the year. The weeds commonly attacking the plantations are a rapid growing variety which has to be cut before flowering season. These works were never undertaken by contractors.

Plantations other than teak. The total area of plantations other than teak was 8,137 acres, which comprised 3,116 acres of junglewood, 951 of softwood, 821 of cashew, 83 of cinchona, 160 of rubber, 268 of red gum, 48 of bamboos, 6 of sandalwood, 9 of oxytenanthera and 2,675 acres of mixed species.

During the year 195 acres of softwood plantations had been added. The softwood plantations were opened and maintained on the understanding that 50 per cent of the expenditure would be sanctioned by Government of India, as subsidy.

FOREST PRODUCE.

Timber. The contract agency was as before, employed for extraction of timber.

During the year 30,11,341 cft. of timber was extracted by Government agency as against 32,34,850 cft. in the previous year. Besides, 10,60,432 cft. of timber was collected and removed by consumers and purchasers. There was no out-turn by right holders and free grantees.

3,203 maunds and 4½ lbs., of sandalwood were collected during the year as against 41 maunds and 14¼ lbs., collected during the previous year.

A total amount of Rs. 7,95,676 was realised during the year by the sale of residual growth and standing trees from coupes proposed for opening plantations as well as sale of timber on mellabham against Rs. 6,14,755 realised during the previous year.

The total balance stock of Royalties and Junglewood at the close of the year under report was 14,52,843 cft. against 13,95,856 cft. at the end of the previous year.

Firewood and charcoal. These items were generally collected and removed by consumers and purchasers. In some cases, however, as in the case of Central Firewood Depot at Trichur and in the case of firewood in Kanipattu lands and in

a few other stray cases, the departmental agency was employed under contract system for collection of firewood.

37,577 tons of fuel and 2,000 bags of charcoal were collected during the year as against 47,737 tons of fuel and 384 tons of charcoal during 1954-55. Of the above, 17,076 tons of firewood were collected by Government agency while 20,501 tons of firewood and 2,000 bags of charcoal were collected by consumers and purchasers.

Minor Forest Produce. The right of collection and removal of Minor Forest Produce was continued to be leased out to private agencies. The total revenue realised under this item including miscellaneous leases came to Rs. 1,87,596, against Rs. 4,68,380 realised during the previous year. Bamboos, rattans and reeds were collected and removed as usual by consumers and purchasers.

Ivory. The stock at the beginning of the year was 1,821 lbs. and the receipt during the year was 98 lbs. There was no disposal of ivory during the year and the stock at the end of the year was 1,919 lbs.

Elephants. The number of elephants in the possession of the Department at the commencement of the year was 19. During the year seven elephants, of which five were tuskers and 2 cows, were captured. One of the captives of the previous year died of heart-failure. Three elephants were supplied to the Zoo, a tusker to His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia and a cow elephant to the Palace. Four elephants were sold in auction. One elephant was released to the person who claimed ownership. At the end of the year there were 15 elephants in the possession of the Department.

BREACHES OF FOREST LAWS.

6,414 cases against breaches of forest laws were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. During the year 4,633 cases were detected and registered. On the whole there were 11,047 cases for disposal. Of these, 2,889 cases were disposed of. 8,158 cases were pending at the end of the year. Conviction was ordered in 1,495 cases and acquittal in 192 cases.

During the year 1,156 cases were compounded departmentally and 46 cases were withdrawn while the corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,589 and 109 respectively.

The number of pending cases was found to be large and Government ordered that the Department should pay special attention to the speedy disposal of the cases.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

Utilisation Branch. A Utilisation Branch of the department was formed to attend to the selection and passing of timber for Government of India, the supply of sleepers to the Railways, and the supply of timber to the other departments in the State. A Forest Utilisation Officer was appointed with head-quarters at Quilon.

Forest Museum. A new building was constructed in the compound of the Chief Conservator's Office to house the Forest Museum. The Curator continued to hold charge of the Museum, and he was ordered to work under the direction of the Forest Utilisation Officer.

Investigation of schemes. For the investigation of the schemes of the Department under the Second Five Year Plan, a temporary staff was appointed under a Conservator of Forests.

NURSERIES.

A cashew nursery of 48,000 basket seedlings was opened at Erumapetty to plant 500 acres in 1956-57. Seeds were dibbled in bamboo nursery baskets and they were kept on bamboo plat-forms with protection from sun. The total expenditure for nursery work was Rs. 4,925.

Nurseries were opened for the following species:— *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *Eucalyptus astriugeus*, *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Accasia mollissima*, *Accasia decurrens*, all at Devicolam and Balsa, *Casuarina*, *Eucalyptus* (low elevation type), and *Evodia* at Malayattur.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The gross receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 2,17,69,159 against Rs. 1,95,28,815 in the previous year and the budget estimate of Rs. 1,83,27,700. The actuals exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 34,41,459. This was mainly due to the favourable timber market in general and the high rates realised for export quality rosewood logs in particular.

The total expenditure in the year was Rs. 57,95,111 against Rs. 62,48,685 in the previous year.

Certain irregularities relating to large contracts resulting in considerable loss of Government's revenue came to the notice of Government. These irregularities are under investigation

PART V

CHAPTER I

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The Department of Public Health attended not only to the control of communicable diseases but to promotion of health through health units and maternity and child welfare centres, provision of environmental sanitation and water supply and prevention of food adulteration. It participated in the National programmes for the control of Malaria, filariasis and tuberculosis and the national water supply and sanitation programme.

The Public Health Acts of the former Travancore and Cochin States were integrated and the Travancore-Cochin Public Health Act (XVI of 1955) brought into force from 2-10-1955.

The Director of Public Health was notified as Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and a separate office for the Registrar General established at the Headquarters to attend to the legal and administrative problems relating to registration. Compilation of vital statistics continued to be done by the Statistics Department.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births. The number of births registered in 1955 was 2,23,463 as against 1,88,662 in 1954. 115,382 were males and 1,08,081 females. The birth rate per 1000 of the estimated mid year population was 22.39 as against 19.25 in 1954. As usual, the birth rate was lowest in the Trichur District and highest in the Kottayam District. The birth rate was 20.90 in the rural areas and 34.27 in the urban areas.

The number of still births registered in 1955 was 2,432 as against 2,189 in 1954.

Deaths. The number of deaths registered in 1955 was 62,785 as against 57,109 in 1954. The death rate was 6.29 per 1,000 of the population as against 5.83 in 1954. The number of infant deaths registered in 1955 was 8,936, the corresponding figure for 1954 being 7,087.

Causes of deaths. Of the 62,785 deaths, 31 were from smallpox, 690 from typhoid, 54 from malaria, 9,732 from other fevers, 3,548 from dysentery and diarrhoea, 2,556 from tuberculosis, 3,921 from other respiratory diseases, 489 from maternity, 539 from injuries, and 41,225 from other causes.

Marriages. No marriage was registered under the Special Marriage Act (Central Act 43 of 1954).

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Plague. The State was free from plague, human or rodent.

Cholera. There was no outbreak of cholera. Nevertheless 3,500 cholera inoculations were done on persons exposed to risk of infection from cholera.

Smallpox. There were 114 attacks of and 31 deaths from smallpox in 1955 as against 1,663 attacks and 695 deaths in 1954. The usual preventive measures like vaccination, segregation of patients and disinfection were adopted and the spread of the disease checked in all affected localities. Vaccination was enforced in the Trivandrum City by the Trivandrum City Municipal Act, in the Municipal towns of Travancore and Cochin areas by the respective Municipalities Acts in the non-municipal parts of the Cochin region by the Cochin Municipal Act and in the rural parts of the Travancore region by the Travancore Epidemic Diseases Act. Owing to the low incidence of smallpox in 1955, no necessity arose to undertake a vaccination campaign. However, the work was intensified in localities actually affected by smallpox. The number of vaccinations done during the year 1955 was 18,85,941, of which 5,34,472 were primary, and 13,51,469 were re-vaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations, 85,630 were done to children below one year, and 3,35,053 to children between 1 and 6 years.

Typhoid. Typhoid occurred sporadically in all the taluks. 690 deaths due to typhoid were recorded in 1955 as against 716 in 1954. The number of T.A.B. inoculations done was 17,400.

Malaria control. Under the National Malaria control programme launched as the joint venture of the Technical Co-operative Administration of the U.S.A., the Government of India and the State Government, two Units established with

Trivandrum and Trichur as Head Quarters carried on anti-malaria measures in 15 sub-units covering practically the entire malarial tracts of this State. One of the Divisional Units had already been receiving assistance under the National Malaria Control Programme, and during the year, both the Divisional Units were receiving assistance by way of supplies of DDT. and anti-malarial drugs. Systematic application of residual insecticides on a mass scale was undertaken. DDT. spraying with different formulations of 75% wettable powder was carried out in the houses in the malarial tracts, localities with spleen rates higher than 10% being given priority. The hyper-endemic areas and pockets of high endemicity received two rounds of spraying. The Kani settlements and malarial localities in interior forests received one round of spraying with 5% DDT. suspension. The total quantity of DDT. spent was 1,04,818 lbs. Distribution of anti-malaria drugs such as Nibaquine, Resochin, Mepacrine and Camoquine was regularly adopted as a curative and prophylactic measure. The total number of malarial cases (all relapses) treated was 41,380 in 1955 as against 47,964 in 1954.

Filariasis control. The filariasis control operations already established in selected areas in Sherthalai, Ambalapuzha and Haripad continued on the usual lines.

Pistia clearance from mosquito breeding water surfaces was employed at Ambalapuzha and Sherthalai, and seasonal DDT. spraying at Haripad. 17.1 acres of pistia surface were cleared at Ambalapuzha, and 144.1 acres at Sherthalai. 17,175 houses were sprayed with DDT at Haripad, and 7,890 lbs. of DDT were used.

A National Filariasis control programme was sponsored by the Central Government and the State participated in it. Under that programme, one survey unit was organised during the year. A filariasis survey party from Delhi completed a survey in Sherthalai towards the close of April 1955. Subsequently, surveys were organised in Ambalapuzha taluk and in Trivandrum city by the local staff of the Filariasis Section, and made good progress. The total number of persons examined in the survey in Sherthalai and Ambalapuzha was 7,367, and of these, 1,484 were found to be positive.

The Assistant Director of Public Health (M & F), was deputed for a course of training of six weeks' duration in Filariology in New Delhi. Four Field Assistants were given a course of training in Ernakulam for a period of four weeks to equip them for the work of Filaria Inspectors.

The Central Laboratory established at Trivandrum under the N.M.C.P. programme was properly equipped for conducting routine parasitological and entomological examinations in connection with malaria and filariasis. 3,315 blood specimens were examined for malaria and 5,505 for filariasis and 20 of the former and 941 of the latter were found positive.

Tuberculosis. The total number of deaths due to T. B. in 1955 was recorded as 2,556 as against 2,713 in 1954.

The mass B. C. G. vaccination campaign programme, started as a joint venture of the WHO, UNICEF, the Central Government and the State Government from 1952, continued to make steady progress. By the end of the previous year the whole of Trichur and Kottayam Districts had been covered and considerable progress achieved in Quilon. During the year the Quilon District (except Shencotta taluk) and the Trivandrum District (except Thovala taluk) were also completed. The campaign in the Agasteeswaram taluk was not successful because of the controversy over the efficacy of the B. C. G.

The number of persons tuberculin tested during the year was 7,43,128 and the number B.C.G. vaccinated was 3,82,948, and the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,09,057-10-1. From 10-5-1952 when the mass campaign was started to 31-3-1956, 28,75,081 persons were tested and 13,16,389 vaccinated.

Other diseases. Other diseases against which routine preventive measures were in progress were chickenpox and dysentery. No epidemic situation arose in any part of the State.

HEALTH UNITS AND CENTRES.

The establishment of health units was one of the important programmes included in the First Five Year Plan from 1953-54.

The regular activities of the Health Units which were carried on, on a team basis with a dispensary as the nucleus included treatment of patients (in-patients being admitted where beds were available), registration of births and deaths,

vaccination, prevention and control of infectious diseases, maternity and child welfare, school medical inspection, rural sanitation and health propaganda.

Units established. Six Health Units had been established in the preceding years at Ulloor (attached to Medical College), Karunagappally, Koothattukulam, Kumbalanghi, Pulinkunnu and Pazhayannoor. In addition to the above, two more were started during the year, at Vizhinjam in the Trivandrum District and at Thalayolaparambu in the Kottayam District.

At the close of the year, 20 dispensaries were ordered to be transferred from the Medical Department with the object of establishing Health Units.

Maternity and child welfare centres were attached to each Health Unit. The Medical College Health Unit had 4 centres, the Karunagappally Health Unit 3, the Koothattukulam Health Unit 3, the Kumbalanghi Health Unit 3, the Pulinkunnu Health Unit 2, and the Pazhayannoor Health Unit 3.

Working of the Units. The work carried out by the different Health Units is shown in the following statement:—

Institution	Out-patients treated	In-patients	Vaccination		House visits by medical staff	Deliveries
			Primary	Revaccination		
1 Medical College Unit, Ulloor	50,862	..	2,038	5,531	15,370	237
2 Karunagappally	60,237	1,358	3,047	6,540	5,583	675
3 Koothattukulam	90,023	427	1,495	2,325	5,832	223
4 Kumbalanghi	29,678	503	1,447	2,640	12,538	217
5 Pulinkunnu	30,619	682	792	3,531	3,629	47
6 Pazhayannoor	23,305	329	527	2,093	5,304	150

Secondary and Primary Health Centres. The Two Secondary Health Centres established in the Community Project areas of Neyyattinkara and Chalakudy and the three Primary Health Centres attached to each continued to function. The six Primary Health Centres were provided with UNICEF equipments. In addition to the above Centres, two primary health centres were started in the N. E. S. Blocks at Uzhavoor and Munnar during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare. 12 new Midwifery centres were started in rural areas. The total number of centres at the end of the year was 271.

Six maternal and child health centres were opened in backward areas, at Athirampuzha, Kumarakom, Thrikunnapuzha, Thrippunithura, Pathanapuram and Vidura. They were attached to dispensaries already existing there, and the dispensaries were transferred to the Public Health Department. The UNICEF supplied each centre with clinical equipments. Each centre was given one health visitor and 3 midwives.

The Health Units carried on MCH services in each of their sub-centres.

10 family planning centres were started, and selected midwives were given necessary training and appointed as family planning health visitors in the centres.

UNICEF and WHO programme. The MCH programme sponsored by the WHO and UNICEF and started during 1954-55, was expanded in scope, 100 midwifery centres of the rural areas, the MCH centres started within the Health Units and Secondary Health Centres, the 6 MCH Centres newly started and 3 MCH Centres established in the Cochin area even before integration were brought under the programme for purposes of supply of up-to-date equipments, drugs and diet supplements made available by UNICEF. The WHO also made available one senior MCH adviser with effect from 26-8-1955, who, along with the 3 Nurses (International personnel) already working here, chalked out a training programme for the benefit of other local personnel.

During the year, the maternity staff conducted 1,14,158 pre-natal visits and 1,00,040 post natal visits. The number of deliveries conducted was 26,205.

FOOD.

Milk and Rice Distribution. The Milk Canteen Committee, of which the Director of Public Health was the Convener, continued the free distribution of milk and rice made available by UNICEF. The distribution was arranged mainly through maternity and child welfare centres, schools and social service agencies.

There were 997 milk distribution centres including schools. The number daily fed or supplied with milk at each centre

averaged 100. The total quantity of milk powder received during the year for distribution was 7 1/3 lakhs lbs.

Rice was distributed to 388 orphanages and charitable institutions and 107 schools. Out of the 1,500 tons supplied by UNICEF in the previous year, 21,68,805 lbs. of rice were available for distribution during the year, and the number of feedings in all the 495 centres was 43,77,610.

Prevention of food adulteration. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (Central Act 37 of 1954) was brought into force from 1-6-1955. The Public Analyst of the Central Research Institute was notified as Public Analyst under the Act and the Sanitary Inspectors in the Urban areas notified as Food Inspectors. Steps were in progress to train the Health Inspectors of the Public Health Department in selection and despatch of food samples under the Act in rural areas.

During the year under review 1,134 samples were analysed in the Laboratory, of which 357 were found adulterated. The number of prosecutions conducted was 1,020, of which 708 ended in conviction. A sum of about Rs. 11,082 was realised from fines.

SANITATION.

Public Health Engineering Division. The Public Health Engineering Division of the Department attended to programmes of environmental sanitation and water-supply. The State participated in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme sponsored by the Central Government under the scheme. The Public Health Engineer was deputed to the U. S. A. for higher studies.

The most important item of work was the starting of 4 projects at Nanjinad, Kuttanad, Mavelikara and Vyppeen for the supply of good drinking water to the rural population. For the sinking of deep tube wells, two rotary drills were purchased and 2 deep tube wells were constructed in the coastal areas. In order to improve environmental sanitation in the rural areas, slabs for bore-hole latrines were sold at subsidised rates.

Rural sanitation. The programme of rural sanitation included conservancy work in semi-urban towns in the Travancore area, provision of drinking water supplies and their maintenance, latrine construction and repair, sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals and inspection of markets and schools

In 27 Police conservancy towns, registration of births and deaths, vaccination, street lighting and sweeping were attended to by the health staff. In 37 other major conservancies, all the Public Health activities excepting registration of births and deaths were carried on.

11 tube-wells and 7 draw-wells were newly constructed, 138 water sources repaired and 14,694 water sources disinfected.

1,633 latrines of various types were provided in the rural areas. Of these, 117 were of the bore-hole type.

Special sanitary arrangements were made in respect of 117 fairs and festivals.

Vagrancy. In the Cochin area, the District Health Officer, Trichur, continued to be the Vagrancy Officer under the Cochin Vagrancy Act and the Relief settlement at Ramavarmapuram Palluruthy and Ponnurnni continued on the usual lines.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 17,20,958-5-9. This included grants from the Government of India of Rs. 337-8-0 for family planning and of Rs. 2,50,000 for rural water-supply and sanitation schemes and materials and equipments received under T. C. A. programme of the value of Rs. 4,22,052-8-0 for malaria control measures, and of the value of Rs. 9,95,030 for rural water-supply. The total expenditure was Rs. 56,91,490-12-10.

CHAPTER II

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Number of institutions. In the year under report there were 56 major hospitals including special institutions and 152 dispensaries in the department. The number of Grant-in-aid institutions was 33.

Additions. The Department devoted special attention to providing better accommodation in the existing hospitals. Three T.B. Seal wards each of 12 beds at Alleppey, Alwaye and Chittoor, a Maternity ward at Government Hospital, Changancherry and two wards, each of 32 beds in the T.B. Hospital, Nagercoil, were completed. A Maternity ward at Warkala, a Pay ward in the District Hospital, Kottayam, and a new block in the Government Hospital, Trichur, providing 90 beds including Pay wards were opened.

New dispensaries. Four Government dispensaries were newly opened at Paripally, Vakkom, Muthukulam and Elanji and one Bi-weekly Dispensary at Pullampara.

Floating dispensary. The Floating dispensary which had been in previous years conducted for a three months' period during the harvest season for the benefit of the labourers in the Kuttanad area, functioned throughout the year with headquarters at Champakulam (Ambalapuzha taluk). It was under the control of the Kuttanad N.E.S. Block at Alleppey.

New special institutions. The establishment of a new T.B. Hospital with 300 beds and T.B. Training and Demonstration Centre at Pulayanarkottah (Trivandrum) was taken up and the foundation stone was laid by the President of India.

Leprosy hospital. The Leprosy hospital at Koratty hitherto managed by the Salvation Army was taken over by Government from 1-5-1955.

TREATMENT OF SICK PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Out-patients. 5,739,955 out-patients were treated.

In-patients. There were 7,493 beds in Government institutions. 214,419 in-patients were treated during the year.

Of these, 157,303 were cured, 35,531 relieved and 8,490 discharged otherwise. 4,417 persons died and 8,678 were continuing treatment at the end of the year.

Categories. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated in all the Government Medical institutions during the year was 5,954,374. Of these, 1,598,574 were males, 2,500,021 females and 1,855,779 children.

Surgical operations. During the year 178,115 operations were performed. Of these, 22,180 were major and 32,049 minor operations. 172,465 were cured, 4,005 relieved and 125 discharged otherwise; 311 died and 1,209 were remaining in the institutions.

10,266 Gynaecological operations were performed. Of these, 10,206 cases recovered and 60 died.

Parturition cases. 40,798 parturition cases were attended to. Of these 1,211 cases were attended by Medical Officers, 12,263 cases by Medical Officers and Midwives jointly, 12,753 cases by Medical Officers and outside Midwives and 14,551 cases by Midwives alone.

TREATMENT IN GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS

264,351 out-patients were treated during the year by all the 33 grant-in-aid institutions. 1,608 beds were available in all those institutions together and 23,004 in-patients were treated. Of these, 15,804 were cured, 4,910 relieved, and 873 discharged otherwise; 307 died and 1,110 remained in the institutions continuing treatment at the end of the year.

TRAINING.

Outside training. Five first-grade nurses (3 females and 2 males) were deputed at Government cost for post-certificate course in teaching nursing and administration in the College of Nursing, New Delhi, for a period of 10 months.

Advanced studies. One Sister-Tutor and one First-grade Nurse were deputed for higher studies in Nursing in Australia under the Colombo Plan from May 1955. Another Sister Tutor of the School of Nursing, Trivandrum, was deputed on Rockefeller Foundation Scholarship for higher studies in Public Health Nursing in the U.S.A.

Nursing schools. Sixty candidates who passed from the Government Schools of Nursing at Trivandrum, and at

Ernakulam were appointed as first-grade Nurses. 43 final year students and 81 second year students were undergoing training during the year.

Midwifery training. Midwifery training is conducted in 4 centres *viz.*, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, Victoria Hospital, Quilon, Women's Hospital, Mattancherry and Maternity Hospital, Trichur. It is a 2-year course. The batch of 100 students who commenced their training in January 1955 continued their training. Another batch of 100 students commenced their training on 3rd January 1956. During the period 100 candidates were selected for the training.

There were 203 permanent and 52 temporary Midwives in the department during the year.

Compounders' training. The number of compounders was 292 (226 permanent and 66 temporary). The one-year training for compounders was conducted in two centres, *viz.*, at Government hospital, Trivandrum and at District hospital, Ernakulam. The batch which commenced their training in July 1953 completed it in June 1954. There was no compounders' training during the period from July 1954 to March 1955. A batch of 40 candidates, *viz.*, 20 at each centre had training from April 1955 to March 1956.

FINANCE.

Receipts. The total receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 6,91,384 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Medical School and Colleges	1,47,202
Hospital receipts	1,42,610
Mental hospital receipts	5,908
Sale of Medicines	1,31,930
Contributions	1,53,438
Income from endowments	334
Recoveries of overpayments	15,620
Collection of payments for services rendered	3,281
Miscellaneous	1,01,638
Total	7,01,961
Deduct refunds	10,577
	6,91,384

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 1,06,13,522 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Pay of Officers	11,17,742
Pay of Establishment	13,84,658
Allowances	13,25,113
Dieting charges	16,82,590
Purchase of medicines	25,87,297
Bedding and clothing	4,49,220
Other contingencies	18,28,460
Lump sum for T. B. control	16,125
Lump sum for providing better equipments	20,909
Training of Medical Officers	1,050
Training of student nurses	68,178
Grants for Medical purposes	1,32,160
Total	1,06,13,502

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN SCHEME.

Under the First Five-Year Plan Scheme of establishing hospitals and dispensaries 3 hospitals and 20 dispensaries were opened during the year. Of the 3 hospitals, 2 were established by up-grading the Vaikom and Karunagappally dispensaries and one was newly opened at Perumbavoor. During the First Five-Year Plan period 8 hospitals and 39 dispensaries were opened.

AYURVEDA HOSPITALS.

There were 20 hospitals, of which 11 were in the Trichur District, two major hospitals at Ernakulam and Trichur and nine at Cheruthuruthi, Azhicode, Kodakara, Trippunithura, Tattamangalam, Mattancherry, Pallipuram, Perumbavoor and Villadom; 3 were in the Kottayam District at Kottayam, Thodupuzha and Vaikom; 4 were in the Quilon District, at Quilon, Alleppey, Thiruvella and Karunagapally and two were in the Trivandrum District at Neyyattinkara and Varkala. There were 263 beds in all the hospitals together and 3,336 in-patients were treated during the year. 2,885 patients were cured, 21 died, 79 relieved and 164 discharged otherwise. 879,091 out-patients were treated during the year.

AYURVEDA DISPENSARIES.

Nineteen dispensaries were opened in the four districts of the State during the year. There were 88 dispensaries and Vaidyasalas in the State, of which 43 were in the Trichur district, 6 in the Kottayam district, 29 in the Quilon district and 10 in the Trivandrum district. 1,544,361 patients were treated in all the dispensaries and Vaidyasalas together.

VISHA VAIDYASALAS.

There were 7 Taluk Visha Vaidyasalas in the Trichur district, besides the Visha Vaidya Stapanam in the hospital at Trichur, and the Visha Vaidya section in the hospital at Trippunithura. 2,134 patients were treated for snake bites and 15,523 patients for other bites in all the institutions together. Eight persons died from snake bite.

S. K. V. G. A. PHARMACY, TRICHUR.

Run on commercial lines, the pharmacy supplied medicines required for all the departmental institutions in the four districts. To facilitate supplies, Government sanctioned during the year the opening of sub-depots in the District Head-quarters at Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum. The total cost of medicines manufactured during the year come to Rs. 1,92,885. Medicines worth Rs. 48,897-0-10 were supplied to the hospitals, medicines worth Rs. 54,974-7-6 to the dispensaries and medicines worth Rs. 4,797-0-7 to the Visha Vaidyasalas.

As usual medicines were also supplied to the temporary dispensaries opened at Pampa and Sabarimala in connection with the Makaravilakku and Mandalapooja festivals at Sabarimala in January 1956.

GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS

There were 317 grant-in-aid institutions, of which hospitals were 5, first-grade institutions 10, second-grade 25 and third-grade 277. 1,930 in-patients and 42,542 out-patients were treated in the grant-in-aid hospitals, and 849,880 patients in grant-in-aid vaidyasalas. The grant-in-aid Visha Vaidyans treated 16,690 for snake bite and 60,392 for other bites. 148 died from snake bites and 29 from other bites.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

The receipt of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,676-10-9 and the total expenditure was Rs. 10,23,496-15-2.

CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL COUNCILS.

ADMINISTRATION.

The three Councils constituted in 1953, one each for Modern Medicine, Homeopathic Medicine and Indigenous Medicine met during the year, the first three times, the second three times and the third five times.

As the draft rules under the Act had not been finalised, the work of registration of practitioners was held up.

RECOGNITION OF DEGREES, ETC.

On the recommendation of the Council of Modern Medicine, the Indian Medical Council agreed to recognise the M.B.B.S. degree of the Government Medical College, Trivandrum. The State Council in its turn agreed to recognise the qualifications recognised by the Medical Council of India. As recommended by the Council of Indigenous Medicines, the Government accorded recognition to the Ayurveda Bhooshana Certificate granted by the Board of Public Examinations of the erstwhile Cochin Government.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on the Councils during the year amounted to Rs. 15,365-11-7.

CHAPTER V

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The Laboratory continued to do very useful work in the various branches of its activity. Eminent Doctors from the World Health Organisation and other Organisations visited the Laboratory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

Diagnosis of Syphilis. 10,888 specimens were examined by Kahn and Wasserman tests. 602 specimens were lysed and became unfit for examination.

28 c.c. of Haemolysin, 21 c.c. of Antihuman serum, 11 c.c. of Anticow serum and 19 c.c. of Antigotat serum were prepared by rabbit immunisation.

Serological diagnosis of enteric fever. 1,345 specimens were examined by Widal test for Typhoid, Paratyphoid A and Paratyphoid B infections. Of these 363 were found to be positive. The specimens received for Weil Felix-test were negative.

Cultural examination for enteric infections. 767 specimens of blood, 80 of faeces and 17 of urine were cultured for the presence of enteric group of organisms.

Cultural examination for other infections. 945 specimens were examined culturally for the diagnosis of other infections.

Microscopical examinations. 15,280 specimens of blood, sputum, etc., were examined microscopically.

Biochemical and Haematological examinations. 7,548 examinations were done during the year.

Animal inoculation tests. 10 specimens of urine were injected into female rabbits for Friedman's test.

Bacterial vaccines. 37,899 c.c. of T.A.D. vaccine were produced and 43,179 c.c. issued during the year.

1,25,975 c.c. of cholera vaccine were produced and 47,020 c.c. were supplied during the year.

111 sets of autogenous vaccines and 410 c.c. of stock vaccine of different kinds were prepared during the year.

VACCINE LYMPH SECTION.

Pulp from 223 cow calves and 72 buffalo calves was collected during the year for preparation of vaccine.

14,026 gms. of crude pulp were collected from 223 cow calves and 72 buffalo calves. There was an average yield of 47.5 gms. per calf. Out of this 2,074 gms. of pulp were used in the preparation of seed lymph. 86,947 c.cs. comprising 136 lots of vaccine lymph and 5,600 c.cs. of seed lymph were manufactured. 18 rabbits were used for rejuvenation of seed.

There were 14,030 c.c. of vaccine at the beginning of the year. 117 lots involving 77,357 c.c. were dispensed. During the year 11,13,620 grains of vaccine lymph were filled and 10,67,837 grains were issued outside and 2,591 grains were used for local vaccination in the Public Health Laboratory. Loss due to breakage and leakage came to 29,537 grains, leaving a balance of filled vaccine of 20,625 grains.

RABIES SECTION.

354 goats were used for the preparation of anti rabic vaccine.

6,13,989 c.cs. of antirabic vaccine of 5 per cent strength were prepared and 612,098 c.cs. were used during the year.

4,218 c.c. of 25 per cent antirabic vaccine for prophylactic inoculation of dogs were produced and 4,200 c.c. were issued during the year, of which 2,142 c.c. were supplied to the veterinary department and 2,058 c.c. to private parties.

Approximately 7,000 persons received antirabic treatment during the year. 639 animals of all categories were treated by the Veterinary Department and private parties. The brains of 6 dogs were examined for rabies infection. Of these 4 were positive and 2 negative.

12 rabbits were used for fixed virus seed passage and 30 guinea pigs were used for infectivity tests.

MEDIA SECTION.

Various kinds of preparations such as Media, Stains, Solutions, reagents and Saline, etc., were prepared.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S SECTION.

A total number of 2,242 articles spread over 728 cases were received for examination. Out of these 672 cases involving the examination of 2,056 articles were disposed of.

Human poisoning cases. 152 cases of suspected human poisoning with 589 articles were received, out of which 140 cases requiring the examination of 548 articles were disposed of. Poison was detected in 80 cases, of which organic poisons were found in 41 cases and inorganic poisons in 39 cases. Among the organic poisons, formic acid accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the cases. Among the inorganic ones, Zinc phosphide headed the list with 16 cases, followed by sulphuric acid in 12, and arsenic in 5 cases.

Animal poisoning cases. There was only one animal poisoning case with 4 articles.

Blood stain cases. There were 222 cases of Blood stains requiring the examinations of 1,173 articles, out of which 204 cases with 1,082 articles were disposed of. Human blood was detected on 668 articles.

Seminal stain cases. There were 25 seminal stain cases with 57 articles, of which 23 cases involving the examination of 53 articles were disposed of. Semen was detected in 3 cases only.

Miscellaneous cases. There was a total number of 328 cases with 419 articles. 304 cases with 372 articles were disposed of. They included among others 191 samples of blood, 105 of illicit arrack samples and 36 of washes all involved in prohibition offences.

Nutrition Section. Except the routine analysis of food stuffs sent from the Departments like the Public Health and the Civil Supplies, etc., no other nutrition activities were carried out during the period for want of a proper medical man as Nutrition Officer.

TRAINING.

Three candidates were given training as Laboratory Assistants during the year.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

The total receipts of the Laboratory during the year amounted to Rs. 11,089-0-3 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,54,023-11-3.

CHAPTER VI

DRUGS CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Drugs Act, 1940 (Central) and the Travancore-Cochin Drugs Rules, 1953 framed thereunder were enforced in this State with effect from 1st December 1953. The Surgeon-General was appointed as the Drugs Controller and Licensing Authority under the Drugs Act. To assist him the post of an Assistant Drugs Controller was created. In order to inspect all the sales and manufacturing premises in the State, the Assistant Drugs Controller was vested with the powers of a Drugs Inspector with jurisdiction throughout the State. Two Drugs Inspectors were appointed, one for the Trivandrum and the other for the Kottayam Districts who had jurisdiction over Quilon and Trichur Districts respectively.

The Drugs Control Administration which was functioning as a section of the Surgeon-General's office till 20-2-1956 was separated from the Medical Department to form the Drugs Control Department.

DRUGS LICENCEES.

There are 690 retail drugs dealers and 331 wholesale dealers in this State. All these drugs dealers were licensed under the Drugs Act. Some general merchants were given licences for stocking and selling house-hold remedies. The total number of sale licences, both wholesale and retail issued in forms 20 and 21 to the above said 1021 licence holders was 1523 and the licence fee collected was Rs. 7,615. A minimum requirement of hygienic conditions, floor space and storage conditions and a minimum standard of knowledge in dispensing of drugs and the various aspects of the Drugs Act were insisted on prior to the issue of licences. At the time of the enforcement of the Drugs Act only less than 20 per cent of the Druggists had refrigerators. During the year more than 50 per cent of them possessed refrigerators. Intense drive was made against unauthorised sale of drugs. Misuse of drugs by quacks and unqualified practitioners including Ayurvedic Practitioners was brought under control.

MANUFACTURING LICENCES.

There were 10 major and 11 minor manufacturing concerns. Apart from these 21 manufacturing licences, 3 licences were

given to repack drugs. Most of the manufacturers produce mainly Galenicals and other Pharmacopoeial drugs. Some of the manufacturers specialise in Injectibles, general tonics and proprietary tonics. Some of the firms process basic raw materials such as SULPHA drugs, ALKALOIDAL salts like, EPHYDRINE HYDROCHLOR, QUININE-SULPHATE, STRYCHNINE HYDRO-CHLOR, MORPHINE HYDRO-CHLOR into drugs mainly in the tablet and liquid forms. Penicillin ointment is locally manufactured. Common ampoules are also manufactured by some of the firms.

VALID LICENCES.

The total number of licences issued in forms 20, 21, 25 and 28, including manufacturing and sole licences was 1,556 and the total revenue collected, was Rs. 9,175.

Many instances of misuse of Drugs Licences amounting to violation of the Prohibition Policy were detected and stern action taken. About seven licences in the Trichur and Kottayam Districts were cancelled for offences of the above nature. Some licence holders terminated their business and some others surrendered their licences voluntarily. The total number of licences which stood cancelled at the end of the year was 19.

TECHNICAL PERSONS.

The appointment of qualified persons for supervision of retail sale of drugs in Drugs stores was insisted on. Under Travancore-Cochin Drugs Rules, 1953 the minimum qualification prescribed for technical personnel employed in Drugs stores is the possession of four years practical experience in dispensing of drugs. To standardise their qualification, their knowledge of dispensing of drugs was tested by an oral examination by the Officers of the Drugs Control Administration. About 700 persons were interviewed and 339 of them were found eligible to be declared as qualified.

CONTRAVENTION OF THE DRUGS ACT.

The Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors of Police were appointed as Prosecutors for conducting cases under the Drugs Act with effect from 23-12-1955.

In Trivandrum District two prosecutions were launched and in both cases the offenders were convicted.

DRUGS AND MAGIC REMEDIES (OBJECTIONABLE
ADVERTISEMENTS) ACT, 1954.

The Act came into force in this State with effect from 1st April, 1955.

The Drugs Controller was appointed as the Officer to whom applications for previous sanction of Government for the printing and publishing of advertisements relating to drugs have to be submitted. The Drugs Controller, the Assistant Drugs Controller and the Drugs Inspectors were authorised to seize and detain documents and other articles contravening the Act. Arrangements were made with the Director of Public Relations to forward cuttings of objectionable advertisements under the Act to the Drugs Controller so that action might be taken in respect of contraventions of the Act. The newspapers of the State co-operated in avoiding publication of such objectionable advertisements so that there was no occasion for any legal action.

RECEIPTS.

A sum of Rs. 9,175 was received by way of licence fees and inspection fees.

CHAPTER I

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

Administration. The administration of the Education Department was carried on by the Director of Public Instruction with the assistance of the Deputy Director and the subordinate Inspecting Officers. The Maharaja's College, Ernakulam and the Government College, Chittur which were under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction were placed under the direct control of the Government.

The Divisional Educational Officers were having administrative and academic control over all the institutions in their respective divisions, the District Educational Officers over the High Schools, Training Schools and Special Schools in their respective Districts and the Inspectors of Primary and Middle Schools over the Primary and Middle Schools in their respective Sub Districts. The High Schools, Training Schools and Special schools, intended for girls, were controlled by the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. The Inspecting Officers paid surprise visits to the schools, besides conducting the annual inspection. During the year under review, the Inspecting Officers made their best effort to see that all schools in the State including those managed by private bodies were run strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Education Code and that proper academic standards were maintained by them.

Adequate steps were taken as in previous years to impart instruction in Arabic to Muslim pupils in Middle and Primary Schools. Regular inspection of the teaching of Arabic was conducted in all the schools by the Inspector for Muslim education.

Institutions. There were 5,990 institutions at the end of the year under the Education Department as against 5,906 in the previous year. These consisted of 6 Arts and Science Colleges in the Cochin area (the 2 Government Colleges in the Cochin area and the Colleges in the Travancore area being under the control of the State Government and the Travancore University respectively are not taken into account) one Training College at Trichur, one Physical Education College in

Trivandrum, 614 High Schools, 922 Middle Schools, 4,261 Primary Schools, 75 Training Institutions (12 Basic and 63 Non-basic) 5 Music, Dancing and Fine Arts Schools, 3 schools for the Physically Handicapped, 8 Fishery schools, 10 Nursery and Kindergarten schools, 11 Technical schools, one Certified school, 6 Basic schools and 66 Social Education centres. Of these, 2,751 were departmental institutions and the remaining 3,239 were under private management.

Strength. The total strength in all the institutions under the Education Department was 19,84,282 (10,65,699 boys and 9,18,583 girls) as against 18,86,384 (10,72,209 boys and 8,14,175 girls) in the previous year. The total strength of the High, Middle Primary and Special schools was 19,78,802 (10,61,456 boys and 9,17,346 girls). Of these, 11,38,818 were Hindus, 7,02,458 Christians, 1,10,625 Muslims, 4,127 Jews and 22,774 others.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Institutions. During the year under review there were 4,261 primary schools, including the Primary sections attached to High, Middle and Training Schools in the State. Of these, 2,304 were departmental schools and the remaining 1,957 managed by private bodies.

Strength. The total strength of the Primary schools was 14,20,130 (7,45,117 boys and 6,75,013 girls).

Subjects taught. The Regional language Malayalam, Tamil (Reading and writing) Arithmetic, History and Geography, Nature-study, Drawing, General Science, Needle work and Music (for girls) were the subjects taught in Primary classes. Where facilities were available gardening and craft were also taught.

Teachers. The number of teachers including specialists in Primary Schools during the year was 26,483 (15,167 men and 11,316 women).

Schools in the Tamil speaking regions were staffed by Tamil qualified teachers.

Expenditure. The expenditure on Primary Education amounted to Rs. 2,06,66,617 during the year. This is inclusive of the amount of Rs. 77,13,353 spent towards payment of grant-in-aid to private schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

High Schools. During the year, there were 614 High schools in the State as in the previous year. Of these 131 were departmental schools (110 for boys and 21 for girls) and 483 under private management (389 for boys and 94 for girls). The total strength of these schools was 3,62,552 (2,02,312 boys and 1,60,240 girls).

Middle Schools. There were 922 Middle schools during the year as against 879 in 1954-55. Of these, 273 were departmental schools and the remaining 649 managed by private bodies. The Middle Schools in the State are all mixed schools. The total strength of the Middle schools was 1,83,440 (1,07,018 boys and 76,422 girls).

Instruction. The prescribed syllabus was strictly followed and instructions imparted effectively. Enough leisure periods were allowed to the Headmasters of High Schools to enable them to supervise the work of their Assistants and to attend to office work.

School hours were from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. as before for five days in the week with one hour for noon recess. They were divided into seven periods of instruction.

Teachers. The minimum qualification prescribed for a regular teacher in a High School was B.A. or B.Sc., with L.T. or B.T. Each class had a full time teacher and additional teachers were allowed according to necessity. In addition, Language teachers, Drawing Masters, Physical Instructors and Commercial teachers were also entertained.

The minimum qualification for a regular teacher in the Middle School section was E.S.L.C./S.S.L.C. or M.H./T.H. with T.T.C.

There were 16,273 teachers (10,557 men and 5,716 women) in High Schools and 7,262 teachers (4,815 men and 2,447 women) in Middle Schools, including the Specialists.

Financial concessions. The scholarships, Stipends and other financial concessions enjoyed by the pupils in the Travancore and Cochin areas continued to be enjoyed during the year under report.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Institutions. The Colleges in the Travancore area were under the control of the University of Travancore. The Maharaja's

College, Ernakulam and the Government College, Chittur were brought under the administrative control of the Government during the year under report.

There were 6 private Colleges imparting instructions in Arts and Science in the Cochin area. Of these two were for women, one at Trichur and the other at Ernakulam.

Strength. There were 4,082 men and 1,197 women in all the Arts and Science Colleges together.

TEACHERS' TRAINING.

Training College. The Training College, Trichur continued to be under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction and the academic control of the Travancore University.

The institution continued to have two Model schools attached to it— one for boys and the other for girls. The strength of the college at the end of the year was 115 (75 men and 40 women).

The expenditure on this institution was Rs. 1,06,891.

Training Schools. There were 63 Non-basic Training schools in the State during the year under report. Of these, 12 Training schools were departmental and 51 private. The strength in all these schools was 3,324 (1,626 men and 1,698 women).

The normal strength fixed for a non-basic training school is 50. But the two special training institutions in the Cochin area viz., Government Training Institution, Ramavarmapuram and Our Lady's Training Institution, Palluruthy had a strength of 244 and 164 respectively during the year under report.

Basic Training Schools. The need for expansion of Basic Education in the State was keenly felt and some of the existing non-basic training schools were converted into Basic Training Schools. There were 12 Basic Training Schools in the State during the year including the Basic Training Institution at Cherpu. The total number of persons who underwent basic training in the first and second batches was 1,807 (990 men and 817 women).

BASIC EDUCATION.

There were 6 basic schools in the State during the year under report, of which one was departmental and five under private management.

Cherpu Basic School. The Basic School at Cherpu was attached to the Basic Training Institution. It had a strength of 76 pupils during the year (40 boys and 36 girls). Spinning was the basic craft of the school. Instruction on gardening, health education and training in citizenship were given to the children. Mid-day meals were provided for them free.

Theroor Basic School. The Kasturba Basic School, Theroor was managed by the Gandhi Asramam Committee, Theroor. There were only the first four classes, besides the pre-basic class which corresponds to the Kindergarten classes. The school had a strength of 93 pupils (33 boys and 60 girls).

The basic craft of the school was spinning. Other subjects such as Language, Geography, Mathematics and History were also taught, but these subjects were carefully graded centring round the basic craft.

Mayannur Basic School. The Basic School, Mayannur was started in 1949 and it had a strength of 107 pupils (60 boys and 47 girls) during the year under report.

As in the previous year spinning in Takli and Charkas and gardening were taught to the pupils.

Kottekad Basic School. The Basic School, Kottekad was started in the year 1952-53. It had a strength of 168 pupils (79 boys and 89 girls) during the year 1955-56.

The main craft taught in this school was spinning.

Kakanad Basic School. The Basic School, Kakanad had classes I and II and also pre-basic class. It had a strength of 92 pupils (57 boys and 35 girls).

Kuttanallore Basic School. The Karshakasevakendram Basic School, Kuttanallore, was started in the year 1953-54 and it had a strength of 86 pupils (47 boys and 39 girls) during the year under report.

SOCIAL EDUCATION.

The State Social Education Scheme started in the year 1951 continued to function satisfactorily. No new Social Education centres were started during the year. The second Audio-visual Mobile unit began to function from March 1956. The publication of the monthly bulletin was continued without break.

The Model Social Education Centre was started at Pattom in February 1955. It was planned on the Community centre model with the object of providing opportunities for Social contract for various sections of the community in the locality. Instruction was given on Cottage Industries like spinning and weaving, on drawing and painting, on folk dances and physical culture. Indoor and Out door games were organised. Demonstrations were made on kitchen gardening, compost making, grass cultivation and poultry farming. Clubs catering to the diverse needs of the community were formed. The Youth Club and the Women's club had each three branches called the Churcha Samithi, the Kala Samithi and the Seva Samithi. A Children's club and a Farmers' club were also organised. An Advisory Council of seven members belonging to the locality was constituted to help the Superintendent of the Centre in the proper organisation and the efficient conduct of these activities.

Social Education Centres. The number of Social Education centres came down from 69 to 66 during the year. All the centres conducted Adult Literary classes. 2,637 men and 716 women were made literate through these centres during the year. Each centre imparted instruction in one or more of such cottage industries as spinning, sewing, weaving, basket making, mat making, soap making, book binding and tape making. Group activities like meetings, discussions, campaigns, exhibitions, entertainments, radio listening, film shows and cultural programmes were arranged. The organiser made regular house visits according to a prefixed programme and started in each house such activities as compost making, kitchen gardening, poultry farming and bee-keeping. Under the auspices of the centres, Youth clubs, Women's clubs, Arts clubs, Children's clubs, Co-operative Societies, Farmers' clubs and Social Service Leagues were set up. Some centres organised intensive propaganda for the Japanese method of paddy cultivation; a few centres conducted demonstrations in pest control measures, often in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture; and others arranged milk distribution for expectant mothers and poor children under the guidance of the Public Health Department. Health campaigns and social service activities were also organised by a few centres. The activities mentioned here were organised mostly with the co-operation of the people in the locality. A few centres were able to get special grants for specific activities from such organisations as the Central

Social Welfare Board, the Co-operative Department, the Library Association, the Cottage Industries Board etc. These grants considerably helped to enrich the activities of the centres concerned.

Audio-Visual Education. The Audio-Visual mobile unit continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year. Film shows were normally arranged under the auspices of the Social Education centres. But special shows were also conducted on request from other institutions, Seminars and conferences. 129 shows were conducted during the year.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Technical Schools. There were 11 Technical Schools specially intended for girls. They were managed by private agencies, and were in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government. The girls were trained in needle-work, embroidery, lace work, tailoring, weaving etc., so as to enable them to earn a living for themselves. The total strength in these schools was 756 as against 742 in the previous year.

Music and Fine Arts. There were 5 institutions of the kind during the year, three of them managed by Government and two by private agencies.

Nursery Schools. As a general rule, Education is imparted only to children who have completed 5 years of age. But in certain localities Pre-Primary classes of the Nursery (Kindergarten) school pattern were conducted. In these a healthy pre-school training was given to the children before they could get instruction in the three R's in Primary schools. There were 10 such Nursery (Kindergarten) schools during the year, of which two were departmental and the other 8 managed by private bodies. Four of the private schools were in receipt of grant-in-aid from Government. The amount of grant was usually fixed on the basis of the deficit incurred by the management in running the school. The total strength of all these schools was 965 (473 boys and 492 girls).

Education of the Handicapped. During the year, there were three institutions for the education of the handicapped children. Of these, two institutions were departmental and one managed by private agency but receiving grant from the Government.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE.

	Gross Expenditure	Grant-in aid	Gross Expenditure	Receipts	Net Expenditure
1 Secondary Education	77,45,736	97,39,598	1,74,85,334	14,89,464	1,59,95,870
2 Primary Education	1,29,53,264	77,13,353	2,06,66,617	..	2,06,66,617
3 Special Education	3,74,142	18,168	3,92,310	46,885	3,45,425
TOTAL	2,10,73,142	1,74,71,119	3,85,44,261	15,36,349	3,70,07,912
4 Controlling agencies	12,43,768	..	12,43,768		12,43,768
5 Miscellaneous	85,46,582	12,79,205	98,25,787	29,17,782	69,08,005
TOTAL	97,90,350	12,79,205	1,10,69,555	29,17,782	81,51,773
GRAND TOTAL	30,86,349	1,87,50,324	4,96,13,816	44,54,131	4,51,59,685

CHAPTER II

UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE.

ADMINISTRATION.

The University of Travancore is a Semi-autonomous body. Its administration is vested in the Syndicate, the Senate and other bodies and authorities constituted under the Travancore University Act and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed thereunder. Government have the power to sanction the Budget of the University and to make appointment to posts carrying a pay above Rs. 325 per mensem. The revision of scales of pay of posts has also to be approved by Government.

The State Government pay an annual block grant to the University, which is fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs. In addition to this, grants are also sanctioned for special schemes approved by Government, for the Second Five Year Plan schemes and for expenditure relating to institutions transferred to the University from time to time.

The Second Five Year Plan schemes of the University were generally approved by Government during the year under report, subject to the approval of the University Grants Commission. The total expenditure approved for University schemes comes to Rs. 173.05 lakhs, of which Rs. 120 lakhs is expected as grant from the University Grants Commission. Government have approved a total grant of Rs. 30 lakhs for the University's schemes during the Second Five Year Plan, phased at Rs. 6 lakhs per year. During 1955-56 a total grant of Rs. 26,09,039 was paid by Government to the University.

COLLEGES.

Colleges maintained by the University. The following are the Colleges maintained by the University, which are classified according to the several faculties.

Second grade Arts and Science Colleges teaching upto the Intermediate Course	1
First grade Arts and Science Colleges with Intermediate, B. A. and/or B. Sc. Courses	1
First grade Arts and Science Colleges with B. A. B. Sc. (Pass and Honours) and M. A. M. Sc. Courses	1

Sanskrit College	1
Law Colleges—F. L. and B. L.	2
Education—B. T.	1
Technology—B. Sc. (Engineering)	1
„ Diploma in Engineering	1
„ Diploma in Textile Technology	1
„ Diploma in Polytechnic Courses	1

Colleges admitted to the privileges of the University. Permission was granted by the Syndicate with the prior sanction of the State Government for the starting of the Bishop Chulaparambil Memorial College for Women, Kottayam and the Mar Athanasius College, Kothamangalam, with Junior Intermediate classes from the beginning of the academic year 1955-56. To meet the increasing demand during the Second Five Year Plan Period for trained personnel in Agriculture and in Veterinary Science, the State Government with the concurrence of the Government of India started during the academic year 1955-56 an Agricultural College at Vellayani and a Veterinary College at Ollurkara, Trichur, providing for Degree Courses in Agriculture and Veterinary Science. Five private Colleges were raised to the Degree standard from the beginning of the academic year 1955-56. The Colleges admitted to the privileges of the University are as classified below:—

Second Grade Arts & Science Colleges teaching upto the Intermediate Course	7
First Grade Arts & Science Colleges with Intermediate, B. A. and/or B. Sc. Courses	18
First Grade Arts & Science Colleges with Intermediate, B. A. and/or B. Sc. (Pass and Honours) and M. A. and/M. Sc. Courses.	1
Education—B. T.	3
Ayurveda—Diploma (D. A. M.) and Degree (B. A. M.) Courses	1
Medicine—M. B. & B. S.	1
Agriculture—Degree Course	1
Veterinary Science—Degree Course	1

STUDENTS.

The total number of students in the University during the academic year 1955-56 was 30,041. Of these, 6,005 were in the Colleges maintained by the University, and 24,036 in the Colleges admitted to the privileges of the University.

For General Education. Of the 30,041 students in the University, the total number of students receiving instructions in the Colleges for General Education was 27,215 including 1,366 students undergoing instruction in Commerce.

For Professional Courses. The number of students undergoing professional courses is as follows:—

Law	541
Education	601
Engineering	696
Textile Technology	64
Polytechnic courses	168
Ayurveda	237
Medicine	370
Agriculture	50
Veterinary Science	70
Diploma in Shorthand and Type-writing	29

Women students. The number of women students studying in the Arts and Science Colleges was 6,655, in the Sanskrit College 16 and in professional Colleges 439

SCHOLARSHIPS ETC.

Scholarships and fee concessions. In the Colleges maintained by the University, Rs. 7,454-13-0 was given as Government scholarships, Rs. 4,396-4-0 as endowed scholarships, and Rs. 3,180 as stipends. The fee concessions allowed amounted to Rs. 66,531. In the private Colleges, the amount given by way of scholarships was Rs. 6,611-11-0 and the fee concessions allowed came to Rs. 16,749.

Central Government Scholarships and stipends from State Government were paid to students from backward communities and scheduled castes studying in the Colleges maintained by the University and in private colleges. Full fee concession was granted to backward community students. Poor and deserving students were awarded scholarships by the Deva-swom Board.

Research scholarships. Research scholarship of the value of Rs. 40 per mensem was given to four students. The special research scholarship of Rs. 125 per mensem awarded to 16 students in the previous year for higher studies in foreign countries was continued. This scholarship was awarded to six new candidates during the year. Under the Government of India Research Training Scholarship Scheme, senior research scholarship of Rs. 200 per mensem was given to six new students and junior research scholarship of Rs. 100 per mensem to three new students during the year.

The eight Senior Research scholarships of Rs. 200 each per mensem and the four Junior Research Scholarships of Rs. 100 each per mensem awarded during the previous years were continued during the period under report.

Four Government of India Scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 each per mensem were awarded in Humanities.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun awarded to the Research Assistant in the Division of Marine Biology and Fisheries, a research scholarship of Rs. 250-10-330 for research work in wood preservation.

Foreign scholarships. Dr. A. S. Narayana Pillai, Professor of Philosophy, University College, Trivandrum was deputed for training in the U. K. for a period of eight months under the Colombo Plan. Dr. K. Bhaskaran Nair, Professor of Zoology, University College, Trivandrum was deputed for training under the Point Four Programme in U. S. A.

Miss Mary John, Research Officer, Marine Biology and Fisheries on deputation for higher studies in the U. S. A. was in receipt of an assistantship from the Fordham University, U. S. A.

The foreign scholarships awarded during the previous year to the five teachers of the University for higher studies abroad were continued.

Dr. P. T. Joseph, Lecturer in Chemistry, University Intermediate College, Trivandrum was invited by the National Lead Company, Niagara Falls, New York to undergo training for a period of two to three years in the Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Division of the Company.

Smt. K. Janakikutty Amma, Lecturer in History, College for Women, Trivandrum, was selected by the United States Educational Foundation in India for the award of a United States Government grant for study in America.

Grants-in-aid. The Government of India, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to Dr. R. Anantharaman, Research Officer, Applied Chemistry Division, Central Research Institute for Fundamental Research for 1955-56.

The Government of India also sanctioned the payment of Rs. 2,079 for the year to continue the research on "Achievement Test in Malayalam" started in the Training College, Trivandrum under the Government of India Five Year Plan of Educational Development.

The University Grants Commission sanctioned during the year Rs. 2,500 for the implementation of a scheme of research in social tensions in the University College, Trivandrum, under the supervision of Dr. A. S. Narayana Pillai, Professor of Philosophy and Rs. 84,500 for the development of post-graduate and research training facilities in the Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology Departments of the University.

Research students. 31 research students were admitted during the year. The total number of research students at the end of the year was 93, of whom 51 were full-time research students and the rest either Officers of the University or of institutions admitted to the privileges of the University.

Foreign students. During the previous year, under the Government of India Scheme for providing increased educational facilities in India for African students, the University accepted the responsibility of maintaining three African students and gave them free education, board and lodging and necessary stipend for incidental expenses. Two students from East Africa and one student from the Fiji Islands joined the Junior Intermediate Class in the University Intermediate College, Trivandrum. During the year under review the three students continued their studies in the senior class and one more student from East Africa joined the Junior Intermediate class. The Government of India placed at the disposal of the University sufficient funds for giving tuition in Hindi to the African scholars and arrangements were made for it.

In the Engineering College, Trivandrum, the reservation of three seats for the nominees of the Orissa Government and

of five seats for the nominees of the Government of India under the General Cultural Scholarship Scheme was continued.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Substantial additions of costly equipments needed for advanced work and research were made to the Science Laboratories in the University College, Trivandrum out of the grants received from the University Grants Commission and the Government of India. During the period under report, the University Grants Commission approved the schemes for the development of post-graduate and research training facilities in the Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology Departments in the University College at a total cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 0.845 lakhs, being their two-third share of approved expenditure.

In the College for Women, substantial additions were made in connection with the starting of Degree Courses in Science subjects.

The various laboratories and workshops in the College of Engineering, Trivandrum, were enlarged and valuable equipments, tools and instruments were provided. Substantial additions were also made to the laboratories and workshops in the Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur and the Polytechnic, Kalamassery.

Under the Five Year Development Programme, the construction of a new building for lecture halls and library in the College of Engineering and of a Weaving and Spinning Workshop in the Institute of Textile Technology, was taken up and the work made good progress. The new technology hall for the Polytechnic, Kalamassery, was completed during the period under report.

University Library. The number of members newly registered during the period under review was 255. 120 members withdrew their deposits. The total number of members at the end of the year was 1,217. The number of books added during the year was 4,171 including complimentary copies. The total number of books in the Library at the end of the year was 57,323. 231 periodicals were subscribed to and the number of periodicals received from other sources was 94.

Malayalam Lexicon. A library consisting of 2,000 volumes had been built up. During the year the University Grants Commission sanctioned for the publication of the Lexicon a token grant of Rs. 20,000.

University Manuscripts Library. 1,358 manuscripts were collected from private archives.

The Library continued to render useful service to scholars and research institutions by supplying information regarding manuscripts, publications, etc. Scholars from the different parts of the world visited the Library and expressed appreciation of the work carried on.

Department of Marine Biology and Fisheries. The Norwegian India Foundation lent the services of Dr. T. Soot Ryen, Director of the Tromso Museum, Norway, to supervise the construction of the research ship and to train the staff and students of the Department in oceanographic research. He took charge in November 1955 as visiting Professor of Oceanography.

Progress on the construction of the research ship was slow, owing to the delay in receiving the oceanographic equipment, winches, hydraulic machinery, etc. from Norway. When these were received it was found that for working some of the instruments a special type of generator was required. As this was not available in India, order had to be placed for its manufacture in the United Kingdom. As this took some time, construction work had to be temporarily suspended.

Central Research Institute. During the year, the recommendation of the Ghosh Commission were given effect to and the sections of Agricultural Chemistry (in July 1955) Water Analysis, Public Analysis, and of Industrial Chemistry (March 31st, 1956) were placed under different administrative central.

During the year under review Rs. 7,000 worth of semi-microanalytical apparatus, obtained as a personal grant was transferred to these laboratories.

FINANCE.

The year 1955-56 opened with a fund balance of Rs. 73,37,422. The total receipts during the year under Government grant, fees and miscellaneous accounts including a grant of Rs. 3,45,606 from the Government of India for the development of the Science Departments of the University amounted to Rs. 51,27,504. The total expenditure during the year under the various heads came to Rs. 49,26,616. The closing balance for the year was Rs. 75,38,310.

CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES

The two Arts and Science Colleges namely the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam and the Government College, Chittur, and the Government Training College at Trichur and the Sanskrit College at Trippunithura, continued to be under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction. From 15-10-1955 the control of the Arts and Science Colleges was taken over by Government.

Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. The total number of students in the college during the year under review was 1,393 including 468 women students. Hostel accommodation was made available to 289 students including 74 women students.

The strength of the N.C.C. of the College was raised from 30 to 120 and the Unit was changed over from No. 10, Circle Cadet Corps H.Q., Bangalore to No. 16, Circle Cadet Corps H.Q., Trivandrum.

Government College, Chittur. The strength of the college was 627 including 77 women students. Hostel accommodation was provided to a limited number of students.

The total expenditure of the Government Arts and Science Colleges was as follows:—

Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	Rs. 4,05,529-0-0
Government College, Chittur	Rs. 1,95,643-0-0

MEDICAL COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

The Medical College, Trivandrum, continued to function during the year, directly under Government.

Equipment. The Animal house began to function from the beginning of the year under report. The number of books added on to the library during the year was 881 and the number of journals subscribed to 121. The total number of books and bound volumes of journals at the end of the year was 4,189. 504 volumes were received free for the College library from the WHO and T.C.A. Programme. Equipments worth \$500 were received as a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, New York for research work in the Anatomy Department. A liberal grant

of \$35,000 was also sanctioned by the Rockefeller Foundation for equipping 2 model wards in the Medical College Hospital.

Five Year Plan Scheme. The Medical College Scheme was included in the 1st Five Year Plan, and during the year which was the fifth year, the following building programme was carried out.

A second hostel for men to accommodate 140 inmates was completed. The work on the construction of the Cancer Block and Polyclinic continued to make rapid progress. The work on the post office, police out post and waiting shed was taken up during the year. Two incinerators and 25 quarters were completed. The foundation stone of the T.B. Sanatorium at Pulayanar Kottah was laid and work commenced during the year.

The major targets envisaged in the scheme were achieved by the end of the year. The scheme was included as a continuation scheme in the 2nd Plan with a view to introducing post graduate education.

Committees. The Inspection Commission of the Indian Medical Council visited the college and the teaching hospitals in January 1956.

The College Council consisting of the Principal, the Professors and the Surgeon General met 7 times during the year to decide on academic and important administrative matters. The Medical College Selection Committee and the Board of Examiners for the Health Inspectors' course also met to finalise the selection of students for the M.B.B.S., Health Inspectors course, etc. For the efficient and co-ordinate functioning of the various institutions in the college campus, Government constituted a Committee called the Medical College Campus Administrative Committee and it met 7 times during the year.

Students. The College admitted the fifth batch of 80 candidates for the M.B.B.S. course. Admission was also granted to 2 candidates under the Government of India—Cultural Scholarship Scheme and to 2 candidates under the Technical Co-operation Scheme under the Colombo Plan. The 3rd batch of 46 candidates for the Health Inspectors' course was also admitted during the year. The number of students on the rolls of the college at the end of the year for the M.B.B.S. course was 370, out of which 105 were women students. 306 out of 370 students

and a limited number of the staff were accommodated in the Men's hostel attached to the College.

Instruction. Pre-clinical instruction to the students was given in the Medical College, and clinical instruction in the teaching hospitals viz., Medical College Hospital, Sri Avittam Thirunal Hospital, Ophthalmic Hospital, Mental Hospital and T.B. Centre, and field training in the Medical College Health Unit, Cheruvickal. During the year there were 12 Professors, 4 Associate Professors, 2 Junior Professors, 4 Second grade Professors, 15 Assistant Professors, one Senior Lecturer, 5 Lecturers, 19 Demonstrators, 12 Tutors, 1 Clinical Pathologist, 1 Bacteriological Assistant and 2 part time teachers on the teaching staff of the college.

The departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Biochemistry commenced hospital work during the year. A third medical unit was formed in the Medical College Hospital.

Research was carried on in the departments of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology and Medicine.

Scholarships. Out of the total of 370 students, 20 were in receipt of Government Scholarship and fee concession, 48 scheduled caste and other Backward classes students were in receipt of the State Government or the Central Government Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other backward community scholarships. Eighteen students were awarded the Deva-swom Board scholarship and one lady student continued to receive the Countess Dufferin Fund scholarship during the year. Two Muslim lady students were also awarded the Government Muslim lady students scholarship during the year. Ten Endowments were being administered by the College Council during the year.

Fellowships. During the year 2 teachers were deputed for higher training under the ICMR/RF Fellowships Scheme and three under the Government of India Post-graduate training scheme in the upgraded departments of certain medical colleges. Two of the Associate Professors went abroad on study tour and returned under the Fellowship scheme of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Extra-curricular Activities. The 19th Travancore Med. Coy., N.C.C. was inaugurated during the year with 45 cadets and 2 officers. The college staff and the Social Service Association of the college took part in the All India Exhibitions held at Trivandrum, Changanacherry and Oachira.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts during the year were Rs. 1,56,120 and the expenditure Rs. 6,24,136.

AYURVEDA COLLEGE.

The Ayurveda College is under the administrative control of Government. The academic side of the College is managed by the University and the examinations are also conducted by the University.

Buildings and Equipments. With a view to affording facilities to the students in clinical training and training in the preparation of medicines, the Ayurveda Hospital and the Pharmacy at Trivandrum had been transferred to the control of the Principal. A Maternity Hospital was started on the 26th October 1955. A sum of Rs. 1,35,092 was spent during the year for the construction of buildings.

Strength. The strength of the College was 241 of which 38 were women students.

Scholarships. Six merit scholarships were awarded to the students. Eight scheduled caste students were awarded a monthly stipend of Rs. 40 each and a lump sum of Rs. 120 each for the purchase of books and dress. Eleven students were granted Government of India scholarships which totalled Rs. 3,827 during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,666 was awarded by the Devaswom Board by way of scholarships to 27 students of the Travancore area.

Ayurveda Hospital. The hospital was under the immediate control of the Clinical Professor. The total number of patients treated during the year was 91,577. The hospital consisted of the general out-patient ward, the *marma chikitsa* ward, the *netra chikitsa* ward, the *visha* ward, the *pancha karma* ward and the in-patient ward. The bed strength of the in-patient ward was 50.

Ayurveda Pharmacy. 28,91,609 ounces of *kashayams*, 63,356 ounces of *thailoms*, 3,983 ozs. of *grhthams*, 2,490 ozs. of *arishtams*, 2,671 *paloms* of *choornams* and 1,759 *paloms* of *lehyams* were prepared in the pharmacy during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts amounted to Rs. 29,829 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,50,275.

AGRICULTURE COLLEGE.

The scheme. The Agriculture College and Research Institute was started on the 1st August 1955. The scheme receives the help of the Government of India who agreed to meet 75 per cent of the capital expenditure involved. It is intended to provide Agricultural education of a high standard so as to meet the growing demand of the Department of Agriculture, Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks for qualified personnel. It will serve to further research in Agricultural Sciences and to promote extension activities so as to bring the scientific knowledge within the reach of the farmer.

At first the Principal of the College was directly under Government. But subsequently the institution was placed under the control of the Director of Agriculture.

Buildings and Equipment. The college is located at Vellayani about 8 miles from Trivandrum. The land and the Vellayani Palace buildings were acquired for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 9.24 lakhs. The college is a residential institution but only limited accommodation was available during the year. The construction of new college and hostel buildings was in progress. The four research units of the Agriculture Department viz., Agricultural chemistry, Economic Botany, Agricultural Entomology and Plant Pathology were transferred to the College. The College Farm has about 92 acres of dry land and 454 acres of wet land including *kayal* land. The college has a library of about 1,500 books besides a good number of journals in Agriculture.

Course. The College provides a three year course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

Fifty students were admitted to the 1st year class, and all of them were sent up for the University Examination held in April 1956. Thirty eight of them passed.

Cultivation in the Farm. During the year 65 acres were laid out. Cultivation of paddy, vegetables, plantains, grape vine and green manure plants was undertaken. Paddy was raised in about 300 acres of *kayal* lands at a total expenditure of Rs. 42,843-11-9. The total Revenue including the water cess to be realised from the private paddy field owners who were benefited by the dewatering of the lake, was Rs. 55,577-10-3. Thus there was a clear gain of Rs. 12,733-14-6.

Research. The main problems now engaging the attention of the staff relate to soil management and manuring of crops, plant-breeding and control of insect pests and diseases.

The Agricultural Chemistry Department completed the soil survey of the N.E.S. Block, Thiruvella. Micro-biological studies in *kari* soils were continued. Three typical soils from the *kari* area were examined for their ammonifying, nitrofixing and nitrogen fixing powers. Samples of soils and manures received from the Department of Agriculture were analysed.

In the Economic Botany Department, pure line selection work was continued. Eighteen selections from the local single crop variety *Mundakan* underwent the third consecutive yield trials. Nine weeds were collected and identified, and their morphological characters studied.

The Agricultural Entomological section continued the study of the major pest of cardamoms, *Thrips cardamomi*. The grape vine mite was also studied. A collection was made of the pests of the various crops in the College Farm and their seasonal occurrence and status noted.

The Plant Pathology Department continued investigations on the diseases of cardamom. The diseases, clump rot and leaf spot were investigated. The diseases of arecanut, yellow leaf and leaf rot diseases and two phyllody diseases one of *sesamum* and the other of *Cucurbits* were studied. The crops in the College Farm were kept under observation in order to note the details of the diseases concerned.

Receipts and Expenditure. The total receipts of the Agricultural College for the year under report were Rs. 28,962-14-3 and the total expenditure. was Rs. 12,98,375-10-1.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Scheme. The Veterinary College was started on the 1st August 1955. It is a scheme sponsored by the Central Government who agreed to meet 75 per cent of the total non-recurring expenditure as grant. The scheme is intended to meet the acute shortage of veterinary personnel in the State as well as in the other parts of India. The College was therefore placed under the direct control of the Government.

Buildings and Equipment. The College is located in the Government Central Farm, Mannuthy, near Trichur. The buildings for the College and for the hostel were under construction. A special Public Department section was opened to speed

up the construction work. As a temporary measure, the Research Laboratory buildings of the Agricultural Department were used to accommodate the laboratories, library, the College office etc. The Veterinary Hospital, Trichur of the Animal Husbandry Department was transferred to the control of the Principal as a temporary measure so that the students might be given clinical study. The Principal was also given technical control over the Livestock Farm, the Goat Farm, the Poultry Farm and the Artificial Insemination centre situated in the college campus, in order to give practical training to the students. Two Government buildings in Trichur were used temporarily as College hostels. Nearly all the equipments required for the practical classes were got down during the year.

The courses. The College prepares students by a four year course for the B.V.Sc. Degree. Seventy students were admitted to the course during the year. During the year, practical classes in Anatomy, Biochemistry, Experimental physiology, Junior Medicine and pharmacology were conducted. Simple analysis of water was conducted. The various aspects of livestock and poultry management were taught.

Extension work. A small area in the Ollukara Panchayat was selected and a live stock census of that area was taken by the students. Inoculations on poultry against Ranikhet disease were carried out in different centres by the students.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts amounted to Rs. 14,899-8-0. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,54,602-2-2.

CHAPTER IV

THE TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Administration. The Trivandrum Public Library was under the administrative control of Government. It was managed by a Committee of 13 members.

The Committee met four times during the year. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Library and the conversion of the institution into the State Central Library were considered.

Information Centre. An Information Centre was opened in the Institution on 29th October 1955.

Books. The number of volumes in stock at the beginning of the year was 50,797. 1,897 volumes were added to stock during the year; of these, 1,433 were books in English, 16 in Tamil and 448 in Malayalam. A sum of Rs. 9,573-6-1 was spent on account of the purchase of books.

Periodicals. The Library was subscribing to 102 periodicals, of which 44 were Indian, 46 English and American and 12 Travancore-Cochin. 25 periodicals were received free during the year 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 3,403-11-0 was spent by way of subscription to periodicals.

Subscribers. At the end of the year there were 928 subscribers, of whom 62 were A class, 365 B class, 224 C class and 277 D class. Five Libraries were also affiliated to it. They were from Neyyoor, Attingal, Mavelikara, Thiruvella, Quilon, Chengannoor, Mallappalli, Vaikom and North Parur.

Readers. The average number of readers per month who used the General Reading Room was 10,000 as against 8,000 during the previous year.

Deposits. The total amount in the personal deposit account as on 1st April 1955 was Rs. 10,308-4-10. The amount collected during the year by way of security deposits from members and subscribers and affiliated libraries and credited to the account was Rs. 2,010-12-0. The amount refunded to the depositors was Rs. 1,537-5-7. There was a balance of Rs. 10,781-11-3 to the credit of the account at the end of the year.

Receipts during the year. The demand for 1955 under subscriptions, etc. was Rs. 9,190-6-7 of which receipts amounted to Rs. 8,331-1-3. The total receipts during the year including arrears of 1954-55 and advances for 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 8,948-2-7.

PART VII

Works and Transport

CHAPTER I

MARINE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION.

The Principal Port Officer was the Administrator of the Port Fund.

State Ports Advisory Committee. Three meetings of the State Ports Advisory Committee were held at Alleppey, Trivandrum and Quilon and various measures for the improvement of shipping and ports were discussed and recommendations made to Government.

Port Conservators. Port Conservators were appointed for the Ports of Quilon and Koilthottam.

Periodical notices. Storm warning telegrams were received from Santa Cruze, Bombay on 64 days in respect of 14 different periods of change of weather and timely notices and warnings were issued to ships, steamship agents and other parties concerned. Periodical notices regarding the removal and replacement of anchorage buoys at the Ports of Quilon and Colachel and notices giving sailing directions for all the Ports of the State, were issued to Mariners.

Maintenance of Pier and Tramway, etc. The total expenditure for the maintenance and repair of the Alleppey Pier and Tram lines including the pay of the maintenance staff, cost of stores and oil, paint, tar, grease, etc., amounted to Rs. 8,422-5-11. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of steam winch boiler, etc., including the pay of the maintenance staff and the cost of stores, amounted to Rs. 3,366-13-9.

Expenditure of the Port Fund. The expenditure on account of the salary and allowances including travelling allowance of the Principal Port Officer, the establishment of the Port Office, Pier and Signal station at Alleppey and the Port Offices at Quilon, Trivandrum, Colachel and Koilthottam amounted to Rs. 34,415-10-0.

CARGO BOATS, TUGS AND LIGHTERS.

Cargo boats. Five Mail boats and 35 cargo boats or barges were registered at the Port of Quilon during the year against 13 cargo boats during the previous year.

One hundred and thirty-three boats were registered in the Port of Colachel against 80 boats during the previous year.

At the beginning of the year, there were 14 cargo boats in working condition at the Port of Alleppey. At the end of the year, there were only ten in working condition. Cargo boats Nos. 31 and 33 belonging to the Alleppey Landing and Shipping Fees Committee, were destroyed and lost in the sea on account of the unexpected heavy seas and gales from 17th to 20th May 1955. Boats Nos. 35 and 37 were disposed of and the proceeds of Rs. 7,000 were credited to Government. Government sanctioned Rs. 21,500 as 'Emergency Loans' to the cargo boat owners of the Port of Alleppey for urgent repairs to their boats. The amount was paid from the 'Port Fund' on security bonds, to be repaid in convenient instalments.

Tugs. The tugs "Alleppey" and "Venad" were in service for towing empty and loaded lighters. The total revenue collected under tug charges amounted to Rs. 10,812-0-0 against Rs. 10,249-4-11 of the previous year. For the tugs a total expenditure of Rs. 80,641-10-4 was incurred and this included the pay of the crew, cost of lubricating oil, petrol, High speed diesel oil and other stores, Insurance premia, loan instalments and interest remitted to Government and the cost of annual overhaul and repairs. Of the total expenditure, repairs and maintenance done cost Rs. 15,356-10-9 and two new 'Kelvin' engines purchased for tug "Venad", cost Rs. 29,453-2-0.

Cargo lighters. An amount of Rs. 1,337-13-7 was collected as boat hire for the cargo lighters. The maintenance and repair charges of the cargo lighters during the period including the instalments of repayment of the loan advanced to the Alleppey Landing and Shipping Fees Committee by Government for the construction of these lighters amounted to Rs. 9,475-9-10.

SHIPPING.

All the foodgrains and other import steamers continued to call at Cochin Port only, as in the previous years. Coastal steamers did not call and work at any of the Ports under the Port Fund during the year. No steamer coastal or foreign called at Trivandrum Port during the year.

Steamers and sailing vessels. During the year, 112 foreign steamers of 481,396 tons and 30 country craft of 1,712 tons called at the Port of Alleppey, 20 foreign steamers of 83,757

tons and 25 country craft of 1,230 tons at the Port of Quilon, 10 foreign steamers of 35,076 tons at the Port of Colachel, 28 foreign steamers of 116,857 tons and 44 country craft of 6,105 tons at the Port of Koilthottam. So during 1955-56 170 foreign steamers of 717,086 tons and 99 country craft of 9,047 tons called at all the Ports together as against 177 steamers of 732,983 tons and 75 country craft of 12,590 tons during 1954-55.

Collections. The following statement shows the port dues, landing and shipping dues and miscellaneous collections at the different ports during the year.

Name of Port.	Port dues.			Landing and Shipping dues			Miscellaneous		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Alleppey	78,768	0	0	16,269	1	7	10,971	8	0
Quilon	11,219	1	0	16,955	8	6	487	0	0
Trivandrum	..			..			231	12	0
Colachel	5,480	2	9	16,752	9	0	810	0	0
Koilthottam	17,706	9	3	1,08,552	9	0	1,087	0	0
TOTAL	1,13,173	13	0	1,58,529	12	1	13,587	4	0

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The total revenue under "Port Fund" for the period including tug hire, boat hire and loan repayment and adjustments effected amounted to Rs. 3,03,910-2-11 against Rs. 2,49,252-9-5 of the previous year. The total expenditure including salary, Establishment charges travelling and other allowance, contingent charges, maintenance and repair charges and loans amounted to Rs. 2,54,640-9-5, after adjustments, thus leaving a credit balance of Rs. 49,269-9-6 towards "Port Fund" during the year.

CHAPTER II

STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

ORGANISATION.

Progressive Development. By the end of the year under report, the Department had completed 18 years of existence, and the period had been one of progressive development.

The number of vehicles scheduled to be operated in a day had risen from 51 in 1113 M. E. to 371 during the year and the gross mileage performed had increased from 31,91,696.6 in 1114 M. E. to 1,93,04,553.0 during the year.

The One-Man Commission appointed by Government to study the conditions of service of the employees, the passenger amenities and the working of the department submitted the report in January 1956.

Organisational set up. The Director of Transport was assisted by the Personal Assistant in charge of the ministerial branch, the Operating Officer in charge of the Traffic and Operating branch, the Mechanical Engineer in charge of the Engineering branch, the Chief Accountant and Auditor in charge of the Accounts branch, the Stores Officer in charge of purchase and stores, and the Civil Sub Division Officer in charge of the Civil Engineering branch.

District system of operation. For the sake of efficiency in operation, the whole area was divided into 9 Districts, each under a District Transport Officer with their Headquarters at Nagercoil, Trivandrum Central, Trivandrum City, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Alwaye, Alleppey and Ernakulam.

Each District operated the shuttle and town services within its jurisdiction. The main line services, touching two District centres were operated from both ends. Some Districts also operated express services touching more than one District centre. The City District confined its operation within the Trivandrum City.

Workshops. The major repairs and reconditioning of parts and vehicles were done at the Central Workshops at Pappanamcode. The body building work was carried out at the Body Building Workshops at Cantonment. For the maintenance of the vehicles the Mechanical Engineer was assisted

by three Maintenance Engineers in charge of three Districts, South, Central and North. The maintenance and repairs of the vehicles of the State Guests Department and of vehicles belonging to other Departments were also done at the Central Workshops in a separate Section under a Motor Engineer.

OPERATION AND TRAFFIC ANALYSIS.

Fares. There was no change in the basic rate of fares for passenger services during the year. These rates were 6 pies per mile for Ordinary services, 7 pies per mile for City and Town services, and 9 pies per mile for Express services.

Concessions were given to students at the rate of 50 per cent of the scheduled rate in City and Ordinary services and to Non-gazetted Officers at the rate of 15 per cent of the scheduled rate in City services alone.

For luggage a free allowance of 28 lbs. for a full fare and 14 lbs. for a half fare was given.

Services. The Trivandrum-Kazhakuttam services subsequently extended to Channamkara and the Trivandrum-Pommudi services commenced during the year. The Trichur-Kunnamkulam Express services were extended up to Guruvayoor.

As usual the Department conducted special service operations in connection with the important festivals.

The Department operated parcel lorry services in the Nagercoil-Kottayam (Via) Quilon, Trivandrum-Ernakulam and Ernakulam-Munnar routes.

At the end of the year 68 authorised parcel agencies were working.

Schedules in force. There were 400 schedules in force on 31-3-1956 as against 343 on 31-3-1955. Of these, ordinary services had 263 schedules, Express services, 48; City services, 60; Parcel lorry services and Goods Lorry Services, 29.

Two lorry schedules at Alleppey and Kottayam were converted to ordinary bus schedules during the year.

Mileage operated. The mileage operated during the year came to 1,93,04,553.0 as against 1,65,49,298.6 in the year

1954-55. Details of the mileage operated are given in the following statement.

By Buses—Ordinary services	139.5 lakhs
By Buses—Express services	27.8
By Buses—City services	17.6
By Lorries—Parcel services	1.1
By Lorries—Goods services	4.2
By private hire	0.8
As non-remunerative	2.0

2,54,946.8 miles were operated by the Special services in connection with festivals.

Passengers. During the year the departmental buses carried 560.9 lakhs passengers as against 446.9 lakhs carried in 1954-55.

In ordinary services 400.8 lakhs were carried, in Express services 17.7 lakhs and in City services 142.4 lakhs. 5,40,462 passengers were carried by the special services in connection with festivals.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The figures given below are subject to audit.

Revenue. The total revenue earned by the Department during the year was Rs. 1,94,14,817-4-11 as against Rs. 1,59,69,321-2-2 in 1954-55. The details of the earning are given in the following statement.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Passenger services (Less						
refunds)	1,78,55,790	8	11			
Private hire services	1,50,538	2	7			
				1,80,06,328	11	6
Luggage	66,626	12	0			
Parcel Lorry service	1,94,330	11	6			
				2,60,957	7	6
Goods Lorry service	7,49,782	6	0			
Postal subsidy	1,91,004	13	0			
Miscellaneous receipts	2,06,743	14	11			

The refund indicated was an amount of Rs. 19,741-11-7. Including this amount the total amount from passenger service and private hire service was Rs. 1,80,26,070-7-1.

Working expenses. The working expenses of the Department in the year totalled Rs. 1,63,56,905-7-1 against

Rs. 1,38,36,648-1-0 in the previous year. Details of the expenditure incurred under the different branches are as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Direction, including salaries, establishment, and contingencies	5,79,773	12	5
Repairs and maintenance, including salaries, establishment, and pay of menials	30,57,656	8	1
Operating expenses, including running staff, fuel, and other materials	95,01,433	12	1
General charges, including contributions to pension, insurance, provident Fund, amenity fund depreciation fund, interest on capital	32,29,522	6	6
	1,63,68,386	7	1
Less share debitable to water transport	11,481	0	0
	1,63,56,905	7	1

The working expenses may be classified as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Cost on Personnel	50,67,565	9	9
Cost of materials	65,04,777	14	6
Depreciation	17,89,342	11	4
Overhead costs	23,41,527	0	1
Interest on Capital	6,53,692	3	5
Total	1,63,56,905	7	1

Net profit. The net profit during the year was Rs. 30,57,911-13-10 as against Rs. 21,32,673-2-2 in the previous year.

The net profit provided 16.2 per cent on the capital invested as against 12.7 per cent in the previous year.

Capital. The capital outlay at the end of the year 1954-55 was Rs. 1,67,91,413-8-7 while that of the year 1955-56, Rs. 1,89,27,209-0-4.

Stock balances. The value of stock balances at the end of the year was Rs. 26.02 lakhs as detailed below:—

Rs. in lakhs.

General Stores.

Spare parts	15.36
Hardware	3.45
Battery and Accessories	.33
Electrical Accessories	13
Welding Materials	.45
Paints, etc.	.29
Other oils and Grease	.48
Tyres, tubes and tyre accessories	4.81
Tools	.47
Uniforms	.11
Plant and Machinery	.14

Total	26.02
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Action was taken to dispose of the obsolete stores approximately of the value of Rs. 76,000 by auction or by sale.

Purchases. The purchases of the Department during the year are given below:

Spare parts	Rs. 18 lakhs
General stores	Rs. 10 „
Lubricants	Rs. 3 „
Tyres	Rs. 15 „
Capital	Rs. 13 „

Total	Rs. 59 „
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DISCIPLINE.

Offences. The following is a statement of the offences committed by the staff including the staff of the Water Transport Branch of the Department.

Dereliction of duty, negligence, etc.	556
Misbehaviour	146
Offences involving moral turpitude	21
Insubordination	88
Unauthorised absence	257
Ticket irregularities and short remittances	1,659
Others	886

Total	3,613
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Penalties. Thirteen persons were punished by dismissal, discharge or termination of services, 161 by suspension, 2 by lowering of rank, 6 by barring of promotion, increment, etc., 1,232 by fine, 869 by warning, 285 by debit of cost of damage and 3 miscellaneous.

Accidents. The departmental vehicles were involved in 759 accidents in the year as against 609 in 1954-55. Of these, 18 were fatal and 32 major and 223 minor accidents.

ACTIVITIES OF THE STAFF.

A senior District Officer of the Department was in charge of the duties of the Labour Liaison Officer for the sports, dramatic and other cultural activities of the staff.

Sports. The Transport Football team contested 10 tournaments and won the trophies in 4 of them and got the prize for the runners-up team in another. Seven members of the club were selected to represent the State in the Santosh Trophy Tournament held at Ernakulam, in 1955. The Transport Volley Ball club contested five open tournaments. The Athletic Club took part in 7 athletic meets and secured the team cups and championship cups in 2 of them.

Cultural. The staff of the Department formed dramatic clubs at 4 places viz., Trivandrum, Kottayam, Alleppey and Ernakulam. The Trivandrum Dramatic Club staged a drama at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

13 staff excursions were conducted under the guidance of the Labour Liaison Officer. A number of free film shows were also arranged during the year.

WATER TRANSPORT.

Services. The Department operated ferry services on the Ernakulam-Mattancherry, Ernakulam-Embarkation Jetty, Ernakulam-Customs Jetty, Harbour Terminus-Mattancherry, Harbour Terminus-Murukkumpadam and Aroor-Eda-Cochin routes. For the operation of the services the department possessed 11 boats and 2 L. C. M. S.

Revenue and Expenditure. The revenue got from the Ferry Services during the year was Rs. 4,05,103 as detailed below as against Rs. 3,57,158-14-9 in the previous year.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Passenger fare	3,49,371	6	0
Miscellaneous receipts	7,871	13	10
Transshipment charges of vehicles	47,860	0	0
Total	4,05,103	3	10

The expenditure incurred on account of the operation of the services during the year was Rs. 3,91,709-12-1 as against Rs. 3,37,607-15-6 in the previous year. The expenditure is detailed below:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Cost on personnel	1,79,584	3	0
Cost of materials	93,405	6	10
Taxes, interest and depreciation	71,692	14	6
Overhead costs	47,027	3	9
Total cost	3,91,709	12	1

The net profit for the year was Rs. 13,393-7-9 as against Rs. 19,550-15-3 in the previous year.

CHAPTER III

FOREST TRAMWAY

Administration. The Tramway continued to function as a Division under the Forest Department as in the previous years. The Chief Conservator of Forests was the administrative head of the Tramway. The principal, Trade School, Chalakudy exercised the powers of the Tramway Engineer during the year.

Permanent way. The permanent way which extended for 50 miles was in three Sections, viz., Section I from mile 0 to mile 21, Section II from mile 21 to mile $27\frac{3}{4}$ and Section III from mile $27\frac{3}{4}$ to mile 50. The condition of the permanent way beyond mile $42\frac{1}{2}$ (Kuriarkutty) continued to be unsafe and so there was no traffic beyond mile $42\frac{1}{2}$.

A new siding at mile $15\frac{1}{2}$ was laid during the year for ballasting fuel and sleepers for the Tramway. The Tramway siding at the Chalakudy Railway Station and leading to the Timber Depot continued to be under the control and maintenance of the Southern Railway. The materials required for the maintenance were supplied by this Department. The cost of materials supplied during the year was Rs. 4,235-0-10. For the renewal of sleepers on the permanent way, 6,800 Nos. of sleepers at a cost of Rs. 42,203-8-0 were purchased. The total maintenance charges of the Permanent Way, excluding establishment charges came to Rs. 45,831-10-6 during the year against Rs. 34,936-10-11 during the previous year.

Locomotives and Rolling Stock. There were 5 locomotives in use. Two were working in Section I, one in Section II and two in Section III. The total expenditure under maintenance and renewal of Engines was Rs. 6,790-11-7.

The Rolling Stock at the end of the year consisted of 1 saloon, 2 trailers, 2 luggage waggons, 6 bogies and 16 pairs of trucks in service.

The total expenditure under carriage and waggon works amounted to Rs. 7,083-5-10 during the year.

Traffic. Four hundred and fifty-eight trains were run in Section I, 822 in Section II and 596 in Section III. Thus 1,876 trains were run in all the Sections together during the

year. The volume of traffic carried through the Tramway during the year is detailed below:—

Timber for the Forest Department	3,182	tons.
Tramway Loco Fuel	1,041	„
Fuel for private parties	132	„
Tramway sleepers	3,683	Nos.
Minor Forest Produce	158	Mds.
Honey	38	tins.
Canes	130	Mds.
Odas	15,150	Nos.
Bamboos	1,808	Nos.
Miscellaneous items	23	Mds.
Rice and provisions	1,174	Mds.
Rejected sleepers (private)	565	Nos.
Poravats	75	Nos.
Teak wood poles of sizes	2,125	„

Workshop. The stationary boiler was replaced by electric motors. The expenditure towards maintenance and renewal of machinery amounted to Rs. 8,490-11-3 against Rs. 6,881-1-2 during 1954-55.

Thirty-nine work orders were issued during the year; of these, 5 were from private parties, 14 Departmental and 20 for other Departments. Twenty-one work orders were brought forward from the previous year. Out of the above 60 Nos., 27 were completed. For the works of other Departments Rs. 5,520 was realised and for those of private parties Rs. 91, the profit adjusted being Rs. 1,028 and Rs. 21 respectively.

Stores. The value of stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 99,856-1-4. The maintenance stores purchased during the year cost Rs. 1,51,048-10-4. Stores of the value of Rs. 1,66,443-5-4 were issued during the year. The value of the balance stock held at the close of the year was Rs. 78,461-6-4.

Financial Results. The receipts during the year were Rs. 1,95,570-12-6. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,15,422-10-0.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL.

It was a unique feature of the year that the President of India performed the foundation stone laying ceremony in respect of a number of schemes of public utility during his visit to the State in February 1956. The scheme included the Tuberculosis Hospital, Pulayanarcottah, the Quilon Water Works, the Kottayam Water Supply Scheme, the Mangalapuzha Bridge at Alwaye on the Right Arm of the Periyar river and the Ernakulam Drainage Scheme. The foundation stone of the Trichur Water Supply Scheme was laid during the year by Sri Panampilly Govinda Menon, the Chief Minister. The Ithipuzha bridge on the Ettumanur-Ernakulam road and the Kalamassery bridge over the Edamala branch of the Periyar river were opened for traffic during the year.

The year also marked the last phase of the First Five Year Plan, the physical and financial targets of which were achieved to a great extent. However, owing to the acute shortage of cement and iron materials from about the third quarter of the year, the programme of constructions could not be implemented as planned and it became necessary to carry the spill-over schemes to the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. The investigation of the schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan were conducted during the year with a view to determining their engineering and economic feasibilities.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads specially surfaced, etc. During the year, 250 miles of road were specially surfaced and about 118 miles of Village roads were either newly constructed or improved.

Roads maintained. The actuals relating to the communications maintained during the year including the length in miles and the cost involved are given below.

		Rs.
1. Provincial High Ways	841 miles	13,89,211
2. District Roads	2,526 „	20,91,299
3. Village roads	2,231 „	6,22,859
4. Roads within Municipalities and town roads	264 „	3,83,027

		Rs.
5. Portions of National Highways and West Coast roads within Municipalities	9 miles	10,104
6. Maramat roads	3 „	736
7. Planters roads	53 „	14,739
8. Traces	91 „	18,325
9. Navigation canals and back waters	445 „	2,37,569
10. National Highways	}	7,74,995
11. West Coast roads		
	245 „	

Alleppey Changanacherry road cum canal. This serves as a direct road link 14 1/2 miles long connecting Changanacherry in the hinter land with the coastal town of Alleppey. About 80 per cent of the works on this scheme, as envisaged during the First Five Year Plan, was almost completed by the end of the year. What remained to be done was the completion of a few bridges and formation of the road embankment for about 3 miles at the Alleppey end. The total length of the road way completed by the end of the year was 11 miles. The up-to-date outlay on this work was Rs. 35,79,498.

National Highway. 274 miles of National Highways pass through the State of which 268 miles are either concreted or black topped.

Bridges. Two important bridges, the Ithipuzha bridge on the Ettumanur-Ernakulam road and the Kalamassery bridge on the Edamala branch of the Periyar river were opened for traffic during the year. For the former the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,74,264. For the latter the estimated cost was Rs. 2,92,870 and half the cost was contributed by the four companies at Alwaye.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Mangalapuzha bridge on the Right Arm of the Periyar river at Alwaye was performed by the President of India on 5th February 1956. This bridge along with the Aroor bridge which is being constructed by the Harbour authorities will provide through communication facilities along National Highway No. 47 from the southernmost part of the State to the northern border.

Inland navigation. Out of a total length of 8 1/2 miles of the A. S. canal improvements to 3 1/8 miles were completed.

Valiathurai Pier. The construction of the Pier for a length of 700 feet estimated to cost Rs. 15.18 laks was taken up under the First Five Year Plan. During the year under review, this work was in progress and by the end of March 1956 it was nearing completion. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,35,821 and the total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 11,29,582.

IRRIGATION.

Under the First Five Year Plan, six major irrigation schemes viz, the Peechi Scheme, the Chalakudy Scheme, the Vazhani Scheme, the Kuttanad Development Scheme, the Neyyar Scheme, the Kodayar Extension Project and also a number of works of a minor nature, were undertaken. Against the target of Rs. 578 lakhs included in the First Five Year Plan for major irrigation schemes estimated to benefit an area of approximately 2,86,000 acres of lands, an expenditure of approximately Rs. 438.78 lakhs was incurred during the Plan Period.

The Kuttanad Development Scheme. The main items of work envisaged in the scheme were the spill way at Thottapally and the Alleppey-Changanacherry road-cum-canal. Of these, the formal inauguration of the Thottapally spill-way was conducted in December 1954 and it was successfully put into operation during the floods of June-July 1955. The work of the spill way was practically completed with an up to date outlay of Rs. 48,93,244.

Neyyar scheme. The work was in good progress during the year. About 128 lakhs c.ft. of earth work and 5.5 lakhs c. ft. of rock blasting and 34 numbers of cross drainage works were carried out during the year. The up-to-date outlay on the scheme was Rs. 97,44,693.

Kodayar Extension Project. The Perinchani Dam had already been completed with an outlay of Rs. 39,37,309 and the work on the Thripparappu Weir and channels was in progress. The up to date expenditure for this work was Rs. 18,52,270.

Peechi Scheme. The masonry of the dam was completed except for the erection of the spillway gates and building up of the Piers for operating the platform. The total length of canals completed was 98 miles 6 furlongs and the up to date outlay on the scheme was Rs. 190.72 lakhs.

Chalakudy scheme. The construction of the masonry weir training walls and head sluices was completed. 93 miles of branch canals which form 85 per cent of the total work for opening branch canals, were completed. The up to date outlay on the scheme was Rs. 111.32 lakhs.

Vazhani scheme. (Wadakkancherry River Valley Scheme) The work of the Dam was in progress. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ of the earth work was completed. Out of the total length of 24 miles of the main canal, 17 miles were completed. The up to date outlay on the scheme at the end of the year was Rs. 59.03 lakhs.

WATER SUPPLY.

Willingdon Water Works, Trivandrum. The total quantity of water registered in the Venturi meter for the year was 92,49,70,000 gallons. The total quantity of water sent out for use in City was 91,36,50,000 gallons. The maximum consumption for the city was 9,51,63,000 gallons in March and the minimum 6,75,37,000 gallons in June. The maximum consumption in pumping service was 22,52,000 gallons on 21-3-1956 and the minimum 12,98,000 gallons on 15-6-1956. The maximum consumption in gravity service was 11,40,000 gallons on 1-4-1955 and the minimum 7,20,000 gallons on 29-6-1955.

Sixty five street fountains were erected, three air valves set up and 997 meters provided during the year.

M.S.P.B. Water Works, Alleppey. The supply of water through the existing tube wells was not adequate for the Alleppey Town. A third tube well was therefore constructed to supplement the supply of water. The total quantity of water pumped in the year was 11,48,37,600 gallons. The maintenance of this work was carried out satisfactorily and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 37,408.

Ernakulam Water Works. The Chowara pumping station and Alwaye pumping stations functioned satisfactorily during the year. 8,78,40,000 gallons of water from the former and 13,39,60,249 gallons from the latter were pumped during the year. The water pumped from these stations was being used at Ernakulam through the Kalamassery and Pachalam pumping stations which functioned satisfactorily.

Marthandavarma Water Works, Nagercoil. Storage in the impounding reservoir in the Mukkadai was satisfactory. Hence there was no shortage of supply during the year. The maximum water level at the Mukkadai head works was 41.1 feet and the minimum to which it fell was 35.3 ft. The consumption of water was 30,05,65,000 gallons. 104 new connections were given to private houses. Raw water was tapped from the gravitation main and supplied to the villages of Bhoothapandy, Thittuvila, Arasankuzhi, Erachakulam and Putheri.

Sachivothama Water Works, Shencottah. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 6,19,90,000 gallons and the electric energy consumed for pumping amounted to 41,934 units. Out of the two deep well pumps one was working throughout the year, while the other was repaired and refitted. 54 house connections were given during the year.

Karingal Water Works. The Karingal water works was almost completed. Water supply was also started during the year.

Tube wells in Coastal areas. During the year, the sinking of four tube wells was taken up at Kallikad, Kainakari, Kumarakom and Kayamkulam. The works were in progress.

Investigations. The investigation of Keezhmidalam Water works, of water supply to the fishing villages of Neendakara and of water supply extension to Quilon and Karunagapally was in progress. The investigation of water supply to the Trichur Town was completed.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Trivandrum Drainage System. The Trivandrum Drainage system was maintained satisfactorily during the year. The length of the sewers laid during the year was 4,818 rft. and the total length of sewers up to the end of the year was 83 miles 5 furlongs and 38 feet. The number of house connections provided during the year was 210 and the total number of house connections till the close of the year was 6,335. Nineteen Government buildings were newly provided with sanitary installations during the year.

The pumping plants at Kuriathi, Karamana, General Hospital and S.M.V. buildings were in good condition. The total quantity of sewage pumped out from the main pumping station at Kuriathi was 322.28 million gallons. 1,19,54 units of electric energy were consumed during the year for working the pumping plants.

Drainage for Medical College centre. The Drainage arrangements in the Medical College centre, Oolloor functioned as a separate unit independent of the City drainage. 4,375 rft. of sewer extensions were provided at this centre during the year. The area of sewage farm under cultivation was 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Fodder crops were raised in this farm which was leased out for Rs. 1,580 during the year.

Drainage of storm water. Drainage of storm water from the low lying areas was undertaken. Among the works undertaken may be mentioned (1) improvements to Putherikandam channel (2) Storm water disposal in Kunnukuzhi Valley second stage, (3) Storm water disposal in Ophthalmic Hospital, (4) Thampanoor Valley 1st stage from the Observatory and (5) improvements to Kochar channel—Providing R.C.C. pipes and storm water drainage in Kuriathi yelah.

BUILDINGS.

Medical College buildings. The construction of the Medical College building and the Hostel and school attached to it was taken up in 1949, and later on included in the First Five Year Plan Schemes. Of the 40 Residential quarters planned, 12 quarters were nearing completion by the end of March 1956. The construction of the Radium ward, the Polyclinic and the Hostel for trained nurses was in progress during the year. The up-to-date outlay on these three works was Rs. 2,18,009 Rs. 3,47,034 and Rs. 91,071 respectively.

The S.A.T. Hospital building was practically completed by the end of March 1956. The up-to-date outlay on this work was Rs. 5.28 lakhs.

The construction of a second hostel for men was completed and handed over. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,83,186.

The construction of 20 blocks of C class quarters to accommodate 40 families and of the General Hospital at Oolloor was in progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,71,844 in the case of the former and Rs. 95,456 in the case of the latter.

Ayurveda College, Trivandrum. The target initially fixed for the Ayurveda College was the construction of the northern wing and of the central block at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.56 lakhs and Rs. 2.19 lakhs respectively. Additional works were subsequently taken up and were practically completed by the end of March 1956.

Other works. The department undertook construction works relating to many other departments. The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of construction works was Rs. 28,40,523. In spite of the acute shortage of cement

PUBLIC WORKS

and iron materials during the last quarter of the year the construction of the Gandhi Memorial at Cape was pushed through. The revised estimated cost of the work was Rs. 2.6 lakhs.

A separate Executive Division under the Director of Public Instruction was created in August 1955 to be in sole charge of the building construction works of the Education Department in the State.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

General Stores. The total value of materials issued to P.W. Divisions and other departments during the year was Rs. 28,49,790. The value of stock available at the end of the year was Rs. 19,62,922.

Workshops. 1,616 work orders were issued during the year. Supplies and services rendered to P.W. Divisions and other departments were of the value of Rs. 21,76,719. The quantity of timber operated in Saw Mills was 30,225 cft. Facilities were provided for the practical training of students deputed from Engineering Colleges and technical institutes both inside and outside the State.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

The total grant under all heads of account for the year was Rs. 6,60,83,300 and the total expenditure Rs. 5,22,70,485.

The total expenditure under 50 Civil Works on Non-Development schemes was Rs. 2,23,05,302 and on Development schemes Rs. 1,17,90,482. The expenditure under Development and non-development schemes on original works buildings was Rs. 61,08,248, on original works, communications Rs. 1,62,82,274 on original works, miscellaneous Rs. 4,91,027 and on repairs Rs. 75,55,093. The total expenditure on establishment was Rs. 33,29,212. Including tools and plants, grants-in-aid and suspense, the total expenditure under 50 Civil Works was Rs. 3,51,99,285.

The expenditure under XVII Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital accounts are kept was Rs. 5,84,794 and under 18— Other Revenue expenditure— financed from Ordinary Revenues, the total expenditure was Rs. 80,25,982. The total expenditure under 68— Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works was Rs. 38,23,654 and under 81 Capital accounts of Civil Works outside the revenue accounts Rs. 48,36,770.

The total establishment charges alone amounted to Rs. 47,86,769 which in relation to the expenditure of Rs. 4,74,83,716 on works proper under all heads work out to 10% approximately.

The net revenue under XVII Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Accounts are kept amounted to (—) Rs. 3,77,896 after deducting working expenses amounting to Rs. 5,84,794. Under XVIII Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which no Capital Accounts are kept, there was a net revenue of Rs. 6,26,537 and under XXXIX Civil Works the net revenue was Rs. 38,24,446.

CHAPTER V

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

GENERAL REVIEW.

The activities of the Department were centred round the completion of the Poringalkuthu Scheme. The Madupatty Dam and the Sengulam Project and the execution of the new schemes, viz., the Neriamangalam and Panniar Hydro Electric Projects. The investigation of the Sholayar Hydro Electric Project and the Pambayar and Kakkiyat Projects was continued. Vigorous progress was achieved in the transmission and distribution works connected with the Electricity expansion programme of the Department, topmost priority being given to Rural Electrification schemes. The supply of power for various Industries, Lift Irrigation, Dewatering of Punja fields in Kuttanad and Kole lands in Trichur District was continued.

OPERATING POWER SYSTEM.

Generating Station, Pallivasal. The total generation during the year was 237,922,800 units as against the total generation of 244,494,500 units in the previous year. The decrease was because the Sengulam Power Station was also in commercial operation throughout the year. The maximum daily generation was 7,64,900 units on 10-11-1955 and the peak load reached the maximum of 33,400 K. W. on 24-5-1955.

Madupatty Dam started with a storage of 223.94 M.Cft. of water which increased to 1670.496 M.Cft. during the year and the Kundalay Dam had the full storage of 274.66 M.Cft.

Generating Station—Sengulam. The station was in satisfactory operation throughout the year. It generated 111,855,500 units as against 2,870,000 units in the previous year. The defects and adjustments in the three 1,020 H. P. motor driven pumps and the damage to a sluice valve were attended to and the pumps put into satisfactory working order, ensuring uninterrupted pumping of water from the Pallivasal tailrace to the balancing reservoir at Sengulam.

Thermal stations. During the year the thermal stations owned by the department at Trivandrum, Nagercoil and Nemmara were closed down. The generating units at Trivandrum were disposed of.

Total power. As in the previous years, the demand for power was on the increase and the two generating stations, Pallivasal Generating station and Sengulam Generating station were able fully to meet the demand. The total generation in the system during the year was 349,778,300 units. Total units sold to consumers during 1955-56 was 274,022,186 units against 225,783,759 units sold in 1954-55. For Chittoor and Nemmara and the Construction works at Poringalkuthu, Power supply was taken from the Madras State. The total energy purchased from Madras during the year was 14,58,292 units against 9,10,268 during the previous year.

SUB-STATIONS AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

All the existing sub-stations equipments and the 66 KV lines were maintained properly. The 110 KV. double circuit line from Poringalkuthu to Chalakudi was undertaken, and by the end of the year the erection of 50 per cent of the towers on the line was over.

The progress of the Double Circuit 66 KV line from Alwaye to Vythilla was held up pending decision on writ petitions regarding the cutting of trees *en route* the line. The 66 KV Single Circuit line from location 110 of K. A. line to M/s. Rayons and Co., was completed.

As regards Sengulam-Pallom-Kundara 110 KV line, the final survey and tree cutting for the route length of 49 miles were completed, 174 towers out of 271 towers were erected and the stringing of 27.64 miles of lines completed in the Sengulam Pallom section. In the Pallom-Kundara section final survey and cutting of trees were completed for the route length of 43 miles, 276 towers were erected out of the total of 289 towers and stringing to a length of 38.93 miles was completed.

In the 66 KV out-door sub-station at the Rayons Factory, one 2,000 KVA transformer was erected for supplying the additional power to the factory. The old 11 KV switch-gear at Chalakudi sub-station was replaced with new switch-gear with larger numbers of feeder unit. The work relating to the 66 KV sub-station buildings at Vythilla was nearing completion. The construction of 10 numbers of staff quarters was completed.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

There was increasing demand for power for agricultural and industrial purposes. This was augmented by the Government's decision to reduce the percentage return from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to

5 for sanctioning fresh line extensions. Government modified the service connection rules by introducing a small levy of hire charges on service lines in excess of the free limit of 50'. More consumers therefore came for service connections. The opening of Community Projects and N. E. S. Blocks necessitated the extension of electric supply to a number of rural centres. Requests for electrification of villages were also received from the Panchayats.

Distribution lines and centres. The year began with a distribution system consisting of 1,454 circuit miles of 11 KV lines and 1,907 circuit miles of L. T. lines. During the year 4.5625 miles of 22 KV lines, 295.5734 miles of 11 KV overhead lines, 5.986 miles of 11 KV underground cables, and 458.0188 miles of L.T. lines were added to the distribution system throughout the State. 162 new distribution centres in rural areas were completed, and 12,261 consumers were connected to the system. The total number of distribution centres at the end of 1955-56 was 845.

Agricultural pumping. High priority was given to schemes for agricultural pumping. For supply to punja fields about 101 miles of 11 KV lines were constructed. 83 transformer stations were also constructed. 421 motors with a total capacity of 12,233.5 H. P. were worked in the Punja fields for dewatering. For kole cultivation in Trichur, Mukundapuram and Thalappilly taluks, the schemes sanctioned in the previous years were completed. Of the 12 works sanctioned in the Muvattupuzha area, four works were completed and the remaining works were in different stages of progress. In the Quilon District a number of G. M. F. works for paddy cultivation, viz., Peruvelichal puncha, Kattode, Meenthala Vayal, West Kallada, Valanjavattom and Pampa Valley were carried out. Lift Irrigation was also arranged at Kamugumprayar and Venmony after installing departmental pump sets.

Service connections. A large number of industrial, agricultural and domestic services were connected up to the Government Distribution system and the total number of services, were 77,654 which included 393 agricultural consumers and 2,264 industrial consumers. The total number of street lights in the system at the end of the year was 26,951.

Connected loads. The total of the industrial connected loads stood at 77,231.2 K.W. at the end of the year. The connections including Oil Mills, Flour Mills, and Rice Mills,

Printing Presses, Cinemas, Textiles, Rubber Factories, Saw Mills and Timber works, Coir Industries, Workshops, Paper Mills, Glass Factory, Match Factory, Plywood Factory, Ceramic including tile works, Pumping, Mineral Factory, Chemical Factory, Cashew Factory, Aluminium Factory, Fertilisers, Drainage and Water Supply, Cement Factory, Lift Irrigation, Rayons Factory, Enamel Industry, Rare Earths, Miscellaneous.

The total connected load on the system including lighting load, bulk supply to licensees, etc., stood at 1,42,334 KW at the end of the year against 142,250 KW in the previous year.

PROJECT WORKS.

Sengulam Project. Several finishing works such as constructing a transformer pit for Sengulam Power House, paving H. P. P. Line tract at Vellathuval barbed wire fencing along L. P. P. and H. P. P. lines and snowsem painting of the Sengulam Power House were completed during the year. Construction of a 110 KV Transformer yard and of a diversion channel near P. V. L. Power House was in progress.

Madupatty Dam. The balance concrete work (10,300 Cft.) mostly in the piers and decking of the bridges over spillway and approach span were laid.

Poringalkuthu Project. The three pipe lines for the 1st stage of the schemes were erected completely. Foundation work for the 4th pipe line connected with the 2nd stage work was also mostly completed.

The civil works of the Power House were completed except for some finishing works. The first 3 turbines and alternators were erected and made ready for being tested and put to commercial use. The erection of the main transformers and outdoor switch-gear was in progress.

Neriamangalam Hydro Electric Project. The project was formally inaugurated in January 1955. The site was not yet handed over to the Department. The attention of the Department was concentrated on the construction of roads and buildings and the preliminary works.

Panniar Hydro Electric Scheme. The preliminary works on this project were commenced before the year was out.

Sholayar Project. Further surveys and borings were done, and the proposals for putting up buildings and constructing roads finalised.

Pambayar and Kakkiar Scheme. Detailed investigation of Pambayar and Kakkiar Scheme was continued. Core-boring at Pamba Dam site was completed. Drilling at Kakki Dam site for locating foundation rock was commenced. The Jeep road up to Kakki Dam site and the weir across Kakkiar were also completed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Other Electric Supply Undertakings. There were six Electric supply undertakings functioning in the State during the year as in the previous year. They were

- (1) K. D. H. P. Company's Distribution System in the High Ranges.
- (2) The Kottayam Electric Supply Agency, Kottayam.
- (3) The Shencottah Electric Supply Agency, Shencottah.
- (4) The Cochin State Power and Light Corporation, Ernakulam.
- (5) The Trichur Municipality, Trichur.
- (6) The Cochin Electric Co., Ltd., Mattancherry.

The above licensees were purchasing their requirements in bulk from Government.

Electrification of Government Buildings. Owing to the rapid extension of Electricity to Rural areas several Government buildings situated in those places were electrified. The maintenance of electrical installation in all Government buildings was attended to by the Department very satisfactorily.

Electrical Inspection. The Executive Engineers of the Electrical Divisions carried out the statutory inspections of electrical installations as in previous years and an amount of Rs. 43,985-12-11 was collected as revenue under this item.

Special Land Acquisition Office. During the year 3,073 cases were filed, out of which 2,953 cases were disposed of. 683 cases pending at the close of the previous year were also disposed of. The total involved in these cases amounted to Rs. 4,65,701-2-0. Including the sum of Rs. 56,290-5-0 pending payment at the beginning of the year, the total amount received for payment was Rs. 5,23,752-11-0. Of this, an amount of Rs. 4,79,132-1-0 was disbursed to the parties as compensation, Rs. 28,811-15-0 was placed under Revenue Deposit for future payment and Rs. 15,808-11-0 was retained as balance for payment at the close of the year.

ACCIDENTS, ETC.

Interruptions. A fire accident took place at Pallivasal station following a lightning stroke on 14-3-1956. The major portion of the power and control cables and the auxiliary switch-gear got burnt out. The plant was brought into operation in a fortnights' time and the entire restoration work was over by the 3rd week of April. Certain load restrictions had however to be effected for a fortnight on account of this breakdown at Pallivasal.

There were no other major interruptions due to failure of plant and machinery in any of the power houses or in the system.

Accidents. In the project works there were seven accidents during the year, 5 accidents in Munnar area, and 2 in Poringalkuthu area. Of these, 6 were only of a minor nature, and the other proved fatal. On the Power system there were 18 fatal accidents. An amount of Rs. 15,406 was paid during the year as compensation on account of accidents.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

The total capital investment on the Government Electric supply undertakings amounted to Rs. 20,74,41,114-1-1 at the end of the year. Out of this, Rs. 1658.39 lakhs represents the cost of works, plant and equipments brought into beneficial use and the balance of Rs. 416.02 lakhs relates to expenditure on works in progress. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,40,72,784-0-4 against Rs. 1,03,28,941-5-6 in the previous year. The working expenses including the contribution for depreciation fund amounted to Rs. 71,13,518-11-6 against Rs. 51,04,305-0-10 in the previous year. The net revenue of the undertaking was Rs. 69,59,265-4-10 which works out to a percentage of 4.2 as profit of the concern. An amount of Rs. 29,20,975 was set apart for depreciation reserve from the revenue and the depreciation fund together with interest stood at Rs. 1,62,80,026-1-6 at the end of the year.

PART VIII

Industry

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Department which is concerned with mineral development, attended to inspection of mining and export of minerals, collection of royalties thereon, enquiries in respect of applications for mineral concessions and exploration and prospecting for minerals.

The operations of the mineral companies both in the field and in the factories were inspected. Proper check was also made to limit their mining to the allotted areas. Accounts relating to the sales and export of minerals by the firms were maintained by the department. Their remittances of dues to Government were also supervised.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Graphite occurrences. Reconnaissance of areas in North Travancore was conducted for concentrated and extensive deposits that would warrant economic development. The outcrops of the mineral near Alwaye and Edapalli were found to be of no commercial significance. In Ezhipram some eight miles south-east of Alwaye the mineral was found to occur in lateritised gneiss. The quality of the mineral was good and the occurrence appeared to be fairly extensive. The mineral was found extensively in the lateritised area between Moovattupuzha and Thodupuzha.

China Clay occurrences. A reconnaissance of China Clay deposits in North Travancore and Cochin, was conducted. Several workable deposits were located in Parur, Cochin-Kannayannur and Mukundapuram taluks. A similar survey was made in Trivandrum and Chirayinkil taluks and some workable deposits were found.

Quartz sand deposits. The quartz sand deposits in the Cochin area were examined as regards their utility for glass manufacture. The deposits at Panangad and Nettoor, to the south of Ernakulam, form more or less, a continuation of the Pallippuram-Panavalli deposits of Sherthalai taluk and are similar in quality though in the matter of colour and grain size, the Pallippuram sands are superior. The Palluruthi sands were also examined and found to be definitely inferior and not suitable for glass making.

Beach sands at Azhikkode. The Azhikkode sector of the beach including Pallippuram on the southern side of the bar, was examined. Only small patches of ilmenite concentrates were located, which are of no economic importance.

Examination of wells. The only four wells in Koonamoochi Angadi, a thickly populated area in Talappalli taluk, dry up during summer. The wells were therefore examined to see whether deepening would improve their supply. They were dug through 20 to 30 feet of laterite and 2 to 3 feet of underlying gneiss before water was struck. The yield of wells in gneissic rock is known to be fairly good, but the wells should be made wider and dug down deeper and this is costly. So tube wells may be sunk instead, and the matter was referred to the Engineering Geology and Ground Water Division of the Geological Survey of India for expert advice and selection of suitable sites.

Study of river waters. Samples of water from different sectors of the Periyar and Chalakudi rivers were tested and analysed.

MINERAL CONCESSION RULES.

During the period two Certificates of Approval, one to Sri N. Ramakrishnan, Kalimon Vyavasaya Co-operative Society Ltd., Trivandrum and the other to Sri M. Venkataraman, Saravana Bhavan, Thycaud, Trivandrum were granted. One application for Mining Lease from Sri M. Venkataraman was received and was under consideration.

MINING AND EXPORT OF MINERALS.

Mineral Companies. The Travancore Minerals Concerns, M/s. Hopkin & Williams Ltd., and M/s. F. X. Pereira & Sons Ltd., worked the mineral sands of the beach Ilmenite and rutile were the principal minerals mined.

The Travancore Minerals Concerns, owned and managed by Government operated three factories. In view of the increasing demand for rutile in the world market, an experimental scheme for production of rutile with the existing equipment in Travancore Minerals Concerns No. I was sanctioned by Government and the scheme was put into operation from the 12th September 1955. With a view to stepping up production of this mineral the latest type of High Tension Electrostatic Separators were ordered from overseas firms.

M/s. Hopkin & Williams Ltd. mined the minerals throughout the year as agents of Government under the Mining Agency Agreement. They worked their plants at Chavara and Manavalakurichi and produced ilmenite only.

M/s. F. X. Pereira & Sons Ltd., worked the minerals only up to 14-6-1955 when their factory was closed under an order of attachment of the assets of the Company for recovery of arrears due to Government. On 16-2-1956, it was re-opened under Government management.

Production of minerals. The total production of minerals during the year by the three mineral companies was as follows:

	Tons.	Cwt.	Lbs.
Ilmenite	2,53,422	16	56
Rutile	179	4	0
Zircon	3	0	2
Monazite	586	5	0

Export of minerals. The sale of minerals during the year was as follows:—

	Tons.	Cwt.	Lbs.
Ilmenite	2,33,266	13	22
Rutile	105	0	2
Zircon	0	0	22
Monazite	1,000	0	12

During the year the total value of export and sales of the above minerals amounted to Rs. 54,72,098.

Mica. There was neither production nor sale of mica during the year.

China clay. The Government Ceramic Concerns, Kundara produced 2027 tons of refined China Clay and disposed of 1600 tons.

Quartz sands. M/s. The Travancore Ogale Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Alwaye, used 657 tons of quartz sand for glass making. 33 tons of rejected sand were sold within the State and 436 tons of sand were exported on permits. A sum of Rs. 2,180 was collected as royalty on quartz sand.

Other supply of minerals. One and a half tons of graded quartz sand from Pallippuram, Sherthalai Taluk were supplied to the Director, Fuel Research Institute, Bihar, for experimental purposes. One cwt. of waste mica was supplied to the Ceramic Expert for the manufacture of Mica Insulating Bricks. Samples of mica were sent to the High Commissioner of India in London and the Embassy in Brussels for the purpose of exploring possibilities of its marketing.

MINING INFORMATION

Statistics. Statistics of production and export of mineral sands and statement showing production and pit's mouth value of clay and average daily labour employed in respect of production of clay were supplied to the Geological Survey of India. Separate statements for mineral production and production of China Clay were supplied to the Indian Bureau of Mines.

The Geological Museum. The Geological Museum contained the collection of minerals made by the Department. It was open to the public. Information about the occurrence, development and utilisation of the minerals of the State was given to interested persons.

Laboratory. Rocks, Ores and minerals collected by the department were analysed in the Laboratory. Samples of minerals received from outside were also analysed and the results intimated to the parties concerned.

The department collaborated with the Geological Survey of India in the work taken up by them in the State. Necessary facilities were given to the Travancore-Cochin field party of the Department of Atomic Energy.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts of the Department were Rs. 58,14,048 and the total expenditure was Rs. 21,033.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN COIR & HANDLOOM

Although there was a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce for Small Scale Industries with independent status of Head of Departments the Department of Small Scale Industries was integrated with the Department of Industries & Commerce in December 1955.

(1) *Palmgur Development — Training to tappers.* During the year 12 Palmgur Instructors imparted training to tappers and gur makers in the improved method of making palm gur. During the year, 1362 persons were trained in 145 training centres. 1180 demonstrations were also made.

Palmgur Development — improved implements. To propagate the improved method of making palm gur 325 sets of gur making implements were manufactured for distribution among the tappers free of cost. They were to be supplied to the Co-operative Societies for distribution to the tappers.

Palmgur Development — Grants to Societies. At the end of the year 49 Primary Palm Gur Co-operative Societies and 10 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were engaged in marketing palm gur. The two Central Societies, viz., the South Travancore Palm Gur Central Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 3249, Marthandom and the Trichur Central Palm Gur Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 3250, Kunnankulam, continued their work. The Agastheeswaram Palm Gur Co-operative Society was registered during the year under the auspices of the N. E. S. Block. As grant, a sum of Rs. 20,400 was sanctioned to the primary societies and a sum of Rs. 5,300 to the two Central Societies during the year for meeting the establishment charge and for developing the industry.

Palm Gur Development — Supply of firewood. Government sanctioned 4000 tons of firewood to the South Travancore Palm Gur Central Co-operative Society for distribution to the tappers at concessional rates through the primary palm gur Co-operative Societies. The rate at site was fixed at Rs. 6-12-0 per ton out of which Rs. 3-12-0 per ton was to be met by Government. Actually only about 150 tons of firewood could be given to the tappers as the Forest Department did not supply the entire quota.

Palm Gur Development—Expenditure. The total expenditure for the scheme was Rs. 69,589-6-9, of which Rs. 69,013-1-9 was recurring and Rs. 576-5-0 non-recurring.

(2) *Village Oil Industry.* A sum of Rs. 2,150 was given as grant during the year to 4 Co-operative Societies engaged in oil crushing.

(3) *Bee keeping Industry.* During the year a sum of Rs. 9,000 was sanctioned as grant to 28 Co-operative Societies engaged in the bee keeping industry.

(4) *Khadi and Village Industries.* During the year 1955-56 two meetings of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and Handicrafts Board were held. A sum of Rs. 7,500 was given by way of financial assistance to the All India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held at Trichur. With a view to intensive development of khadi on co-operative basis four District Khadi Organisers were appointed for organising the industry on co-operative basis.

(5) *Screwpine Industry.* During the year four societies for development of screwpine were organised.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES.

Act and Rules. The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries Act was passed in 1952 as Act XIX of 1952 and the Rules under the Act came into force from 19-11-1953.

In order to make the terms and conditions of loan more liberal a series of amendments to the State Aid to Industries Act and the Rules thereunder were passed.

The Board. The State Aid to Industries Board was constituted with nine persons on 7-5-1954. The number of members of the Board was raised to 10 during the year 1955-56. During the year four meetings of the Board were held.

Loans issued. During the year the Board recommended loans to 50 persons which amounted to Rs. 7,43,060. Out of these loans to 22 persons for a total sum of Rs. 3,12,470 were disbursed during the year.

The loans were given for such industries as Oil crushing, Manufacture of Parliamentary hinges, Coir, Mechanical Engineering, Handloom, Manufacture of Buckets, Leather, Cutlery, Bamboo baskets etc., Soap, Printing, Ice Industries, Saw Mills, Safety matches.

Receipts. Till the end of 1955-56 a sum of Rs. 2,373 was collected from application forms sold at Re. 1 each for loans below Rs. 5,000 and at Rs. 5 each for loans above Rs. 5,000.

A sum of Rs. 15,839 was also collected till the end of the year by way of valuation fee at 1 % of loan applied for in the case of loans above Rs. 5,000.

CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

Administration. The Department issued permits for the distribution of coke and coal for the acquisition of steel and tin plates, issued Quota Certificates for the acquisition of iron and steel by large-scale industries and essentiality certificates for import of capital goods, machinery spare parts and industrial raw materials according to the current import policy of the Government of India.

The work relating to the procurement of the Agricultural Quota and the procurement and distribution of Non-Agricultural Quota of iron and steel which was attended to by the Director of Controlled Commodities was transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce. The distribution of the Agricultural Quota was attended to by the Department of Agriculture.

Pig Iron. The quota of Pig Iron placed at the disposal of the State Government which is not included in the central list was distributed to the foundries through the Government Sales Depot, Trivandrum, and the Cochin Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Trichur.

Iron and Steel and Tin plates. Permits were issued to cottage and small-scale industries for the acquisition of 116 tons of plain, black sheets, G. I. sheets, corrugated G. I. sheets, M. S. plates, etc., against stocks received by the registered stock holders.

All applications for quota certificates for the quarterly allotment of the tin plates from Fabricators of tin containers for the cashewnut, edible oil and confectionary trades, and applications for the allotment of iron materials, G. I. sheets, etc., from the Industries in the State were scrutinised by inspections wherever necessary and the applications recommended to the authorities concerned for supplies.

Coal and Coke. Coal was distributed to consuming industries by the Coal Commissioner, Calcutta, on permits issued by the Department. 294 wagons of coal were allotted during the year.

Coke was distributed to established foundries which had cupolas for smelting purposes. 104 wagons of coke were allotted during the year.

For Import. Essentiality Certificates were issued during the year for the import of copra worth Rs. 1,60,66,000, cashewnut worth Rs. 2,73,02,250 and Chemicals, Machinery and spare parts including other miscellaneous items worth Rs. 21,10,101-9-11.

White Oil Stock. Oil companies continued to furnish monthly statements showing the allocation of white oil amongst the stockists, and the stockists' monthly statement showing the name and full addresses of the parties to whom they sold white oil.

Reimposition of control. The Government of India re-imposed control over the production, procurement and distribution of M. S. rounds, light structurals, flats, etc., under the provisions of the Iron and Steel (Procurement and Distribution) Control Order of 1941 of the Government of India with effect from 15th November 1955. For the period January—March 1956, 650 tons were allotted to Government Development Schemes, including 70 tons for Community Project, 80 tons were for steel processing schemes, 400 tons for non-agricultural quota, 830 tons for cottage industries and 155 tons as agricultural quota.

After the re-imposition of control a quantity of 454 tons of M. S. materials were received by the stock-holders and they were distributed to the parties for the purpose intended for.

Allotment before control. Prior to the re-imposition of control over bars, rods, structurals, etc., the registered stock-holders used to place indents direct with the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, who in turn passed on their orders to the producers for planning. Of the quotas thus allotted prior to control, 98 tons of M. S. materials including rods and angles were received by registered stock holders from 15-11-1955 to 31-12-1955, and 493 tons from 2-1-1956 to 31-3-1956. Of the 98 tons, 60 tons were issued to the public for construction purposes and 38 tons issued to Government contractors, Panchayats for Departmental works including industrial concerns. Of the 493 tons, 364 tons were issued to the public for construction purposes, 51 tons issued to Contractors for Departmental works including Public Health and Panchayats and 78 tons issued for Industrial purposes.

Grant-in-aid. The Special Committee appointed by Government to examine the question of revision of grant-in-aid to Industrial Schools and the up-grading of the teaching standards submitted their report to Government in October 1954. Government accepted the recommendation of the Committee and issued orders enhancing the rate of grant-in-aid to Rs. 40 per mensem for a Teacher with effect from 1-4-1955.

GOVERNMENT OCCUPATIONAL INSTITUTE, TRICHUR.

The Institute continued to coach up students in Arts, Crafts and Needlework including their subsidiaries. The strength of the Institute during the year was 240.

Stipends were given to students in II, III and IV year classes undergoing Craft Works. Special monthly stipends at the rate of Rs. 18 each were given by the Department for the Advancement of Backward Communities to 10 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes undergoing courses in the Institute.

The total expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 30,384-13-11 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,313-3-11.

S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil. There were only 23 students at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,037-4-0 was paid as stipends to students during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,828-3-6 and cloth to the value of Rs. 442-14-0 was produced in the Institute during the year.

Government Commercial Institute, Ernakulam. The Institute coached up 95 students in commercial subjects including Accountancy, Commercial Practice, Typewriting, Shorthand, Banking and Commercial Geography for the Diploma in Commerce and the Lower and Higher Grade Certificate Examinations of the Madras Government.

The Institute also coached up 13 students for the Chartered Accountancy, First Examination, but the number fell to 6 at the end of the year.

The total receipts for the year came to Rs. 2,253-2-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 10,076-4-1.

State-owned Industrial Schools. There were 11 State-owned Industrial schools, all of them in the Trichur District. Weaving, Mat-weaving, Carpentry and Smithy were the main subjects taught in the Industrial schools. The Industrial school at Lalithapuram was shifted to Kandasankadavu.

Scholarships were given at the rate of 12 annas per mensem for a second year student. Re. 1-8-0 for a third year student and Rs. 2 for a fourth year student. The total strength of the school was 335.

Aided Industrial Schools. There were 81 Government aided industrial schools. Needle-work, Embroidery, Knitting, Pillow Laces and Crochet are taught in all the Girls' Industrial schools and some other mixed institutions. In some of the schools, Kaikottikaly and Ammanattom are also taught. Coir Works and Fine Arts, such as Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, etc., are also taught in some schools. The Department gave all possible help to Orphanages giving technical education in weaving, coir works, etc., to their inmates.

Examinations. The students of the Government Occupational Institute, Trichur, the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, the Government Industrial Schools and the Aided Industrial Schools are coached for the Public Industrial Examinations conducted by a separate Board under the Chairmanship of the Director of Industries and Commerce. The Superintendent, Government Occupational Institute, is the Ex Officio Secretary to this Board. Candidates who have the prescribed qualifications and have undergone sufficient training can appear for these examinations privately.

2,760 candidates appeared for the various subjects for the Madras Government Technical Examinations. 466 candidates appeared for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. As for the Travancore Technical Examinations five candidates appeared for the Malayalam Shorthand (Lower), one for the Malayalam Typewriting (Higher) and one for the Malayalam Typewriting (Lower), 25 candidates were presented for the Thampanoor Motor School Certificates Examination.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Central Instrument Workshop, Trivandrum. Surveying equipments, Optical equipments, and special types of equipments required for medical research were made to specific orders from the various Departments of Government and from scientific concerns. The Prismatic Compass was a new addition of the list of major units of production. The production during the year was far higher than that of the previous year. Some additions had been made to the workshop so as to raise the standard, economy and variety of production.

The workshop was yet the only institution in these parts to undertake repairs and replacements of almost any type of precision instruments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,000.

Government Sales Depot, Trivandrum. The Government Sales Depot continued to function as a medium of advertisement for the products of small scales Industries and handicrafts as a show-room for the products of Cottage Industries of the State. The distribution of pig iron to the various foundries in the State was also done by the depot.

GOVERNMENT SHARK LIVER OIL FACTORY, TRIVANDRUM.

Administration. The Administrative Board for the Shark Liver Oil Factory was abolished and the Director of Industries and Commerce who was the Convener of the Board became the Director-in-charge of the Shark Liver Oil Factory and the Chemist was made the Superintendent of the Factory on 3-1-1956.

Raw and Refined Oil. To avoid accumulation of stock generally production was taken up only according to orders received. A demand for 1,750 gallons of refined shark liver oil was made only after March 15, 1956, by the Medical Stores. During the short period of a week, 1,100 gallons of refined oil were supplied.

In all, 1,365 gallons 4 lbs. of II grade oil were sold during the year.

Stearine. The price of stearine was standardised at Rs. 3-15-0 per gallon for the year. Messrs. Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., Calcutta, purchased 2 tons of stearine in 1955-56. In all, 1,540 gallons of stearine were sold during the year.

Fish Oil Soap. The Agricultural Department of the State required one ton of fish oil soap. There was a stock of 3 lbs. within a period of one month, the factory produced 2,700 lbs. There was a balance in stock of 463 lbs.

Shark Liver Oil Pearls. The encapsulating unit for preparing shark liver oil pearls for which orders had been placed with Messrs. Stokes Machine Co., Philadelphia, arrived and the equipment was installed.

Research and Analysis. The stearine separated from shark liver oil contains as much vitamin 'A' as the parent oil and the vitamin 'A' associated with good grade stearine can be made available for therapeutic purposes. Leaching the stearine with deodorized and bleached groundnut oil is a useful technique for extracting the valuable vitamins. Conditions were standardised for making use of the bye-product stearine for preparing medicinal oils.

About 260 samples of shark liver oil were analysed with a view to assessing their therapeutic quality.

Financial Positions. The capital investment was Rs. 8,152. The receipts amounted to Rs. 34,523 and the working expenses to Rs. 29,181. There was a net loss of Rs. 20,286.

CHAPTER III

HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

ADMINISTRATION.

The set-up. The Director, Central Marketing Organisation attached to the All-India Handloom Board, Bombay, was at first in charge of the implementation in the State of the All-India Handloom Development Scheme. The State Government took over the administration of the Scheme on 21-4-1954 and the Director of Industries and Commerce was in charge of it. In order to accelerate the progress of implementation a separate Department under a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Handloom) was formed on 3-2-1955. The additional expenditure involved in this proposal was met by the Government of India.

For administrative purposes the State was divided into two Ranges, Northern and Southern under two Handloom Development Officers.

There were two examiners for standardisation and quality control. They prescribed the standards of 125 varieties and tested the quality of 136,600 yards of handloom fabrics during the year.

As the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Handloom) was invested with the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the responsibility for conducting the statutory audit of these societies and the Central Societies devolved on the department.

Handloom Board. The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Handloom) was a member of the All-India Handloom Board and he attended meetings of the Board at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

Advisory Board. The State Handloom Advisory Board constituted to give advice and suggestions on the development of Handloom Industry, held two meetings and its Standing Committee also met twice.

Cost of establishment. For the three years from 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 27,81,257 was sanctioned by the Government of India to this State for the handloom development scheme, and an expenditure of Rs. 27,33,165 was incurred.

The cost of establishment for the year was Rs. 59,264-4-0. Of this, a sum of Rs. 40,459-3-0 was met by the Central Government, and the expenditure incurred by the State was only Rs. 18,805-1-0. Thus the organisational expenditure incurred by the State for the implementation of schemes which entailed a total expenditure of Rs. 18,49,012-7-9 during the year was only Rs. 18,805-1-0, which works out to a percentage of 1.02.

ORGANISATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Handloom Development Scheme aims at organising the weavers into co-operative societies and rendering aid to them through the co-operative societies. Either new weavers' production-cum-sale societies are to be organised, or the existing yarn distribution societies converted into production-cum-sales units. With a view to avoiding delay in registration and other disadvantages of dual control the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Handloom) was invested with the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in respect of the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies and it was ordered that he would exclusively exercise those powers. 119 Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies were registered during the year. The total number of Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies rose from 152 to 271 and the total number of weavers brought into the co-operative fold rose from 9,000 to 30,000 during the year.

LOANS.

The Handloom Development Scheme provides for loans and grants from the Government of India.

Loans for share capital. The weavers are encouraged to form co-operative societies, and interest-free loans repayable in two equal annual instalments are given to the extent of 75 per cent of the share capital. A sum of Rs. 1,81,145 was thus given by way of share capital loan to 12,085 weaver members of 134 weavers' co-operative societies during the year. An aggregate total of Rs. 2,74,690 was disbursed to 18,322 weavers of 202 co-operative societies from October 1954.

Loans for working capital to Primaries. Loans are given for working capital intended for the purchase and supply of yarn to the weavers and for payment of wages for the cloth produced. They are given to the newly registered Primary Societies and old societies which convert themselves into production-cum-sales units at the rate of Rs. 100 per weaver and

are repayable in ten annual equal instalments after two years from the date of receipt of the loans. A sum of Rs. 9,37,960 was disbursed by way of working capital loans to 134 co-operative societies during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 118,640 was incurred for giving loans to weavers' co-operatives up to the end of March 1956 which benefited 14,016 weaver members of 199 co-operative societies.

Loans for working capital to Central Societies. The Central Societies are also given loans for working capital for the procurement of goods produced by the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The loans are given on the basis of their paid-up share capital. The Cochin Central Co-operative Cottage Industries Marketing Society Ltd., No. 401 was paid as working capital loan, a sum of Rs. 76,000 in the previous year and Rs. 39,800 during the year. The Travancore Srimoolam Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 508 was given the whole amount viz., Rs. 2,73,780 as working capital loan in the previous year.

State guarantees for loans to Central Societies. The State Government agreed to offer guarantees to enable the two Central Societies to get short term loans at cheap rate of interest from the Reserve Bank of India on certain conditions. A guarantee for a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs in favour of the Travancore Srimoolam Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Society and a guarantee for a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs in favour of the Cochin Central Co-operative Cottage Industries Marketing Society were accordingly given. Government also offered guarantee to the Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Trivandrum for a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs advanced to the Travancore Srimoolam Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Society as a temporary arrangement.

GRANTS.

For payment of rebate. With a view to encouraging the sale of handloom cloth rebate is fixed at the rate of 18 pies per rupee. On all sales of and above Rs. 2 at a time. The amount allowed to consumers as rebate is reimbursed to the Societies. The payment is made as grant from the allotment sanctioned by the Government of India. Special rebate at the rate of 1½ anna in the rupee over and above the normal rebate is given during Deepavali week and All India Handloom Week Celebration. At the end of the year 161 Societies were allowing rebate.

Lest, the Societies be adversely affected by any delay in the payment of the grant which might be entailed by the checking of bills and registers Government ordered the payment in advance of 75 per cent of the claims on presentation of the bills. An expenditure of Rs. 4,81,555 was incurred during the year under this scheme.

For opening sales depots. The two central societies are given grants for the establishment of sales depots which will serve to popularise the use of handloom cloth. During 1954-55, 20 sales depots were opened and a sum of Rs. 77,000 was disbursed to the Central Societies for their organisation. The Travancore Srimoolam Central Society was paid Rs. 7,500 to open three more depots during the year at Trichur, Ranni and Mavelikara.

A van to be used as a Mobile Sales Depot was proposed to be given to the Travancore Srimoolam Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Society on certain conditions, while being retained as a property of the Government of India. A Studebaker Chassis worth Rs. 23,700 was purchased for the purpose and the body was being built by the Transport Department.

For propaganda. Propaganda was done for handloom goods by means of advertisements in newspapers and exhibition of slides in theatres. An exhibition was conducted by the Travancore Sree Moolam Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Society, for which a grant of Rs. 7,500 was given. The third All India Handloom Week was celebrated throughout the State from 19th to 25th February 1956.

For improvement of looms. Assistance is given to improve the machinery and equipments used by weavers which in many cases are crude and antiquated. Grants are given at the rate of Rs. 25 per loom for converting throw-shuttle looms into fly-shuttle looms. A sum of Rs. 1,07,050 was disbursed during the year for the conversion of 4,282 throw-shuttle looms.

Exemption. To encourage the handloom industry, Handloom cloth was exempted from the levy of sales tax from 5-9-1955.

CHAPTER IV

COIR INDUSTRY.

GENERAL.

The scheme for the development of the Coir Industry on a co-operative basis which was started in the year 1950-51 was brought under the First Year Plan from 1951-1952. The report covers the period from 1st July 1955 to 30th June 1956 and the figures are subject to audit. By the close of the year under report the physical target envisaged in the scheme was fully achieved while the financial target achieved was 99.6 per cent. 43 per cent of the people engaged in the coir industry were brought into the scheme within the plan period itself.

ORGANISATION OF SOCIETIES.

Physical targets achieved. According to the original programme, 120 Primary Coir Co-operative Societies, 2 Central Coir Marketing Co-operative Societies and 25 Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Societies had to be organised and registered during the plan period from 1951-52 to 1955-56. But during the year under report Government sanctioned the organisation and registration of 40 more Coir Primary Co-operative Societies for the plan period. At the end of the previous year there remained only 4 Thondu Societies and 1 Primary Society to be organised. During the year 41 Primary Coir Co-operative Societies and 4 Thondu Co-operative Societies were newly organised and registered. Thus the physical target of 160 Primary Coir Co-operative Societies, 25 Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Societies and 2 Central Marketing Societies was achieved within the First Plan period itself.

Membership. The total membership of all the Societies at the end of the year was 43,127. There were 124 member Societies and 43,003 individuals.

Working Capital. The working capital of all the Societies together as at the close of the year was Rs. 61,89,919 consisting of Rs. 7,00,419 under share capital and Rs. 54,89,500 under Government loans.

The Alleppey Central Coir Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 47,800 and the Cochin Central Co-operative Coir Marketing Society, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 28,778. The share capital of the Thondu Vyava-

saya Co-operative Society was Rs. 82,024. The Primary Coir Co-operative Societies were able to collect Rs. 54,819 towards share capital.

GOVERNMENT AID TO SOCIETIES.

Loans from Government. Under the Plan a total amount of Rs. 55 lakhs was allotted for loans to the Coir Co-operative Societies to be utilised towards the working capital of the Societies along with their paid-up share capital and other funds collected by them. In the previous years the principle adopted had been to issue loans to the Primaries at 5 times their paid-up share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 and loans to the Central Marketing Societies at 15 times their paid-up share capital. The Thondu Co-operative Societies were not included under the loan scheme. But during the year loans were issued at 10 times the paid-up share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 to Primary Co-operative Societies and Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Societies and at 25 times in the case of Central Marketing Co-operative Societies. Accordingly, 105 Primary Societies were given loans amounting to Rs. 26,33,500, 18 Thondu Societies, Rs. 3,83,500 and the 2 Central Societies, Rs. 9,60,000. Up to the 31st March 1956 which marked the end of the first Plan Period, a total sum of Rs. 54,89,500 was issued by way of loan to the Societies working under the Scheme. Thus by the end of the year almost all the Societies organised under the Scheme started regular business. These societies together utilised an amount of Rs. 44,41,597 in business out of the total amount of Rs. 54,89,500 received by them till the end of the year under report.

Grants-in-aid from Government. Under the scheme, grants-in-aid were provided to enable the Societies to meet their establishment and contingent charges, and a total allotment of Rs. 6,10,000 was made for the Five Year period for the purpose. A first year grant of Rs. 2,000 and a second year grant of Rs. 1,000 were given to each Primary Coir Co-operative Society, and the 2 Central Societies together were given Rs. 2,50,000 during the period of 5 years. During the year, 19 Thondu Vyavasaya Co-operative Societies were given grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 each and 6 Thondu Societies Rs. 1,500 each. The expenditure was made available from the savings under the amount provided for the payment of grant to the 2 Central Societies. In all the 25 Thondu Societies were given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 66,000. 88 Primary Societies together were given

Rs. 1,60,500 and the 2 Central Marketing Societies Rs. 60,000. The total grant-in-aid given to all the societies together for the Five Year period which ended by 31st March 1956 was Rs. 5,92,000.

WORKING OF SOCIETIES—BUSINESS TURN-OVER.

Thondu Societies. The main function of the Thondu Societies was to collect and supply the raw husks required for the primaries. Their turn-over of business amounted to Rs. 42,41,510 in the year under report.

Primary Societies. The Primary Coir Co-operative Societies distributed the husks to the members for retting and spinning them into yarn, and collected the yarn produced by the members to be marketed through the Central Societies. These societies together had a turn-over of Rs. 2,22,00,258.

Central Societies. The main function of Central Co-operative Coir Marketing Societies was to receive and stock the coir produced by the Primaries by paying an advance of the market value, and dispose of the same at favourable markets. The Society charged a godown commission on the goods landed with them at a rate far below that charged by the private merchants.

The Alleppey Central Coir Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 1 had a turn-over of Rs. 42,15,755 during the year. The Cochin Central Co-operative Coir Marketing Society Ltd., No. 423 had a turn-over of Rs. 13,13,220 during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

Enquiry Committee. During the year a committee of three members was constituted with the Coir Special Officer as Convener, for the purpose of reviewing the working of the Coir Development Scheme and invigorating it. The Committee held five meetings during the year, and conducted tours throughout the State. On the basis of the information collected they prepared a questionnaire to be circulated among the societies.

Audit. Audit fees for the audit of the Co-operative Societies organised under the scheme are the main sources of income to Government. The amount of audit fees realised during the year was Rs. 3,083. As the audit for the year was not complete the audit fees for the year were not assessed.

CHAPTER V.

STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

A Central Board of Management of Government owned commercial concerns was formed on 26th November 1955.

(i) TRAVANCORE PLYWOOD INDUSTRIES.

Administration. The Chief Conservator of Forests was the Director-in-charge of the Institution. The Managing Committee consisting of the Chief Conservator of Forests (Convener of the Committee), the Finance Secretary and the Development Secretary to Government (Members) was functioning as Controlling Authority till the Constitution of the Central Board. The Assistant Conservator of Forests who had been under training in Plywood manufacture and works management at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and at Kharagpur was put in charge of the Concern on 6-5-1955 as Manager.

Production. Some new machinery such as Veneer Jointer Tapeless Splicer, etc., were put into operation and a good quantity of veneers heaped up in the factory for want of proper jointing facilities was made use of. The increase of minimum wages of workers from 1-11-1955 and the introduction of the production bonus system from July 1955 gave incentive to workers. Not much difficulty was experienced in getting necessary raw materials the most important of which is timber. There was, however, considerable interruption in current supply during the year. The production for the year increased to 20,51,379 Sq. ft. of plywood against 17,59,589 during 1954-55.

Sale. Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd., who had been the regular customer continued to give substantial orders during the whole year. The total sales for the year amounted to Rs. 6,56,939 against Rs. 6,13,880 during 1954-55. The stock at the close of the year was of the value of Rs. 56,000 against Rs. 69,000 at the close of 1954-55. The net profit for the year was Rs. 94,000 subject to audit.

Labour. Bonus system was introduced from July 1955. An amount of Rs. 12,084 was paid to labour and non-pensionable staff during the year at the rate of 2 months total earnings per head. The minimum wages of workers were raised to Rs. 2 per working day from 1st November 1955. The relationship with labour was very satisfactory and there was no instance of dispute or unrest, at all.

(ii) THE CERAMIC CONCERNS.

The Ceramic Concerns have two important branches—one dealing with the mining and refining of china-clay and the other with the manufacture of Porcelain and Refractory goods.

The china-clay refined here is considered to be the best available in India and is widely used in Textile, Paper, Rubber and Pottery Industries all over India.

The Factory produces all types of Ceramic ware viz., Crockery, Electrical, Porcelain and refractory goods for all purposes.

The total capital investment in the factory is Rs. 13,80,329.

Production. 1,897 tons of clay and 66 furnaces of crockery were produced during the year.

Sale. The sale of clay amounted to Rs. 2,16,486 and of crockery to Rs. 2,61,077.

The eight Sales Depots opened in the important towns of the State during the close of the year 1954-55 to augment the sale of crockery articles did not achieve the desired result and hence the Depots were closed down during the close of 1955-56 and a Sole Agency for the sale of crockery articles was given in March 1956 to Messrs. Bawa Crockeries (Private) Ltd., Calcutta, one of the established firms in India in this line. In the month of March 1956 itself the firm lifted goods worth Rs. 42,000.

Financial Position. The total expenditure of the Factory was Rs. 5,97,586. There was a net loss of Rs. 1,51,657. The increase in the cost of production due to the high rates for piece work and the surplus labour was the main factor contributing to the loss.

Labour. There was a total strength of 401 workers which was far in excess of actual requirements. During the year 1955-56 the workers and non-pensionable employees of the factory were paid bonus equivalent to 4 per cent of the total earnings of each worker during the year 1954-55.

Development Scheme. To increase production and to improve the quality of the products, a scheme was taken up under the First Five Year Plan for the installation of an Electric Tunnel Kiln. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 40 lakhs. A new area had been acquired near the Kundara

Railway Station. The installation of the Kiln was nearing completion. The capital expenditure incurred on the new factory up to 31-3-1956 was Rs. 32,43,865.

(iii) TRAVANCORE RUBBER WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

Production. The Travancore Rubber Works was manufacturing rubber goods only against orders received from customers. The main items of production of the factory were cycle tyres, cycle tubes, hose pipes—plain, armoured and suction-radiator hoses, bent hoses, sheeting—plain and insertion-matting, tubing, caps, washers, plugs, corks, sponge, ebonite goods, gharry tyres, brake rubber, camel back, vee belts, chappal soles, shoe heels and half soles, valve tubing, fan belts, latex toys, bands, moulded goods, sponge cushions and back-rests for Transport vehicles, etc. There was a heavy demand in the market for the goods especially cycle tyres and tubes. The latex section developed considerably during the year. The entire requirements of the State Transport Department in latex foam cushions were supplied by the Travancore Rubber Works.

Sale. The products were sold through regional distributors in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Trivandrum.

The turnover during 1955-56 was Rs. 15,00,143 as against Rs. 10,55,562 in the previous year.

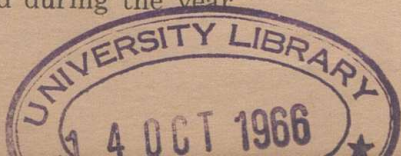
Financial position. The gross receipts for the year, including, sale of finished goods and other receipts were Rs. 15,47,600.

There was keen competition from other Rubber Factories which had sprung up in recent years. Prices of raw rubber and yarn, bead wires, etc., increased for which no adjustments could be made in selling prices owing to resistance from the market. As a result, the Travancore Rubber Works had to face a net loss of Rs. 80,935 (subject to audit).

Labour. On an average 200 workers were employed daily during 1955-56. The relations between management and labour continued to be cordial. A bonus of Rs. 25,202 was paid to the employees during the year.

(iv) TRAVANCORE MINERALS CONCERNS.

Production. Production of Ilmenite was comparatively better than in the previous year. Altogether, 1,06,135 tons, 16 cwts. were produced during the year.



The production of monazite was considerably curtailed owing to the paucity of stocking facilities for the finished product.

Work in the Rutile Plant which had been lying idle for about ten years was recommenced on 8-9-1955.

During the remaining period of the year a total quantity of 105 tons of Rutile was produced.

Sale. The total export of Ilmenite amounted to 1,02,457 tons, 10 cwts. 22 lbs as against 96,330 tons 1 cwt. 36 lbs in the previous year.

The net revenue on this account was Rs. 4,59,744-8-10 as against Rs. 1,68,812-2-0 during the previous year.

The entire quantity of 9,900 tons of the contaminated stock left over by the former Associated Minerals Company Ltd., since 1949 was disposed of.

3,600 tons of Ilmenite were also sold to Messrs. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum at the concessional rate of Rs. 27 per ton.

The total proceeds from the sale of Monazite to the Indian Rare Earths (Private) Ltd., during the year under review was Rs. 3,33,363-5-4 as against Rs. 2,67,061-10-6 during the year 1954-55.

The proceeds from the sale of Rutile amounted to Rs. 84,000.

The receipts during the year on account of the sale of mineral sands were Rs. 54,72,098. Rs. 16,18,332-5-9 was the net receipt. The net profit as per the profit and loss account came to Rs. 6,70,923-8-6.

Labour. The man power employed in the year was 79,058.

As a result of a general strike resorted to by the Trade Unions under the banner of the R. S. P. protesting against recruitment of the required number of workmen through the Employment Exchange, the scheme for recommencing the Rutile Plant could not be put into operation until 8th September 1955.

On account of the general strike there was complete stoppage of work in Travancore Minerals Concerns No. 1 for 102 days.

The workers under the above said Union observed a day of hartal on 13-10-1955 in sympathy with the hunger strike resorted to by their Vice-President. The total man-days lost during the period was 68,828 and the wages lost to the workers amounted to Rs. 2,40,867. The total loss of production of Ilmenite during the year under review due to strike, hartal and intermittent power failure is estimated as 15,000 tons. The net loss incurred by the Concerns during these occasions was about Rs. 7,00,000.

The management, however, did their best to redress the legitimate grievances of the workmen to the maximum extent possible. But they had to contend against a difficult labour situation which was aggravated by the competition of a private owned Mineral Concern managed by foreign interests who adopted methods for placating labour which placed Government at a disadvantage.

CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

STATE SPONSORED INDUSTRIES.

Expansion of Industries. During the year 1955-56 applications for expansion under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 of the Government of India and the Rules thereunder were received from ten industrial concerns and they were fully investigated and recommended to the Government of India. They are indicated below:—

The Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Alwaye (for the manufacture of Sulphuric acid at 5,000 tons per mensem and certain fertilisers like Ammonium Sulphate at 2,000 tons per mensem and Ammonium Phosphate at 1,500 tons per mensem).

The Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Alwaye (for the manufacture of 900 tons of Sodium Hydro-sulphite per annum and 20 tons of calcium carbide a day).

The Travancore Cements, Kottayam (for the manufacture of 5,000 tons of white cement per annum).

The South India Rubber Works, Alleppey (for the manufacture of 200,000 pair of canvas and rubber shoes per annum).

The Nagamal Mills, Nagercoil (for installing up to 12,600 spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn).

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Tatapuram (for installing solvent extraction plant to treat the edible oil coconut cake and groundnut cake as also the non-edible oil-seeds or their oil cakes for extracting the oils. Capacity of the plant will be about 50 tons of oil cake per day).

The Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kundara (125,000 yards| 250,000 yards of cable on single shift working depending on the size).

The Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum (for installing up to 5,600 spindles).

Sree Chitra Mills, Alwaye (for installing more spindles).

The Balaramavarma Textiles, Shencottah (for installing more spindles).

Licences were granted to all the above concerns except Vijayamohini Mills, Trivandrum. During 1955-56 the Titanium Factory reached its full production capacity of 6 tons per day of 1,800 tons per year. The tariff Commission were also pleased to extend protection to the Industry upto 1957.

STATE SPONSORED INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

TRAVANCORE TITANIUM PRODUCTS LIMITED, TRIVANDRUM.

Production surpassed the rated capacity of the plant in spite of difficulties experienced in obtaining supplies of sulphuric acid, one of the main raw materials.

Sales during the period were very encouraging, and the demand from the Indian market increased steadily, the Bombay market being particularly active. Orders placed by consumers in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the year were not fully completed. No further overseas orders were accepted, the internal market being capable of consuming the full production of the Company.

The Conciliation Officer (Central) discussed various demands put forward by the Titanium Products Staff Union and the Titanium Workers' Union, regarding dearness allowance, Provident Fund, gratuity scheme, shift allowance, bonus for 1955, etc.

The proposal to increase the productive capacity of the factory to 10 tons per day Titanium dioxide pigment and to erect a 50 tons per day sulphuric acid plant near the factory site having been sanctioned by the Board, application was made to Central Government for the necessary licence.

Application was also made to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs towards financing the expansion scheme.

THE ALUMINIUM INDUSTRIES LTD., KUNDARA.

The Company manufactured about 17,460 miles of Aluminium cables and the full range of cable accessories during the year under review.

The Insulated Aluminium Cable Project was progressing according to schedule. The Government of India granted a licence to manufacture special type of installed Aluminium cable also.

There was a net profit of Rs. 7,38,913-5-11 after providing for adequate depreciation, taxes and contingencies. The relationship between the labourers and management was cordial though production was interrupted for about nineteen days in November 1955.

UNITED ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LTD., QUILON.

Labour strength increased by 25 per cent. There was a production of about 50,000 meters during the year. The remuneration of the staff was raised by 10 to 20 per cent.

INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD., ALWAYE.

Ingot production increased from 2,945 tons in 1954 to 4,863 tons in 1955 and during the last quarter of 1955-56 the Smelter operated at an annual rate of 5,400 tons. A vigorous development policy conducted in the light of the favourable economic conditions in the country and the Company's increased fabrication facilities which permitted diversified production resulted in a considerable improvement in demand.

THE TRAVANCORE RAYONS, LTD., PERUMBAVOOR.

The balanced import restrictions of the previous periods were maintained, which afforded the necessary relief to the indigenous industry.

The working results showed a good improvement. There was a net profit of Rs. 25,40,383-13-4 after providing Rs. 27,07,667-6-2 for depreciation.

The relationship between the labourers and the management was cordial though production was interrupted for about 17 days owing to an ill-conceived strike.

TRAVANCORE OGALÉ GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ALWAYE.

The factory continued to work throughout the year and produced consumer goods such as glass bottles, tumblers, chimneys, tiles and other pressed articles.

The total sales of the glass-ware upto 31st December 1955 amounted to Rs. 7,69,965. But owing to the falling prices of finished articles the Company suffered a loss of Rs. 24,000.

THE ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES (TRAVANCORE) LTD., KUNDARA.

The factory had remained closed for over two years from 21-8-1952. In response to the request of the Managing Agents of the Company, and mainly with a view to affording relief to the workers of the concern from prolonged unemployment, Government took over the management of the factory from 19-3-1955.

The total sales outturn during the period amounted to Rs. 2,47,778-12-9.

The management of the factory during the above period was carried out on an interim basis to see if it could be run economically. The results on the whole were satisfactory and it was proposed to expand the activities on a long term arrangement to be settled with the Company.

INDIAN RARE EARTHS, LTD., ALWAYE.

During the year 985 tons of Rare Earths Chlorides and 39 tons of Cerium Hydroxide were produced besides 1,004 tons of Trisodium Phosphate and 182 tons of Thor Hydroxide.

The sales position of Rare Earths Chlorides continued to be unsatisfactory. It was possible to sell only 419 tons during the year in the European markets in spite of the substantial reduction in the selling price. The sales of Trisodium Phosphate continued to be very good.

After setting aside Rs. 11,00,000 towards depreciation, the working for the year ended in a loss of Rs. 3,557.

THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN CHEMICALS (PRIVATE) LTD., ALWAYE.

During the period the factory reached full production. The maximum production achieved was 22 tons per day, i. e., 10 per cent above rated production. The market for Caustic Soda continued to be good and the sales were brisk. Prices were such as to ensure a fair return for the capital.

Labour relations continued to be good and for the financial year 1955-56 a bonus of 60 days basic pay plus D. A. was disbursed.

FOREST INDUSTRIES (TRAVANCORE) LTD., ALWAYE.

This concern was established for the supply of firewood to Messrs. Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye for the manufacture of Ammonium sulphate and to market the timber resulting therefrom.

During 1955-56 there was an yield of 6,645 tons of timber for 77,997 tons of firewood extracted.

The company was adopting the clear falling system of exploitation from the very beginning, as laid down in the agreement, with Government. But Government changed the silvicultural system to shelterwood system in 1953, whereby the yield of timber was reduced, which adversely affected the financial position of the company.

During 1955-56 there was a profit of Rs. 3,39,558-2-2.

THE BALARAMA VARMA TEXTILES, LTD., SHENCOTTAH.

During the year ended 31-12-1955, the Mill worked for 308 days in multiple shifts with an installed capacity of 11,904 spindles.

The Mill earned a profit of Rs. 5,23,457 after providing depreciation at normal income-tax rates amounting to Rs. 1,87,052.

For the year 1955, the Directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent on the paid up Capital of the Company.

The average strength of the labour force of the Mills was 605 during the year 1955 and the labourers were paid a bonus of Rs. 46,976 for the year 1954.

The Company was manufacturing cotton yarn of counts 20s., 40s., 80s. Staple Fibre Yarn only. There was good demand for the products of the Company and the out-put was satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

I. GENERAL

Classification of Societies. At the end of June 1955 there were 3121 co-operative societies of all types. During the year 1955-56, 205 societies were registered, and 30 societies were wound up and 173 societies working under the Cess Fund Scheme were transferred to the Handloom Department. Thus on the 30th June 1956 there were 3123 societies. Of these, 148 societies had not started work. Of the 2,975 working societies 17 were Central societies, 1,851 agricultural societies, 1,066 non-agricultural societies and 41 supervising unions. 1581 of them were Credit societies, 671 were stores and 402 were engaged in production and sale.

All the societies excluding the supervising unions and the institutes which have no individual members together had a total number of 4,68,720 members, of whom 56,439 were women.

Share and working capital. The total paid-up share capital of all the societies was Rs. 1,02,69,958. At the end of the year all the societies together held a Reserve Fund of Rs. 28,16,374. The working capital of the movement was Rs. 3,86,93,575 at the end of the year.

Turn-over. The turn-over of all the societies was Rs. 25,07,05,996.

Cost of management. The cost of management incurred by the societies was Rs. 20,90,236. All the societies together employed 1879 persons, and the establishment charges amounted to Rs. 8,31,399.

II. THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEMES.

The year marked the end of the First Five Year Plan period and the Department was able to achieve the targets fixed under each of the six schemes included in the Plan.

Separation of audit. With a view to ensuring the efficiency of audit it was planned to separate audit from administration. By the end of the year the appointment of the entire number of 24 auditors, as planned was completed. The appointment of the auditors entailed financial commitment of Rs. 1,07,236. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 44,269.

Facilities for Higher Training. It was planned to provide higher training to the officers of the Department. The training was sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India. By the end of the year 80 Inspectors and 2 Officers completed their training. The training costs Rs. 46,672 to the State Government. During the year an amount of Rs. 15,080 was spent.

Organisation of Credit. The scheme was to organise 15 village banks in selected centres of the State by amalgamating and reorganising existing societies or by registering fresh ones. All the 15 banks were organised and they began to function by the end of the year. They had together a membership of 6,638, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 6.2 lakhs. Each village bank was given financial aid from Government in the form of a monthly grant of Rs. 70 towards the cost of employing a paid trained Secretary and an annual grant of Rs. 500. The expenditure to Government for this scheme was Rs. 38,719. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 33,522.

Organisation of Marketing Co-operatives. The scheme envisaged 36 marketing co-operatives, roughly one for each taluk. During the year four societies were organised and 35 marketing societies had thus been organised by the end of the period. They had in all a membership of 3,227, a share capital of Rs. 37,381 and a working capital of Rs. 1,23,917. The expenditure under this scheme during the year came to Rs. 12,935.

Organisation of Farming Societies. The scheme was for organising 20 Farming Co-operatives at selected centres of the State. Four societies were registered during the year. The entire physical target was achieved before the Plan period ended. The 20 farming co-operatives had an aggregate membership of 2,163, a share capital of Rs. 87,765 and a working capital of Rs. 1,65,176. All of them together had in their management an area of 1,253 acres under paddy cultivation. The expenditure incurred for the scheme during the year was Rs. 47,597.

Organisation of multipurpose co-operatives. All the 36 multipurpose co-operatives envisaged in the plan had been formed before the year began. These societies had in all a membership of 9,608, a share capital of Rs. 1,58,981 and a working capital of Rs. 3,43,205. They were engaged in giving

credit supplying manure and consumer articles, and organising cottage industries. The expenditure for the scheme during the year was Rs. 31,298.

For the implementation of all the schemes, under the First Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 2,93,769 was incurred by Government.

III. SUPERVISION

The Department exercised effective supervision over the societies. Besides, the Travancore-Cochin Co-operative Institute Ltd., Trivandrum, the Cochin Co-operative Institute Ltd., Trichur, 41 supervising Unions and 2 Banking Unions constituted the non-official agency for supervision of the Co-operative Societies in the State.

During the year, Rs. 54,873 was collected under Supervision Fund. Government paid a grant of Rs. 30,600.

IV. TRAINING AND PROPAGANDA.

The Travancore-Cochin Co-operative Institute continued to run the Co-operative College at Trivandrum. The College conducted the course for the H. D. C. Examination. Another course was conducted for the National Diploma in Commerce. Subordinate personnel Training centres were conducted at Trichur, Alleppey, Kottayam and Quilon by the two Co-operative Institutes. A Subordinate personnel Training centre was opened by Government at Trivandrum during the year. Training is afforded to 40 candidates and the course is of six months' duration. Another Training centre was conducted for giving refresher course in co-operation to the Village Level Workers. It was a one month course and each batch consisted of 50 candidates.

The periodicals "Sahakarana Probodhini" and "Sahakarana Yugom" continued to be published by the Cochin Co-operative Institute and the Travancore-Cochin Co-operative Institute.

Taluk conferences and propaganda meetings were held at different places throughout the State. The Department also circularised useful pamphlets.

V. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

The Travancore-Cochin State Co-operative Bank Ltd., and the Cochin Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., were the main financing agencies for the Travancore area and the Cochin area respectively.

The Travancore-Cochin State Co-operative Bank Ltd. It is the apex financing agency of the co-operative movement in the State. It had 1,307 societies and 1,720 individuals as members. The share capital of the Bank amounted to Rs. 9,85,140. The deposits received and the deposits disbursed during the year came to Rs. 31,40,111 and Rs. 24,84,922 respectively. The working capital of the Bank at the end of the year was Rs. 43,17,644. During the year the Bank issued loans to members to the extent of Rs. 9,78,278 and overdrafted to the extent of Rs. 21,07,167. A sum of Rs. 12,18,057 was outstanding under loans to members and a sum of Rs. 9,47,834 under overdrafts.

The investments of the Bank in other Banks and Government securities amounted to Rs. 12,95,030. The Bank earned a book profit of Rs. 94,222 and a divisible profit of Rs. 53,979.

The Cochin Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. The number of societies affiliated to the Cochin Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., was 312. The Bank had a share capital of Rs. 1,85,984. The Bank held a deposit of Rs. 45,63,746 at the end of the year. The working capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 48,92,367. By way of loans a sum of Rs. 16,44,361 was issued to Societies and a sum of Rs. 2,92,782 to individuals. The investments of the Bank in Government securities, Land Mortgage Bank debentures, National Savings Certificates, Municipal debentures and deposits in approved Joint Stock Banks and shares in other Co-operative Institutions and Travancore-Cochin Financial Corporation amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 26,92,882. The Bank earned a book profit of Rs. 26,735. At the end of the year the Bank had an investment of Rs. 4,24,721 under the House Construction scheme.

Taluk Banks. The 21 Taluk Banks in the Travancore area together had a membership of 18,398 individuals and 1,111 Societies. Their share capital came to Rs. 9,99,017 and their working capital Rs. 40,16,481. They issued loans amounting to Rs. 17,67,480 to individuals.

The Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. There were 1,223 Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. They had 2,01,607 members. Their share capital amounted to Rs. 32,52,882 and their working capital Rs. 84,22,588. They issued loans to members to the extent of Rs. 36,97,953.

Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. There were 422 non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies including 28 Urban Banks. They had an aggregate membership of 1,09,310. Their share capital was Rs. 31,17,169 and their working capital Rs. 1,04,95,564. They issued loans amounting to Rs. 53,85,946 to members.

The 28 Urban Banks had a membership of 17,911, a share capital of Rs. 3,72,459 and a working capital of Rs. 20,55,695. They issued 4,235 loans amounting to Rs. 7,40,081.

The Cochin Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. The Bank is the agency for the distribution of long-term loans working in the Cochin area. It had a membership of 5,675. Its paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 2,32,650 and its working capital Rs. 38,13,927. It enjoyed an overdraft accommodation with Government. The 9th series of debentures for Rs. 7.90 lakhs at 4½% interest was floated during the year. The loans sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 6,61,291. The Bank had a book profit of Rs. 32,187.

VI. CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

A good number of societies in the State were engaged in agricultural and industrial production. They undertook farming, distribution of manure, provision of irrigation facilities, production of milk and production of cottage industries products. Some of the important among these are detailed below:—

Farming Societies. There were 34 Farming Co-operative societies at the end of the year. They had together a membership of 3,556. They had a share capital of Rs. 1,17,962 and a working capital of Rs. 2,55,320. They cultivated a total area of 1,910 acres of land under co-operative farming. The yield amounted to 60,779 paras of paddy and 3 tons of tapioca.

The most important among the farming societies are the Padma Collective Farming Co-operative Society, Quilon District, the Thottapally kari lands Agricultural Farming Co-operative Society, Alleppey District, the Kottayam Peermade Co-operative Farming Society, Kottayam District, the Vadayal Karshaka Co-operative Society Ltd., Kottayam District, the Mundar Karshaka Farming Co-operative Society, Kottayam District, the Vilappil Farming Co-operative Society, Trivandrum District, and the Anamala Collective Farming Society, Trichur District.

One Society was engaged in taungya cultivation. It cultivated 10,687 acres.

Irrigation Societies. Eight Societies were engaged in lift irrigation work. 891 acres of land were irrigated and they produced 63,240 paras of paddy. The Societies had a membership of 1,245, a share capital of Rs. 29,814 and a working capital of Rs. 59,905.

Societies for manure supply. 91 Agricultural Societies undertook distribution of manure to the member cultivators. Manure of the value of Rs. 8,70,982 was distributed by them and they earned a commission of Rs. 37,152.

Co-operative Dairying. The seven milk supply unions at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey, Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam continued to function. They marketed the milk pooled by the 25 primary feeder societies. They distributed milk to the value of Rs. 13,70,209 during the year. The Milk Unions were given contracts for supply of milk to Government Hospitals. Besides distributing milk, the Unions produced milk products like curd, butter, ghee, ice cream, etc., which found ready sale. The Unions at Trivandrum and Nagercoil continued to run their milk bars.

The Quilon and Trichur Unions were given financial aid of Rs. 3,000 each and the others Rs. 2,000 each. Aid was also given to some of the Milk Societies. Thus a sum of Rs. 20,000 was distributed as grant to the various Unions and primary societies. 1,100 families took to co-operative dairying each earning an average sum of Rs. 695 annually.

Palm-gur Societies. There were 48 palm-gur co-operative societies. They had been organised for the benefit of the tappers who had been thrown out of employment as a result of the introduction of prohibition. These societies had a total membership of 5,760, a share capital of Rs. 35,010 and a working Capital of Rs. 59,072. They produced jaggery to the value of Rs. 1,06,189 and the sale amounted to Rs. 1,14,246. The South Travancore Palm gur Central Co-operative Society and the Trichur Central Palm gur Society were the two Central Societies.

Bee-keeping. Twenty-three societies were engaged in bee-keeping. They held Rs. 38,704 as shares. Honey worth Rs. 97,585 was produced by them.

Poultry Farming. There were 5 poultry farming societies. They produced eggs worth Rs. 13,431.

Weavers' Societies. Such of the Weavers' Societies as were working under the Cess Fund scheme were transferred to the Joint Director of Industries (Handloom) and the other 45 societies were under this Department. They had 9,379 weavers as members who were working on 5,590 looms. The share capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 94,869 and the working capital to Rs. 2,83,830. They produced cloth to the value of Rs. 10,55,361 and their sales amounted to Rs. 11,12,019.

Oil crushing societies. There were 5 oil crushing societies. They produced oil and oil cakes for Rs. 43,448. They gave full time employment for 207 members.

Pottery Societies. There were 3 pottery societies with 117 members, all of whom were pottery makers. They produced pottery worth Rs. 21,064 and their sales amounted to Rs. 22,614.

There were 4 societies for making tools, agricultural implements and furniture with 357 members, 3 societies for 87 leather workers and 2 ivory workers' co-operatives.

Other Cottage Industries Societies. 21 Co-operative Societies were conducting different kinds of other cottage industries. They had a total membership of 9,153. Their share capital amounted to Rs. 2,81,897 and their working capital to Rs. 6,82,459. These societies produced articles to the value of Rs. 5,29,208. Their sales amounted to Rs. 2,44,008.

VII. CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

There were 35 co-operative marketing societies one each in a taluk for marketing the agricultural produce of the members who numbered 3,227. They marketed produce to the value of Rs. 11,52,711. The administrative control of the Cochin Central Cottage Industries Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., and the Sri Moolam Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Society Ltd., was transferred to the Joint Director of Industries (Handloom).

The Travancore Co-operative wholesale Society Ltd., which was a central society for marketing hill produce suspended its working. An arecanut marketing society with arecanut cultivators as members was organised at Nedumangad.

The Trivandrum District Cottage Industries Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. This is a central society for the societies engaged in cottage industries in the Trivandrum Division. It had 526 members, consisting of 443 societies and 83 individuals. The share capital and the working capital of the society were Rs. 16,580 and Rs. 32,656 respectively. Its purchases were of the value of Rs. 24,800 and its sales amounted to Rs. 28,018.

Travancore-Cochin Prawn Curers' Co-operative Marketing Society, Cochin. The society promotes the fishing industry in general and acts as the agency for marketing the cured prawn fish and other marine products of individual fishermen members and affiliated societies. It had 241 members. Its share capital was Rs. 35,800. It marketed during the year 2,800 candies of prawn pulp worth about Rs. 25,50,200. It earned a commission of Rs. 47,440. Its net profit was Rs. 15,713. During the year the society had to face some difficulty on account of the import restrictions imposed by the Government of Burma.

VIII. CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Primary Consumers' Societies. There were 703 Primary Consumers' Co-operative Societies. They had a membership of 82,798, a share capital of Rs. 12,14,142 and a working capital of Rs. 31,65,576. Their purchases amounted to Rs. 80,03,734 and the sales to Rs. 84,28,742. These societies were affected by the decontrol of food grains and the fluctuation prices of other commodities.

Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd., No. 4. This is the most important distributive society in the State. It had nine branches in the different parts of the city of Trivandrum. The membership of the society was 1,056, its share capital Rs. 6,093 and its working capital Rs. 1,10,763. The purchases of the society during the year amounted to Rs. 6,42,062 and its sales to Rs. 6,90,129.

The society was given forest coupes at concessional rates, and it supplied fuel to a large proportion of the population of the city.

School and College Stores. There were 87 co-operative societies working in the different educational institutions. They made purchases of the value of Rs. 5,68,980 and effected sales for Rs. 5,92,048. The Travancore University Co-operative Stores Ltd., Trivandrum topped the list of school and college

stores. It had a share capital of Rs. 8,765 and a working capital of Rs. 1,43,541. The purchases and sales of the society during the year amounted to Rs. 3,02,218 and Rs. 3,33,145 respectively. It earned a net profit of Rs. 11,552 in the year.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES AND ACTIVITIES.

Miscellaneous activities. A number of co-operative societies were engaged in miscellaneous activities. 196 co-operative societies conducted chitties, 6 societies managed schools, 26 societies conducted libraries and reading rooms, 22 societies undertook contract works, 2 societies ran dispensaries, 9 societies owned printing presses and 8 societies conducted markets.

Miscellaneous societies. There were 12 Women's societies, which had in all a membership of 1,516, a share capital of Rs. 22,311 and a working capital of Rs. 38,142. There were 12 Lime-shell societies with a total number of 1,211 members all of them labourers engaged in the collection of lime shell. They collected 10,61,776 tins of shell valued at Rs. 4,24,396.

There were 197 tapioca societies which acted as agencies for the sale of tapioca produced by their members to Government for 3 months. After that most of them became defunct. There were 26 Government Servants' Societies and one literary co-operative society.

Societies of ex-service men. There were 51 co-operative societies for ex-service men with a membership of 3,610, a share capital of Rs. 82,070 and a working capital of Rs. 8,33,682. Government leased out to the members 627 acres of land for cultivation. A sum of Rs. 6,03,066 was outstanding against these societies under loans from the Services Post War Reconstruction Fund. The Travancore-Cochin State Forces Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Society at Ranni, the Vettilappara Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Colony and the Ex-service Engineers' Combine Society Ltd., were among the important of these societies during the year.

X. EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The expenditure incurred for the Department was Rs. 7,35,268. The Revenue from the Department was Rs. 62,498.

PART IX.

Labour and Welfare.

CHAPTER I.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Factories Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the United State of Travancore-Cochin Shops and Establishments Act, 1125, and the Travancore-Cochin Maternity Benefit Act, 1952.

New Legislation. The Government of India enacted the Working Journalists (conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act during the period. The Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act, 1956 enacted during the previous year was repealed. The Working conditions, Wages, etc., of the Working Journalist are regulated by the introduction of this new legislation.

Rules. The Travancore-Cochin Employment of Children (Workshops) Rules, 1955 were finally passed and published.

FACTORIES.

Condition. During the year rubber, tea, cement, sugar, metal, chemical, glass, textile and wood industries and engineering works were working normally. The cashew factories were closed for a long time on account of shortage of raw nuts. The slump in the oil and the cost industries continued. There was a fall in production and employment in the tile industry.

Registration of Factories. There were 916 registered factories in the State at the beginning of the year. Fifty one factories were newly registered and 71 factories were removed from the register during the year. Thus there were 896 factories at the end of the year 1955. An amount of Rs. 2,54,832 was received as licence fee under the Factories Act.

Exemptions. Exemptions from the provisions of Sections 51, 54 and 56 of the Factories Act, 1948 were granted by Government under Section 5 of the Act to the Government Presses at Trivandrum and Ernakulam, and the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Alwaye to conduct certain urgent works. Exemptions under Section 84 of the Act were granted to Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd., Ernakulam, the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Ltd., Alwaye and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals, Ltd., Thiruvalla. Under Clause 10 of the Schedule XI to rule 122 of the Travancore-Cochin Factories Rules, 1952 exemption from using rubber boots and gloves were granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers to 17 factories for a period of two years, the use of ordinary wooden sandals being permitted. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers granted 24 exemptions sanctioning overtime work under Section 65 (2) of the Act and 10 exemptions approving the registers and forms, lists of acts and omissions in certain factories.

Prosecutions. The cases instituted against the Managers and occupiers of 48 factories were pending disposal at the commencement of the year. During the year 11 cases were filed. Eighteen cases were withdrawn during the year after the defects and omissions were rectified and the cost incurred by Government for the conduct of the prosecutions remitted. The Managers and occupiers of 15 factories were convicted during the year and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 640. The accused in one case was acquitted by the Court. Twenty-five cases were pending in various courts at the end of the year.

Labour strength. The total number of man-days worked in all the factories together was 2,14,08,630. The average daily number of workers employed in all the factories was 82,698. Of these, 41,122 were male workers and 41,576 female workers. There were including male and female, 76,056 adults, 4,941 adolescents and 1,701 children.

According to the returns received under the Payment of Wages Act, the average total number of persons employed in factories during 1955 was 81,158 as against 1,04,549 during 1954 and the total amount of wages paid in 1955 was Rs. 3,42,91,175-4-3 as against Rs. 3,58,07,681-0-4 in 1954.

Accidents. 1,044 accidents were reported to have occurred in the factories during 1955. Of these 2 were fatal, 37 serious, 1,005 of minor character.

All factories observed 8 hours work per day for adults and 4½ hours work for children with weekly holidays on Sundays. Leave with wages was granted to 66,940 workers during the year 1955. Instructions regarding fencing of dangerous parts of moving machines, shafts, pulleys, etc., were generally given during inspection. Safety posters received from the Chief Adviser of Factories, Ministry of Labour, Government of India were distributed to factories for displaying in conspicuous places for the guidance of workers.

BOILERS.

Administration. A Board of Examiners was appointed under rule 8(1) of the Travancore-Cochin Boiler Attendants Rules, 1954. A panel of Assessors each under the Travancore-Cochin Boiler Rules, 1954 and under the Travancore-Cochin Economiser Rules, 1954 was constituted. The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department was appointed President of the Appellate Authorities under the above mentioned two Rules. Two Boiler Divisions were newly formed with headquarters at Alwaye and Quilon and two separate Inspectors of Boilers were appointed for them.

Registration of Boilers. There were 169 Boilers at the end of 1954. During 1955, twelve Boilers were registered, and 3 transferred from other States. Five Boilers were transferred to other States. At the end of the year there were 179 working Boilers.

Inspection. One hundred and sixty-six Boilers were examined in 1955 and 162 certificates were issued. The total number of inspections made inclusive of hydraulic test and steam test was 167. Licence for two boilers was refused as they required repairs. There was no prosecution during 1955.

Accidents. One person was slightly injured from back fire from a boiler.

SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

Exemptions. The Labour Commissioner granted 15 temporary exemptions for one month in connection with fairs and festivals.

Inspections. 20,790 Shops and Establishments were inspected by the Assistant Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Officers during the year.

Prosecutions. Twenty-one prosecutions against employers were pending in various courts in the State at the beginning of the year and 51 cases launched for contravening the provisions of the Act during the year. Of the total 72 cases, 53 cases ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal. Thus 16 cases were pending in courts at the end of the year.

Appeal cases. Sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 9 were amended appointing the Deputy Labour Commissioner as Appellate Authority for hearing appeals regarding discharge, etc. 66 appeal cases were pending at the commencement of the year with the Appellate Authority under the Shops and Establishments Act. During the period 42 appeals were preferred before the Appellate Authority. Of the total 108 cases, 59 cases were disposed of. There were 49 cases pending disposal at the end of the year.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

Agricultural labour mostly engaged in raising food grain crops and commercial crops like pepper, ginger, rubber, etc., formed the bulk of the population. Unlike industrial labour, agricultural labour was not organised.

Working conditions. Their working conditions were regulated by long standing custom and practice. There was no uniformity in regard to payment of wages and hours of work for the diverse categories of agricultural labour. These varied from place to place and with different categories of crops.

Welfare activities. The scattered and unorganised nature of agricultural labour made it difficult to initiate welfare measures for it. The agricultural labourers who migrated to the Kuttanad area during the cultivation and harvest seasons, and took up abode in temporary huts were supplied with good drinking water and other minor amenities. A mobile dispensary was arranged by the Medical Department to provide medical aid to the labourers.

PLANTATION LABOUR.

The most important plantations were rubber, coffee, tea and cardamom and the plantation industry employed the largest number of workers. A large section of the plantation labour was drawn from the surrounding Tamil Districts.

Condition of workers. Labour was recruited mostly in family units. The extension of the Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act to the plantations contributed materially to the improvement of the conditions of plantation labour. The wage rates in the plantations were according to the Minimum Wages Act. Most of the estates had certified standing orders.

Trade Union activities were very vigorous during the year.

There arose numerous industrial disputes in plantations. Most of them were tackled promptly and effectively by the conciliation staff of the Department. In a few instances the disputes developed into strikes. When conciliation failed the disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. A special Tribunal for adjudicating the disputes in plantations was constituted. But the Tribunal was subsequently abolished as the outstanding issues in plantations were referred to a committee appointed for the purpose.

TRADE UNIONS.

Registration. During the year 228 trade unions were newly registered. At the beginning of the year 770 trade unions were functioning. The certificates of registration in respect of 205 trade unions were cancelled during the period. Thus there were 793 trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the year.

Categories. To mention a few categories of trade unions there were 33 for agriculture, 65 for plantations, 14 for fishing, 14 for factory work, 25 for shops and establishments, 13 for mines and minerals, 63 for coir industry, 33 for textiles, 27 for toddy tapping, 26 for cashew industry, 21 for printing, 21 for tile works and potteries, 29 for motor and mechanical industry, 16 for water transport, 12 for transport (hacking carriage) and 43 for municipal service.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Works Committees. The Works Committees were functioning only in 28 industrial establishments. They served a useful purpose in harmonising industrial relations and in settling questions relating to wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, etc., in the concerns.

Industrial Relations Committees. The function of the Industrial Relations Committees is to make joint negotiations

on an industry-wise basis. Industrial Relations Committees for the plantations and for the Travancore Rayons, Ltd., were constituted during the period. The Committees for the ornaments making industry, the boat crew and the Starch making industry become defunct, owing to want of interest on the part of both the employers and the employees.

Industrial disputes. The Industrial Disputes which arose during the year mostly related to revision of wages, discharge of workmen, payment of bonus, alleged victimisation of workers, non-payment of wages, retrenchment, etc. Every effort was made to settle those disputes by conciliation and negotiation. In the majority of cases such effort proved successful. Disputes which could not be settled by conciliation were referred by Government to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

During the period the department tackled 5,803 industrial disputes, of which 4,636 were settled by the Officers of the Department. 441 disputes were settled by voluntary negotiations between the parties. 106 disputes were withdrawn by the complainants. 67 disputes were referred for adjudication and 2 for arbitration. Awards in respect of 106 disputes were published.

Prosecutions. There were 5 cases of violation of conciliation agreements and awards of Industrial Tribunals pending before the courts at the beginning of the year. Eleven cases were launched during the year. Of the 16 cases, conviction was ordered in 6 cases and the other cases were pending at the end of the year.

Revenue recovery. Revenue recovery proceedings against two employers were pending at the beginning of the year and such proceedings were resorted to against 5 employers during the year. In one case the amount due was recovered and paid to the workers concerned. The others were pending at the end of the year.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS.

Minimum wages. Employments in cardamom plantations and salt pans were brought under the purview of the Minimum Wages Act. The First Class Magistrates and the Sub Divisional Magistrates were appointed as claim authorities under Section 20 of the Act. On the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee Government revised the minimum rates of wages for employment in coir industry.

The Assistant Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Officers together conducted 4,735 inspections under the Act. Prosecutions against two employers were pending disposal at the commencement of the period. Prosecutions against 58 employers were launched during the period for violation of provisions of the Act. Of these 60 cases, one ended in conviction. 7 cases were withdrawn as per orders of Government since the employers concerned rectified the defects. 15 cases were pending in courts at the end of the period.

Bonus. The claims of workers for bonus was recognised by the employers in most industries. The rate of bonus varied from factory to factory and from industry to industry. A sum of Rs. 58,49,136-13-7 was reported to have been paid during the year according to information collected from 730 industrial establishments.

Workmen's compensation. The Deputy Labour Commissioner was the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 for the whole State. At the commencement of the year 13 cases of fatal accidents were pending disposal. Ninety three new fatal accidents were reported. For 17 of them the dependants preferred their claims. One was dismissed and others were pending at various stages of enquiry. Ten cases were transferred to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras. The Commissioner for Workmen's compensation of foreign Governments referred 9 cases to the State Commissioner for Workmen's compensation. An amount of Rs. 74,945-2-7 was disbursed to the dependants in fatal cases. Rs. 25 was refunded to the employer under Section 8(4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act. An amount of Rs. 12,372-12-0 was deposited by the employers during the period towards Workmen's Compensation. This amount was duly disbursed to the concerned workmen.

Maternity Benefit. The Conciliation Officers and the Labour Officers who are the Inspectors under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1952 conducted 1,230 inspections. 12,156 women, employed in factories and plantations received maternity benefits amounting to Rs. 6,36,118-8-6 during 1955.

Employees' Provident Fund. The Provident Fund scheme framed under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 was administered by the Labour Commissioner as the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Act does not apply to all

categories of industries. The Provident Fund system was in operation in 19 factories and plantations which are not covered by the Act.

Employees' State Insurance. The Insurance scheme implemented under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 was administered by the Medical Department.

Standing Orders. Two sets of standing orders were certified by the Certifying Officer (Labour Commissioner) under the Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946. There were 546 industrial establishments having certified standing orders at the end of March 1956.

WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

The welfare staff visited factories and persuaded employers to improve working conditions. They visited the homes of the workers and impressed on them the need to keep their surroundings neat and tidy and help the sick and the ailing to get timely medical help.

Precautionary measures. Instructions were given for fencing off dangerous parts of machines, shafts, pulleys, etc., and safety posters were distributed. There were satisfactory arrangements for this in most of the factories. Lighting and ventilation provided in factories were also satisfactory. Instructions were also given for making arrangements for safeguarding the health of the workers against dangerous materials, liquids, gases and excessive heat.

Transport facilities. The F. A. C. T. Ltd., the Travancore Rayons Ltd., and the Indian Aluminium Company, Ltd., provided transport facilities for their employees.

Cretches. Cretches were provided in almost all the cashew factories and in about 200 other industrial establishments including plantations. Free milk supply was made to the children accommodated in most of the cretches.

Canteens, etc. There were 147 industrial canteens which served coffee, tea and snacks. Some of them supplied full meal, too. The canteens in the plantations did not generally have the standards maintained in other industrial canteens.

About 250 factories and other establishments provided rest and tiffin rooms. Free tea is supplied to the employees in

certain industrial concerns. Boiled green-gram or horse-gram and diluted butter milk were supplied free to the workers in the Cochin Malleables, Ltd.

Medical aid. In all factories first-aid arrangements were provided. Some of the factories had dispensaries with part time medical officers. Large industrial concerns maintained hospitals or dispensaries under qualified medical men. Free medical service was given to all the workers and their families in plantations. Dispensaries were run by most of the estates with qualified medical men. Group hospitals with a few beds were conducted in some estates.

Housing facilities. All residential plantation labour are provided with housing facilities in the estate. During the period, 1,012 new rooms were constructed in the various estates in the State. Residential quarters are provided for a limited number of staff of some industrial concerns.

Educational facilities. The Standard Pottery, Ltd., and the Alagappa Textiles, Ltd., were conducting their High Schools satisfactorily. The Travancore Plywood Industries, Ltd., and the Punalur Paper Mills were running Primary schools. There were primary schools in a large number of estates. The High School at the K. D. H. P. Co., was conducted efficiently. In some of the primary schools of the estate free noon-feeding was arranged by the estate authorities. Reading rooms were available in 10 large factories and 29 estates. Reading rooms and libraries were provided in five of the large factories.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,72,516-8-0 and Rs. 4,43,453 respectively.

CHAPTER II.

HOUSING AND COLONISATION DEPARTMENT.

FUNCTION.

The Department is concerned with the implementation of the Poor Housing Scheme, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Settlement Scheme and the Colonisation Scheme sponsored by the State Government and the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India. It also executed the construction works of the Department for the Advancement of the Backward Communities.

Housing Board. The Housing Board was abolished in April 1955. Schemes relating to Colonisation, Settlement and Housing are examined and sanctioned by the Government.

POOR HOUSING SCHEME.

Houses constructed. During the year 213 houses were completed for different classes of labourers. Of these, 69 were for Agricultural Labourers, 32 for fishermen and 112 for Municipal Menials.

The total number of houses constructed under this scheme for the various classes of labourers in the State up to end of March 1956 was 789, which included 247 houses for Agricultural Labourers, 262 for fishermen, 238 for Municipal Menials, 32 for Industrial Labourers and 10 for other Labourers.

Acquisition of lands. Government sanctioned the acquisition of lands of a total area of 29 acres and 88½ cents for the implementation of the scheme. The total acquisition charges incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 37,775.

Finance. The expenditure under the scheme during the year was Rs. 3,77,830-11-9.

A sum of Rs. 22,391-13-2 was collected from the different societies and Municipalities towards repayment of loans under the scheme.

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME.

The rules under the Scheme were published only during November 1955. Two applications for loans amounting to Rs. 13,200 were sanctioned; but only one of the two loanees

executed the agreement and obtained the first instalment of the loan before the close of the financial year. The expenditure under this scheme during the year was Rs. 1,440.

SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Under this scheme, house sites to the extent of 5 cents in Urban areas and 10 cents in Rural areas building materials to the value of Rs. 250 and monetary grant of Rs. 50 are given to each Settler.

Lands, materials and money. During the year house site, building materials and monetary grant were given to 210 families and building materials and monetary grant alone to 75 families. Government sanctioned the transfer of 141.78 acres of Government lands and the acquisition of 85.45 acres of private lands for the Scheme. But the transfer of 17 cents of Government lands and the acquisition of 28.17 acres of private lands only were completed during the year. The subdivision survey of 207.35 acres of lands sanctioned for the Scheme at Vidura (Nedumangad), Kalluvathukkal (Quilon), Adichanallur (Quilon), Kokkothamangalam (Sherthalai) and Avalakunnu (Alleppey) was completed.

Expenditure. The total expenditure for the Scheme during the year was Rs. 2,93,072 of which grants to Settlements amounted to Rs. 15,057, supply of building materials was of the value of Rs. 1,39,624, common amenities provided cost Rs. 16,454 and Miscellaneous items cost Rs. 1,21,937.

COLONISATION SCHEME.

No grants were disbursed to the Colonies which had been already registered pending appointment of responsible Officers to administer the funds.

In the lands allotted under the Scheme at Kallar (Nedumangad), Sasthavattom, Anchal and Chirakkadavu, the settlers had started cultivation and some of them had put up their own huts.

A sum of Rs. 1,024 was collected from the colonies towards ground rent during the year.

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME.

The scheme contemplates assistance to employers of Industrial concerns and to Co-operative Societies of industrial

workers for construction of houses. It was found that neither the employers nor the Co-operative Societies were keen on getting the assistance.

Construction of houses. The construction of 50 houses each at Eravipuram and Perumbavur, taken up during the previous year was completed during the year. The construction of 50 houses at Alwaye for the Asoka Textiles was started towards the close of the year.

Finance. The expenditure under the scheme during the year was Rs. 1,81,331-10-2. The State Government received Rs. 66,125 towards loan and Rs. 1,04,700 towards subsidy for the scheme from the Central Government during the year.

WORKS FOR THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

The total outlay during the year was Rs. 1,39,673-5-8. Almost all the works taken up during the year were completed.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

The total expenditure of the Department during the year under the various heads of accounts was Rs. 10,86,022-10-10.

The receipts of the Department under usufructs of trees on lands acquired by or transferred to this Department for the different schemes and sale of old materials and other miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 3,945. The total receipts of the Department including ground rent from colonies and repayment of loans by different societies and municipalities amounted to Rs. 27,360-15-5.

CHAPTER III.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

GENERAL.

The Backward Communities comprise 30 scheduled castes, 16 scheduled tribes and 34 other backward communities.

The activities of the department were directed towards the educational development of the backward communities. The improvement of their social and economic position and the promotion of health and sanitation in their conditions of life.

There were three committees, one for Housing and Colonisation, a second for Industries and Co-operation and a third for Education and Social Welfare.

A grant-in-aid scheme of the Government of India for the removal of untouchability was launched during the year. A propaganda van with necessary accessories was purchased for the purpose.

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND.

Land policy. Most of the members of Backward Communities have not owned lands of their own for house sites and cultivation. They have been only tenants at will. To ensure them freedom from oppression of landlords and freedom of labour and of movement, Government have followed a policy to provide them with house sites and cultivable lands.

In the Travancore area each scheduled caste family is eligible for 3 acres of poramboke land and each Co-operative Society of scheduled castes for 30 acres of land being registered in its name free of ground value. The land so assigned shall be free of assessment for the first two years, and assessed at half the prevailing rates for the next 3 years and at full rates thereafter. In the Cochin area, each scheduled caste family is eligible for 10 to 50 cents of poramboke or 1 acre of forest land being registered in its name on concessional terms. While eviction of encroachers from poramboke lands is strictly enforced, exemption is given to backward communities who use poramboke lands for house sites.

Provision of land. The department gets poramboke lands transferred and acquires suitable private lands. 56.76 acres of

poramboke were transferred to the department and 19.4 acres of private lands acquired during the year.

Lease and assignment of land. In the year 14.25 acres of poramboke land were leased out to members of backward communities.

The total area of land assigned on concessional terms to the backward communities till the end of the year was 10,096.75 acres.

COLONIES AND HOUSES.

Colonies. Colonies with model houses are established so as to enable members of backward communities to live in compact groups.

There were 197 colonies including centres for intensive amelioration work at the beginning of the year. During the year 9 colonies were opened.

Houses. The system of providing tiled houses at the cost of Government instead of the system of payment of grant was continued as it was found impracticable for the poor members of backward communities to raise additional funds for supplementing the grant. 55 tiled houses at a cost ranging from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,906 each were constructed in the year. Eight of them were in Vellikavala colony, 8 in Kulakkada colony, 8 in the Valmeeki Valluvar Gramam, 11 in Azhikode, 12 in Edavilangu and 8 in the Sreemoolan Pulaya colony. The 23 buildings in Azhikode and Edavilangu were purchased from the colonisation department with the house sites.

Common buildings. Common buildings are provided for the social gatherings of the backward communities. Two buildings were constructed during the year, one at Korani in the Trivandrum taluk and the other at Perinad in the Quilon taluk. There were 72 such common buildings. The Arayar Mahasabha, Thiruvella was paid Rs. 750 for the completion of a Bhajan Mutt in the locality.

Approach roads. Two approach roads, one leading to Oachanthuruthu colony in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk and the other leading to Vellangy colony in the Trichur taluk were provided during the year.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND CONCESSIONS.

Educational facilities are extended to the members of backward communities in the form of fee concession, monthly stipend for boarding and lodging, lump sum grants for purchase of books and other accessories. During 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 17.35 lakhs was incurred for such educational concessions. This was in addition to the loss incurred by the Education Department and the University on account of remission of fees. As a result of such facilities there has been a phenomenal increase in the percentage of literacy and higher education among the backward communities.

Post-matriculation courses. During the year there were 3,077 post-matriculation students, of whom 65 were for medical (Allopathy and Ayurveda) 38 for law, 28 for Engineering, 2,841 for Arts and Science, 60 for Technological, 43 for vocational and 2 for Forestry courses. 43 scheduled caste trainees were attending training institutions.

Of the 3,077 students, 891 were from scheduled caste and Kudumbis, 4 from scheduled tribes, 1,788 from other backward communities and 394 from Christian converts. The total expenditure incurred by this department alone for the grant of financial assistance to these students amounted to Rs. 5,41,675. Besides this, a loss of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees was borne by the Travancore University and State Government on account of grant of remission of fees in the institutions under their direct management.

Secondary Education. 18,230 scheduled caste and Kudumbis students in High Schools and in Lower Secondary or Middle Schools were given grants. Of these 13,847 were in High schools and 4,383 in Lower Secondary Schools. Over 314 pupils from scheduled tribes were studying in the various Middle and High schools. A total expenditure of Rs. 5,22,785 was incurred on this account. They were also given free tuition. Students belonging to other backward communities and Christian convert students were allowed free tuition on production of income or poverty certificate.

Primary education. 92,000 students in Primary classes were given Readers in Malayalam or Tamil. An expenditure of Rs. 77,751 was incurred on account of the cost of the books supplied.

Lodges. In order to afford cheap lodging facilities to the students of backward communities studying in colleges two lodges at Trivandrum and one at Ernakulam were conducted by the department. A nominal sum of Rs. 5 p.m. was deducted from the stipend of each student towards rent, lighting and water charges.

Pial schools. During the year 6 Pial schools managed by private agencies were transferred to the department. The Pial school for scheduled castes at Karode in the Neyyattinkara taluk was transferred to Cherukode in the same taluk for the use of scheduled tribes.

The department conducted during the year 61 Pial schools for the benefit of the backward communities, of which 16 were for the scheduled tribes.

Noon feeding and cloth distribution were continued in all the Pial schools.

Night Schools. Government sanctioned the opening of 36 Night Schools in different parts of the State for the benefit of the backward communities. A sum of Rs. 150 was expended for each institution towards purchase of furniture.

Libraries and Reading rooms. To encourage the habit of reading, 85 libraries and reading rooms were opened by the department.

Government sanctioned the opening of 45 libraries and reading rooms in the settlements of backward communities. Furniture and books to the value of Rs. 300 were purchased and supplied to each.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Health Visitor. The Lady Welfare Officers at Venganoor in Neyyattinkara, Kurichi in Changanacherry and Wadakkan-cherry in Talapilly and the Health Visitor at Thuckalai in Kalkulam paid regular visits to the villages of the backward communities and gave instructions on the principles of sanitation and public health. The Health Visitor was provided with medicines so as to render medical aid free of charge.

Medical Mobile Unit. The two mobile units of the department worked in the interior regions of the forests and supplied the scheduled tribes with upto-date medicines.

Sanitation. The Rural Service Centres started in the Harijan Villages at Herbertnagar, Vijayaraghavapuram, Nedumpuzha and Kuzhithura by the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial National Trust, continued to function and contributed much to the promotion of cleanliness and healthy habits among the women and children of these places.

Borehole latrines were provided in 11 centres of backward communities.

Drinking Water. During the year 29 new wells were sunk. The work in respect of 15 of them was completed while the others were under different stages of construction. A sum of Rs. 71,500 was placed at the disposal of the Colonisation Department for the work. 31 old wells were also repaired at a total cost of Rs. 3,886-12-0.

Burial grounds. During the year burial grounds were provided in 3 places.

VOCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Departmental Institutions. In the tailoring school at Trivandrum 10 students of backward communities were given training on a stipend of Rs. 15 p. m. each. In the Weaving Factory at Sachivottampuram 9 students were given training in weaving on a stipend of Rs. 15 p. m. each.

The Weaving Factory in the Vijayaraghavapuram Colony in the Chalakudy, Mukundapuram taluk was supervised by a Manager. The Weaving and Bamboo Mat Industries in Puduruthy in the Talapilly taluk was under a Supervisor. There was another Weaving Factory at Herbertnagar, Kanimangalam in the Trichur taluk. The two weaving factories which were sanctioned in 1954-55 were started during the year, one at Trivandrum and other at Trichur. They imparted training to the backward classes in weaving. The Supervisor for weaving was inspecting the working of all the weaving factories under the departmental control.

Private Institutions. 6 institutions which impart vocational training were helped with monthly grants. Grants were given to institutions managed by social workers for the benefit of backward communities towards encouragement of cottage industries.

During the year 510 students studying in various institutions imparting vocational and technical training were given stipend and lump sum grants.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

New Societies. The two special Co-operative Inspectors attached to the department strove to organise new societies by impressing on the backward communities the importance of co-operation in their socio-economic development. 57 Co-operative societies—29 for scheduled tribes and 28 for scheduled castes— were registered during the year.

Grant-in-aid. Substantial grant-in-aid was given to 23 Co-operative societies during the year. A sum of Rs. 1.71 lakhs was incurred on this account. 21 of these belonged to schedule tribes and they were given a total sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs as grant.

Special Contract for Collection of Hill Produce. The Chettiampara Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 3191 and the Mullaringad Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 3234 continued to hold the contracts for the collection and removal of minor forest produce. A sum of Rs. 500 was paid to the Chettiampara Society towards the lease amount for the collection of hill produce.

Two more societies, the Orukombankutty Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 3892 Parambikulam and the High Range M.P.C.S. Ltd., No. 3878, Devicolam were given contract during the year by Government as special cases for the collection of minor forest produce. Grants of Rs. 19,100 for the former and Rs. 15,500 for the latter were paid to them to be utilised as working capitals.

Lease of Fisheries. The lease on concessional terms of many of the inland fisheries in the Trichur District to the Harijan Organisations and Co-operative societies was continued during the year.

WELFARE WORK.

Welfare Officers. There were 4 Welfare Officers in charge of the ameliorative activities carried on among the scheduled tribes.

Welfare Centres. 13 Minor Welfare Centres were opened in the previous year for carrying on intensive amelioration work among scheduled tribes. Each centre has a tribal welfare worker to teach them the improved methods of cultivation and also to conduct adult literacy classes and a craftsman to teach them arts and crafts.

Grants to Institutions. The Sardar Kadar Bala Sadanam at Orukombankutty managed by the Kerala branch of the Servants of India Society was paid a monthly grant of Rs. 250 for conducting a residential school for the Kadar children. The school-cum-welfare centre at Pottankad in Devicolum taluk conducted by the above said society was also given a grant of Rs. 100 p.m. for the maintenance of the institution.

Enquiry Committee. In order to intensify the ameliorative activities among scheduled tribes, an Enquiry Committee was constituted and the committee submitted its preliminary report proposing 3 pilot schemes.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 8,280-5-7. The expenditure incurred by the department for the amelioration of Backward Communities amounted to Rs. 23,71,181.

CHAPTER IV.

SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARDS.

Administration. District Boards were formed at Trivandrum, Quilon and Trichur in February 1955 to attend to the welfare work for services men and ex-services men. The State Board supervised and co-ordinated the activities of the District Boards.

The members who constituted the State Board in the previous year except those from the Legislature continued to serve on the Board during the year. The members from the Legislature lost their membership when the Legislature was dissolved.

Petitions of Serving Men and Their Families. The District Boards made enquiries relating to the serving soldiers who failed to keep in touch with their families and attended to requests for sending soldiers on leave and for assistance from various departments of the Government. There were 675 such applications from ex-servicemen, serving soldiers and their families.

Petitions for compassionate postings and discharge on compassionate grounds were received from units and families of serving soldiers and the District Boards. Completed 92 out of 113 cases of the former and dealt with 117 cases of the latter.

129 duplicate discharge certificates were got down for those who lost the original and issued during the year.

45 parcels containing medals or stars were received during the year and the District Boards attended to their distribution.

Pension and Other Claims. Out of 193 disability pension cases, 163 cases were completed, out of 208 family pension cases, 103 cases were completed, and out of 4 service pension cases, 3 cases were completed.

21 Photos of military pensioners were attested by the District Boards in connection with the disbursement of pensions.

247 claims of mileage allowances for serving soldiers proceeding on leave and ex-servicemen going for re-survey Medical Board were verified.

Flag Day Fund. The Flag Day Fund is intended for providing amenities to the Armed Forces and for extending financial assistance to ex-servicemen in distress. The main source of collection to the Flag Day was the sale of token flags. One lakh of token flags and 750 car flags were got down from the I.S.S. and A. Board and distributed.

Token flags were sold to different classes of officers according to their pay at the rate of Rs. 2 to 10 for a pay of Rs. 750 and above, Re. 1 for Rs. 450 to Rs. 750, 8 annas for Rs. 160 to Rs. 450, 4 annas for Rs. 55 to Rs. 160 and 2 annas for Rs. 20 to Rs. 55. Car flags were sold at the uniform rate of Re. 1. For students the price fixed for one button hole flag was one anna only.

The amount collected during the year was Rs. 8,648-15-0. A few distinguished persons and firms donated Rs. 100 and above to the Flag Day Fund.

25 per cent of the Flag Day collection remitted to the Centre every year is earmarked as the State's share of the Flag Day and returned to the State.

Assistance from Services Post-war Reconstruction Fund Committee. The S.P.W.R. Fund Committee on the recommendation of the Board supplied 2 cycles each to 4 persons and one sewing machine to one person.

Applications for educational concessions from ex-servicemen and their dependents were received, verified and recommended to the Services Post-war Reconstruction Fund Committee.

Assistance from Indian Red Cross Society. Medical after-care grant is received from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi. This is used for supply of nourishing diets and costly drugs. A sum of Rs. 7,899 was disbursed to the grantees in the year including the grant outstanding at the close of the previous year.

Assistance from Travancore and Cochin Military Benevolent Funds. Financial assistance was given to alleviate distress and also in special cases to start gainful occupations like poultry, farming, bee-keeping oil crushing, etc.

A sum of Rs. 3,816-2-0 was given during the year from the Travancore State Military Benevolent Fund and there was a balance in the Fund on 31-3-1956 amounting to Rs. 27,883-4-1.

SOLDIERS' SAILORS' AND AIRMAN'S BOARDS

From the Cochin State Military Benevolent Fund a sum of Rs. 1,785-9-0 was given, the balance in the Fund as on 31-3-1956 being Rs. 1,39,582-12-0.

Facilities in Queen Mary's Technical School. Disabled ex-servicemen are given free training in trades like dyeing, printing, mechanical training, etc. in Queen Mary's Technical School at Kirkee, Poona. Admission for 35 disabled ex-servicemen was registered in that school through this department during the year.

Assistance from Lady Linlithgow Fund. A sum of Rs. 15 p.m. for 1 year for the Teachers' Training Certificate course and Rs. 10 p.m. for 1 year for the IV Form course were obtained from the Lady Linlithgow Fund for 2 daughters of the serving personnel killed in action during World War II.

Labour compensation. The Secretary toured during the months of June and October 1956 to make welfare enquiries and disburse labour compensation amounts to the claimants of the deceased Labour Unit personnel of the erstwhile Cochin State. Payments were made in 30 cases amounting to Rs. 771-4-5.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred for the State Board was Rs. 18,965-6-1 and the expenditure for the District Board was Rs. 20,853-6-2. 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred for the District Boards will be received back from the Central Government.

CHAPTER V.

POOR HOMES.

SRI CHITRA HOME.

Management. The management of the Home was vested in a Committee consisting of six members.

Inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 205. During the year 211 persons were admitted to the Home and 275 were released from the Home. The strength at the close of the year was 141, consisting of 45 orphans, 45 voluntary destitute adults and 51 persons (adults and juveniles) convicted under the Prevention of Begging Act. The average number of persons daily fed at the institution was 200.

Instruction. The Departmental Primary School conducted within the premises of the Home continued to function. 19 inmates of the Home were attending the various English Schools in the City. Instructions in Drawing, Music and Dancing and training in weaving, tailoring and gardening were given to the inmates.

Finance. The Seetha Lekshmi Ammal Annadana Bhavanam continued to defray the expenses of the morning kanji served to the inmates. An amount of Rs. 32,000 was received from Government as grant for the year 1955-56. The total receipts and expenditure of the Home during the year were Rs. 47,531-5-10 and Rs. 35,195-14-9 respectively.

(ii) S.M.S.S. DHARMALAYAM, ULLOOR.

Management. The Committee constituted for the management of the Sri Chitra Home, Trivandrum also managed this Institution.

Inmates. The strength of the inmates was 30, including persons convicted under the Prevention of Begging Act XIII of 1120 and transferred from the Sri Chitra Home.

Finance. The Institution is self supporting, the expenses being met from the Endowment Fund. The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 6,718-11-10 and Rs. 6,504-5-4 respectively. The Endowment Fund amounted to Rs. 2,83,111-15-0 at the end of 1953-54.

(iii) CHAVARA DHARMALAYAM.

As usual, the poor were given kanji on all Mondays and Fridays. The feeding was conducted on 105 days in the year. The total receipts and expenditure for the period were Rs. 338-0-0 and Rs. 368-0-0 respectively.

CHAPTER I

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Stock. The stock available at the end of March 1905 was worth Rs. 908-3-1. During the year articles to the value of Rs. 12,081-7-1 were added to the stock. The value of articles issued during the year was Rs. 18,168-7-1. The value of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 8,813-8-1.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,921-8-8 as against Rs. 2,411-8-4 in the previous year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 10,510-2-5 as against Rs. 11,481-4-5 in the previous year.

PART X

Miscellaneous Departments

CHAPTER I.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Stock. The stock available at the end of March 1955 was worth Rs. 9,68,358-7-1. During the year articles to the value of Rs. 12,03,157-8-1 were added to the stock. The value of articles issued during the year was Rs. 13,16,877-14-1. The value of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 8,54,638-1-4.

Receipts and Expenditure. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,92,138 as against Rs. 3,41,384 in the previous year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 10,51,025 as against Rs. 11,48,145 in the previous year.

CHAPTER II.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

Owing to pressure of work in all the Government Presses the Department had to resort to work beyond normal hours. Just before the budget session of the Legislature, the workers in the Central Press refused to do overtime work. The difficulty was overcome by the introduction of the double shift in the Press, the first shift working from 8 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. with an interval of one hour between 1 and 2 p. m. and the second shift from 4.30 p. m. to 11.30 p. m. with an interval of half an hour between 8.30 and 9 p. m.

(i) GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, TRIVANDRUM

Plant. The value of plant as at the end of March 1955 was fixed at Rs. 8,04,699-4-6. 68,463 lb. of type valued at Rs. 1,19,810 were cast and added to the stock during the year. Machinery and equipment including types of the total value of Rs. 89,059-15-0 were purchased, thus making up a total of Rs. 10,13,569-3-6.

Depreciation on the plant was fixed at Rs. 76,378-0-0. Battered types and bits of lead weighing 81,514 lb. which had to be rejected and were sent for recasting were valued at Rs. 1,01,893. 6,379 lb. of types and other materials worth Rs. 14,056 were issued to other Presses and institutions. Unserviceable plant worth Rs. 2,298 were disposed of during the year. After all these were deducted, the value of the plant at the end of the year was fixed at Rs. 8,18,944.

Establishment. There were 478 permanent, 31 temporary and 87 contingent employees. Consequent on the provisional introduction of the shift system of work, 34 employees were appointed temporarily from 25-2-1956.

Outturn. The total outturn of the Press during the year was valued at Rs. 8,95,136-8-0 as detailed below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Printing and binding work	8,45,821	8	0
Work turned out in the workshop	8,745	0	0
Type casting	27,505	6	0
Seal cutting	1,641	10	0
From Type Foundry	11,423	0	0
	8,95,136	8	0

Gazette. Of the full Gazette, 1730 copies were subscribed to and 557 copies were supplied free. Of the Departmental sheets, 729 copies were subscribed to and 6,062 copies were supplied free.

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Central Press was Rs. 9,78,699. After deducting Rs. 54,184 incurred for printing Readers and Text books, Rs. 89,060 invested in plant and Rs. 2,18,230 for work done for quasi-Government institutions, commercial Departments and Central Government Departments, the net expenditure came to Rs. 6,17,185.

Amenities. The Press Co-operative Society and the Tea Canteen continued to be useful.

(ii) GOVERNMENT PRESS, ERNAKULAM

Plant. The value of plant at the beginning of the year was fixed at Rs. 1,13,291-2-6. Machines, including spare parts, to the value of Rs. 4,226-6-6 were purchased during the year. 6,354 lb. of types etc., cast, were supplied from the Central Press, Trivandrum, during the year. At the end of the year, the cost of plant after deducting depreciation on the plant fixed at Rs. 9,461-4-8 stood at Rs. 1,20,603-1-1.

Establishment. There were 164 permanent employees, 12 temporary workers and 2 part time sweepers. 21 temporary contingent employees were also entertained during the year.

Outturn. The total value of work done during the year was Rs. 3,44,654-1-0.

Expenditure. The expenditure of the Government Press, Ernakulam was Rs. 2,83,525-1-11. After deducting Rs. 8,632-11-0 for printing Readers and Text books, Rs. 4,266-6-6 invested in plant and Rs. 1,47,414-0-0 for work done for quasi-Government institutions, commercial departments and Central Government Departments, the net expenditure came to Rs. 1,23,252-0-5.

(iii) CENTRAL PRISON PRESS, TRIVANDRUM

Plant. The value of plant, types, etc., as at the beginning of the year was Rs. 61,987.

Outturn. The total outturn of work in the Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,597-0-0 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Printing work excluding printing for private parties	82,158
Printing work for private parties	17,172
Handmade boards	1,507
1941½ lb. of type manufactured (labour charges)	760
	1,01,597

Labour. On an average 122 convicts were detailed for work, and 6 warders were on duty.

(iv) CERTIFIED SCHOOL PRESS.

The total outturn during the year was of the value of Rs. 3,256. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,801. This included an amount of Rs. 516 given as work money for 1953-54 and 1954-55 and an amount of Rs. 139 given as work money for the first six months of 1955-56.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT

The total receipts from the Printing Department amounted to Rs. 7,63,122-13-2 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 13,09,986-1-11.

CHAPTER III.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

REORGANISATION

A reorganisation of the Department was ordered on 7-9-1955 by which the Department was attached to the Government Secretariat and the Director of public Relations began to function as *ex officio* Deputy Secretary. According to the reorganisation, the instructional activity disseminating technical information relating to the different departments, which in fact does not fall within the legitimate province of the Publicity and Public Relations Department was to be transferred to the respective Departments.

PUBLICITY.

Journals. The Malayalam fortnightly the *Dakshinandesam* and the Tamil fortnightly the *Then Thoothu* continued to be published. They carried every fortnight a digest of the activities of the Central and State Governments and of the international organisations such as United Nations, UNESCO etc. Copies of the journals were distributed free to all M. Ps and M. L. As., to Government Departments, Municipalities, Village Panchayats, Colleges, Social education centres, to newspapers and to a vast majority of recognised libraries and reading rooms in the State. An amount of Rs. 54-13-0 was received by way of subscription to the two journals.

Pamphlets. An illustrated Souvenir of the Sixth-Year of Integration containing a brief account of the activities and achievements of Government for the year was published. 15,000 copies of the Malayalam edition and 3,000 copies of the Tamil edition were printed and distributed free to the public.

Three pamphlets in English, *viz.*, 'For a Better Community', 'Community Development work in Travancore-Cochin' and 'Five-Year Plan—Progress and Achievements' and 5 pamphlets in Malayalam *viz.*, 'Preservation of Our Forest Wealth', 'Edavaka lands to Tenants', 'Labour strike at Chavara', 'Police and Labour disputes', 'United Nations Day—1955' were newly published, and the pamphlet in Malayalam *viz.*, 'Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation' was reprinted.

Three posters, viz., World Health Day—1955, Children's Day—1955, United Nations Day—1955, were also issued.

The publication "Travancore-Cochin—the Treasureland of the East", "People edition of the First Five-Year Plan", "Travancore-Cochin State Five-Year Plan" and Pamphlets on the "Achievements of Popular Government in the State" were priced publications and from the sale of copies of these publications a net amount of Rs. 731-13-9 was obtained after reduction of Sales tax.

Press Releases. It was the policy of Government that all information about the policies and activities of Government should be channelled through the Department. News bulletins were accordingly issued. The total number of releases during the year was 4,279.

Radio talks. Talks on major development activities of Government were arranged to be broadcast from the Trivandrum Station of the All India Radio. The Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments were among those who gave the talks. About 20 such talks were arranged during the year.

FIELD PROPAGANDA

Instructional work. The Propaganda Branch of the Department carried on the instructional work relating to the Departments of Public Health, Agriculture and Food Production, Co-operation, Industries, Panchayats, Prohibition, etc. It educated the people on topics relating to agriculture and increased food production, co-operation, public hygiene, cottage industries etc. Through film shows, exhibitions, group talks in schools and training institutions, public talks at festival centres and Community Project areas, house-to-house visits and distribution of pamphlets.

Five-Year Plan Publicity. Publicity work in respect of the various Five-Year Plan schemes was vigorously carried on. The media used for the instructional work relating to the technical matters of other departments were employed for the propaganda of the State Five-Year Plan schemes. Posters, pamphlets etc., bearing on the Five-Year Plan received from the Government of India were distributed through the Panchayats, the N. E. S. Blocks, the libraries and other institutions. Films having a bearing on the Five-Year Plan schemes

received from the Government of India were shown throughout the State. 68 documentaries having a bearing on the Five-Year Plan and 50 news reels were received free from the Government of India. 170 Cinema shows were conducted by the Department during the year. Cinema slides on the Five-Year Plan received from the Government of India were arranged to be exhibited in the cinema houses in the State with the co-operation of the Police Department and the Trivandrum Corporation. Besides the above, a copy of the film on the Prime Minister's tour of Soviet Russia comprising 4 reels and 14 reels of Soviet films on four different subjects, were purchased by the Department during the year.

Exhibitions. During the year, the Department participated in the All India National, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition (March-April 1955), Industrial, Educational and Arts Exhibitions, Trichur (April 1955), Cultural Industrial and Arts Exhibition, Sherthalai (May 1955), Exhibition, Oachira (November 1955), Industrial, Agricultural, Educational and Arts Exhibition, Changanacherry (December 1955), Industrial, Educational and Arts Exhibition, Trivandrum (January-February 1956), and the Vavu Beli Exhibition, Kuzhithura (July 1955).

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC OPINION

Government were enabled to feel the pulse of public opinion in respect of their policies and activities and also to measure the needs of the public. 21 Malayalam dailies, ten English dailies and more than a score of weeklies and other periodicals were scrutinised by the Department.

Press summary. Every day a report of Press opinion was submitted to Government.

Press cuttings. About 3,125 Press cuttings were taken and sent to Government and the Heads of Departments concerned for suitable action. Contradictions and corrections were issued to the Press, wherever necessary, with the information furnished by the Secretariat and the Departments.

Action against newspapers. Under the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act one magazine was proscribed for publishing objectionable matter.

Books published in the State were also scrutinized to see if there was any objectionable writing.

PRESS FACILITIES

Editors' privileges. Editors of newspapers were supplied with Government publications. News bulletins were also sent to them direct.

Accreditation. The rules of accreditation of Press Correspondents to Government continued to be observed. There were at the close of the year 34 accredited Press Representatives, including the representatives of the four news agencies.

Press privileges. In the Press Reporters' Room the daily news bulletins issued by the Department of Public Relations, the Government Gazette, the Administration Reports and all priced and free publications of Government were made available to the accredited Press Representatives.

Transport facilities. Free transport facilities were afforded to accredited Press Correspondents to cover important Government functions. Press parties were organised by the Department to cover such functions as the inauguration of the Vilathura Lift Irrigation Scheme (Kuzhithura), the visit to Colachel area affected by sea erosion in September 1955, the visit to the Development Projects in the State in October 1955, the Fifth Inter-State Regional Seminar held at Cape Comorin in February 1956, the President's visit to the State in January 1956, the Prime Minister's visit to Trichur to open the Kerala Kala Mandalam in October 1955.

OTHER FUNCTIONS

Advertisement distribution. The Department functioned as the agency to arrange the publication of advertisements of the Government and their Departments except the State Transport and State Insurance Departments. The advertisements were given to the dailies in the State and outside having regard to their circulation and their coverage of the regions for which the advertisements were intended.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

During the year the receipts of the Department, consisting of the sale proceeds of priced publications, subscription to periodicals and other miscellaneous items, came to Rs. 1,210-4-9. The expenditure totalled Rs. 1,30,955-2-9.

CHAPTER IV.

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

ORGANISATION

The work of collection of statistics had been attended to by the different departments. In 1951, Government constituted a Board of Statistics with the Director of Research as Chairman and the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture and the Professor of Statistics as members. A Secretary to the Board was also appointed, who was the Head of the Office.

Reorganisation. In 1954, the Board of Statistics was reorganised into a Department of Statistics.

The Department is the Central Agency in the State for the systematic collection, compilation, analysis and objective interpretation of all Statistics relating to the State.

The Head of the Department is the Director of Statistics. He has under him on the technical side Assistant Directors, Statisticians, Analysts and Compilers. The field organisation consists of the District Statistical Officers, Statistical Officers at Taluk level and Field Assistants.

National Sample Survey Unit. A National Sample Survey Unit was newly set up in the Department in December 1955 to attend to survey work in collaboration with the Directorate of the National Sample Survey of the Government of India. The scheme is fully subsidised by the Government of India.

Training. The Department took advantage of the training facilities offered by the Government of India for statistical personnel. An Officer of the Department was deputed for training in Agricultural Statistics for about 10 weeks under the scheme organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

Two Officers were sponsored by the Department for the Officer's training course organised jointly by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Indian Statistical Institute for a period of 6 months.

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Department under different schemes for the year was Rs. 2,51,450.

SURVEY OF LANDHOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION

The Planning Commission drew attention to the inadequate information available regarding the distribution and size of holdings, and wanted that a Census of Landholdings and Cultivation should be undertaken in all States.

The census. The Land Census was done in two stages. A complete enumeration of pattadars was made from village records and a sample census was taken to collect fuller details in respect of the holdings. A ten per cent sample out of the 708 villages in the State were selected at random. Details were collected on the following:—

i. Land for which tax was paid by an individual and was (a) cultivated by him (b) leased out on rent in kind or cash (c) cultivated on a crop-sharing basis (d) given out on mortgage.

ii. Land taken on mortgage by an individual and (a) cultivated by him (b) given on lease on cash or kind rent (c) cultivated on a crop-sharing basis.

iii. Land taken by an individual on kuthagapattom.

Further the land in each case was classified into single crop or double crop and irrigated or non-irrigated. In the case of garden lands, the major crops were also noted.

The field work lasted from July 1955 to November 1955. Analysis and tabulation work were completed in February 1956.

The Results. 67 per cent of the holdings is below one acre, and it is only 5 per cent of the holdings that are over 5 acres. In the lowland, the holdings are much smaller than those in the midland. Larger-sized holdings in the highland are relatively more numerous than those in the lowland or midland.

Holdings below 5 acres in area form 57 per cent of the cultivated area in the State and holdings exceeding 10 acres only 27 per cent.

Of cultivators' holdings exceeding 10 acres in extent in the State 28 per cent of the area is given out on lease.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The Department attends to the collection, compilation and dissemination of agricultural statistics of the State. The problem of agricultural statistics in this State is a difficult one

because of the extreme diversity and heterogeneity in crop pattern and the extreme sub-division of holdings.

Land utilisation surveys. Land utilisation surveys are conducted for assessment of cultivated area under different crops. The stratified multi-stage sampling is adopted for these surveys.

One thousand and twenty villages were sampled. This comes to approximately 25 per cent of the total number of villages in the State.

The total cultivable area in the State was estimated as 33.2 lakhs of acres. Cultivable waste and fallow lands accounted for 2.6 lakhs of acres, and 2.2 lakhs were accounted for by non-agricultural uses. The net cultivated area came to 28.4 lakhs of acres. Out of this area 8.4 lakhs constituted wet land and the remaining 20.0 lakhs of acres garden land. The total cropped area of the State during 1955-56 was 34.6 lakhs of acres, counting double cropped areas twice.

Crop-cutting survey on paddy. Crop-cutting surveys, for estimating the production of crops, are conducted only for paddy. The calculation of the total production of paddy in the State is based upon the acreage under paddy, and the average yield per acre in each season. The acreage under the crop is determined from the land utilisation survey. The estimation of the average yield is done through random sample crop-cutting surveys. During the year under report two surveys were conducted, one on the Kanni crop and the other on the Kumbhom crop. The sampling plan for these surveys was again one of stratified multi-stage random sampling.

For the survey on the Kanni crop, 327 villages were sampled and for the survey on the crop 296 villages were selected.

The results of these surveys were as follows:—

	1955	1956
	Kanni crop	Kumbhom crop
Area under paddy	4,25,330 acres	6,31,935 acres
Average yield per acre	1,647 lbs.	1,917 lbs.
Standard error	20 lbs.	22 lbs.
Total yield of paddy	3,20,064 tons	5,46,196 tons
Total yield of rice	2,10,283 tons	3,58,851 tons
Percentage standard error	1.21	1.15

Cultivable Waste Lands Survey. A complete census of all waste lands was conducted in January and February 1956 in Muvattupuzha and Thodupuzha taluks of Kottayam District.

It was found that in Muvattupuzha only 3 per cent of the total area and in Thodupuzha only 3.8 per cent were cultivable waste, and 19.2 per cent of the total area in Thodupuzha and 12.9 per cent of the total area in Muvattupuzha were uncultivable.

SAMPLE SURVEYS

The Department conducted a series of surveys during the year.

National Sample Survey. The 10th round of the National Sample Survey was the first project in which the State was able to participate fully. It commenced by the 1st week of January 1956.

A socio-economic survey was made in 48 villages and 56 urban blocks. It related to consumer expenditure, household manufacture and handicraft and employment. A Land Utilisation Survey comprising estimation of acreage under crops and crop yield was done in 68 villages. Collection of weekly, wholesale and retail prices was made for all the areas coming under the survey.

Pepper Survey. A pilot scheme for the estimation of the standards, yield, area of cultivation and cultivation practices in respect of pepper was initiated in 1954-55 on behalf of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A second round of the same survey was again conducted during 1955-56.

The size of the sample for the estimation of the number of pepper standards was 72 karas for 1954-55 and 97 karas for 1955-56.

The field work in respect of the 1955-56 survey commenced in November 1955 and was not completed.

Handloom Survey. A survey of handlooms was being conducted in order to collect information on the number of weavers in the State and their occupation—main and subsidiary, the number of looms—type and yarn, the source of raw material, the production of cloth classified according to variety, the cost of production, Marketing of cloth and indebtedness of weavers.

The information was to be collected for the years 1942, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955 so that the progress of the industry could be gauged. The field work was in progress.

Small Scale Industries Survey. A survey in respect of Small Scale Industries was conducted in order to collect information on the nature of the industry—whether seasonal or perennial and type of proprietorship, the raw materials used—type, source, availability, quantity, cost, the number of persons employed—male, female and child—whether household members or hired labour, and the hours of work, the production and the disposal of goods—sold or used in the house-hold, quantity in stock, marketing and the Capital—fixed and working.

The results showed that nearly 17% of the establishments pertained to reeds, 13% to the manufacture of coir, 9.1% to jaggery making, 2% to oil crushing and 2.2% to Lemongrass oil extraction. The remaining 56.7% related to 53 other types of Industries.

The number of persons actively engaged in the various enterprises during thirty days prior to the day of enumeration was nearly 2.5 lakhs. The coir industry absorbed 30% of these persons; reed works 13%, handlooms 13%, jaggery making 8% and the other 54 industries 36%. It was found that a substantial proportion of this labour force did not get full employment in these enterprises.

The gross output from the enterprises was estimated to be over Rs. 2 crores per month.

Cost of cultivation and Agricultural Labour Survey. In order to fix minimum wages for agricultural labour, statistics of wages and cost of cultivation of various crops in the State had to be collected. A sample survey was conducted to study the economy of cultivation of paddy, cocoanut, tapioca, arecanut, sugarcane and pulses.

Cultivation cost per acre of paddy was highest in midland region and lowest in Kuttanad and lowland regions. Of the total cost the proportion paid to labour was 62% in lowland, 60% in Nanjanad and midland region and 58% in Kuttanad region.

The cost per acre of coconut cultivation was highest in Nanjanad, *viz.*, Rs. 117 it was Rs. 113 in Kuttanad, Rs. 93 in the Lowland and Rs. 49 in the midland areas.

Cultivation cost of tapioca was about the same in the Nanjanad and lowland areas, viz., Rs. 48 and it was Rs. 38 in the midland area.

The Government of India selected 16 villages for statistics of agricultural wages and consolidated statements were sent every month to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India.

Origin Destination Survey. On a request from the Ministry of Transport (Road Wing) of the Government of India a survey was conducted to assess quantitatively the travel modes of people living in the towns. Holidays in educational institutions, festivals and marriage seasons often dislocate the norm and raise difficulties in traffic movement. Thus the Origin Destination survey was to find out the normal travel modes and the seasonal disturbances.

The survey was conducted in December, 1955. The Trivandrum City and the Municipal towns of Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Alwaye, Ernakulam and Trichur were selected for they have a large number of educational institutions and have also commercial importance. Households were selected at random and details of all journeys performed by the inmates on the day previous to the day of visit were collected.

Trichur showed the largest activity in respect of travel; Ernakulam came second, and Kottayam and Trivandrum third. Quilon, Alwaye and Nagercoil were least travel minded.

Twenty-two per cent of the travels were for 'Service', 26 per cent for business, 12 per cent on social calls, 25 per cent for education, 7 per cent for shopping, 5 per cent for religion, 1 per cent for hospitals and 2 per cent for other unclassified purposes.

STATISTICS COLLECTED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plantation Statistics. Statistics relating to plantation crops, such as Tea, Rubber, Coffee and Cardamom are collected and compiled. The data are being collected from the Revenue Department and the analysis of the data is done by this Department. The areas under the crops, the production of these crops and details regarding the workers employed are collected.

96,000 acres were under tea, 1,38,000 acres under rubber, 11,000 acres under coffee and 66,000 acres under cardamom.

25,000 tons of tea, 18,000 tons of rubber, 1,000 tons of coffee and 1,400 tons of cardamom were produced.

Rainfall Statistics. Details regarding the rainfall in each District in the State are collected and compiled. The required information is collected from the Revenue Department.

In the Trivandrum District there was rainfall of 56.82 inches, in the Quilon District 106.44 inches, in the Kottayam District 133.34 inches and in the Trichur District 126.23 inches.

Live Stock Census. The Live Stock Census in the State used to be conducted by the Land Revenue Department. To follow a uniform procedure throughout the various States in India, the Government of India decided that the 1956 Live Stock Census should be organised on lines similar to the population Census. The Director of Statistics was appointed Special Officer for the 1956 Live Stock Census.

During the year only the field organisation and the preliminary work of forming Blocks and Circles were completed. The District Collectors were in charge of Districts for the Census. The work was in full progress.

STATISTICS RELATING TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Public Health. The schedules reporting births, deaths and communicable diseases by the staff of the Department of Public Health and the Municipalities were sent to this Department for compilation and analysis. The consolidated statements and summary of findings were issued in quarterly bulletins.

Transport. Statistics relating to operation of buses, break downs, miles worked out, earnings by buses, consumption of petrol and oil, etc., were compiled.

Labour Department. Compilation of all statistics of the Labour Department was done in the Office. Returns relating to Trade Union Schedules, payment of Wages Act Schedules, Workmen's Compensation Act Schedules, Maternity Benefit Act Schedules, Factories Act Schedules were forwarded to the Office by the Labour Department. From these returns, a large volume of statements was prepared and sent to the Labour Bureau, Simla, and the State Department of Labour. The returns on the Census of Manufacturing Industries were sent to the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

Registration Department. The Government of India called for details of transfer of land due to partition, sale and other transactions. The Inspector General of Registration was asked to arrange to forward a return in respect of every transaction in the Offices of the Sub Registrars to this Office.

From January 1956, these returns had been sent to this office every Saturday. The schedules were being processed through the mechanical tabulation unit in the Department.

STATISTICS OF PRICES

Statistics of prices are systematically collected in this Department. These relate to Weekly Wholesale prices, Retail prices, Farm prices, Rural retail prices, Fortnightly statement of export staples at Alleppey and Cochin Ports and prices of Coir.

The price data are used to construct the cost of living indices at different centres and indices of parity.

CHAPTER V

MUSEUMS, ZOOS AND GOVERNMENT GARDENS

GENERAL

Survey of Museums. An All India Museum conference was held at New Delhi, in April 1955 convened by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, to consider the reorganisation and development of Museums in the country. The Director of Museums and Zoos represented the State at this conference. In pursuance of the decisions at the conference an Expert Committee was appointed by the Government of India to carry out a survey of the Museum in the country. Later in the year this Committee visited all the Museums in the State.

Zoo Wing of the Indian Board for Wild Life. A conference of the Zoo Officers was held in Madras during May 1955 under the auspices of the Indian Board for Wild Life. It was decided at the conference to form a Zoo Wing of the Indian Board for Wild Life and schemes were formulated to improve the existing Zoos in the country.

ART MUSEUM, TRIVANDRUM.

Acquisitions. The jewellery section was enriched during the year by the addition of rare and old ornament like 'Pavakka kuru mala' bracelet ring, vyalithala necklace, etc. There was an addition to the numismatic section of a collection of 28 coins of Krishna Deva Raya and Sadasiva Raya, sent by the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Government of Bombay.

Improvements. Indexing of Museum objects was started. A fumigation chamber was under construction for the chemical treatment of the Images and other objects in wood.

Visits. More than 3 lakhs of visitors including 54 excursion parties visited the Museum.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, TRIVANDRUM.

Improvements. The work of indexing the collections in the Museum, department by department continued. Additions of local plants were made to the Museum herbarium.

A labour month was observed, the work taken up being the scraping and varnishing of all the show-cases and stands in the Mammal Gallery. Everyday, one hour in the morning was devoted to this work,

Visitors. The Museum continued to attract visitors from within the State and outside including parties from Schools and Colleges from many parts of India.

A live specimen of a Phoorsa (*Echis Carinatus*) was of great interest to the visitors, particularly the Juvenile class.

Mr. E. P. Gee, Wild Life enthusiast from Assam and member of the Indian Board for Wild Life visited the Museum. He showed his motion pictures of the Wild Life of Assam and Sanctuaries in North India before a select audience.

TRICHUR MUSEUM.

Improvements. The maintenance and preservation of the specimens were systematically carried out and the general cleaning of the exhibits was also done. Seven of the Kathakali figures were renovated.

Acquisitions. In the natural history section a large python and a mountain squirrel were stuffed and mounted. The skull of a male barking deer was added to the collection of mounted heads, etc. The skins of an Otter and a Spotted Panther cub of mixed origin were preserved and kept in the reference and study collections.

Four silver coins received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and one gold coin from the Director of Industries of the Central Provinces were added to the numismatic collection.

Kalyani Library. The Krishna Kalyani Library continued to meet the demands from the public for rare Malayalam books and old journals.

TRIVANDRUM ZOO

Visitors. The total number of visitors to the Zoo excluding children below six years during the year was 220754 as against 190833 during the previous year. They included a party of American Tourists.

Wild Life Day. The Wild Life Day was celebrated on the 7th August 1955 as suggested by the Indian Board of Wild Life. The Zoo was thrown open to the children and students who in their thousands paid "Courtesy calls" on the Zoo inmates and feted and feasted them. The day was observed to inculcate in the young a Love of Nature.

Births and new additions. There were 788 animals at the beginning of the year, including 306 mammals, 448 birds, and 34 reptiles. There was an increase by birth to the number of mammals by 46 and to the number of birds by 11 during the year. Among the births which attracted particular attention were of a Hippopotamus and of a Macaw. It was of interest that the baby Hippopotamus was born in the water and remained in the water for the most part of the first day.

The animals newly added to the collection numbered 48. A pair of Llama and a pair of Tapir from South America and one Zobra were acquired in exchange for three elephant calves. Three Giraffes were brought in from Africa for the first time after the absence of the species in the Zoo for 15 years. Among other interesting additions were five Lion-tailed Monkeys, one Nilgiri Langur and three Pythons.

Deaths and Disposals. During the year the Zoo lost 55 animals through death. Among them were some valuable animals like a Gnu, a Lioness, an old Freak bull, a fishing cat, a stump-tailed Monkey and one of the pair of Llama imported early in the year. The Lioness had been born in the Zoo and had lived for 24 years.

Seventy-seven animals were either sold or given in exchange. There were 761 animals at the end of the year.

TRICHUR ZOO

Wild Life Day. Wild Life Day was celebrated on the 7th July 1955, the last day of the formal Vana Mahotsava Week. The observance was intended to foster love of nature and concern for the preservation of the fauna and flora in their wild state. Large painted boards were displayed in appropriate places indicating the importance of the Wild Life Day, the names of species of animals and birds that need urgent protection in India, the economic importance of birds and some interesting facts about the poisonous and non-poisonous snakes of the locality. 3,500 students accompanied by their teachers visited the Zoo on that day.

Visitors. The total number of visitors for the year was just over one lakh.

Among the distinguished visitors were the French Ambassador in India and Rt. Rev. Dr. Martin Haug, Bishop of Stuttgart (Germany).

Births. The number of births during the year was 60, which included 51 mammals and 9 birds. The birth of a male kid for the barbary sheep and the hatching of three pea chicks one of which turned out to be an albino were of interest. The number of animals purchased or received as gifts was 50 of which 25 were mammals, 18 birds and 7 reptiles. Special mention may be made of a male barking deer received from the Hon'ble Justice K. Sankaran of the Travancore-Cochin High Court and a mountain squirrel from Dr. K. Sukumaran of the Civil Hospital, Trichur.

Deaths. There were 247 animals at the beginning of the year; of these, 137 were mammals, 66 birds and 44 reptiles. 26 deaths occurred, the number included 17 mammals, 6 birds and 3 reptiles. A tigress that lived in the Zoo for nineteen years died of old age. A spotted panther cub born of a black mother met with an accidental death by hasty swallowing of meat. The number of animals at the end of the year was 287 which included 163 mammals, 76 birds and 48 reptiles.

TRIVANDRUM GARDENS

Top Gardens. The slope all along the eastern boundary wall was cleared up and planted with flowering shrubs and trees.

Two large circular beds were made in front of the Reptile house and planted with large exhibition varieties of Dahlias. These were in bloom from August to November.

The semi circular space surrounded by the approach road to the Zoo entrance and the fence, was formed into a lawn.

Lower Gardens. The Garden area enclosed by the main lower aviary and the sub aviaries was re-laid out, removing all the superfluous arecca palms and shrub and obliterating, by turfing, some of the foot-paths that criss-crossed this region. Canna beds were substituted for some of the shrubberies. The rockeries in this region were also replanted.

The small settling tank was dredged of sand and silt and the banks consolidated.

Nurseries. The reconstruction of the fern-house in the conservatory area was completed and the ferns, orchids and other green house plants were re-arranged in the galleries.

Among the institutions to which plants were supplied were the Presidency College, Madras and the Dehiwala Zoo, Ceylon.

Podocarpus saxifolia, *Cryptomeria Japonica*, *Quercus Japonicus* and *Biota Orientalis* were some of the new species of plants introduced during the year.

TRICHUR GARDENS

The fernery was gradually extended and a cement platform with steps was erected to display ferns and orchids. Requests from local institutions for flowers, ferns and Ornamental leaves were complied with and flower pots given on loan for public functions.

FINANCE

The total expenditure for the Department was Rs. 2,37,620. The receipts amounted to Rs. 35,560 as detailed below:—

The Trivandrum Zoo Gate collection	Rs. 25,489
Sale of Plants, etc.—Trivandrum	Rs. 4,349
Receipts from the Museum	Rs. 290
Trichur Museum and Zoo	Rs. 5,432

CHAPTER VI.

SRI CHITRALAYAM

Visitors. Nearly 60,800 people visited the Gallery during the year. They included batches of students and also tourists from India and abroad. The Russian Ambassador made this note in the visitors' Book "Very fine collection of paintings. This is a 'treasure of art'. The note of the President, Rotary International, Canada was "A collection of high distinction and of which the pen and pencil sketches are not the less appealing".

Acquisitions. Two mural paintings, *viz.*, Resurrection of Christ and Christ carrying the Cross found in the Syrian Church, Cheppad, were copied for exhibition in the Gallery.

Some paintings were purchased and added to the collection in the Gallery.

Expenditure. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 34,658-5-6.

CHAPTER VII.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Administration. The Director of Museums and Zoos was in charge of the Department of Archaeology. The Department has under its control the Palace and the Museum of Antiquities at Padmanabhapuram and the Archaeological Museum and Picture Gallery at Trichur. The activities of the Department were mainly in the fields of epigraphy, conservation, archaeological survey and maintenance of the Museums.

Epigraphy. A few of the old Tamil records of the 17th and 18th centuries know as "Mudaliar Records" were deciphered and some interesting documents were copied out. Five of them relate to the invasion of Travancore. One document suggests how big temples in South India were constructed by the then Rulers. Another is the record of an agreement by the people of Nanjinad to adopt Marumakkathayam law.

Conservation. During the year considerable improvements to the Padmanabhapuram Palace and Museum were effected. The exhibits were re-arranged. Carvings in wood which were damaged were put in good shape and varnished. Large labels for the guidance of visitors were put up. About 20,000 visitors and 74 excursion parties from educational institutions in the State and outside visited the Palace during the year. Mr. F. Rush Brook Williams of the London Times, who visited the palace made this record in the Visitors' Book "What a wonderful place—so beautifully preserved". The note of the Russian Ambassador read "This is one of those very interesting places in India that can be recommended to everybody to visit".

In the Archaeological Museum and Picture Gallery, Trichur the show cases containing pre-historic antiquities were repainted and rearranged. The exhibits were provided with bilingual labels. A brass cross 9" x 6", 9" x 3" obtained from a poramboke land in Puduruthy Village was given to the Museum by the local Panchayath. More than 8,000 persons visited the Museum and Gallery during the year. They included 52 excursion parties from educational institutions.

Survey.—The Director visited such places of historical importance as the Nedumcottah and the Vattacottah in South Travancore to see how far they could be preserved as ancient monuments.

The Vattacottah fort and wall were built by Marthanda Varma Maharaja to protect Nanjinad (Mangalam to Manakudi) from the invasion of the pirates and enemies from the outlying districts. The remnants of the old bastions and mud walls are still in existence. The fort is in good condition, but the walls and bastions are in a neglected condition. The Nedumcottah is a mud wall sprawling over to a distance of 35 miles and it could not be effectively preserved in its whole length.

CHAPTER VIII.

GAME DEPARTMENT

The Protected area. The total area of the Wild Life Sanctuary is 300 sq. miles. The area is permanently closed against all trespass and all shooting, hunting, felling and cutting down of timber, collection of minor forest produce and grazing of cattle except with the special sanction of Government.

Cases. There were cases of poaching into the sanctuary by the settlers in areas around the Sanctuary and on the other side of the frontier, and by the persons who could enter through the road from Mount Estate . During the year 13 cases were detected by the staff against 14 in the previous year. 9 cases ended in conviction, 3 cases were compounded departmentally and one case was pending trial in the Court.

Tourist attraction. The main species of wild life found here are elephant, bison, sambur, deer, wild boar, Jungle sheep (ibex), tiger, panther, monkeys, squirrels and wild dogs. By cruising on the periyar lake the tourist can get a close view of the wild animals in their natural habitat. The motor boats can be taken very near the edge of the lake where herds of wild elephants and bison will be browsing, and the animals accustomed to the launching boat are not scared. During the year a large number of distinguished guests and tourists visited the Game Sanctuary. The Aranya Nivas Hotel opened within the Game Sanctuary area provides all modern facilities, comforts and luxuries for the tourists. A motor boat is placed at the disposal of the Hotel to be used by the tourists for cruises on the lake.

Administration. The head quarters of the Game Warden continued to be at Kottayam and located in the Divisional Forest Office, Kottayam.

To deal with the day-to-day administration of local wild life problems, the Government on the suggestion of the Indian Board for Wild Life, constituted a State Wild Life Board with 18 members and with the Minister in charge of Forests as Chairman and the Chief Conservator of Forests as Secretary and Convener.

A Wild Life Day was celebrated on 7-7-1955 throughout the State. The inaugural meeting of the State Board for wild

life was held under the Chairmanship of the Minister in charge of Forests on 7-7-1955 synchronising with the Wild Life Day.

Two meetings of the Executive Committee of the State Wild Life Board were held during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure. The annual lease of cardamom gardens inside the Sanctuary, the sale of minor forest produce collected departmentally, compensation in forest cases, seigniorage value of timber and other produces supplied to the P. W. D., and other departments, hire charges of boats on the Periyar Lake, etc., brought revenue. A sum of Rs. 12,775-8-5 was realised as revenue during the year against Rs. 9,143-10-2 in the previous year.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 32,275-10-9 against Rs. 33,863-3-8 in the previous year.

CHAPTER IX.

STATE GUESTS DEPARTMENT

Regional Tourist Officer. The Director, State Guests Department continued as the Honorary Regional Tourist Officer of the Government of India for the Travancore-Cochin State.

Visits. During the year, there were 33 visits of very distinguished persons who were entertained as State Guests and 201 visits of parties and individuals who were treated as paying guests, among them were several parties of foreign tourists including a party of 39 tourists from the MS Kungsholm World Cruise Tourists party and a party of 41 tourists from the SS Caronia World Cruise Tourists party.

A total sum of Rs. 10,095 was realised from such parties towards cost of arrangements and there was a profit of Rs. 2,140-8-0.

Government Houses. The administrative control of the Travancore-Cochin House, New Delhi, was transferred from the Public Works Department to the State Guests Department. Including that house the Department had under its control 26 Government buildings in different places, which were used as Guest Houses.

Hotels. The three hotels run by the Department became increasingly popular, and proved to be profitable concerns.

The Aranya Nivas Hotel, Thekaday has 9 rooms with provision for 15 beds. The total number of guests who stayed in the hotel was 2,012. The receipts amounted to Rs. 70,067 and the expenditure Rs. 47,400.

The Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum has 17 rooms with provision for 23 beds. The total number of residents during the year was 4195. The total receipts came to Rs. 85,816 and the expenditure Rs. 65,400.

The Cape Hotel, Cape Comorin has 9 rooms with provision for 18 beds. The total number of residents during the year was 2832. The receipts amounted to Rs. 14,581 and the expenditure Rs. 10,565.

Cars. Three new Studebaker Champion Sedan 1955 Model cars were purchased at Rs. 16,338 each during the year. The

old Cadillac car kept in the State Transport Department garage was brought back. Including these there were 32 cars, 2 vans and 2 lorries at the close of the year.

Launches and boats. The Department had three motor launches, the 'Countess of Willingdon' at Thekaday, the 'Lekshmi' and the 'Parvathi' at Ernakulam, and the two boats the motor boat 'Aranya Devi' and the rowing boat 'Aranya Rani' attached to the Aranya Nivas Hotel. The motor boat 'Curlew' continued to be used by the P. W. D. Special Officer, Kuttanad Development Scheme.

Receipts and Expenditure. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,95,419. The receipts totalled Rs. 2,23,202.

CHAPTER X.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TOWN HALL

During the year the Hall was used for 164 engagements including public meetings, dramas, music and dance performances, film shows, and receptions. For 73 parties the hall was given for conducting various functions free of rent current charges only being realised. The hall was allowed free of all charges for 17 functions.

Thus for more than half the functions the hall was allowed free of charges. There was a total receipt of Rs. 2,045-6-0 and an expenditure of Rs. 7,311-0-0 during the year.

CHAPTER XI.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Function. The Local Fund Audit Department is functioning as an audit department under the State Government.

The Department is entrusted with statutory audit of the accounts of Local Bodies, *viz.*, the Corporation of Trivandrum, the University of Travancore, the District Municipalities, Panchayats, etc. It also attends to the audit of other institutions under special orders of Government. It attends to the audit of the accounts of Subordinate Courts (Judicial deposits, etc.), the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, the Travancore-Cochin Grandhasala Sanghom, the Sree Chitra Home, the Travancore-Cochin Sports Council, the S. S. A. Board, the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and the Mahila Mandiram.

Organisation. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is the Head of the Department in immediate charge of the Department. The administrative control of the Department is vested in the Secretary to Government, Finance Department. There are four District Offices with headquarters at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Trichur and 3 sub-offices in the city for the audit of the accounts of the Trivandrum City Corporation, of the Travancore University and of the Subordinate Courts. A separate wing of the Department was formed with an Assistant Examiner in immediate charge for the audit of the accounts of the Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Audit work. 581 local institutions and 145 Subordinate Courts were under the audit control of the Department during the year. The accounts of the following institutions were audited during the year and reports forwarded to the institutions and to Government.

1. 26 Municipal Councils (1954-55 D. C. B. Accounts).
2. City Corporation (Accounts for 1954-55) and City Corporation Exhibition (Accounts for 1954).
3. The Travancore University (for the period 10/1954 to 2/1955).
4. 545 Panchayats (covering 560 annual accounts up to 1954-55).

More than 600 local inspections were done during the year. Special audit investigations into defalcations and embezzlements were conducted in respect of 1 Municipal Council, 10 Panchayats, 1 Court and the Electricity Corporation, Trichur.

Charitable Endowments. The Charitable Endowments are vested in the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. He is also the Treasurer of the Endowments. The interest from the various Endowments is paid to the Administrators of the Endowments concerned. There were 211 Charitable Endowments the corpus of which amounts to a total of Rs. 69,85,727. The total payment made during the year to the various administrators was over Rs. 7,74,000.

Work incidental to audit. The Department gives advice to Government on matters affecting the finances of Local Bodies. Their budget estimates are scrutinised by the Department and budget notes are forwarded to Government. The history of service and leave accounts of the Municipal Commissioners and other Gazetted Officers in Municipal service are also maintained in the Department.

Revenue and Expenditure. Audit charges on the basis of actual cost of the audit staff engaged in the work were realised from the Travancore University. Audit contributions were levied from the Corporation and Municipalities on a per centage basis. The audit charges realised and credited to the General Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 71,403-3-0 as detailed below.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Municipalities	33,185	10	0
Devaswom Board (Arrears for 1954-55 for the period 1-4-1955 to 25-7-1955)	29,616	10	0
University	8,600	15	0

A Total expenditure of Rs. 1,74,597-14-3 was incurred on account of the Department during the year.

PART XI

Projects and Blocks

CHAPTER I.

KUNNATHUNAD-CHALAKUDY COMMUNITY PROJECT

The Kunnathunad-Chalaky Project which was formally inaugurated on 2-10-1952 completed its three year period on 2-10-1955, but the period was extended by another year.

The Project has an area of 458 sq. miles and comprises 82 revenue villages with a population of 7.66 lakhs.

I. AGRICULTURE

The three Agricultural Centres at Chalaky, Ankamali and Alwaye, besides doing extension work, distributed better seeds, fertilisers, insecticides etc. Intensive propaganda for improved agricultural practices was also conducted.

(a) *Seeds.* The Project distributed quality seeds, PTB.10 for Puncta and Cochin 1 for Mundakan. 893 paras of seed were distributed. As part of the seed multiplication programme, 3 units of seed for every unit of seed sold were recovered from the selected farmers. The Project also distributed good quality vegetable seeds.

(b) *Fertilisers.* The Project popularised chemical fertilisers such as Ammonium Phosphate, Ammonium Sulphate, Urea and Muriate of Potash. It distributed 1350 cwts. of fertilisers on its own account.

(c) *Green manure.* Green manure crops like Glyricidia and Sesbania were popularised. A programme for planting green manure trees on the irrigation canal banks was launched, the agency for executing it being the Forest Department. Two Green Manure Centres at Thrikkakara and Puthenchira were opened during the year.

(d) *Compost pits.* During the year 1014 compost pits were made in the area by the ryots through the persuasion of the Gram Sevaks.

(e) *Insecticides.* The Project distributed 395 cwts. of insecticides, which helped to save about 3000 acres of paddy crop from pest attack during the year.

(f) *Demonstration etc.* To popularise better techniques of paddy cultivation, demonstration plots were laid out on ryot's fields. 270 demonstration plots were laid out during the year. The demonstrations evoked good response.

To bring the farmers into close contact with the technical staff, they were organised into small clubs. During the year 9 clubs were organised and their meetings were attended by the Agricultural staff. 118 crop competitions were held.

The maximum paddy produced in an acre was 7,050 lbs.

(g) *Short term credit facilities.* Loans were issued to 5 co-operative agencies and 728 individual ryots for cultivation of paddy, cocoanut, etc. An amount of Rs. 98,931-11-2 were issued during the year as loans.

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(a) *Veterinary aid.* One Veterinary Hospital, three Veterinary Dispensaries and one First Aid Unit continued to function. 11,653 cases were treated, 159 castrations performed and 588 cattle protected against contagious and infectious diseases.

(b) *Cattle improvement.* A Key Village Centre and an Extension Centre were operated at Cranganore and Methala respectively. A Cross Breeding Scheme was started in October 1955 in the Project areas of Chalakudy, Kodakara, Irinjalakuda, Ankamali and Alwaye. Artificial insemination was done with Jersey semen obtained from the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. 2,217 Artificial Inseminations were done during the year with over 50% success.

Three Sindhi Bulls and one Murrah Stud Buffaloe were given on a maintenance grant basis. They performed 229 services during the year.

(c) *Poultry development.* In addition to the Poultry Demonstration Centre at Chalakudy two more centres were opened at Ankamali and Alwaye. 47,800 birds were protected against Rhaniket diseases. White leghorn and Rhode Island Red breeds were popularised. 1,520 eggs were sold to the public and 4,940 chicks were hatched.

Eight poultry clubs for school children between 10-15 years of age were organised and each member was given a pair of birds. The cost of the birds supplied was collected in the shape of eggs i.e. 20 eggs from each member.

The Project conducted 6 cattle-cum-Poultry shows during the year.

(d) *Dry Cattle Salvage Farm.* The Dry Cattle salvage farm located at Thumburmuzhi, 8 miles east of Chalakudy,

commenced operation during the year. The object of the farm is to conserve good cattle and maintain them properly during their dry period. The animals admitted in the farm were artificially inseminated with Jersey semen obtained from Bangalore. They were given free veterinary aid. 50 cows were admitted in the farm having regard to the provision for the scheme. As the farm became highly popular and there was increasing demand to admit more cows it was decided to increase the capacity of the farm so as to station 100 cows. Improved varieties of fodder grasses were cultivated in about 15 acres of land.

III. FISHING

Construction of a curing and drying yard at Azhicode was started during the year.

IV. PUBLIC WORKS

(a) *Lift Irrigation.* The schemes are executed by the Public Works Department. Two Lift Irrigation schemes, one at Chowwara South and the other at Malayattur, estimated to cost Rs. 73,100 were commenced. They are on the Periyar river and will benefit 550 acres.

(b) *Irrigation Pumps.* The Project distributed during the year 15 irrigation pumps on hire purchase which would benefit 130 acres of land. The total number of pumps issued till the end of the year was 74.

(c) *Rural Electrification.* The work is executed by the Electricity Department, funds being provided by the Project. About 60 miles Rural electric lines were extended in the Project area during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,35,420.

(d) *Communications.* Roads to a length of 57 miles and 6 foot bridges were constructed.

V. HEALTH

(a) *Drinking water supply.* In the coastal belt where the surface water is saline tube wells are to be provided. For that purpose a drilling unit was indented in 1953 from dollar sources. It was received in August 1955.

15 surface wells were completed during the year. One Filter Point well was also completed.

(b) *Sanitation.* 5 latrines and 2 bathing ghats were completed during the year.

(c) *Health Centres.* The two Primary Health Centres at Ankamaly and Edappally which had been completed during the previous year were properly functioning. The construction of the Primary Health Centre at Mattathur and the Secondary Health Centre at Chalakudy were taken up during the year.

VI. EDUCATION

(a) *Basic Schools.* In the previous year 8 schools had been converted into the Basic type and one school was converted during the year.

(b) *Craft education.* Having regard to the provision for starting craft education in High Schools, arrangements were made for the Wiremen's Course and Carpentry for boys and Needle work and Tailoring for girls in five schools.

VII. SOCIAL EDUCATION

(a) *Recreation.* The Project organised 6 Community Radio Centres through Panchayats and High Schools during the year. 5 Community Recreation Halls were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,200 each, of which the Project paid only Rs. 820 each. 59 Rural Sports Clubs for young men and women were organised. The Project also conducted 59 sports.

62 Children Recreation Centres and 17 Mahila Samajams were organised.

(b) *Literary activities.* There were 173 Rural Libraries in the area. During the year grants in books were issued to 115 libraries at the rate of Rs. 100 worth of books each. 58 Adult Literacy classes were conducted with the help of local people.

By means of the Mobile Cinema Van 300 shows were conducted in rural areas.

(c) *Seminars and camps.* A Project Seminar at Ankamali and a District Level Seminar at Alwaye were held in November 1955 and May 1956 respectively. A Village Leaders' Camp and a N.C.C. Camp were also conducted in December 1955.

VIII. RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

(a) *Trade schools.* In the first batch 18 boys in the trades, Foundry, Smithy, Carpentry and Machinist Fitters had their

training. 16 boys in the 4 trades were taken for the second batch who started training on 11-7-1955. A six months' course for electricians was started with 5 boys on 11-7-1955. A trade test was conducted for electricians on 10-1-1956 by the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Small Scale Industries).

(b) *Workshop.* A workshop was organised as an adjunct of the Trade school during the year, to supplement the training by providing the trainees with facilities for apprenticeship and training in actual production, to channelise portions of its orders to the artisans of the locality, to provide the artisans with facilities to train themselves in quality production and modern methods and with other facilities which are not within their reach.

(c) *Industrial Co-operative Society.* An Industrial Co-operative Society was organised under the technical direction of the Trade School to provide facilities to the trainees to rehabilitate themselves in these trades, to draw the artisans of the locality into the co-operative fold, and to provide an agency for booking orders for and marketing the produce of the artisans.

The Society started functioning in January 1955. The number of its members during the year was 116 and its subscribed capital amounted to Rs. 718. Small Scale Industrial loans of Rs. 300 each were provided to the members of the Society. The Society was also granted an advance to the value of Rs. 20,000 by way of materials. The Society executed Government orders for furniture. The total out-turn of the Society for the year was 83,000.

(d) *Cottage Industries.* Pottery—The scheme is to start four demonstration units of improved kiln in the area where more potters are living and to acquire one acre of clay bearing land for each unit. Societies of potters are to be organised to run the units. Steps were taken to register one society at Kodakara for starting the scheme.

Lemon Grass:—A demonstration unit was established at Odakali and it was functioning satisfactorily under the supervision of the Lemon Grass Research Station at Odakali. 40 acres of land were put under the most promising variety of seed obtained so far.

Screwpine Mats:—The entire amount under this item was issued to Co-operative Societies for the purchase of screwpine during the previous year.

Bamboo Mats:—The scheme undertaken by the Project is to make raw material *viz.* bamboo reed, available to the weavers at a fair rate, through Co-operative agencies. A Co-operative Society was organised and registered under the auspices of the Project, and the Society was functioning properly.

Oil Crushing:—The scheme of the Project is to popularise the Wardha Ghani. An improved ghani was established at the Trade School, Chalakudy and it was working as a demonstration unit.

Bee-keeping:—The Project popularised bee-keeping through Social Education Organisers and Gram Sevaks. 180 hives were distributed to the public during the year.

(e) *Industrial Loan.* During the year a sum of Rs. 1,08,115 was issued to 586 members as Small Scale Industrial Loan; Rs. 13,000 was issued as Major Industrial loan to two individuals and Rs. 15,100 to seven Co-operative Societies.

IX. EXPENDITURE

The following is the statement of expenditure of the Project for 1955-56.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. Establishment	3,23,630	5	1
B. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension	1,47,331	9	11
C. Irrigation	6,72,333	1	0
D. Health and Rural Sanitation	2,23,782	9	9
E. Education	42,745	10	6
F. Social Education	29,629	6	5
G. Communications	2,11,327	4	3
H. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	1,22,830	1	4
I. Loans and Advances	2,94,221	11	2
Total	20,67,831	11	5

CHAPTER II

NEYYATTINKARA-VILAVANCODE COMMUNITY PROJECT

I. AGRICULTURE

(a) *Paddy*. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was popularised among the villagers by demonstrations conducted in every Panchayat. A total area of 995 acres was brought under this method during the year.

Demonstrations were made for the use of organic manures. Green manure seeds like Sunn hemp, Sesbania, Glyricidia, etc., were distributed to the ryots. Seedlings and cuttings of Glyricidia were also distributed on a large scale.

Compost making became very popular in the Project area. Nearly 2,045 Nos. of compost pits were got dug by voluntary labour. It was proved to the ryots that application of compost manure in paddy fields increased the yield considerably.

Pests on paddy were successfully controlled by the application of D. D. T., Gammexene, Folidol and other Insecticides. About 2 tons of insecticides were distributed to the ryots on a no-loss no-profit basis.

(b) *Tapioca*. 46 acres had been brought under manurial and cultural practices. Suitable manures for tapioca were sold to the ryots on no-loss no-profit basis. Contour cultivation was also practised in hilly regions.

(c) *Cocoanut*. More than 7,400 Nos. of quality cocoanut seedlings were obtained from the Government Cocoanut Nursery at Trivandrum and distributed to the ryots.

(d) *Vegetables and fruits*. More acres were brought under vegetables and fruits. Kitchen gardening was popularised in this area through the Gramsevaks.

(e) *Reclamation*. Soil conservation methods like Contour bunding, contour cultivation, etc., were practised in various parts of the Project. 18 Nos. of soil conservation plots were prepared in the Project through the voluntary efforts of the people.

(f) *Irrigation*. During the year 40 irrigation tanks were improved to ensure water supply.

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(a) *Veterinary Aid.* Free veterinary aid was given to Cattle, Poultry, Goats, etc. In addition to the Veterinary Dispensary working at Headquarters, four more Primary Veterinary Units started functioning in each of the Rural Reconstruction Centres, Malayinkeezh, Thiruvallam, Parassala and Chemmankala.

3,200 cases were treated, 100 operations performed, 125 castrations done and 12,300 poultry inoculated.

(b) *Poultry Development.* Good breeds of poultry such as White Leghorns and Rhode Island Red birds were purchased and reared up in the Project at each Rural Reconstruction Centre. The eggs and chicks were sold at reasonable rates or distributed free to the public. The Community Recreation Centres and Ladies Clubs were supplied each with three hens and one cockeral for spreading good poultry throughout the Project area.

2,150 hatching eggs and 750 table eggs were distributed during the year. 1,350 hatching eggs were distributed free of cost under the decentralised system of poultry breeding scheme by which two chicks for 10 hatching eggs were to be returned. 400 chicks were distributed and 340 chicks sold, 75 birds were supplied. 1,080 eggs were distributed to Young Farmers' Club members free of cost.

(c) *Live-Stock Development.* Five Sindhi Stud bulls and four Murrah Buffaloe bulls were purchased and distributed to the different centres in the Project for natural service. One bull was stationed at Headquarters as donor for artificial insemination breeding work.

600 cows and buffaloes were given natural service and 300 cows given artificial insemination. 21 cow calves were distributed to Young Farmers' Club members at the subsidized rate of 50% of the cost.

Green fodder cultivation was popularised, and Guinea grass tussocks were distributed free to interested ryots.

(d) *Dry Cattle Farm.* For the rearing up of dry cows in the Project area, a Dry Cattle Farm was proposed to be opened by the Project. For this, an area of about 100 acres of forest

land at Kottoor Reserve was selected, and the construction of sheds and quarters was in progress. The ryots were educated about the purpose of Salvaging the dry cows.

III. HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION

Health centres. Two Primary Health Centres were constructed, one at Perumkadavila and the other at Kuzhithura. The existing hospital at Neyyattinkara was also converted into a Secondary Health Centre.

Latrines. Water seal squatting slabs for borehole latrines were manufactured and sold to the public at 25% of the cost.

Two Public Comfort Stations were constructed, one at Balaramapuram and the other at Poothura.

Drinking water supply. The scheme for supply of good drinking water to Nalukettu, Kanjiramkulam, etc., started at Kumily, was in progress.

Investigation for the supply of water to Kottappuram and Vizhinjam thura was also carried out.

25 new wells were completed during the year and 10 old wells improved. 40 new driven wells were provided along the coastal area.

IV. COMMUNICATION

During the year new pucca roads to the length of 30 miles were constructed. The earth work was done by voluntary contribution.

V. SOCIAL EDUCATION

In addition to the Clubs already organised 15 more Boys' Clubs and 17 more Women's Welfare Centres were started in different places. Public meetings were conducted and propaganda work was done efficiently. Cultural and Recreational programmes were organised in all the Centres. Volley Ball and Native Ball matches were conducted in Amaravila and Parassala. Film shows were conducted with the help of the Cinema Van and facilities were given to other organisations also for conducting entertainments.

VI. EXPENDITURE

The following is the statement of expenditure incurred from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1956.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. District Establishment	2,68,648	13	6
B. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension	1,02,784	5	8
C. Irrigation	1,20,874	12	2
D. Reclamation	1,135	14	4
E. Health and Rural Sanitation	1,34,265	14	9
F. Education	10,001	12	4
G. Social Education	49,383	9	0
H. Communications	1,08,033	9	1
I. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	29,224	2	8
J. Suspense	41,612	2	8
Total	6,37,569	14	11

Loans.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Agricultural loan	17,240	0	0
Industrial loan	13,150	0	0
Cycle loan	7,875	0	0
Total	38,265	0	0

CHAPTER III

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

(i) KUTTANAD DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

General. The Kuttanad Development Block which was inaugurated on 2nd October 1953 comprised seven pakuthies, Alleppey (excluding Municipal areas), Kainakary, Nedumudy, Champakulam, Ambalapuzha, Thakazhy and Purakkad. The Kainakary Panchayat was removed from the Block and in its place Kozhimukku and Thalavady Panchayats were added to the Block. The Block as thus rearranged has an area of 77.4 sq. miles and a population of 1,25,972.

Animal Husbandry. An artificial insemination Centre was opened. 122 birds and 300 hatching eggs were distributed. Inoculation to cattle and poultry was conducted on a very large scale. 185 natural coverings were given and 71 artificial inseminations were conducted.

Agriculture. 39 Young Farmers' Clubs were organised in schools. The Japanese method of cultivation was demonstrated in cultivators' plots. Fertilisers were distributed to the people at reduced rates. Loans were issued to applicants for improving lands. Pest control measures were taken. 8,000 coconut seedlings were distributed to the people. Demonstrations of spraying of cocoanut trees were conducted free of cost. One kitchen garden was made in the Headquarters compound as an experimental garden.

In order to help the agriculturists, to improve their fields agriculture loans amounting to Rs. 86,190-8-0 were issued.

Health and Sanitation. 165 soak pits and 542 rural latrines were constructed, and 189 squatting slabs were distributed to the villagers.

Four midwifery centres were opened to give first aid to expectant mothers and to children.

A floating dispensary at a cost of Rs. 44,000 was launched on 1-5-1955 to function with Champakulam as its Headquarters and to serve all the water-logged areas of the Block. 12,000 patients were treated by the dispensary.

Education. A basic school was opened at Punnapra. Grants amounting to Rs. 4,000 were given to schools in the form of books and appliances.

Social education. Four more Adult Literacy Centres were opened during the year. Entertainments, film shows and public meetings were organised. A Block Level Seminar was conducted on the 25th and 26th of November 1955.

Communications. Six foot bridges, six ferry boats, 8 jetties and 4 culverts were constructed. Katcha road to a length of 0.76 mile was completed.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries. A Tailoring Trade School was opened on 16-7-1955 at Ambalapuzha. 36 students were trained in two batches.

To develop small-scale cottage industries, Rs. 46,126 was issued as loan on individual applications.

Rural Housing. A model housing colony was ordered to be established at Thottapally, and the foundation stone of the colony was laid.

A Fishing Co-operative Society was organised at Purakkad and a loan of Rs. 26,400 was issued to help the poor fishermen.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred under the various items is as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Project Headquarters	82,374	15	0
2. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	1,83,752	14	0
3. Health & Sanitation	1,76,415	13	0
4. Education	10,684	8	0
5. Social Education	13,356	13	0
6. Communications	21,842	3	4
7. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	14,587	9	0

A sum of Rs. 90,179-8-0 under Agriculture loan and Rs. 8,260-8-0 under Small Scale loans were recovered during the year under report.

(ii) AGASTEESWARAM DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

This Block which had been functioning as N.E.S. Block from 2-10-1953 was converted into an intensive development

Block with effect from 1-4-1955. It comprises 6 Panchayats with a total area of 52.63 sq. miles and a population of 72,663.

Agriculture. For the proper use of fertilisers and the adoption of improved methods of cultivation demonstration plots were laid out for paddy, chillies, onions, plantains and coconuts in various localities. There were 40 demonstration plots covering about 16 acres.

The advantage of improved cultural practices by the use of improved implements was demonstrated at several centres.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was popularised. Propaganda was carried on for raising green manure plants and using more of green manure.

With a view to increasing production a paddy crop competition was organised. 47 persons competed and a record yield of 10,080 lbs. was obtained by Sri D. Cruz Nadar. In order to encourage compost making a competition was arranged and two prizes were given.

For the sale of manure a central depot was functioning at Block Headquarters and there were 7 authorised dealers in the villages. From the Block Depot 1,376 cwts. of manures were sold.

About 5,000 cuttings of Glyricidia were distributed and about 12 cwts. of green manure seeds were sold.

Two cwts. of insecticides and 96 tubes of follidol were sold. The Gram Sevak helped the villagers in the application of insecticides.

Crop loans amounting to Rs. 82,687-7-9 were issued to 292 persons. The loans were in some cases given in the form of manures and seeds. About 350 acres were additionally brought under paddy cultivation.

Animal Husbandry. A Veterinary Dispensary was opened in December 1955 in the newly constructed building at Kottaram. Preventive inoculation work was done systematically. A Sindhi Bull was purchased and was maintained at this Centre.

Communications. Villagers co-operated in opening katcha roads to a length of 4 miles 2 1/2 furlongs. The necessary protective works were done by the Block. 12 culverts and 3 ramps were completed. The metalling of 3 miles 2 1/2 furlongs of katcha road was taken up.

Health and Rural Sanitation. Four wells were dug by the villagers and one by the students of the Basic Training School. The Block provided parapet walls and platforms to the wells.

The villagers deepened and removed the silt from three tanks in the Suchindram Panchayat and the Block constructed retaining walls and bathing ghats to them. Apart from these, 3 bathing ghats were constructed at Thalaikulam, Pulyankulam and Kottavila.

Drains to a length of 1,159 yads. were constructed. Public latrines were put up at Kovalam and Kottaram. 200 water sealed squatting slabs were purchased to be sold at subsidised rates; 96 of them were put to use in villages.

Social Education. During the year 3 more Youth Clubs and 2 more Farmers' Clubs were organised. Garden Clubs were organised in all the five Middle Schools, like those already formed in the five High Schools.

15 Adult Literacy classes were run. 3 of them were held under the auspices of the Women's Clubs at Kovalam and Kottaram exclusively for the benefit of women. Almirahs were supplied to the 28 recognised libraries. A grant of Rs. 1,860 was given to ten of them which constructed buildings. 5 libraries were organised during the period.

A Central Union was formed to co-ordinate and guide the activities of the 6 Women's Clubs.

Five children's parks were opened. The villagers provided suitable land and formed the park and the Block supplied equipments worth Rs. 500. Ten primary schools were selected and seeds worth Rs. 10 were given to each, to be distributed to 50 children for raising kitchen gardens. For the best two gardens in each school prizes were given in the form of white leghorn poultry, grafts of mango or pomegranate or coconut seedlings.

Co-operation. An agricultural farming society, a handloom society and a society to promote the interest of tobacco growers were formed. The Therivila Industrial Co-operative Society organised the bee keepers and undertook marketing of bottled honey. This society also manufactured and sold good quality fruit syrup.

To help to establish small scale industries loans amounting to Rs. 4,791 were given to 19 persons.

Public Co-operation. Public co-operation was encouraging. A free surrender of about 80 cents of land was made by the people for the construction of office *cum* quarters for Gram Sevaks in 8 Panchayats. For the sports centre the Eraviputhoor Vellala Trust donated 40 cents of land worth about Rs. 5,000.

(iii) KOIPURAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK.

General. The N.E.S. Block, Koipuram which was inaugurated on the 2nd October 1953 was converted into a Community Development Block on 1-4-1955. The Block comprises 6 Panchayat viz., Koipuram, Thottapuzhasseri, Ayroor, Ezhumattoor, Puramattom and Kalloopara and has an area of 47.8 sq. miles and a population of 85,146.

Agriculture. 33 Demonstration centres were conducted, 12 for paddy and 12 for tapioca on ryots' lands and 9 for banana cultivation in the schools. Small demonstration plots one each for banana, tapioca, Sun hemp and vegetables etc. were laid out in the premises of the Headquarters. Fodder grass was cultivated in 50 cents of land taken on lease near the Headquarters to popularise the cultivation.

560 lbs. of shell copper fungicide and 7 rocket sprayers and other equipments were purchased to conduct the spraying of cocoanut trees and spraying was done in selected places.

Fertilisers to the value of Rs. 25,976 and insecticides to the value of Rs. 112 were distributed during the year.

Animal Husbandry. Three artificial insemination centres were started in three Panchayats. Two Sindhi variety seed bulls were kept in the Block, and 73 coverings were conducted during the year.

A Veterinary Dispensary was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 at Thelliyoor in Ezhumattoor Panchayat. The land for the purpose was surrendered free.

25 birds of Rhode Island Red and 25 of White Leghorn varieties were brought from the Government Poultry Farm, Mannuthy, Ollukara to propagate good varieties in the area. 2,500 eggs were distributed. More than 7,000 birds were inoculated against Ranikhet disease during the year.

Health and Rural Sanitation. For drinking water supply 12 new wells were constructed, seven old wells renovated and five springs repaired. One bathing ghat was completed.

Water seal squatting slabs and slabs for bore hole latrines were sold at concessional rate. 30 slabs were thus distributed.

Three Midwifery centres were started during the year.

Education. Aid to the existing primary schools in the area was given at a total expenditure of Rs. 7,600 in the form of benches, tables, chairs, time-pieces, maps and charts.

Social Education. Mahila Samajams were organised in four Panchayats. Equipments and grants amounting to Rs. 1,500 were given to the Kallooppara Mahila Samaj during the year.

Aid in the form of sports goods was given to Young Men's Associations and to Balajana Sakhyams. There were 48 of them and the scheme cost Rs. 2,100.

Communications. 17 culverts and 4 cause-ways were provided to new roads cut open by the public.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was given as cottage industry loan during the year.

Expenditure. The following is the statement of expenditure incurred during the year.

	Rs.
Project Headquarters	71,569
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension	12,980
Health and Rural Sanitation	22,698
Education	7,600
Social Education	8,260
Communication	36,720
Crop loan	45,000
Cottage Industry loan	50,000
Cycle loan	1,750

(iv) MUVATTUPUZHA DEVELOPMENT BLOCK.

The N.E.S. Block, Muvattupuzha which was inaugurated on 2nd October 1953 comprised seven Panchayats with an area of 63 sq. miles and a population of 69,846. It was expanded to include 12 Panchayats with an area of about 109 sq. miles and a population of about 1,17,000, and in July 1955 converted into a Development Block. 5 acres of land were got free of cost for the Headquarters of the Block in Muvattupuzha itself.

Agriculture. Five new sub depots were opened making up a total of 11 in the Block. 112 tons of manures and 2 tons of insecticides were sold from these sub-depots. From the Central Depot at Muvattupuzha about 100 tons of manures and 3 tons of insecticides were sold. For propagation of green manure, 6 lbs. of glyricidia seeds and 200 lbs. of cuttings were distributed. 4,152 coconut seedlings, 1,500 arecanut seedlings, 464 mango grafts, 1,800 rubber seedlings, 2,500 rubber seeds, and 6 lbs. of vegetable seeds were distributed to the agriculturists.

Crop loans amounting to Rs. 79,200 were advanced to the ryots for procuring manures, seeds etc. An amount of Rs. 8,000 was given as loan to a Co-operative Society to provide credit facilities to its members. Loans were also issued for improving lands and bringing additional areas under cultivation.

The use of insecticides and fungicides was demonstrated in all places. Plant protection equipments were given to ryots for use free of hire charges and their use taught. To popularise the Japanese method of cultivation demonstration plots were laid out in ryots fields in each ward of every Panchayat. During the period about 750 acres were brought under this method. About 18 acres were brought under co-operative farming. Under the T.C.A. scheme, 42 manurial demonstration plots were laid out. 600 additional compost pits were opened and about 800 tons of good quality compost manure were produced.

Crop competitions were held. The highest yield produced in one acre in single crop amounted to 4,320 lbs. of paddy. Kitchen gardens were laid out in 10 schools, one in each. The Block assisted by giving technical advice and a nominal grant. Farmers' clubs were organised.

Animal Husbandry. The building for the dispensary was completed during the year and fully equipped. 1,102 cases were treated in the dispensary. 30 castrations were conducted. 122 cattle were inoculated against B. Q. disease. A Sindhi Bull was got down from the Ollukkara Farm and 36 natural coverings were conducted.

195 pedigree birds were distributed. Hatching eggs were sold at subsidised rates through women's clubs and institutions.

Short term credits were advanced for opening poultry centres. An incubator was got down and chickens hatched were distributed. 3,332 birds were inoculated against Ranikhat disease during the year.

Irrigation. Electrical extensions involving expenditure of about Rs. 78,722 were done during the year. 10 pumping sets were sold to ryots on the Hire Purchase system.

Health and Rural Sanitation. One Midwifery Centre was newly started. A new dispensary was started at Elanji and a sum of Rs. 1,500 was given as grant for it. The dispensary was constructed by the local people at an estimated cost of about Rs. 20,000. A ward attached to the Ramamangalam Dispensary was also constructed by the people at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000.

11 rural latrines of the improved type were newly got constructed by individuals in their dwellings. The Block sold closets at cost and in some cases covering slabs also. A sanitation campaign was organised during the Labour Week in October 1955.

For supply of drinking water, 3 new wells were constructed and 4 existing wells were renovated.

Education and Social Education. 3 Young Men's Clubs, 9 Women's Clubs and 3 Children's Clubs were organised. Sports goods worth Rs. 1,965 were distributed to these clubs. Besides, 8 sewing machines were issued to the Women's clubs. Five adult literacy centres were newly started. 991 books were issued to the school libraries and other recognised public libraries in the Block area.

Two Bharat Sevak Samaj camps were conducted. A tournament was held in sports and games.

Communications. 13 miles of roads were constructed in different areas of the Block. Two 10' span bridges and 20 culverts were constructed by the Block. Free land and unskilled portion of the work were contributed by the people.

Co-operation and Industries. The Block distributed 89 bee hives at 50 per cent cost price. The Multipurpose Co-operative Society at Ramamangalam was given a grant of Rs. 750 for developing the Pottery Industry. The Handloom weavers were organised to form a Co-operative Society and 50

members were enlisted. An amount of Rs. 1,600 was advanced as loan to the Village Uplift Co-operative Society to provide credit facilities for the people engaged in the bamboo mat making industry. Short term loans were issued for cottage industries like poultry industry, soap and ink manufacturing, bee keeping, dairy industries etc.

Expenditure. The following is the statement of expenditure incurred for the year:—

	Rs.
Block Headquarters	1,12,331
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	31,376
Irrigation	17,619
Health and Sanitation	17,568
Social Education	13,427
Communications	33,684
Arts, Crafts and Industries	1,340
Loans	1,17,635
	3,44,980

In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 78,722-1-0 was to be adjusted for extension of electric lines for the Block.

(v) MAVELIKARA DEVELOPMENT BLOCK.

The Block was started on 1-4-1954 by the conversion of the Pilot Development Project, Onattukara. It comprises five Panchayats with an area of 36.4 sq. miles and a total population of 88,353.

Agriculture. 143 acres were brought under the Japanese method of cultivation. Experiments were conducted with various fertilisers in 140 plots of 50 cents each in ryots' lands.

Four crop competitions in paddy, tapioca and coconut were organised in the Block area.

1,024 compost pits were made. Urine composts were made in different schools in the Block area and the slabs required for the purpose were supplied free of cost to 32 schools in the Block.

476 tons of manures and fertilisers and 300 paras of quality seeds were distributed.

33 cwts. of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots.

To combat pest attacks on paddy crop, 14.88 tons of insecticides like B.H.C., Gammaxene, D.D.T. etc., were issued on sale to ryots on no-loss no-profit basis.

18 Dusters and 10 Saperlot sprayers were made available to the ryots in the Block area for free use.

4,500 coconut seedlings brought from the Departmental Nursery at Adoor were issued to the ryots.

The coconut trees in this area are badly affected by leaf-rot disease. Copper fungicides were given free of cost to ryots. During the period 400 lbs. of wet col were used for spraying the trees.

Crop loans amounting to Rs. 32,539-5-0 were issued to 442 persons in the form of manure. Long-term loans amounting to Rs. 8,300 were issued to 8 persons for the permanent improvement of their lands.

Two Co-operative Farming Societies were organised, one at Thekkekara and the other at Thripperumthura. Collective farming was taken up by the society at Thekkekara.

Animal Husbandry. One Sindhi bull was stationed at the Block Head quarters. Artificial insemination was given to 719 cows with 62 per cent success. 245 cattle were treated for various diseases. 64 scrub bulls were castrated.

273 white leghorn cocks were supplied to three selected villages in the Block area. 5,749 birds were inoculated.

A poultry demonstration farm was started at the Block Head quarters with 24 birds (12 white leghorn and 12 Rode Island red). 1,413 hatching eggs and 14 chicks were distributed to the villagers. Two poultry clubs with a membership of 10 each were started in two schools and the members were given a pair of white leghorn birds each.

Fishery. To promote rearing of good varieties of fish, 350 Tilapia fingerlings were supplied free of cost to interested ryots.

Public works. Two pumpsets were given to ryots on hire basis for dewatering 120 acres of punja lands.

Five furlongs of L. T. lines were extended in rural parts.

Health and Sanitation. Repairing of 6 tanks was completed. 16 new wells were sunk and six old wells were repaired.

502 sanitary type of latrines were constructed in private houses and waterseal squatting slabs were supplied at one-fourth the cost. Four public urinals were constructed at different centres.

Two Child Welfare Centres were started, one at Thazharkara and the other at Kannamangalam Panchayats. Four Mid-wifery centres in four Panchayats were given grant.

Education. 16 Primary Schools were given aid in the form of equipments during the year.

Social Education. Four Night Schools were started in the Block area and 160 persons were attending these classes. 4 libraries were given a grant of Rs. 150 each in the form of books.

11 cinema shows were conducted in the Block area.

18 Youth Clubs were newly organised. Grants in the form of sports and games materials were given to these clubs.

15 Ladies Clubs and a Central Union were organised. These clubs were provided with sewing machines, looms, char-kas, bee-hives and other materials.

Two camps under the auspices of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were conducted, one for boys and the other for girls.

10 children's recreational centres were organised and provided with necessary equipments.

Communication. Construction of new roads to a length of 17 miles and repairing of katcha roads for a length of 11 miles were completed.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries. 130 bee-hives were distributed at subsidised rates. Aid in the form of equipments such as charkas, bee-hives, agricultural implements etc., was given to 8 Free Hand Craft Training Centres.

New type of waterseal squatting slabs required for the construction of sanitary type of latrines are moulded at the

Block Headquarters. 1,880 slabs were made during the year and supplied to other Blocks, to the Public Health Department and to the ryots in the Block area.

A Co-operative Society for screwpine Industry, three Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and two Khadi Sangoms were organised. Three Credit Societies were converted into multi-purpose societies.

Loans amounting to Rs. 29,790 were issued to individuals for the development of small scale cottage industries.

Expenditure. The following is the statement of expenditure incurred during the year:—

	Rs.		
Project Headquarters	47,276	0	0
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension	1,48,461	0	0
Rural Health and Sanitation	28,145	0	0
Education	992	0	0
Social Education	9,913	0	0
Communication	26,000	0	0
Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	21,070	0	0
Loans.	67,130	0	0
	3,48,987	0	0

CHAPTER IV.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS.

(i) TRIVANDRUM RURAL N.E.S. BLOCK.

The Block was inaugurated on October 2, 1954. It comprises 7 Panchayats and has an area of 32 sq. miles and a population of 92,849.

Agriculture. The Japanese method of cultivation was popularised by opening demonstration plots in the ryots' own lands. 84 plots were laid out for the scheme. 42 T.C.A. plots were also taken for fertilizer demonstration. Seven young Farmers' Clubs were organised.

1158 compost pits were dug. $34\frac{3}{4}$ tons of fertilisers, 10 paras of quality seeds, 500 numbers of quality coconut seedlings and 12 lbs. of green manure seeds were distributed to the ryots. Loans to the extent of Rs. 30,790 were issued to ryots to encourage cultivation. The loans were issued partly in cash and partly in the form of fertilisers.

Animal Husbandry. During the year 58 cattle were treated. 7 Pedigree birds and 336 hatching eggs purchased from the Government Poultry Farm at Kudapanakunnu were distributed to the people on no-profit no-loss basis. 2,731 birds were inoculated.

Health and Sanitation. To meet the problem of drinking water in the Panchayats of Ambalathura and Kadakampalli lying close to the sea, the Block has a scheme to construct open wells and drive filter-point wells. Accordingly, 11 filter-point wells were driven.

Social Education. 14 Sports Clubs were organised and sports goods worth Rs. 50 were given to each club. 4 Adult Literacy Centres were opened.

Seven women's clubs were organised, one in each Panchayat. Classes for spinning, embroidery and Thiruvathirakali were conducted in 2 clubs.

Communication and Local works. Earth work in respect of 4 miles of roads was completed. The Headquarters building was completed at a cost of Rs. 15,233.

Co-operation etc. The Blocks organised 3 Farming Co-operative Societies and brought about 42 acres under the co-operative method of cultivation. One Multipurpose Co-operative Society was formed at Manninthala. Industrial loans were given to the extent of Rs. 6,600.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred by the Block was Rs. 1,06,464.

(ii) PULIKEEZH N.E.S. BLOCK.

The N.E.S. Block, Pulikeezh was inaugurated on October 9th, 1954.

The Block comprises 8 Panchayats of the Thiruvella Taluk with an area of 43.8 sq. miles and a population of 1,15,576.

A permanent Headquarters was constructed for the Block during the year at a cost of Rs. 15,250 at Valanjavattom in the Kadapra Panchayat.

Agriculture. 1,549 compost pits were dug. 99 tons of manures, 37 cwts. of insecticides and fungicides, 203 paras of paddy seeds, 3,150 Nos. of coconut seedlings and 1 cwt. 17 lbs. of green manure seeds were distributed. 23 school gardens were formed and supplied with implements and 8 Young Farmers' Clubs organised. For purposes of demonstrations the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was done in 137 acres, T.C.A. fertilizer plots were laid out in 58 acres and Fruit trees and vegetables were grown in 5 acres. 4 crop competitions were held.

One Breeding centre was opened and 38 artificial coverings given. One veterinary dispensary was opened at Headquarters. 1,206 cattle were treated and 184 bulls castrated. One poultry centre was opened. 7,832 birds were inoculated.

Public Works. Roads to a length of 13 miles were improved. 5 culverts and 2 foot bridges were constructed.

Social Education. 16 Sports Clubs, 8 Youth Clubs and Leagues, 16 Women's Clubs and 32 Children's Clubs were organised. 2 Libraries were newly organised and 5 Adult Education centres were opened.

Public Health. 31 slabs for sanitary latrines were distributed at 1/4 of their cost and ten rural latrines were arranged to be constructed. Two surface wells were sunk and 3 bathing ghats constructed.

Cottage Industries and Co-operation. Scheme for the development of the cottage industries like Bee Keeping, Pottery, Bell metal works, Khadi spinning and weaving were worked through the agency of Co-operative societies.

One training centre was organised for Khadi spinning and weaving.

Under co-operation, 2 societies were organised and one society revitalised.

One credit society was organised for the fish industry.

During the year an amount of Rs. 81,331 was distributed as short term loans.

Public contribution. There was willing and earnest co-operation from the public in the form of labour valued at Rs. 37,525 and in the shape of land estimated to cost Rs. 40,350. Other miscellaneous contributions amounted to Rs. 500.

(iii) CHITTUR N.E.S. BLOCK.

General. The N.E.S. Block, Chittur which was inaugurated on 2nd October 1954 has an area of 106.5 sq. miles and a population of 85,703. It comprises 6 Panchayats in the north eastern part of the Trichur District.

Agriculture. School gardens were organised in 8 schools. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was demonstrated in 6 plots selected from the ryots' fields, the owners of the plots being given aid for cultivation. 1,539 acres were brought under this method. 34 T.C.M. plots and 10 groundnut demonstration plots were opened. 23.3 Mds. of Sun Hemp and Sesbania, 143.3 Mds. of Fertilisers, 18900 C.C. of Folidol, 91¼ Gallons of Endrin and 1,900 coconut seedlings were distributed. 363 compost pits were dug. 380 implements were distributed.

Crop competition in paddy was held. The maximum quantity produced was 4,500 lb. of paddy. Short term loans were given to 375 persons. The total amount of loans issued was Rs. 52,808 of which an amount of Rs. 20,262-9-9 was repaid.

Animal Husbandry. One Sindhi bull and one buffalo bull were received during the period. The construction of the artificial insemination centre and the Poultry Run was taken up. 123 birds and 456 hatching eggs were distributed. Several inoculations were carried out and 1,024 cattle were treated.

Irrigation. 8 pump sets were distributed.

Health and Rural Sanitation. There is acute scarcity of drinking water in the Block area. Four new wells were sunk, one old well was renovated. A drain of 800' was constructed. 6 water closets were distributed at subsidised cost.

Social Education. Ten Adult Education Centres, ten Children's Clubs and three women's clubs were started. The main activities of the women's clubs were spinning, embroidery works, recreational activities, revival of old cultures and folk arts and folk dances, flower making, etc. Four new libraries were started.

Two centres were started for the revival of folk arts and folk dances. Six community recreation centres were opened. 17 sports and recreation centres were started and grants given to 8 clubs in the form of sports materials. Two Youth Camps were conducted, one for boys and the other for girls. The manual work allotted to the boys' camp was the levelling of a playground in front of the St. Paul's High School. Earth work costing about Rs. 2,500 was done by the campers during the period. The boys also engaged themselves in cultural and educational programmes, etc. The girls paid regular village visits and gave lessons to the village woman folk about sanitation, child care, home nursing, etc. They conducted pre-basic classes for children. The camps served to educate both campers and villagers on the various activities of the N.E.S. and the value of self help. A two day's Seminar of the Panchayat Presidents, Block Advisory Committee members, members of the normal Development Departments, Block staff, representatives of Bharat Sevak Samaj, Scout and N.C.C. Organisers, Social Service League and other such organisations was held at Nattukal on 26th and 27th November 1955.

Public Works. The construction of Office Headquarters at Nattukal was completed. 8 culverts were constructed in different Panchayats and 12 miles of existing roads repaired.

Co-operation. Two Industrial Co-operative Societies of Kora Mat Weavers were organised and got registered during the year. Three Co-operative Farming Societies, two Cotton Growers' Co-operative Societies, one Hand Pounding Co-operative Society, one Bamboo Mat Industrial Co-operative Society

and one Industrial Co-operative Society for Blacksmiths were also organised.

Industries. Industrial medium term loans amounting to Rs. 10,000 were advanced to 69 individuals for developing cottage and small scale industries like dairying, tailoring, palm gur making, poultry, bee-keeping, cattle breeding, etc.

People's contribution. The people's contribution during the period was estimated to be Rs. 18,000.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred for the period was Rs. 1,63,629-11-4.

(iv) UZHAVOOR N.E.S. BLOCK.

The Uzhavoor N.E.S. Block was inaugurated on 12th October 1954. It comprises 6 Panchayats with an area of 88 1/3 sq. miles and a population of 1,02,985.

Agriculture. 673 compost pits were dug. 310 tons of manure fertilisers and 3 tons of insecticides and fungicides were supplied to the ryots. 1,800 coconut seedlings, 4,000 Arecanut seedlings, 100 Nos. of grafted mangoes, flower plants, etc., and 5,000 sets of fodder grafts were distributed. The Japanese method of cultivation was done in about 625 acres.

Animal Husbandry. A Veterinary Hospital was opened at Headquarters. 1,560 animals were treated. A bull shed was put up and a Sindhi bull from the Live Stock Farm, Trichur was brought. Three poultry farms were opened. 98 birds of white Leghorn and Rhode Island Red varieties were distributed on loan basis. 82 chicks and 750 eggs were distributed. A model apiary centre was started.

Social Education. 27 Sports clubs were organised and sports goods supplied to them. 8 ladies' clubs were organised and sewing machines, charkas and sports goods supplied to them. 33 libraries were organised. 15 film shows were conducted in different centres.

Co-operation. 6 Co-operative societies were organised and they started working.

Communication. Roads to a length of 10 miles were constructed.

Expenditure. The total expenditure incurred by the Block was Rs. 99,880.

(v) KOTTARAKARA N.E.S. BLOCK.

The Block started functioning on 12-5-1955. It is attached to the Extension Training Centre, Kottarakara with the Principal as the Block Development Officer. It comprises 6 Panchayats and its area is 53.24 sq. miles and its population 81,501.

Agriculture. 462 compost pits were dug, 2 1/2 tons of fertilizers, 944 lbs. of insecticides and fungicides, 3 paras of quality seeds and 302 implements were distributed. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was done in 15 acres and 17 T.C.A. Manurial plots were laid. Pine apples were cultivated in 1 1/2 acre and vegetables in 1 1/2 acre.

To help the poor cultivators to adopt improved methods of cultivation short term crop loans were granted. Agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 16,300 were granted during the year.

Animal Husbandry. 170 animals including four elephants were treated. 119 castrations were done and 3,085 birds vaccinated.

Health and Rural Sanitation. A scheme for the distribution of water seal squatting slabs to the public at a subsidised rate of 1/4 the price was started during the year.

185 slabs were distributed. 99 latrines constructed and 3 soak pits dug.

Public Works. 32 miles of road were built by the people during the year.

Social Education. 6 Community recreation centres, 23 sports clubs, 6 women's clubs and 3 children's clubs were opened. 3 Adult literacy centres were started. Aid was given to the 22 existing libraries.

Co-operation. Four new Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies were organised and two societies were revitalised.

To encourage the villagers to take to cottage industries as subsidiary occupation short term loans ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 were granted to individuals. The total amount of loans given was Rs. 19,825.

Peoples participation. The people in the Block area in general have extended their fullest co-operation in all the programmes. Special mention may be made of the enthusiasm

evinced in the building of roads even in the remotest village. The public contribution in Sramadhan comes to Rs. 62,520 and land value Rs. 1,03,500.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred by the Block totals Rs. 97,257-14-11.

(vi) RANNI N.E.S. BLOCK.

The Block was inaugurated on 2nd October 1955.

The Block comprises six Panchayats covering an area of 86.9 sq. miles.

Agriculture. Plant protection work was done with the help of modern equipments. Over 75 lbs. of insecticides were distributed in the Block area. Demonstration Farms were taken and improved cultural practices were taught to the ryots.

One crop competition was organised and there were 40 entries.

540 compost pits were dug. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was adopted in 2 1/2 acres in Virupu crop. 12 tons of fertilisers and 5 paras of improved paddy seeds were distributed.

Animal Husbandry. 160 hatching eggs and 86 chicks were distributed. 1615 birds were inoculated.

Propaganda about care of cattle and birds, fodder cultivation and its proper maintenance was conducted.

Local works. Five miles of earth-topped roads were constructed.

Health and rural sanitation. Water scarcity was felt generally in the whole of the Block area and particularly in the eastern part of the Block. Five wells were constructed by the people with the assistance of the Block.

Propaganda was done regarding drainage, disposal of waste and use of sanitary type of latrines.

Social Education. Women's organisations, Sports clubs, Young Men's Association, Libraries etc. were set up in different places in the Block area.

Rs. 1,500 was given as aid to the 46 sports and recreation clubs in the form of sports goods



Co-operation. One Industrial Co-operative Society was sponsored by the Block.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred by the Block totals Rs. 18,445-15-3.

People's contribution. The contribution of the people in labour was estimated to be 42,000 man hours costing Rs. 10,500. Besides 1.5 acres were surrendered estimated to cost Rs. 5,100.

(vii) ARYAD N.E.S. BLOCK.

This Block was opened on 2-10-1955.

Work done. During the six months' period, 116 compost pits were dug. 10 rotary dusters, 10 saperlot sprayers, and 2 power dusters were given to the Gram Sevaks for demonstration purposes. 48 cattle were treated and 2,493 birds inoculated. Three rural type of latrines were constructed. Five cinema shows were conducted. Grants in the form of books were given to 8 libraries. 10 sports clubs were organised and sports goods supplied to them. Bee-hives were put up at the Block Headquarters and at the offices of the Gram Sevaks as demonstration units. Through Vanitha Clubs propaganda was made for the development of cottage industries such as spinning, coir making, mat weaving, poultry farming, bee keeping, etc.

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Block was Rs. 20,957-0-0.

(viii) NEMMARA N.E.S. BLOCK.

The Block was inaugurated on 2nd October 1955. The smallest block in the State, it comprises an area of 30 sq. miles and includes the two Panchayats of Nemmara and Ayalur with a population of 32,011.

Work done. In about 12 acres of land vegetables were raised by the quality seeds supplied from the Block. Young Farmers Clubs were organised in the 8 schools of the area, to train selected students in improved agricultural practices. Equipments, seeds, manure worth Rs. 1,000 were purchased to be given by way of aid to these clubs.

With regard to Animal Husbandry extension, 90 birds of White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red varieties and 100 hatching eggs were distributed. 500 birds were inoculated with R.D. vaccine.

One Women's Club was started. Five Sports Clubs for Youth and 4 Children's Clubs were organised in 4 villages and sports goods worth Rs. 500 given by way of aid to these clubs. Two Adult Literacy Centres were opened and 2 libraries reorganised. 12 Information films were shown in the different villages.

Aid to an amount of Rs. 1,000 was given in the form of equipments to three Co-operative Societies for the development of Cottage Industries such as bamboo mat making, palm gur making and weaving.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred from October 1955 to end of March 1956 was Rs. 13,325-3-0.

(ix) KAZHAKUTTAM N.E.S. BLOCK.

The Block was inaugurated on the 2nd October 1955.

The Block covers an area of 49.8 sq. miles and includes 7 Panchayats with a total population of 91,101.

Agriculture. Demonstrations and propaganda meetings were arranged to popularise the Japanese method of cultivation of paddy, the application of fertilisers, the use of improved seeds and the use of modern implements.

Gammoxene dusting was conducted in many fields to prevent pest attack. 149 compost pits were dug. During the first week of December the "Compost Week" was celebrated and 1754 houses were visited by the Gramsevaks and Extension Officers of the Block and necessary guidance and assistance were given to the people.

Animal Husbandry. 42 cows, 34 goats, 2 buffaloes and 2 bullocks were treated. Inoculation against Ranikket disease was given to 350 birds.

Co-operation. 3 new co-operative societies were organised.

Public Health and Sanitation. 155 water seal squatting slabs were got down and distribution of the slabs at a subsidised rate of 25 per cent of the cost was begun.

Social Education. The formal inauguration of 8 sports clubs was conducted.

Two Mahilasamajams and one Balasamajam were organised, two Youth Clubs and one Adult Education Centre were started.

30 bee-hives were got down and demonstrations in bee keeping were conducted.

A Youth camp was organised at Thonnackal, under the auspices of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, with the active Co-operation of the Block. For manual work a tank at Sasthavattam, comprising one acre and three cents was selected.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred during the period from October 1955 till the end of March 1956 was Rs. 12,781-13-0.

(x) CHANGANACHERY N.E.S. BLOCK.

The Block was inaugurated on 2-10-1955. It comprises 5 Panchayats with a total area of 44.336 sq. miles and a population of 62,130.

Agriculture. A manure depot was opened at the Block Headquarters and 41 tons of manure were distributed.

For Green manure glyricidia, crotonaria etc., were popularised and glyricidia cuttings distributed. By intensive propaganda the farmers were persuaded to dig 163 compost pits during the period. There was some difficulty because the major portion of the area is water-logged and water permeates into the pits at all levels.

18 Dusters and 5 sprayers were purchased and placed at the disposal of the ryots for use free of charges. 5 tons of B.H.C. and 5 tons of copper sulphate were purchased and distributed to the cultivators on no-profit no-loss basis. Pest control and plant protection measures were taken in 900 acres of paddy fields, and 3,385 cocoanut trees were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture.

A demonstration plot of 25 cents for Banana was opened. Since the major part of the Block is under punja cultivation the Japanese method of cultivation of paddy cannot be adopted on a large scale. The method was however, tried in the Virippu and Mundakan cultivating area of the Block.

An amount of Rs. 25,302 was issued as short term crop loans for the punja cultivation to 193 ryots.

Animal Husbandry. 6,526 birds were inoculated against Ranikhet disease and 116 animals were treated.

Fishery. A pond was renovated in the temporary headquarters for rearing good varieties of fish, and free distribution of finger lings to the public was done.

Health and Sanitation. Propaganda for use of sanitary type of latrines with water seal squatting slabs was conducted. 200 water seal squatting slabs were purchased and distributed at concessional rate.

Free surrender of one acre of land with a building worth about Rs. 25,000 was obtained as public contribution for the establishment of a dispensary.

Social Education. 3 Children's clubs, 3 Youth clubs and 4 Women's clubs were organised. 3 libraries were opened. The Women's clubs took to spinning, kitchen gardening, Hindi teaching, poultry farming, fish rearing etc. The Youth clubs undertook such works as road making, thatching of houses, organising of libraries and spraying campaigns.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries. A scheme for training girls and house wives in home crafts and garment making was taken up. The training will be given in ten Women's centres to 90 members in sewing and embroidery works. Each club will be provided with one sewing machine, a set of scissors and 5 sets of embroidery instrument provided they purchase the cutting table and other requirements and appoint a part-time Sewing Instructor.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred by the Block during the year was Rs. 47,339.

CHAPTER V.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

BASIC AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, OLLUKARA.

This school continued to work under the direct administrative control of the Development Commissioner.

The Sessions. The 3rd session of the school which started on 3rd January 1955 with 120 students, terminated on 3rd January 1956. Of the 114 candidates who appeared for the final examination, 102 were declared eligible for admission to the Extension Training Centre, Kottarakara, 9 were declared to have passed but not eligible for admission to the Extension Training Centre and 3 students failed.

The fourth session started on 16th January 1956. Of the 118 students selected 30 were from Ex-servicemen.

The Course. As usual, each student was given a two cent plot to work, where he raised crops of vegetables all the year round. In the common plots where all students worked jointly, paddy, tapioca, chinese potatoes, horse gram etc., were raised. Field practicals and observation studies were also provided to the trainees both inside and outside the farm. As the school is located in an extensive agricultural farm having a Dairy Farm, Goat Farm and Poultry Farm attached to it, there were facilities for the trainees to get practical knowledge in all types of farm work on a field scale. The Specialists of the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry took ten special classes each, for the trainees in their subjects.

The Students' Union. The sports and games activities were conducted by the students' Union. The Hostel attached to the school was run by the Union. A very large number of meetings were held during the year.

Mr. Earl I. Bacon, Extension Training Adviser, visited the school and gave valuable advice.

Receipts and Expenditure. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 72,791 and the receipts which included refunds of stipends and sale proceeds of the school produce came to Rs. 2,322-8-9.

EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE, KOTTARAKARA

VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS.

The batches trained. During the beginning of the year the fourth batch of 80 Village Level Workers (Gramsevaks) were undergoing training at the centre. The training for that batch came to a close on 16-7-1955. The training for the fifth batch of 54 trainees started on 1-8-1955 and was completed on 31-1-1956. The sixth batch of 62 Village Level Worker trainees commenced their training on 1-3-1956.

All the trainees belonging to the 4th and 5th batches were successful and became eligible for appointment as Gramsevaks in Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks.

The training given. The Village Level Worker trainees were given theoretical instruction and practical training in various subjects such as agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, co-operation, social education, village housing and extension work. Practical training in extension work was given in the villages around the centre, as well as in the farm of the Extension Training Centre.

With a view to facilitating the programme of village practicals, an N.E.S. Block was attached to the Training Centre with the Principal of the Centre as the Block Development Officer. The Block started functioning on 12-5-1955.

Expenditure. Of the non-recurring expenditure, Rs. 32,690 was met by the Government of India, Rs. 33,027 by the State Government and Rs. 12,256 by the Technical Co-operation Mission. Of the recurring expenditure Rs. 37,683 was met by the Ford Foundation and Rs. 51,573 by the State Government.

OTHER TRAINING COURSES.

Group Level Workers. A scheme for training of Extension Officers of the N.E.S. Blocks and Projects was started during the year under the name Group Level Workers' training. The period of training was for two months. The first batch commenced their training on 20-9-1955 and the second batch on 2-1-1956. In the two batches 28 Group Level Worker trainees were trained.

They were taught the technique of supervision and how help and guidance should be given to the Gramsevaks. Group

discussions were given great emphasis. The non-recurring expenditure which was shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government amounted to Rs. 1,484 each.

Block Development Officers. Orientation training was given to Block Development Officers. One batch of five Block Development Officers was given the training from 4-1-1956 to 12-1-1956, another batch of five from 1-2-1956 to 14-2-1956, and one Block Development Officer from 15-3-1956 to 28-3-1956.

Women Village Level Workers. (Gramsevakas). A scheme for training of Women Village Level Workers was started on 5-9-1955. The training is for a period of one year. 20 trainees were admitted to the course. Four of them were wives of Gramsevakas working in the Blocks.

Artisans. A workshop scheme for training of village artisans, blacksmiths and masons was started on 1-11-1955. The training was for a period of one year. It included training in the repair and manufacture of improved agricultural implements and in improved house design and construction. For the workshop the non-recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,449 and the recurring expenditure to Rs. 12,559. Nineteen trainees were undergoing training.

Refresher course. A batch of nine Gramsevakas was given a refresher course from 17-7-1955 to 31-7-1955. The course included training in the fundamentals of extension and home science.

CHAPTER VI.

INDO-NORWEGIAN PROJECT

ADMINISTRATION

The State Director of Fisheries was the Project Officer. Mr. G. L. Giske the Fisheries Expert left the Project in August 1955. Mr. T. Neilson, Director of the Norwegian Mackerel Sales Organisation was appointed as the Leader of the Fisheries Section and he arrived in September 1955.

FISHING BOATS

12 dory type boats of 22' length were imported from Norway during the early part of the year. 11 boats of the same model were constructed in the Project Boat Yard. Local Anjili timber was used for the purpose and the boats were fitted up at first with 3—4 H. P. engines, but subsequently with 4—5 H. P. semi-diesel engines. The boats were used for training and for supply to the boys who had completed their training. 14 fishermen boys were supplied with 22' mechanised boats at 50% subsidy.

FISHERY TRAINING

15 fishermen trainees had been trained in mechanised fishing during the previous year, 11 of them were absorbed in the Project, 4 as Instructors and 7 as fishing hands on board the Norwegian Schooners at Cochin. 49 fishermen boys were trained during the year in the Project. Of these 34 completed the training. Fishing by the fishermen trainees using 22' boats with drift nets like Sardine and Mackerel nets was encouraged. But these boats were not found suitable for local seine nets.

FISHING INVESTIGATION

Trial fishing with different boats using various types of gears like purse seine, shrimp trawl etc., continued and gave encouraging results. The three Norwegian fishing Schooners which started their survey of fish seasons and movements in February 1955 continued their investigations.

ICE PLANT AND STORAGE

The construction of an ice plant and storage in the area was started. The required machinery arrived. The Ice Plant

has a capacity of 25 tons production per day and a storage space for ice and fish of about 300 tons.

HEALTH

A 6-bed maternity ward and a well equipped clinic and laboratory and quarters were constructed in the Project headquarters. This institution started working during October 1955 and the temporary clinic at Puthenthura was closed down. The clinic at Sakthikulangara continued as a sub centre.

SANITATION

A large number of latrines were constructed during the previous year. About 500 more were completed during the year. Since the type used earlier was found to be not quite suitable and of shorter life, a modified type with concrete rings instead of tar drums was designed and used. Two community latrines were also put up at Puthenthura.

WATER SUPPLY

The construction of a Pipe Factory for the manufacture of prestressed cement pipes for the supply of water to the Project area was started during the year. This factory, put up entirely at the expense of the Norwegian Foundation, showed good progress at the close of the year.

The scheme for supplying water to the Project area temporarily from the Panchayat well at Sakthikulangara taken up during the previous year was completed.

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure for the Project amounted to Rs. 256,708.

PART XII.

Local Bodies.

CHAPTER I.

CORPORATION OF TRIVANDRUM

The Trivandrum City has an area of 17 sq. miles. Its population according to the Census of 1951 is 1,86,931. The estimated mid-year population for the year 1955-56 was 2,18,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Administration of the Corporation is governed by the Trivandrum City Municipal Act (IV of 1116) and subsequent amendment Acts thereto. The various authorities charged with the civic Administration of the City under Section 4 of the Act are:—

1. The Council;
2. The Standing Committees; and
3. The Commissioner.

Council. Under the provisions of the Amendment Act XVIII of 1952 to the Trivandrum City Municipal Act IV of 1116, the Council is constituted by 40 members, two of them belonging to scheduled castes. The City was divided into 38 electoral divisions, two of them being double member constituencies from which the scheduled caste members are returned.

Consequent on the death of Sri N. K. Krishna Pillai, Mayor on 4-6-1955 re-election was held on 10-6-1955 when Sri R. Parameswaran Pillai, Divisional Councillor, Kunnukuzhi Division was elected Mayor.

The General Election for the 38 Divisions of the City was conducted on the 3rd March 1956.

38 meetings of the Council were held during the year; 31 of them were ordinary, 2 urgent and 5 special.

Standing Committees. 26 meetings of the Taxation and Finance Standing Committee, 12 meetings of the Works Standing Committee, and 15 meetings of the Health Standing Committee were held during the year.

Establishment. The Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer. He is assisted by three Officers in direct charge of three main departments of the Corporation viz., the Health Officer, the Engineer and the Revenue Officer.

The strength of the ministerial staff was 52, and of the executive staff, both permanent and temporary 342. The strength of the staff in contingent establishment was 680. It consisted of 276 scavengers, 187 sweepers, 52 drain cleaners, 53 cartmen, 60 mosquito control workers, 18 watchers, 3 workers in motor lorries, 16 gardeners, 2 lascars, 2 for Satrom maintenance, 3 dog catchers, 2 for C.D. Hospital maintenance, 1 Surveyor, 1 Lighting Overseer, 3 Nursery school teachers and 1 C.D. Hospital peon.

The total expenditure on officers and establishment amounted to Rs. 6,99,940-7-3.

TAXES.

The 38 Divisions in the City and the four circles in which these Divisions were grouped were continued for the purpose of collection of taxes. The total amount collected during the year by way of taxes was Rs. 26,06,607-13-6.

Property Tax. Property tax was levied at 12% of the rental value of the buildings, the rate comprising 5% for tax on buildings and lands, 6% for water and drainage tax and 1% for lighting tax. Drainage tax *viz.*, 3% was not levied in those parts of the City where the drainage scheme had not been introduced. There were 33,624 buildings under assessment to property tax at the beginning of the year. An Additional number of 515 buildings were brought under assessment and 348 buildings which were demolished were deleted from assessment during the year.

Property tax for private buildings. The total amount of property tax demanded in respect of private buildings was Rs. 4,15,310-5-11. The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 2,41,617-9-11. The arrears under property tax at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,072-11-6, of which a sum of Rs. 1,18,617-11-6 was collected and a sum of Rs. 306-7-0 was written off or remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,148-9-0.

Property tax for Government buildings. The demand fixed under property tax for the building under the direct control of the State Government during 1954-55 was repeated as such during 1955-56 also. Out of the total amount of Rs. 21,94,503-2-7 including the amount for the year under report *viz.*, Rs. 2,01,058-14-8 a sum of Rs. 19,93,444-4-7 was collected. It included the sum of Rs. 18,30,560-10-5 adjusted by Government towards dues from the Corporation. The balance under

this item was Rs. 2,01,058-14-0. The demand in respect of the buildings under the University for the year was Rs. 28,328-10-4 and the arrears were Rs. 3,722-6-4. A sum of Rs. 27,051-5-8 was collected, the balance being Rs. 4,999-11-0. With regard to the Railway buildings the demand amount of Rs. 6,598-10-6, was collected during the year. In respect of the buildings under the control of the Central Government, the demand for the year was Rs. 49,678-15-2, and the arrears amounted to Rs. 3,02,066-12-4. The collection was only Rs. 5,876-11-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,45,868-15-9. The assessment of the buildings under the control of the State Transport as well as the Rubber Factory was revised on the basis of revised rental value with retrospective effect from 1954-55. For the buildings belonging to the Transport Department the demand for the year was Rs. 3,582-5-9, and an equal amount was fixed for the year 1954-55 also. The total to be collected was Rs. 7,164-11-6.

The total amount collected under property tax was Rs. 5,63,726-9-2.

Profession Tax. The current demand under Profession Tax was Rs. 1,23,417. There was an amount of Rs. 1,19,583-5-2 as arrears. Of these, an amount of Rs. 89,339-4-2 was collected. Write off and remissions during the year amounted to Rs. 16,041-11-9.

Tax on Companies. The current demand under Tax on Companies was Rs. 16,160. The arrears under this item amounted to Rs. 11,386-7-3.

The total amount collected was Rs. 16,182-1-0.

Tax on Animals. The total demand under tax on Animals including arrears was Rs. 2,402-10-8. An amount of Rs. 971-0-4 was collected and an amount of Rs. 16-15-8 written off, and there was a balance of Rs. 1,425-10-8.

Tax on Entertainments. The demand under Entertainment tax during the year including arrears was Rs. 92,769-7-6, of which Rs. 90,934-5-8 was collected.

Advertisement Tax. The total demand under advertisement tax including arrears during the year was Rs. 17,010-4-0. An amount of Rs. 16,176-8-0 was collected.

Incidence of Taxation. The incidence of taxation per head of the population of 2,18,000 works up to Rs. 4-6-1.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Markets and Slaughter House. There were 9 markets and one slaughter house. 15,294 goats and 4,822 bullocks were slaughtered. The income from markets and slaughter houses was Rs. 72,292-9-5.

Cattle pounds. There were 5 cattle pounds. The amount collected from the pounds was Rs. 515-4-0.

Other collections include the following:—

Tolls	932-8-0
Rent on lands	2,990-8-0
Receipts from S.S. Satrom	18,453-10-0
Conservancy receipts	17,204-6-0
Scavenging fee	1,01,697-10-0
Special Sanitary arrangements	2,828-2-11
Licence fees	75,059-2-0

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of Rs. 1,47,647-6-2 was spent for works executed during the year, of which Rs. 84,572-8-11 was for original works and Rs. 63,074-13-3 for maintenance works.

Communications. 32 roads and several lanes were improved at an expenditure of Rs. 52,704-11-6.

Drains. Construction of new drains and maintenance of existing drains cost Rs. 55,618-5-3.

Building. The building of the C. D. Hospital was completed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vital statistics. The birth-rate for the year was 30.05 per mille of the population against 31.10 in the previous year, while the death-rate was 7.66 per mille of the population against 7.86 in the previous year. The rate of infantile mortality was 24.34 per thousand births against 15.96 in 1954. There was no death from Cholera, but there were 3 deaths from Small-pox, 36 from Typhoid, 5 from Malaria and 69 from Tuberculosis.

Infectious and contagious diseases. 37,658 vaccinations were performed. Of these 7,638 were primary vaccinations and 30,020 re-vaccinations. In the Contagious Diseases Hospital at Iranimuttom, 102 patients of different kinds of contagious

diseases were admitted and treated. The mosquito control operations were continued as usual. The Leprosy Clinic at Chengalchoola continued to function.

Child Welfare and Maternity work. There were 13 C. W. Centres and four Nursery Schools. 314 samples of food were collected and analysed, and of these 126 were found adulterated. 4,627 houses were under private scavenging system. Compost manure was made from nightsoil and Rs. 15,413-12-0 was realised from the sale of the compost manure.

Sanitation. The City has the benefit of abundant supply of protected water by the Trivandrum Willingdon Water Works. An underground drainage system on up-to-date lines is worked in a portion of the City assigned as Block 'A' in the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme.

Four lorries were detailed for the removal of nightsoil, two for the watering of the roads and for the supply of drinking water to places in the City where there was water scarcity and six for the removal of rubbish from the different parts of the City to the nightsoil depot and for departmental works. 10,468 gallons of petrol and 131 gallons of oil were consumed by the lorries. The maintenance cost of the lorries including the establishment charges was Rs. 87,676-8-0. For making and repairing nightsoil drums, rubbish carts, oil carts, water carts etc., an expenditure of Rs. 6,209-10-0 was incurred.

The number of bullocks maintained by the Corporation for conservancy work was 79.

AMENITIES.

Lighting. Electric lights were provided in most of the roads and lanes of the City. The current charges paid to the Electrical Department during the period came to Rs. 60,009-4-1.

555 Kerosene lights were lit in places where electric lights were not provided. 1,915 gallons of kerosene were consumed and the expenditure including establishment charges was Rs. 9,372-8-2.

Public conveniences. There were 26 flush-out latrines, 13 flush-out urinals and 6 public comfort stations.

Parks and Gardens. The Corporation maintained ten parks, in front of Pettah Railway station, in front of Central Railway station, in front of East Fort, in Srikanteswaram in

Fort, at Pazhavangadi junction, at Vaniyankulam, in front of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, at City Press junction, at Pottakuzhi, and in front of Pattom Palace.

In five of the above parks and at Sankumukhom radio kiosk, radios were in operation. The maintenance of the parks and the operation of the radios cost Rs. 10,268-4-6.

Civic Receptions. Among the high personages to whom civic receptions were accorded were Sri U. N. Dhebar, President of National Congress, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Opening balance for 1955-56	2,96,452	0	8
2. Cash receipts during 1955-56	13,76,272	11	8
Total	16,72,724	12	4
3. Cash disbursement during 1955-56	12,07,220	12	2
4. Closing balance at the end of the year 1955-56	4,65,504	0	2

CHAPTER II

MUNICIPALITIES

SET UP

The number of Municipalities in the State was 26, as before. Their names are arranged below District-wise with their area, population and membership noted against them:

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Area Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Member- ship.</i>	<i>Scheduled castes etc.</i>
Trivandrum District.				
1. Nagercoil	8.000	79,259	32	1
2 Kuzhithura	2.000	10,860	16	...
3. Colachal	2.000	13,604	16	1
4 Neyyattinkara	12.000	16,376	16	..
5 Padmanabhapuram	2.500	13,397	16	1
6 Attingal	16.000	18,655	16	1
Quilon District.				
1. Quilon	6.300	68,985	32	2
2 Shencottah	.860	17,332	16	2
3 Mavelikara	4.000	17,774	16	1
4 Kayamkulam	16.000	40,000	24	1
5 Alleppey	12.500	1,42,000	36	1
6 Thiruvalla	4.350	20,760	20	1
7 Shertalai	6.000	26,330	20	1
Kottayam District.				
1 Kottayam	6.350	44,204	28	1
2 Changanacherry	5.500	36,291	24	1
3 Palai	9.500	13,425	16	..
4 Vaikom	3.400	15,646	16	1
Trichur District.				
1 Parur	3.300	18,241	16	1
2 Perumbavoor	5.250	11,325	16	1
3 Alwaye	2.770	16,238	16	..
4 Trichur	4.990	70,515	32	1
5 Ernakulam	10.375	87,000	32	2 (1 for Anglo Indian)
6 Irinjalakuda	4.430	19,804	16	1
7 Chittur-Thattamangalam	5.570	23,630	20	1
8 Kunnankulam	2.560	15,359	16	1
9 Mattancherry	3.000	73,904	32	2 (1 for Anglo Indian)
	159.505	9,40,914	556	26

Area. Kayamkulam and Attingal have the largest area of 16 sq. miles and Shencottah the smallest area of .860 sq. mile. The limits of Trichur, Ernakulam, Chittur-Thattamangalam and Kayamkulam Municipalities were extended during the year. Thus .12 sq. mile were added to the Trichur Municipality from the Ayyanthole Panchayat, 7 sq. miles to the Ernakulam Municipality from the entire Ernakulam Panchayat area and a portion of Cheranellur Panchayat. 1.140 sq. miles (731 acres) to the Chittur-Tattamangalam Municipality from the Pattancherry Panchayat and 13.75 sq. miles to the Kayamkulam Municipality from the neighbouring Panchayat.

Population. The total population of the Municipalities as per the Census of 1951 is 9,40,914. Alleppey Municipality had the largest population of 1,42,000, while Kuzhithura Municipality the lowest population of 10,860.

Membership. The number of members of Municipal Councils varies from 16 to 36 according to population. The Alleppey Municipality had the largest membership of 36 members. Quilon, Ernakulam, Trichur, Nagercoil and Mattancherry Municipal Councils came next with 32 members each.

The strength of the Kayamkulam Municipal Council which had been 16 was refixed as 24.

Seats are reserved in the Municipal Councils for Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes according to their population in the Municipalities. One seat is reserved in the Ernakulam and one in the Mattancherry Municipalities for Anglo Indians.

Meetings. Each Municipal Council should hold at least one meeting a month. The Perumbavoor Municipal Council held the largest number of 43 meetings while the Colachal Municipal Council held the lowest number of 6 meetings during the year, as the Council was not functioning during a greater part of the year.

TAXES.

All the Municipalities collected tax and levied license fees on different heads provided under the District Municipalities Act, and Cochin Municipalities Act. The main taxes collected were Property, Vehicle, Profession, Animal, Advertisement and Entertainment taxes. The collection made by the Municipalities under each of these heads is given in the following statement:—

Name of Municipality	Property tax.	Vehicle tax.	Profession tax.	Animal tax.	Advertise- ment tax.	Enter- tainment tax.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Trivandrum District.

Nagercoil	1,45,030	..	23,911	166	10,413	53,197
Kuzhithura	7,606	..	4,977	29	256	5,967
Colachal	5,410	25	3,877	..	494	7,853
Neyyattinkara	7,794	..	3,369	72	492	6,287
Padmanabhapuram	10,817	83	7,231	..	121	5,165
Attingal	10,330	..	4,772	30	584	3,753

Quilon District.

Quilon	1,29,278	7,191	83,669	..	4,843	26,276
Shencottah	4,390	..	4,390	..	173	9,983
Mavelikara	10,866	..	5,283	..	205	3,012
Kayamkulam	16,010	311	7,306	..	322	2,644
Alleppey	1,53,499	4,550	74,614	..	800	4,849
Thiruvella	12,152	..	7,527	63	400	1,132
Sherthalai	3,792	83	172	..	344	4,345

Kottayam District.

Kottayam	55,180	2,340	60,120	..	..	9,380
Changanacherry	30,691	2,355	18,257	..	2,202	9,457
Palai	2,353	..	11,459	..	59	3,894
Vaikom	9,881	..	12,141	..	411	2,862

Trichur District.

Parur	23,688	336	11,136	..	670	6,097
Perumbavoor	32,658	..	7,659	74	139	5,869
Alwaye	35,800	..	15,617	3	1,652	14,433
Trichur	1,44,226	..	71,884	239	..	59,659
Ernakulam	21,070	21	86,700	50	..	1,16,432
Irinjalakuda	19,199	..	4,602	31	..	5,485
Chittur-Tattamangalam	36,964	..	8,426	43	..	12,009
Kunnamkulam	20,226	..	5,506	50	..	2,912
Mattancherry	2,80,108	..	62,242	110	..	55,666

Total

12,29,018 17,295 6,07,247 960 24,580 4,38,618

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The following is a statement of the collection made by the Municipalities from markets, slaughter houses and meat stalls, bus stands and landing places, cart stands and licence fees:—

Name of Municipality.	Markets.		Slaughter Houses & Meat stalls		Bus Stands & Landing places.		Cart Stands		Licence Fees
	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Trivandrum District.									
1 Nagercoil	5	51,730	2	4,600	..	..	..	..	18,033
2 Kuzhithura	2	37,790	1	627	1	510	1	125	34,293
3 Colachal	1	4,588	1	131	..	..	1	150	6,463
4 Neyyattinkara	4	33,853	1	249	..	..	..	..	2,622
5 Padmanabhapuram	2	3,545	1	158	..	..	..	..	3,957
6 Attingal	4	11,583	2	315	..	..	..	..	3,348
Quilon District.									
1 Quilon	7	29,791	1	3,640	..	..	..	..	25,190
2 Shencottah	4	2,011	2	575	1	1,988	..	..	4,140
3 Mavelikara	4	3,339	1	1,201	..	..	..	..	4,765
4 Kayamkulam	2	7,250	1	3,693	..	..	..	..	7,875
5 Alleppey	1	8,725	1	4,505	..	..	..	..	25,539
6 Thiruvalla	3	9,718	1	2,671	..	..	..	..	4,201
7 Shertallai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,328
Kottayam District.									
1 Kottayam	4	18,380	1	20,288	..	..	..	..	26,400
2 Changanacherry	2	36,230	1	700	..	..	1	4,250	15,219
3 Palai	1	7,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,561
4 Vaikom	1	2,048	1	122	..	..	..	..	3,861
Trichur District.									
1 Parur	1	19,605	1	325	..	..	..	..	8,425
2 Perumbavoor	3	11,699	..	..	..	..	1	150	3,608
3 Alwaye	3	13,424	1	2,700	..	..	1	752	13,765
4 Trichur	8	63,750	2	8,025	1	35,129	1	5,360	59,539
5 Ernakulam	..	78,834	..	8,235	..	46,424	1	9,379	31,263
6 Irinjalakuda	1	16,857	1	574	1	2,405	..	..	7,386
7 Chittur Tattamangalam	2	2,977	..	..	..	..	4	2,490	7,404
8 Kunnamkulam	..	..	..	..	1	10,518	..	..	5,889
9 Mattancherry	2	6,070	2	1,664	..	25,160	9	5,220	20,579
Total									
	67	4,81,462	25	64,998	5	122,134	20	27,876	3,54,653

Government grants. The total grant given to each Municipality is shown in the following statement.

Sl.No.	Name of Institution.	Total Rs.
1	Quilon Municipal Council	19,278
2	Alleppey	15,823
3	Kottayam	16,478
4	Nagercoil	29,426
5	Alwaye	7,563
6	Parur	9,911
7	Changanacherry	6,901
8	Shencottah	13,937
9	Kuzhithurai	5,831
10	Neyyattinkara	7,354
11	Palai	5,350
12	Perumbavoor	5,440
13	Vaikom	6,381
14	Sherthalai	5,050
15	Kayamkulam	8,077
16	Mavelikara	7,084
17	Attingal Municipal Council	9,191
18	Thiruvella	7,345
19	Colachel	7,793
20	Padmanabhapuram	7,808
21	Ernakulam	44,418
22	Mattancherry	24,943
23	Trichur	1,11,272
24	Irinjalakuda	27,721
25	Kunnamkulam	20,310
26	Chittur-Thattamangalam	29,512
		5,66,999

PUBLIC WORKS.

All the Municipal Councils attended to the improvement and maintenance of roads, lanes, culverts and bridges under their control and management. The Municipal Council, Trichur semi-grouted the town roads to a length of 8 miles. The Municipal Council, Ernakulam carried on the work of max-phalting T. D. Road, Market Road, and Cross Road. The Municipal Council, Mattancherry metalled with granite and laterite metal and gravel 18 miles and 5 furlongs of roads. The total expenditure incurred by all Municipalities on public works during the year was Rs. 9,94,733.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Major Municipal Councils have Health Officers and the others Sanitary Inspectors to attend to Public Health activities. The Health staff includes Vaccinators, Midwives, Public Health Overseers, Maistries etc.

Vital Statistics. 33,128 births and 8,910 deaths were registered in all the Municipalities during the year as against 29,294 births and 8,059 deaths during the previous year.

There were 52 cases of death caused by epidemics during the year in all Municipalities.

Contagious and Infectious diseases. Precautionary measures were taken by all Municipal Councils, so that almost all the Municipalities were free from epidemics during the year. There were some stray cases of Small Pox and Chicken Pox in the Municipalities of Attingal, Parur, Nagercoil, Mattancherry, Trichur and Ernakulam. The total number of vaccinations, both primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations, during 1955-56 conducted by all the Municipal Councils was 1,95,312. The Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancherry Municipal Councils continued to maintain Isolation Hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases. The Municipal Council, Mattancherry constructed with Municipal funds two wards for the Adoor Leprosy Hospital. Stray and rabid dogs were destroyed in all the Municipalities.

Medical aid. Grants in aid were given by Municipal Councils for Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas and Homoeopathic hospitals to provide adequate medical aid to the Public.

Child Welfare and Maternity centres were being maintained by Major Municipal Councils under the supervision of their Health staff. Infant mortality was to a great extent checked. Trichur and Shertallai Municipal Councils opened a maternity and child welfare centre each during the year. The Municipal Council, Kayamkulam opened a child welfare centre.

Water Supply. The Municipalities of Ernakulam, Trichur, Mattancherry, Alleppey, Shencottah and Nagercoil are provided with water supply. Water supply schemes were in progress in Trichur and Quilon Municipalities.

Sanitation. All the Municipal Councils made arrangements to water the roads during Summer. Public latrines and public urinals were being maintained by the Municipal Councils.

Public and private scavenging were arranged in 12 Municipal towns and scavengers were engaged for the purpose. Sweepers were appointed by Municipalities for street sweeping. Most of the Municipalities prepared compost manure out of the street rubbish, nightsoil and slaughter-house refuse. A total expenditure of Rs. 4,86,020 was incurred by the Municipal Councils towards conservancy charges.

AMENITIES.

Public safety and conveniences. Sirens were fitted up in Nagercoil, Parur and Alleppey Municipalities. The Municipal Councils of Ernakulam and Alleppey maintained Satharams and Rest Houses. A Poor Home was being maintained by the Quilon Municipal Council. The Alleppey Municipal Council maintained a Fire Fighting Squad consisting of one Fire Supervisor, nine Fire Service men and one Driver.

Street Lighting. 914 street lights including 872 Electric lights, 10 Mercury Vapour lights and 32 Kerosene oil lights were installed in 13 Municipalities during the year. The total expenditure incurred during the year by all Municipalities towards lighting charges was Rs. 2,76,678.

The Trichur Municipal Council continued its separate electric supply unit run on commercial lines under the control of the Municipal Commissioner and maintained separate accounts.

Recreation. Almost all the Municipal Councils had facilities for recreation to the public. They maintained parks and play grounds. The Municipal Council, Nagercoil opened two new gardens in the Municipal Town during the year. Irwin Park at Ernakulam was under the control of the Municipal Council, Ernakulam.

Libraries. Most of the Municipal Councils were maintaining libraries and reading rooms. Several of the libraries and reading rooms in the Municipal Towns which were run by private management were given substantial assistance by way of grants.

ADMINISTRATION.

Elections. Elections to the Municipal Councils were held in February and March 1956. In all there were 536 wards and 556 members were elected. There were double-member wards where seats were reserved for scheduled castes

and scheduled tribes. One seat each in Ernakulam and Mattancherry Municipal Councils was reserved for Anglo Indians. The new councils formed after the Elections came into office on 15th March 1956.

Establishment. Time scales of pay were sanctioned to the Municipal Employees with effect from 1-4-1955.

CHAPTER 3.

PANCHAYATS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION.

Reorganisation. During the year a reorganisation of the Department was sanctioned in order to bring the Panchayats and the Municipalities under the administrative control of one Department, designated as the Department of Local Bodies. The Director of Panchayats became the Director of Local Bodies. But the Municipalities came under the control of the Department on 1-5-1956.

The Elamkulam Panchayat in the Cochin-Kanayanoor taluk was included in the Ernakulam Municipality, thereby reducing the number of Panchayats in the State to 547. Certain wards of Krishnapuram, Chernalloor, Pettacherry, and Ayyanthole Panchayats were included in the Kayamkulam, Ernakulam, Chittoor-Thattamangalam and Trichur Municipalities respectively.

At the request of the local people the sanctioned headquarters of 26 Panchayats were changed to more convenient and suitable places, and the names of 7 Panchayats were also changed after their formation.

Panchayat Officers. In order to relieve the Presidents of the Panchayats of their heavy duties as the Executive Authorities of the Panchayats, Panchayat Officers were appointed for all the Panchayats. There are 136 1st grade Panchayats and 411 2nd grade Panchayats.

The number of the Panchayat Inspectors was increased from 18 to 36 for the purpose of effective supervision.

On account of the heavy volume of work of the two Assistant Engineers at Adoor and Kayamkulam in Quilon District, the District was divided into three Sub-Divisions, viz., Quilon, Adoor and Alleppey, and the number of Assistant Engineers in the Department increased from 8 to 9.

Decentralisation of Powers. With a view to ensuring speedy execution of public works and the quick disposal of the day to day business of Panchayat administration, many of the powers vested with Government were delegated to the Director and his subordinates and to the Panchayats. Rules 153-155 of the Travancore-Cochin Panchayats Rules 1951 were suitably amended for the purpose.

The Panchayats are now competent to sanction all works up to Rs. 500, the Deputy Director of Local Bodies up to Rs. 2,000 and the Director of Local Bodies up to Rs. 10,000.

Panchayat Training Institute. A Panchayat Training Institute was opened in order to give Panchayat Officers training in office procedure and accounts and the application of Acts and Rules. One of the Deputy Directors of Local Bodies was appointed as the Principal. A senior Panchayat Inspector was appointed as full time Lecturer, and experienced Officers from other Departments like Public Health, Co-operation, Local Fund etc., were appointed as part-time Lecturers. The training was given in batches of 50 to 55 for a period of one month each. 110 Officers completed their training by the end of the year.

Conferences and talks. The Departmental Officers convened Taluk war conferences of Presidents, and members of Panchayats and discussed local problems and the schemes and plans of the Government for the uplift of the rural folk.

Conferences of Departmental Officers were also frequently held.

Radio talks on different aspects of Panchayat administration were broadcast by the departmental officers.

PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS.

Bye-elections were conducted in 99 Panchayats consequent on resignation or disqualification or death of the Panchayat members.

A number of Presidential elections were necessitated during the year. 56 Panchayats elected new Presidents during the year.

In a number of Panchayats no-confidence motions were moved and passed against their Presidents.

Some Presidents were removed from office by Government under the powers conferred on them by Section 40 (12) and Section 39 of the Panchayats Act.

REVENUE.

Collections. The main sources of revenue of the Panchayats are land cess, house tax, profession tax, income from markets, vehicle tax, entertainments tax and license fees. The receipts of the Department during the year were estimated at Rs. 93,039-10-10.

Markets. Since the transfer of control of markets to the Panchayats on 1-7-1954 there had been increasing demand for opening new markets. Markets, besides being useful to agriculturists and small industrialists also provide a good source of income to the Panchayats. Sanction was given by Government for opening 22 public markets under Section 69 of the Panchayat Act and 92 private markets under Section 71 of the Act.

Cattle Pounds. During the year the cattle pounds in the State which had been under the control of the Revenue Department, were transferred to the Panchayats. 69 Panchayats had cattle pounds under their control.

Theatres. During the year there were 94 permanent and 87 temporary theatres in the Panchayat areas in the State. Entertainment tax was one of the main sources of income to the Panchayats. The Panchayats were allowed to collect 10 to 15 per cent of the total collections from the entertainments according to their approved bye-laws.

Government grants and contributions. Grants and contributions were given by Government to the Panchayats. During the year a sum of Rs. 8,03,997 was distributed to the Panchayats as statutory contribution, a sum of Rs. 15,24,330 as special grant for public works; a sum of Rs. 70,9724 towards establishment charges; and a sum of Rs. 10,2550 as building grant.

Accounts. The accounts of almost all the Panchayats were audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts during the year. All the Panchayats took steps to rectify the defects pointed out.

PUBLIC WORKS.

One of the main activities of the Department was the execution of Public Works in the Panchayat areas. The expenditure was met from the Panchayat funds and special grants given to the Panchayats by Government, and from the provisions for Local Development and Minor Irrigation Schemes.

The Public Works executed by meeting the expenditure from Panchayat funds and special grants consisted mainly of village roads and lanes and small bridges and culverts.

A sum of Rs. 26,58,738 was expended under Local Development schemes which included supply of drinking water, agricultural improvements, improvements to rural sanitation, construction of roads and bridges, construction of dispensary

and school buildings and office buildings and other items of work which would effect permanent improvement to the country side.

As this scheme was very useful to the public fresh demands to take up new works under the schemes began to pour in from every Panchayat. The Local Development Scheme had helped much in making the Panchayats popular and in making the public co-operate in the Panchayat administration. The local public contributed 1|6th share of the expenditure in kind or cash and also by manual labour; the Panchayats met 1|6th, the State Government 1|6th, and the Central Government $\frac{1}{2}$ of the expenditure.

During the year many buildings were constructed under the Local Development Scheme to house the offices of the Panchayats. The sites for the buildings were mostly surrendered free of cost to the Panchayats by the local public.

A sum of Rs. 12,63,803 was expended on minor irrigation works such as digging wells, tanks, and channels for agricultural purposes, putting up bunds, construction of sluices etc. 15,853 acres of land were benefited by these works.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Midwifery work. 35 departmental midwives and 74 midwives appointed by the different Panchayats and 9 midwives in the N. E. S. Blocks were working under the supervision of the Public Health Organisation. They attended to prematal and delivery cases and gave advice to expectant mothers. Their services were of immense help to the villagers in remote places where expert medical aid was not easily available. There were not enough qualified midwives to meet the increasing demand for their services.

Vaidyasalas. The Panchayats and the Department took much interest in opening grant-in-aid Ayurveda Vaidyasalas and Visha Vaidyasalas at places where easy medical aid was not available. Several Panchayats gave grants to such institutions. There were 168 such institutions in the year receiving grants from Panchayats.

Sanitary arrangements. Street sweeping and scavenging were arranged by some of the Panchayats. Arrangements were made by some of them for watering the roads to prevent dust nuisance during the hot season. Propaganda for keeping the surroundings of houses and public places neat and clean was also carried on by the Panchayats. Licences should be

taken for conducting hotels and restaurants and directions were given to make arrangements for protecting food stuffs from flies and other disease bearing agents.

Burial and cremation grounds were provided by some of the Panchayats.

Water Supply. Scarcity of pure drinking water was felt in many of the Panchayat areas, especially in the coastal regions. Some of the Panchayats sank new wells and improved old ones and some supplied water in lorries. Tube wells were constructed in some places.

AMENITIES.

The Panchayats devoted their attention to the Social and cultural development of the villagers.

Cultural and Social activities. Libraries and reading rooms were given grant-in-aid by the Panchayats. 987 such institutions got grants from the Panchayats during the year. Several buildings were constructed under the Local Development Scheme to house the libraries in the Panchayat areas.

A few Panchayats conducted P. M. schools and night schools. A few other Panchayats took up primary education in the locality.

Some Panchayats encouraged sports and Recreation Clubs.

100 Community Radio sets were supplied to the Panchayats during the year. According to the Government of India Subsidy Scheme, 50% of the cost was met by the Central Government, 25% by the State Government and 25% by the Panchayats. Radio sets were also supplied to the Panchayats from the N. E. S. Blocks and Community Projects. Altogether 251 radio sets had been supplied till the end of the year.

Street Lights. The Panchayats sought with the co-operation of the Electricity Department to meet the pressing request of the villages for electrification.

12,779 electric lights had been installed till the end of the year. Kerosene oil lights were provided where electricity was not introduced. 2,315 kerosene oil lights had been provided in the various Panchayats till the end of the year. Grants were given to certain Panchayats to which the street lighting attended to by conservancies was transferred. A total sum of Rs. 12,943 was distributed as grant for electric current charges.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

The conduct of minor ferries was taken up by 93 Panchayats.

Some Panchayats promoted cottage industries by giving grants. Certain Panchayats encouraged the production of food stuff by undertaking the conduct of manure depots.

The Panchayats devoted their attention to the social and cultural development of the villages.

Cultural and social activities, libraries and reading rooms were given grant-in-aid by the Panchayats. 987 such institutions got grants from the Panchayats during the year. Several buildings were constructed under the Local Development Scheme to house the libraries in the Panchayat areas.

A few Panchayats conducted P.T. schools and night schools. A few other Panchayats took up primary education in the locality.

Some Panchayats encouraged sports and Recreation Clubs. 100 Community Radio sets were supplied to the Panchayats during the year. According to the Government of India Subsidy Scheme, 50% of the cost was met by the Central Government, 25% by the State Government and 25% by the Panchayats. Radio sets were also supplied to the Panchayats from the M.E.S. Block and Community Projects. Altogether 351 radio sets had been supplied till the end of the year.

Street Lights. The Panchayats sought with the co-operation of the Electricity Department to meet the pressing request of the villages for electrification.

12,778 electric lights had been installed till the end of the year. Kerosene oil lights were provided where electricity was not introduced. 2,315 kerosene oil lights had been provided in the various Panchayats till the end of the year. Grants were given to certain Panchayats to which the street lighting attended to by contractors was transferred. A total sum of Rs. 12,943 was distributed as grant for electric current charges.

APPENDIX

Information about the State

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

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

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

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

areca, jack, mango, tamarind, cashewnut, etc., are grown around the homesteads. Paddy and other cereals besides tapioca are cultivated in the stretches of cultivated areas.

Among the characteristic physical features of the country are the vast expanse of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals along the entire littoral tracts and by numerous streams and rivers flowing down from the Ghats. These form a cheap highway for traffic from the north to as far south as Trivandrum. Extremes of temperature are unknown in the low regions, the prevailing characteristic of which is warm humidity. But the atmosphere is pleasantly cool on the brazing heights of the hills on the east. Travancore-Cochin receives a share of both the south-west and north-east monsoons, the former in a larger measure than the latter. The rainfall is generally heavy.

Population. Travancore-Cochin has according to the Census of 1951, a population of 9,280,425 (total), of whom 4,620,803 are males and 4,659,622 females the sex ratio being 1,008 females to 1,000 males. The mean decennial growth rate of the population is 21.2 (total)—20.9 for males and 21.5 for females. The population of Scheduled Castes is 870,139 and that of Scheduled Tribes 26,580.

Distribution. The average density of population of total area, according to the Census of 1951, is 1015 per sq. mile against 818 per sq. mile for 1941. Divided on urban and rural basis, population in the urban area comes to 14,88,292, and that in the rural area to 7,792,133 i.e. 16.04 per cent and 83.96 per cent respectively. The proportion of cultivated area to the total area is 52.89 per cent with a density of population of 1919 per sq. mile, that of rural area 96.74 per cent with a density of population of 4991 per sq. mile. Of the total population 605,810 live in high land, 4,639,451 in midland and 4,035,164 in low land. There are 4,130 villages, 98 towns and 1,553,077 occupied houses in the State, according to the Census of 1951. Land per capita is 64 cents (total), 33 cents cultivated area.

Religion. Classified according to religion 60.21 per cent of the population numbering 5,587,852 are Hindus. The Christians numbering 2,968,030 and forming 31.98 per cent of the population come second. Muslims with a population of 7,21,227, i.e., 7.77 per cent come next. The balance consisting of 2,288 Jews, 354 Jains, 275 Sikhs, 40 Buddhists, 38 Zoroastrians and 321 others form 0.04 per cent of the population.

Literacy. With 53.76 per cent literacy (excluding children in the age group 0-4), Travancore-Cochin stands foremost among the Indian States in educational advancement. The percentage of literacy for males is 64.47 and that for females 43.23.

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

Classified according to livelihood 54.8 per cent of the population as per the Census of 1951 belong to the agricultural classes and the rest non-agriculturists. Among the non-agricultural classes 6.8 per cent depend on commerce, 3.5 per cent on transport and 13.8 on other services and miscellaneous sources.

Position of women. Women generally enjoy full freedom in the State and are afforded equal opportunities with men in all spheres of activities. Their high standard of education account for their active participation in all spheres, political, social and cultural. Except among a small section of the population, the Purdha-System does not exist in the State.

Historical Sketch. The historical sketches of the two States which have been integrated to form Travancore-Cochin State are given below:—

The early history of Travancore is in great part shrouded in tradition, but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties, which exercised sovereignty at one time in South India. The English first settled in Anjengo, having got it in 1648 as a grant from the Queen of Attingal, which was subsequently ratified by the King of Travancore, Marthanda Varma, the son of the Queen of Attingal who became in 1729 the Adhipathi of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the Ettuveetil Pillamar, the feudal chieftains of eight desams, who had striven against the power of the Rajas for over a century. Thereafter, he grew in strength and power and, having amalgamated Attingal with Venad on a treaty engagement, whereby none but the offspring of the Ranis of Attingal would succeed to the rulership of Travancore, proceeded on a campaign of conquest with his minister

Ramayyan Dalava and the Venad Valia Capittan, Eustachius Benedictus De Lannoy, a Flemish soldier who had been captured in fight with the Dutch and whom the Raja had befriended and raised to that high position. By the time of Marthanda Varma's death in 1758, practically the whole of the territories comprised by modern Travancore had been brought under his sway. He established order, restored peace in the country and dedicated it to Shri Padmanabhaswami, ever since he and his successors, Rajas or Ranis of Travancore, have ruled the State as the Dasas or Sevinis of the Deity. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the Carnatic and in Mysore in the eighteenth century, the Travancore State rendered military assistance to the Company. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was included in the treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. With a view to protecting the State from possible inroads by Tippu Sultan an arrangement was made in 1788 with the East India Company and in 1795, a formal treaty was concluded by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 a new treaty was signed and an annual contribution of Rs. 7,96,430-8-0 was fixed mainly in lieu of the obligation assumed by the State towards the cost of the force maintained by the Company for the defence of Travancore from foreign aggression and of the obligation to provide an army for effective service in British India in times of war. With the lapse of paramountcy on the 15th August 1947 the State ceased to pay this annual contribution.

The early history of the State of Cochin is also shrouded in obscurity. According to tradition the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right succession to Cheraman Perumal, who ruled over Kerala. The name of the last of the Perumals figure largely in all the traditions of Kerala. It is believed that about the 5th century the Kingdom of Perumpadappu or Cochin came into existence, when the last of the Perumals abdicated his throne after dividing his kingdom amongst his nobles and relatives. His nephew being the legal heir, was given the Imperial Crown and he became the first King of Cochin. The Kingdom of Cochin about this time comprised a much larger territory than it does now. It was reduced to its present limits by the conquests of the Zamorin and the Raja of Travancore in the 18th Century. In 1500 the Portuguese sailed into the Cochin Harbour and in 1502 they were given a strip of land

near the Port of Cochin. In the following year they were allowed to build a fort at the place and to establish commercial relations with the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin, the Raja of Cochin derived considerable help from the Portuguese. About the later part of the 17th century the Portuguese influence began to decline on the west coast and in 1663 the Cochin Fort was captured by the Dutch. The monopoly for sea-borne trade passed from one foreign nation to another. The then Raja entered into a treaty with the Dutch and conceded to them the same privileges as to the Portuguese. About a century later, 1759, when the Dutch power began to wane, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, but he was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was invaded by Hyder Ali to whom, and subsequently to whose son Tippu Sultan, it remained tributary for some time. In 1791 a treaty was concluded between the then Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the Company and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection promised by the Company from outside invaders. But the Dutch Governor at Cochin refused to surrender. However after a short siege, the Dutch surrendered in October 1795. A new treaty was concluded between the Cochin and the British in 1809, according to which, in addition to the previous subsidy of one lakh of rupees, the State agreed to pay an annual sum equal to the expenses for maintaining one battalion of native infantry, viz., Rs. 1,76,037, and the whole amount of Rs. 2,76,037 was to be paid in six equal instalments every year. This treaty remained unaltered, until the lapse of paramountcy, except that the subsidy was later reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1818.

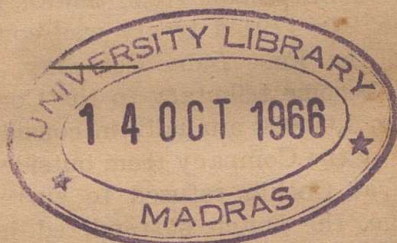
The Calendar. Prior to the integration of Travancore and Cochin the official year in both the States was reckoned according to the Malabar Era or the Kollavarsham said to date from the rebuilding of Kollam (Quilon) 1128 years ago. The year begins about the middle of August. The twelve months are named after the zodiacal signs, the longest month having 32 days and the shortest 29 days. But after the integration of the two States, the financial year is calculated from 1st April and for all official purposes the English dates are followed in common with the rest of India.

The Currency. The Indian Currency and coinage are current in the State.

The Rajpramukh. Major General His Highness Sree Padmanabha Dasa Bala Rama Varma Maharaja of Travancore was born on the 7th November 1912. His Highness's succession to the Musnad was recognised by the British Government on the 1st September 1924 and he was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 (20th Thulam 1107). His Highness is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns and to twenty-one guns within the State. His Highness assumed office of Rajpramukh on 1st July 1949.

Government Secretariat,
Trivandrum,
1st February 1957.

N. E. S. RAGHAVACHARI,
Chief Secretary to Government.



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