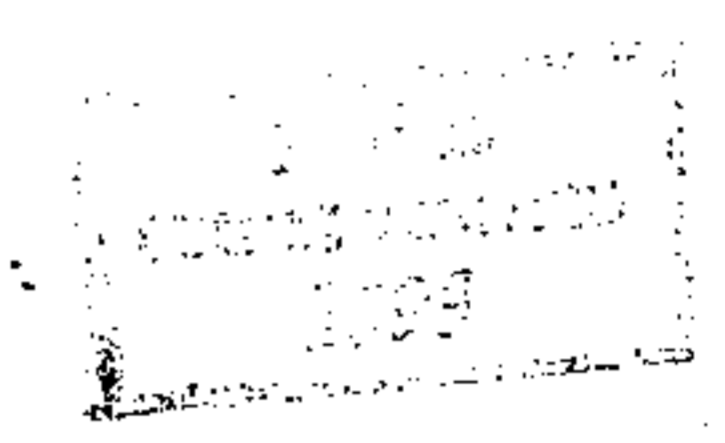


REPORT

23769-A

ON THE



Administration of Cochin

FOR THE YEAR, 1083 M. E.

(17th AUGUST, 1907, TO 15th AUGUST, 1908)

ERNAKULAM

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48' and 10°50' N. lat., and 76°5' and 76°58' E. long., and has an area of 1,361½ square miles, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population in Cochin, according to the Census of 1901, was 8,12,025, of whom 4,05,200 were males and 4,06,825 females. The majority, 68·25 per cent, are Hindus, Christians forming 24 per cent and Mahomedans 6·6 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,142. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as independent ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Hon'ble East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lac of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of 2,76,037 Rupees. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852 and ascended the Masnad on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897 and a G. C. S. I. in 1903. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. Besides these, there are 68 male and 81 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Kanayanur-Cochin, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the Capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda Trichur, Wadakkanchery, Chittur and Cranganur. The system of government is based mainly on the British Indian system of administration. The administration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters. The several departments are constituted mostly in the British Indian model.

23769. 08-28

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1083.

(17th AUGUST 1907, TO 15th AUGUST 1908.)

GENERAL SUMMARY.

HIS Highness the Raja spent a few weeks as usual in Coonoor during the hot weather and also made a stay in his country place at Kanjirapilli and at Trichur. General.

2. The current demand of land revenue amounted to Rs. 9,34,118, of which Rs. 9,22,050 or 98.7 per cent were collected. Of the arrears (Rs. 22,180), Rs. 3,897 were written off the accounts and Rs. 12,400 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,883. The revenue was realised without much difficulty, as movable property was sold in 5 cases only and in no case were the defaulter's rights in his land sold. The revenue survey of the whole State was completed, and the new Settlement was introduced in the Trichur taluk, which resulted in an increase of 44 per cent in demand. Only one more taluk remained to be settled at the end of the year. This taluk also has since been settled, and the net financial result of the new Settlement is an increase of over three lakhs of rupees in the land revenue demand for the whole State. The expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,25,624 and Rs. 41,908 were spent on Survey and Rs. 40,375 on Settlement. The land revenue department was re-organised during the year by divesting the revenue officers of their magisterial functions and a Diwan Peishkar was appointed to be in sole charge of the land revenue administration of the whole State. The village establishments of the settled taluks were revised and a saving of Rs. 10,884 per annum was thereby effected. A staff for the maintenance of land records was organised during the year and satisfactory progress was made in the work. The investigation into the system of Devaswom administration by a special officer, started in the previous year, was concluded and his report was under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of the year. Land Revenue.

3. To remove the congestion of work in legislation, a special officer was appointed. Seven new Regulations were passed during the year and 9 Bills were under consideration at the close of the year. Rules having the force of law were framed under the Forests, Ferries and Tolls, Prisons, Forest Tramway and Opium Regulations and also under the Tobacco Proclamation and Regulation III of 1010. A Commission to enquire into the relations between land-lords and tenants was appointed. Legislation.

4. The Police department was thoroughly re-organised during the year. The sanctioned strength of the police force was 63 officers and 477 men. On an average, there was one member of the force to every 1,523 persons and 2.55 square miles. The number of departmental punishments rose from 311 to 403. Police-men were prosecuted in 36 cases, 3 of which were brought departmentally; only two cases ended in conviction. The number of grave crimes charged by the Police was 357. Of the cases charged, 76.92 per cent ended in conviction. The percentage of lost property which was recovered rose from 33 in the previous year to 40.14. The average duration of investigation of cases charged rose from 13.17 to 18.43 days. The number of known depredators on the register was 281. There was a decrease in the number of grave crimes and an increase in the number of security cases. Police.

5. Courts for the administration of Criminal Justice were reconstituted by the appointment of a full time District Magistrate, as the Chief Magistrate for the whole Criminal Justice.

State and six full time subordinate Magistrates with second class powers. The number of cases for disposal by the magistracy was 3,468 of which 3,403 were decided; of the latter, 65 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code. Of the 5,641 persons accused in the Decided cases, 2,313 were convicted, 3,270 were acquitted or discharged and 58 were committed or referred to higher courts. Of the persons convicted, 1,615 were punished with fine only and 66 with whipping only. No witnesses were detained for more than three days by any of the Magistrates. Of sentences against which appeals were filed, 42.8 per cent of those passed by the District Magistrate and 52.2 per cent of those passed by subordinate Magistrates were confirmed. 252 appeals were preferred to the District Magistrates and all but two were decided. The Sessions Courts received 10 appeals and decided 9; the sentences passed on 10 of the 22 appellants were confirmed, those on eight appellants were reversed and new trial was ordered in the case of four. The Chief Court decided 23 appeals in which 40 persons were concerned. The sentences on 19 appellants were confirmed, those on 11 modified and those on 10 reversed. The expenditure under "Criminal Justice" fell from Rs. 39,700 to Rs. 36,293.

Prisons.

6. There were at the end of the year, one central and six subsidiary jails. The average number of convicts imprisoned daily in the central jail fell from 171.1 to 133.62. The cost of the Central Jail at Ernakulam fell from Rs. 18,570 to Rs. 17,655, and the average net expenditure per head rose from Rs. 86 to Rs. 99. The total cost of the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,416. Rules under the Prisons Regulation were framed for the improvement of jail administration.

Civil Justice.

7. The only change in the number and constitution of the Civil Courts is the abolition of the small-cause Munsiff's Court at Nemmara. The total number of suits, original and appellate, was 10,483, of which 9,799 were decided. The number of cases decided by Munsiffs (8,540) was 292 less than the number for disposal during the year (8,832). The average duration of ordinary contested suits in Munsiffs' Courts fell from 78.3 to 74.3 days and in District Courts from 170 to 161 days. Of the Munsiffs' decrees against which appeals were filed, 53.4 per cent were confirmed. The corresponding percentage of decrees passed by District Courts, which were confirmed on appeal, was 42.5 per cent. There were 612 ordinary appeals for disposal by District Judges, and 543 were decided, the balance pending at the end of the year (69) being 6 less than the number pending at the beginning; the average duration of appeal suits fell from 2 months and 29 days in the Anjikaimal District Court to one month and twenty-three days, while in the Trichur District Court it rose from two months and one day to two months and three days. Of the 636 appeals for disposal by the Chief Court, 458 were decided, the balance (286) pending at the beginning of the year being reduced to 178 at the end of the year. The disposal by the Chief Court during the year was the highest on record, the average disposal for the 5 years ending 1082 being 233. There was not even one appeal pending at the end of the year over one year old in the Chief Court. The receipts on account of "Civil Justice" were Rs. 2,06,822 and the expenditure was Rs. 99,011, as against Rs. 1,72,738 and Rs. 95,197 respectively in 1082.

Registration.

8. The aggregate number of documents registered during the year was 43,996, the number in 1082 having been 40,774. Of these 43,862 or 99.7 per cent were registered on the day of presentation. Registration was refused in 104 cases. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 68,177 and Rs. 26,577 respectively, the net revenue being Rs. 41,600 or Rs. 3,283 more than in 1082. The scale of pay of the Superintendent of Registration and the Registrars was improved.

Military.

9. The infantry, artillery and the State band with a strength of 278 and the body-guard with a strength of 16 cost the State Rs. 37,453 or Rs. 632 less than in the previous year. The State band was re-constituted during the year.

Marine.

10. The 137 vessels which entered and cleared at the Sirkar port of Malipuram had an aggregate tonnage of 1,20,942 tons. The port dues amounted to Rs. 10,444, being Rs. 2,355 more than in the preceding year, the increase being due to the enhancement of port dues.

Season and Rainfall.

11. Four new stations were opened for recording rainfall and the mean of the rainfalls recorded at the seven stations was 120.47 inches, the means in 1081 and 1082 being 93.69 and 122.22 inches respectively. The south-west monsoon set in on 10th June and was moderate. The season was on the whole favourable for agriculture. A department of agriculture was organised and a trained agriculturist was appointed Superintendent. An experimental and demonstration farm was opened and farm operations started on a moderate scale. A

Department of Agriculture.

memorandum describing the agricultural conditions and indicating the general lines on which improvement of agriculture should proceed was drawn up. Rules were issued and provision made for the grant of loans to ryots for making agricultural improvements and a sum of Rs. 400 was granted as loan under the rules.

12. Forest settlement work was commenced during the year. The Forest establishments were re-organised under a scheme effecting in a saving of Rs. 4,752 per annum. There was a marked decrease in forest crime. Of the 38 forest cases decided by Magistrates, 33 ended in conviction. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., were appointed sole agents for the sale on commission of certain classes of timber; and timber was sold to the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies. Inspection reports and working plans were prepared for some of the forest areas. The receipts fell from Rs. 7,63,028 to Rs. 5,13,871 and the expenditure from Rs. 8,93,825 to Rs. 4,36,557. All the old liabilities of the department were cleared.

Forests.

13. The administration of the Tramway was separated during the year from the Forest department and placed under the direct control of the Diwan. Mr. H. J. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway inspected the whole line during the year; and the staff was thoroughly re-organised according to his suggestions. The total length of the line is 49 miles. The total quantity of timber transported during the year was 15,435 cadies. The expenditure on Tramway during the year was Rs. 5,02,017 (of which Rs. 3,65,091 was under "capital" and Rs. 1,36,926 under "maintenance"). This expenditure includes the old advances adjusted and old liabilities cleared during the year. The total capital expenditure on Tramway up to the end of the year was roughly 17½ lakhs.

Tramway.

14. The value of the imports at Malipuram was Rs. 12,947; the value of the exports amounted to Rs. 57.

Trade.

15. The Public Works department was thoroughly re-organised during the year and a separate Irrigation Branch was constituted. The amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 3,85,978 which is Rs. 1,08,662 more than the amount spent in the previous year. 450 miles of road were maintained. There was improvement in the general condition of the roads and important irrigation schemes were under investigation.

Public Works.

16. The booked capital expenditure on the Cochin State Railway up to the end of the year was Rs. 69,62,823. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 4,17,179, and deducting from this the working expenses of Rs. 2,81,377, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,35,802 which represents 1.96 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 69,34,602 up to the end of 1907. A new working contract was under discussion during the year.

Railway.

17. As two anchal offices were abolished, their number fell from 44 to 42 and the length of the anchal line from 307 to 304 miles. The number of articles given out for delivery fell from 11,60,252 to 11,08,074. The receipts decreased by Rs. 229 to Rs. 11,581 and the expenditure by Rs. 365 to Rs. 19,303. The question of transfer of the Anchal to the Imperial Postal Department was under discussion during the year.

Anchal.

18. The total receipts and expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 33,52,452 and Rs. 37,47,760 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1902 being Rs. 34,38,140 and Rs. 35,27,890. The cash balances in the Treasuries at the beginning and close of the year were Rs. 5,95,430 and Rs. 6,42,330 respectively. The whole of the temporary loan of Rs. 3,90,000 was repaid during the year, thus reducing the liabilities under the head of loans to Rs. 20,00,000 at the close of the year. Financially, the year was one of transition. An examination of the financial position of the State was taken up during the year and the general financial policy to be followed in future was drawn up, the chief feature of which being the organisation of a sinking fund for liquidating the debenture loans. A new department of accounts and finance was constituted. The accounts of the State were test-audited by an expert Account Officer, who was also entrusted with the revision of the Financial Code. The work of revision was completed during the year.

Financial.

19. In addition to the sum of Rs. 1,10,500 recovered under the Interportal Trade Convention from the British Government, a sum of Rs. 5 was realised under "Miscellaneous" thus making a total of Rs. 1,10,505.

Customs.

20. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 2,29,145 maunds and was 7,119 maunds more than the quantity sold during the previous year. The average consumption per head of population rose from 22.47 lbs to 23.22 lbs. The reduction of salt duty by 8 as.

Salt.

per maund during 1082 had full effect during the year and consequently the receipts fell to Rs. 3,55,624.

- Excise.** 21. The total revenue from abkari rose from Rs. 1,92,520 to Rs. 1,93,758. The revenue from opium rose to Rs. 22,772.
- Tobacco.** 22. There was a decrease in the receipts from licenses for the sale of tobacco which fell from Rs. 29,780 to Rs. 16,860. Advance revenue realised under tobacco during the year for next year's lease to the extent of Rs. 60,000 was credited to deposits. The old licensing system was abolished and an auction system was introduced from the current year (1084).
- Stamps.** 23. The stamp revenue advanced from Rs. 2,95,338 to Rs. 3,38,753 and the expenditure from Rs. 19,270 to Rs. 32,189.
- Vital Statistics** 24. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year was 7,879 and 12,005. The mortality from cholera and small-pox was 1,923 and 572 respectively, as against 2,672 and 36 in 1082.
- Medical Relief** 25. Including the two dispensaries newly opened during the year, there were 10 hospitals and 6 dispensaries and a temporary Tramway dispensary. Of 4,565 in-patients, 585 (12.81 per cent) died. The number of out-patients treated rose from 2,04,709 to 2,33,103. In the Lunatic Asylum, 5 patients were treated. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 66,124 to Rs. 75,057. Preliminary steps were taken to open two new dispensaries, of which one is veterinary, from the beginning of the current year (1084). All the medical institutions continued to do good work during the year.
- Sanitation.** 26. All the Sanitary Boards were placed under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer who was empowered to exercise the functions of the Chief Sanitary Officer. The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy rose from Rs. 21,264 to Rs. 23,736. The number of towns conserved remained the same, *viz.*, 10. Special precautionary measures were taken against the importation of plague. The question of improving the public health of the State received considerable attention and a scheme for the re-organisation of a new department of Public Health was worked out and sanctioned to be brought into force from the current year.
- Vaccination.** 27. During the year 28,004 vaccine operations were performed, of which 24,118 (86.12 per cent) were successful, the figures for 1082 being 29,971 and 27,394 respectively. The staff was re-organised, which resulted in a small rise in the cost of the department from Rs. 4,758 to Rs. 5,274.
- Instruction.** 28. Educational reforms engaged the earnest attention of the Darbar. A new inspectorial staff was organised and the teaching staff of all Sirkar institutions was completely re-organised. The number of Sirkar schools was 55, the same as in the previous year. The number of aided schools fell from 183 to 181 and the number of unaided schools rose from 885 to 1,112. The number of special schools was 250. The number of pupils in all schools was 54,895 (39,283 boys and 15,612 girls). It is estimated that 64.6 per cent of the boys of school-going age and 25.5 per cent of the girls of the corresponding age attended schools. The total and net expenditure on education were Rs. 1,36,956 and Rs. 83,626 respectively, as against Rs. 1,36,859 and Rs. 86,190 in the previous year.
- General Administration.** 29. The Huzur Secretariat (Diwan's Office) was re-organised. A scheme of decentralisation of power and authority was formulated, under which Heads of departments were given larger powers in administrative matters. Arrangements were made for the compilation of a State Manual. An investigation into the fisheries of the State was conducted during the year.
- Miscellaneous.** 30. Rules were issued for the preservation of archaeological remains. Ethnographic researches were conducted and the monographs previously published completely revised and re-printed in one volume which will shortly be out of the Press.
31. CONCLUSION.—Please see Chapter IX.



CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

M. E. 1083.

(17th AUGUST 1907. TO 15th AUGUST 1908.)

His Highness the Raja left Tripunithura on 4th September, 1907 on tour His Highness the Raja's tours. to Trichur, and, after spending a week there, proceeded to Kanjirapilli and made a stay of about five weeks in that place. During the stay at Kanjirapilli, His Highness went to Parambikulam by the Forest Tramway and remained six days there. His Highness finally returned to Tripunithura on 14th October, 1907. In March 1908, His Highness proceeded to Coonoor for a change and, after a sojourn there of about ten weeks, returned to the Capital on 26th May, 1908.

2. Four male and one female members were born, and three male and two female members died, in His Highness the Raja's family during the year. The Ruling family.

3. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident till 23rd May, 1908 when he proceeded on leave; and Mr. L. Davidson, I. C. S., was Resident The British Resident. for the remaining period of the year under report.

4. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., continued to be Diwan throughout Diwanship. the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALISATION OF REVENUE.

5. The total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 8,91,128, as against Rs. 7,93,142 in 1082. The increase in the demand amounting to Rs. 97,986 was mainly due to the introduction of the new settlement rates in the Chittur taluk and the reduction in the increment remission allowed to the pattadars of the settled taluks under the increment remission rules. The area under wet or paddy cultivation in the settled taluks of Cochin-Kanayannur, Mukundapuram and Chittur was 1,14,097 acres and that under dry or paramba cultivation was 1,56,140 acres, making a total of 2,70,237 acres, as against 2,68,109 acres in 1082. The increase was due to assignments ordered during the year. The occupied extent according to Survey in the taluks of Talapilli and Trichur, in which settlement operations were in progress, was 89,198 acres of wet or paddy lands and 1,12,015 acres of parambas or dry lands. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous fell from Rs. 58,011 in 1082 to Rs. 42,990. This fall was mainly due to the abolition of the irrigation or water cess in the Chittur taluk (which amounted to Rs. 13,267 under the old settlement) under section 20 of the Settlement Proclamation. Thus the total current demand under all heads of land revenue rose from Rs. 7,69,116 of 1081 and Rs. 8,51,153 of 1082 to Rs. 9,34,118, of which Rs. 9,22,050 were collected and Rs. 1,276 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,792 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 12,450 in 1082. The percentage of current collection to current demand was 98.7, as against 98.2 in 1082.
6. The arrear demand of the year amounted to Rs. 22,180, as against Rs. 66,385 in the previous year, of which Rs. 12,400 were collected and Rs. 3,897 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,883, as against Rs. 51,703, Rs. 5,056 and Rs. 9,626 respectively in 1082. The decrease in the arrear demand was due to most of the pending cases of old arrears having been disposed of in 1082. The balance under arrears at the end of 1082, as given in the Administration report for that year, was Rs. 9,626, but the arrear demand for 1083 given above is Rs. 22,180. This large increase in the demand was partly due to the arrears charged on lands newly brought under assessment during the year, and partly to the disposal of most of the cases of old disputed arrears pending adjustment in the beginning of the year. There are still 71 cases of old arrears under investigation involving a sum of Rs. 1,94,767. These represent mostly revenue held in abeyance in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks which can be disposed of only during the settlement which is about to close.
7. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 9,34,450, as against Rs. 8,87,646 in the previous year or 97.7 per cent of the total demand, as against 96.7 per cent of the previous year. In addition to this, the sale proceeds of the occupancy right of 177 acres of new accretion lands

in the sea board villages of the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk sold during the year and the instalments due in the year of the sale value of similar lands sold in 1075, amounting altogether to Rs. 78,531, were realised and credited to the head "Land Revenue" during the year, instead of to the head "Capital" as in previous years. This raised the aggregate receipts under land revenue to Rs. 10,12,981.

8. The cost of land revenue establishment amounted to Rs. 1,25,624, as against Rs. 1,12,452 in 1082. This increase was due to (a) the revision of the village establishment of the Chittur taluk brought into force during the year with the settlement, (b) the cost of stones supplied for the maintenance of survey marks in the settled taluks, (c) the expenditure incurred on account of the copyist establishment newly entertained during the year and (d) the Agricultural department organised during the year, the details of which are given in Chapter IV *infra*. Expenditure.

9. Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 6,772 cases involving an amount of Rs. 73,314, as against 7,259 cases involving Rs. 94,833 in 1082. Movable property was distrained in 58 cases involving Rs. 2,903, as against 106 cases involving Rs. 3,362 in the previous year. Actual sale of movables took place however only in five cases involving Rs. 144, as against 14 cases involving Rs. 692 in 1082. The number of cases in which lands were placed on *nadepattom* was only 15 involving Rs. 311, as against 41 cases with an amount of Rs. 1,291 in the previous year. There was only one case of permanent transfer of registry involving Rs. 2, as against the same number for Rs. 7 in 1082. In no case were the defaulters' rights over properties sold in the year. Thus the total number of coercive measures under all classes fell from 7,412 in the previous year to 6,851 in the year under report. The Revenue Recovery Regulation, which was under the consideration of the Darbar for the past ten years, was passed into law at the end of the year and came into force from the beginning of the current year. Coercive measures.

10. The most important event in the administration of land revenue during the year was the re-organisation of the department which was brought into force from the second month of the year. Prior to the re-organisation, the State was, for purposes of land revenue administration, divided into two divisions—Northern and Southern—, and each division was sub-divided into three taluks; there was a Peishkar in charge of each division who was also District Magistrate, and a Tahsildar in charge of each taluk. All Tahsildars, except the one in charge of the head quarter taluk of Kanayanur, exercised 2nd class magisterial powers. The chief object aimed at by the re-organisation was the separation of the revenue and magisterial functions which were combined in the Peishkars and Tahsildars and the constitution of a separate Magisterial department, with a view to secure greater efficiency both in the administration of land revenue and that of criminal justice. The details of the re-organisation, so far as the land revenue department is concerned, were (a) the amalgamation of the two Revenue Divisions into one Revenue District and the appointment of a Diwan Peishkar in charge thereof divested of magisterial functions, (b) reduction of the number of taluks from six to five, by combining the Cochin and Kanayanur taluks into one, (c) relieving the Tahsildars of their magisterial duties, the reduction of their number from six to three and the creation of two Deputy Tahsildarships for the comparatively light taluks of Talapilli and Chittur and (d) revision of the clerical establishments of the Diwan Peishkar's and the subordinate Revenue offices, resulting in an all round improvement of their scale of pay. The details of the re-organisation of the new Magisterial staff are given in paragraph 33 *infra*. The financial result of the re-organisation was a net saving of Rs. 1,296 per annum. Re-organisation of the staff.

11. The new establishments of Revenue Inspectors and Village officers of the taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Chittur organised two Revision of village establishment.

years ago along with the introduction of new Settlement in those taluks, were found on experience to be too elaborate and susceptible of retrenchment. Accordingly, the village establishments of Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Chittur were re-organised. The chief features of the re-organisation, which was brought into effect from 1st Edavom 1083, were:—(1) villages were clubbed together wherever possible with reference to area and proximity, (2) a scale of establishments was fixed with reference to the demand, extent, number of pattadars and other considerations and (3) the number of Revenue Inspectors was reduced from 10 to 7 and their scale of pay which was originally fixed at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30, was raised to Rs. 45 and Rs. 35 respectively for the 1st and 2nd grades. The revision of these establishments in the settled taluks resulted on the whole in a saving of Rs. 10,884 per annum.

SURVEY AND MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

General operations.

Brief history from commencement.

Revenue and survey extent.

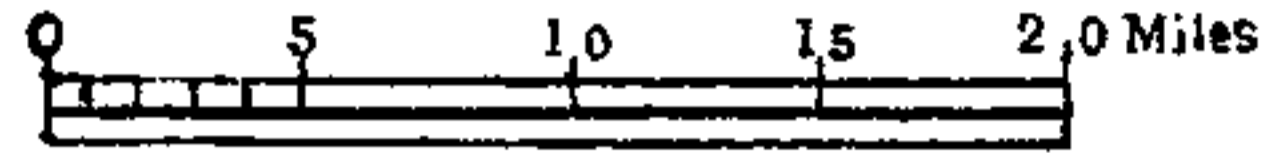
Special surveys.

12. The necessity for a revenue survey was felt more than 12 years ago, and the work was started in the beginning of 1074 M. E. under the supervision of Mr. Thompson, an expert Survey officer of the Madras Survey Department, whose services were lent to the Darbar by the Madras Government for the purpose. Special legislation was found necessary to provide for the adjudication of boundary disputes, the recovery of survey charges from land holders, and accordingly the Survey Regulation, No. II of 1074, was passed and series of rules were framed thereunder and promulgated towards the end of 1074, laying down the principles and procedure to be followed in demarcating fields. The Survey operations in the State consisted of, as elsewhere, (a) the initial cadastral or general survey and the preparation of the necessary records connected therewith and (b) special surveys. All the requisite preliminary arrangements for proceeding with the work were made in 1074, and the general survey of the head quarter taluk of Kanayanur was taken up in that year. This taluk and the Cranganur estate were completed in 1075. Subsequently the remaining five taluks of Cochin, Mukundapuram, Chittur, Trichur and Talapilli were taken up in order and completed in 1076, 1078, 1079, 1080 and 1082 respectively. The preparation of the final survey records, the most important of which are (1) land registers, (2) field measurement books and (3) village maps, kept pace with the progress of field work. The final survey records of the last taluk, Talapilli, were furnished to the Settlement department during the year under report, and with this the general survey operations of the whole State were practically closed. The satisfactory manner in which the operations progressed year after year, and the minute accuracy and thoroughness with which the work was done, facilitated to a very large extent the progress of settlement work. The total extent according to the old revenue accounts for the whole State was 1,26,421 acres of wet or paddy lands and 2,24,471 acres of parambas or dry lands, whereas the total extent according to the survey is 2,05,795 acres of wet lands and 2,74,180 acres of dry lands. The total outturn of general survey was 989½ square miles of theodolite and 974½ square miles of field survey. The important items of special survey attended to by the department were (1) the revision survey of the accretion lands, (2) verification of the Cochin-Travancore boundary and the subsequent co-operation survey, (3) demarcation and survey of the several forest blocks in the Chittur kanam and the forest tramway up to the Coimbatore frontier and (4) topographical survey of several hill ranges of forest reserves. The topographical survey or contouring of the several ranges of hills constituting forest reserves within the revenue-surveyed area of the Talapilli taluk, which was the only important item of field work pending at the end of 1082, was completed in the year under report. A few items of record and field work alone remained to be done, to complete which, special arrangements have been made.

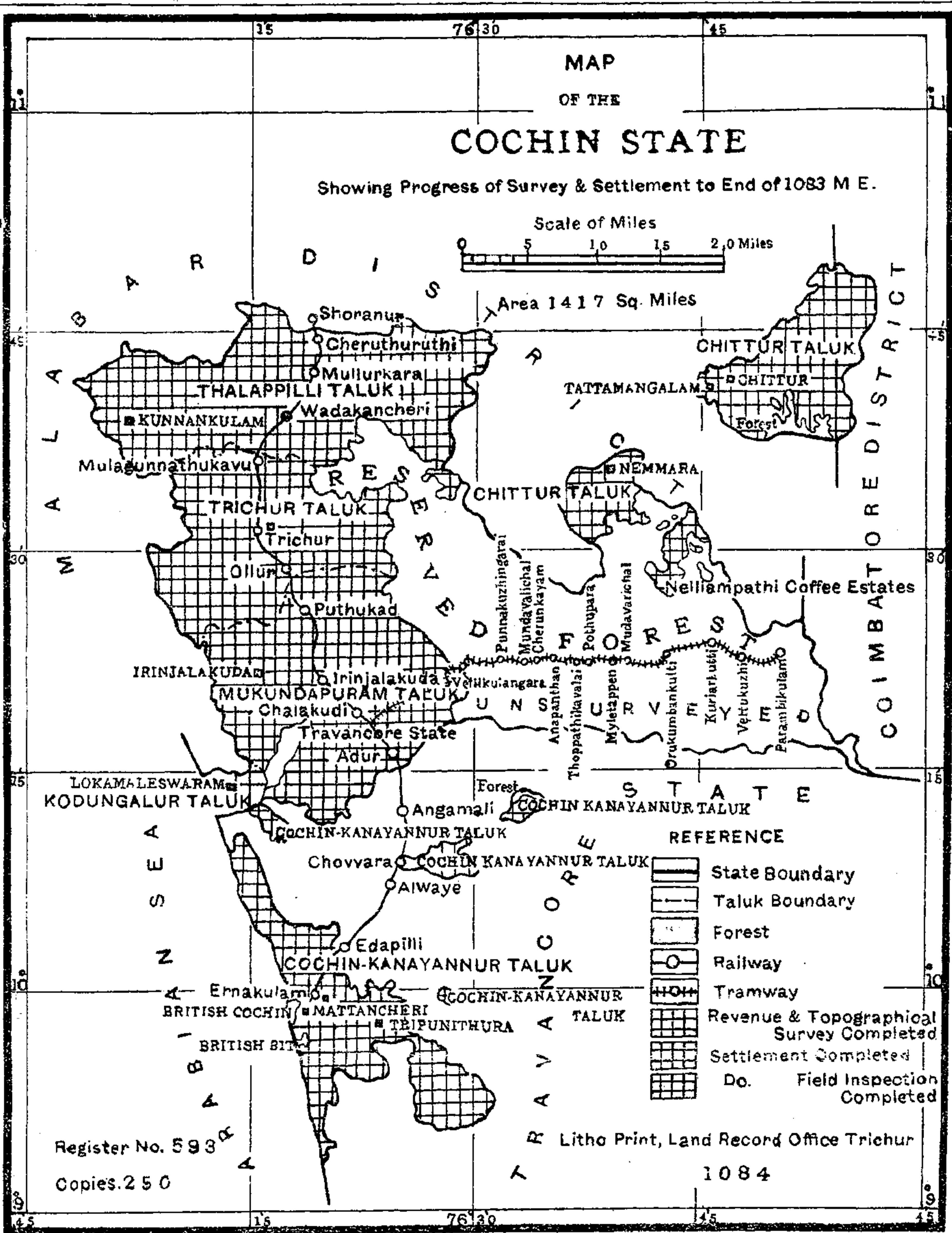
MAP OF THE COCHIN STATE

Showing Progress of Survey & Settlement to End of 1083 M E.

Scale of Miles



Area 1417 Sq. Miles



REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Forest
- Railway
- Tramway
- Revenue & Topographical Survey Completed
- Settlement Completed
- Do. Field Inspection Completed

Register No. 593

Copies. 250

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1084

13. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 45,000, but the actual expenditure was only Rs. 41,908, as against Rs. 84,672 in the previous year. The total cost to the State on account of Survey operations up to the end of 1083 has amounted to Rs. 6,38,743 for the whole State and Rs. 6,437 for Cranganur. The cost per square mile of theodolite survey alone was Rs. 88 and that for field survey Rs. 404. But taking all items of expenditure into consideration, the average cost works out at Rs. 646 per square mile. Cost of survey to the ryots which consisted of (1) the cost of survey stones at the quarry, (2) the cost of the stones from the quarries to depots, (3) the measuring charges of the survey fields and (4) the cost of the small temporary establishments entertained for watching the stones, was Rs. 4,35,712 for the whole State. The average cost* per acre debitable to land holders was not uniform in all the taluks, owing to the varying sizes of the holdings and differences in the local conditions of the various taluks.

Cost.

Total cost of Survey to the State.

Cost of Survey to the ryots.

14. A small permanent staff consisting of a Land Records Superintendent and five Inspectors (*i. e.*, one for each of the five taluks) was organised during the year, with the necessary office establishment for the Superintendent. The Assistant Superintendent of Survey was appointed permanent Land Records Superintendent. A set of rules for the maintenance of land records and survey marks was issued during the year and considerable progress was made in the preparation of demarcation sketches showing the positions of stones and stone registers and in the verification of field and theodolite stones. Departmental renewals and replacement were also done in a few cases. All the Trigonometrical stations were inspected and most of them were reported to be in good condition. Under miscellaneous items of work, the Land Record staff attended to the re-demarcation of 2,125.10 acres of land for purposes of assignment, the training of revenue subordinates in survey, the preparation of sketches of Railway "B" class lands, the demarcation of disputed forest areas, etc.,

Organisation of Land Records staff.

Maintenance work done.

SETTLEMENT.

15. In the middle of 1077, when the final survey records of the Kanayanur taluk were ready, a small settlement party was formed for starting the soil classification and the registration of tenures of holdings of that taluk: by the end of the next year, 1078, this work was completed in that taluk and also in the Cranganur estate, and the Cochin taluk was taken up early in 1079 and completed in 1080. The results of the classification of soils of these two taluks (and also those of Cranganur) were then tabulated and with reference to those results, a draft Proclamation formulating the principles on which the new settlement should be conducted was prepared and submitted for the approval of the Madras Government about the middle of 1080. The Madras Government approved of the draft Proclamation and it was accordingly issued under the Sign Manual of His Highness in Kumbhom 1080 (March 1905). Provision was made in the Proclamation to conduct a detailed enquiry into all claims to inams and assignments of land revenue and also into all cases of escheats, along with the introduction of settlement proper: and rules were issued under the Proclamation laying down the principles and procedure to be followed in dealing with inams and escheats and assignments of land revenue and brought into force from 1st Meenon 1080. The new rates were introduced in the Cochin and Kanayanur taluks and the Cranganur estate before the end of 1080, in the Mukundapuram taluk in 1081, Chittur taluk in 1082 and the Trichur taluk in the year under report. The soil classification of the last taluk, *viz.*, Talapilli, was also taken up and rough pattahs were issued during the year

General operations.

Brief history from commencement.

* It ranged in Kanayanur from Rs. 0—12—4 to 1—7—2; in Cochin it was 1—5—11; in Cranganur 1—8—3; in Mukundapuram 0—13—8 to 1—1—7; in Chittur 0—12—9; in Trichur 0—13—8 to 1—1—7; in Talapilli 0—14—6 to 0—15—6.

Chapter II.

under report. The close of the year has therefore practically seen the completion of the settlement work for the whole State which was begun six years ago. The only important item of actual settlement work that remained at the end of the year to make the operations for the whole State complete in every respect, was the preparation of the final settlement records of the Talapilli taluk. This work has since been completed, and the settlement party will be disbanded soon.

Financial results of settlement.

16. The total land revenue demand of the Trichur taluk previous to the settlement was Rs. 1,39,666. The demand according to the settlement is Rs. 1,88,114 and shows an increase of Rs. 48,448 or 34.7 per cent. The increase under wet lands is 20 per cent, as against an increase of 66 per cent in extent. Increment remissions to the extent of Rs. 17,029 have been granted for the current year, Rs. 9,303 for 1085, Rs. 5,308 for 1086 and Rs. 1,326 for 1087. A statement comparing the incidence of the new Settlement demand with that of the old revenue demand is given in the Appendix. (Statement No. 2). The total demand of land revenue proper for the whole State previous to the Settlement was Rs. 7,04,015 (Rs. 5,33,129 for nilams or wet lands and Rs. 1,70,886 for parambas or dry lands). The new settlement has raised the total demand to Rs. 10,16,467 (Rs. 7,02,678 for nilams and Rs. 3,13,789 for parambas). The net increase in revenue consequent on the settlement is thus Rs. 3,12,452 or 44 per cent of the old revenue demand.

Inams

17. There were no inam cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year. 501 inam cases had to be enquired into in the Trichur taluk, all of which except eight were disposed of during the year. 121 out of the 122 escheat cases of the Trichur taluk and 87 of the 226 cases of the Talapilli taluk were also enquired into and disposed of during the year. Taking all the taluks into consideration, the settlement department had to enquire into 4,276 inam claims, 130 claims to assignment of land revenue and 490 escheat cases. The claims to inam were recognised in 8,402 cases covering a total extent of 17,277 acres and a quit rent amounting to Rs. 10,758 was charged on them.

Costs

18. The total cost of the department during the year including the charges for printing the Settlement Registers was Rs. 40,375, as against Rs. 45,100 the budget estimate and Rs. 37,624 actuals of the previous year. The total amount spent on Settlement operations from commencement till the end of 1083 was Rs. 1,83,663.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Travancore boundary.

British boundary.

19. The verification of the Cochin-Travancore State boundaries conjointly by the Revenue and Survey officers was completed during the year and boundary maps signed by the Superintendents of Survey of both the States were furnished. There were three cases of boundary disputes between the Madras Government and the State pending adjudication at the end of the previous year, viz., (1) four isolated bits of Cochin territory near British Cochin, (2) a plot of wet land known as *Mavelipotta* on the Palghat-Cochin frontier and (3) five parambas or gardens near Vypeen in British Cochin. Of the above, case No. 1 was decided during the year, and the bits concerned were adjudged to be British territory, but declared to belong to the Darbar as *jenmom*. The remarks of the Darbar on the observations of the Madras Board of Revenue on the claim to the plot concerned in case No. 2 were communicated during the year. The reports of the Commissioners on claim No. 3 were submitted during the year to the Madras Government. These two cases are still pending decision.

DEVASWOMS UNDER SIRKAR MANAGEMENT.

Incorporated Devaswoms.

20. The number of incorporated Devaswoms under Sirkar control during the year continued to be 147 as in 1082. The realisations on account of rent on land

and other items of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,07,745, as against Rs. 93,051 in 1082. The expenditure on these Devaswoms was Rs. 1,54,136, as against Rs. 1,38,394 in the previous year. The net cost of the incorporated Devaswoms to the Sirkar was Rs. 46,391, as against Rs. 45,343 in 1082. The number of unincorporated ^{Unincorporated Devaswoms} Devaswoms under the management of the Sirkar was 25 as in the previous year. The rent on the landed properties of these Devaswoms and other items of revenue amounted to 1,08,028 parahs of paddy in kind and Rs. 2,56,263, as against 1,79,122 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,60,126 in the previous year. The expenditure on these Devaswoms was 86,120 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,30,961, as against 96,688 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,28,070 in 1082. The surplus to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,63,404 and 42,466 parahs of paddy of which a sum of Rs. 4,21,367 was invested in the State debentures, Bank of Madras and Government of India Pro-notes and another sum of Rs. 2,52,840 was invested in landed securities. The question of investing the balance to the advantage of the several Devaswoms was under consideration at the end of the year. The investigation into the existing system of administration of Devaswoms by the Special Officer, referred to in the last year's report, has been completed and the various suggestions and recommendations expressed in his report, which was received during the year, are now engaging the earnest attention of His Highness' Government.

WARDS' ESTATES.

21. The Punnathur and Kavalapara estates continued to be the only estates managed by the Sirkar during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Punnathur estate during the year amounted to Rs. 15,157 and Rs. 16,948 respectively. The chief items of expenditure were (1) Rs. 3,344 on account of administrative charges, (2) Rs. 909 on account of Public Works, (3) Rs. 1,685 on account of contribution to the Madras Court of Wards towards the maintenance of the members of the family and Rs. 9,115 for discharging a debt including some *kanom* amounts. At the end of the year the estate had a debt of Rs. 46,823, as against Rs. 53,732 at the end of 1082, and there was a cash balance of Rs. 3,193 in the Treasury to the credit of the estate. The total receipts and expenditure of the Kavalapara estate during the year amounted to Rs. 7,400 and Rs. 2,783 respectively. The chief items of expenditure were (1) administration charges Rs. 1,383, (2) land revenue assessment Rs. 483, (3) survey charges Rs. 165 and (4) upkeep of estate temples Rs. 698. At the end of the year the estate had to its credit a sum of Rs. 35,237, against Rs. 30,620 of 1082, of which a sum of Rs. 25,000 is invested in the State four per cent debenture loan of 1903.

Punnathur.

Kavalapara.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

Appointment of special officer.

22. The following Bills were under consideration at the close of 1082:--Bills to amend (1) the Cochin Penal Code, (2) the Code of Civil Procedure, (3) the Chief Court Regulation, (4) the Abkari Regulation and (5) the Arms Regulation and five original bills, *viz.*, (1) the Wrecks and Salvage Bill, (2) the Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Bill, (3) the Petroleum Bill, (4) the Factories Bill and (5) the Salt Bill. The drafts had to be carefully revised and there were several other legislative measures, *e. g.*, Tobacco Bill, Stamp Regulation amendment Bill, Registration Regulation amendment Bill, Towns improvement Bill, many of which were pending consideration of the Darbar for the past several years. In 1895, a Law Committee was appointed for drafting Bills and continued to work till 1905, after which all the pending draft Bills were transferred to the Huzur Secretariat, where, owing to want of any special arrangements to get through the work, a great congestion took place. The Darbar therefore considered it necessary to appoint a Special Officer to take up the pending draft Bills in order of importance and engaged the services of Mr. S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law, the retired Chief Judge of the Chief Court, for the purpose. Seven Regulations were passed into law during the year, *viz.*, (1) a Regulation for the disposal of Appeal suit No. 1 of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal, (2) a Regulation amending the Chief Court Regulation II of 1076, (3) a Regulation amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code, Regulation I of 1079, (4) the Revenue Recovery Regulation, (5) the Salt Regulation, (6) the Stamp Regulation and (7) the Factories Regulation. In addition to the above, four Proclamations, which have the force of law, were issued during the year, (1) for the management of the affairs of the Kavalapara Nair's family, (2) to amend the Tobacco Proclamation of 1040, (3) for preventing the importation of cocoanut seedlings, etc, from the adjoining Travancore territory where cocoanut palm disease of a peculiar type was prevalent and (4) for bringing into force the Indian Law of Contract. The following Bills were drafted and submitted for the advice of the Madras Government during the year:--(1) the Registration Bill, (2) a Bill to provide for the inspection of boilers, (3) a Bill to amend the Cochin Penal Code, (4) a Bill to amend the Civil Courts Regulation, (5) the Municipal and Sanitary Bill, (6) a Bill to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants, (7) the Petroleum Bill, (8) the Whipping Bill and (9) the Tobacco Bill. The advice of the Government of Madras was obtained on the Arms Bill by the end of the year, and that on Bills referred to as Nos. (1), (3), (4), (6) & (7) above, has since been received.

Regulations passed.

Bills under consideration.

Public Criticisms.

23. The drafts of all the new Bills, *viz.*, (1) the Revenue Recovery, (2) Salt, (3) Factories, (4) Departmental enquiries, (5) Boiler inspection, (6) Petroleum, (7) Game and fish preservation, (8) Municipal, (9) Tobacco and (10) Whipping Bills, were published in the Gazette for the information of the public in general and for inviting criticisms from individuals and public bodies. The criticisms received, though few in number, were given due consideration by the Darbar.

24. The following rules were passed under the several Regulations in force in the State :—

Rules framed
under Regula-
tions.

(a) Under sections 4, 18, 19, 20 and 48 (c) of the Cochin Forest Regulation, No. III of 1080, to regulate (1) the felling and removal of monopoly trees, (2) the use of pasturage and of the natural produce of lands at the disposal of the Sirkar and not included in a reserved forest, (3) the transport of timber, (4) the floating of timber and (5) the procedure of Forest Settlement. These were issued in 1081, but were revised and renotified in 1083 in accordance with the suggestions of the Madras Government.

(b) Under Regulation III of 1082 (Ferries and Tolls Regulation), to regulate the leasing and management of ferries and tolls in the State.

(c) Under sections 59 and 60 of the Prisons Regulation, No. VI of 1076, for the administration of the Prisons in the State.

(d) Under sections 7 and 27 of the Cochin Forest Steam Tramway Regulation, No. V of 1082, for the management of the Tramway etc.,

(e) Under section 6 of the Opium Regulation, No. VIII of 1076, to regulate the import, transport, and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking and poppy head in transit through Cochin State from one part of British territory to another.

(f) Under section 4 of the Tobacco Proclamation dated 26th Karkadakam, 1040, as amended by Proclamations dated 27th Medom 1082 and 3rd Mithunom 1083, to introduce a system of issue of licenses for import and sale of tobacco by sale of shops in auction.

(g) Under section 23, clause (3) of Regulation III of 1010, for the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures.

25. A Commission, consisting of three important officers of Government, viz., the Special Officer on legislation duty, the Chief Judge and the Diwan Peishkar and four non-official gentlemen, was appointed during the year to investigate into the customs and usages relating to the relationship between landlords and tenants with reference to the local conditions prevailing in different parts, to examine in detail these customs and usages with reference to verbal or written agreements existing between both parties and to ascertain as far as possible the general principles which underlie the existing understandings between them, with a view to determine the lines on which legislation is to proceed for rendering the position of each party definite as against the other. The members of the Commission were authorised to meet and take evidence. They convened meetings in the several important centres of the State. The investigation was in progress when the year closed, and the report of the Commission is awaited by the Darbar with interest.

Landlord and
tenant commis-
sion.

MILITARY.

26. The Nair Brigade (including the Infantry, the Artillery and also the State Band) consisted, at the beginning of the year, of 278 officers and men, the sanctioned strength being 303. The State Band was separated from the main force and re-organised during the year, with a view to improve its efficiency by appointing professional musicians. The sanctioned strength of the Infantry and Artillery, after the separation of the State Band, is 274, of whom 23 are officers. During the year, there were 49 admissions, 2 deaths, 18 dismissals, 8 resignations and 11 discharges on pension or gratuity, in the Brigade. Thus, the actual strength of the force at the end of the year was 262. The actual strength of His Highness' Body-guard at the close of the year was 15, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and 12 troopers, as against 16, the sanctioned strength. One

Nair Brigade.

His Highness'
Body-guard.

Chapter III.

of the troopers was dismissed during the year. Superior officers in the Infantry are armed with swords and inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In the Artillery, there were four muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in last year and they were used, as usual, for State purposes only. In the Body-guard, the Jamadar was armed with a sword and a revolver and the other officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. No ammunition of any kind was supplied to the Nair Brigade in the year. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises. The Commandant reports that, for present purposes, the men are efficient and that they discharged their duties satisfactorily during the year under report. The total cost of the department was Rs. 37,453, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 39,000 and Rs. 38,085 the actuals of the previous year.

Duties of men.

Cost.

POLICE.

The Police Force.
Reorganisation.

27. The scheme of re-organisation referred to in paragraph 24 of the Administration report for 1082, was brought into force partly during the year. The salient features of the re-organisation were :—(a) the division of the State into three Inspectors' circles for purposes of police administration in lieu of the six circles which, prior to re-organisation, were conterminous with the revenue taluks and improvement in the pay of Inspectors, (b) the creation of a new staff of 13 Sub-Inspectors to take the place of the old Station House officers in all important police stations, (c) the conversion of 16 insignificant police stations into out-posts and the abolition of the posts of 16 head constables attached to those stations, (d) the appointment of 38 additional constables for increasing substantially the strength of men in the cusbah stations, (e) the raising of the pay of the constables of both grades by Re. 1, (f) the appointment of a Reserve Inspector to train up Sub-Inspectors and also to be in charge of the police head quarter office, the reserve force and the stores, (g) the revision of the office establishment of the Superintendent of Police, by improving the pay of the staff and reducing their number and (h) the reduction of the scale of pay of the Superintendent from Rs. 500—700 to Rs. 400—650. The scheme, as detailed above, could not however be brought into force in its entirety during the year under report as the newly appointed Sub-Inspectors had to be trained before they were placed in independent charge of stations. 12 candidates were selected for training for eventual appointment as Sub-Inspectors, one of them being an under-graduate and the others Matriculates. They were given instructions in the Cochin Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Evidence Act, Medical Jurisprudence, local and special laws and departmental orders, and they also went through a course of drill, target practice and riding. Subsequently they were attached to the divisions and given practical training. Their training, theoretical as well as practical, was completed by the close of the year.

Training of Sub-Inspectors.

Strength.

28. The sanctioned strength of the permanent establishment of the force at the beginning of the year was 72 officers and 438 men, but the number of men actually in service was only 428. The sanctioned strength after re-organisation was 63 officers and 477 men. A temporary force of 11 constables was entertained during the year for providing special guards for private parties at their own cost. Of this temporary force, only 4 remained throughout the year. 64 officers and 469 men were engaged in discharging purely executive functions, as against 70 officers and 330 men in 1082, the ratio of effective police to population and area being one to 1,523 persons and one to 2.55 sq. miles, as against one to 2,030 persons and one to 3.4 sq. miles respectively in the previous year. Not a single member in the force was totally illiterate at the end of the year. After the re-organisation, only those

Education.

who bear good character and are able to read and write Malayalam are enlisted. The strength of the reserve force, after re-organisation, was 11 officers and 72 men, as against 13 officers and 98 men in 1082. Of these, 10 officers and 56 men were permanently posted to the reserve and constituted the "armed police force" proper, the remaining one officer and 16 men being set apart for transfer to divisions according to exigencies. This distribution of the force into two parties proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement, the chief advantage of it being that the members of the armed reserve police could be given special training and left undisturbed without frequent transfers. These men were, as usual, trained in drill, musketry practice and athletic exercises. They are reported to be quite up to the mark and fit for any emergency. The force is supplied with 95 snider carbines with bayonets, 119 muzzle loaders with bayonets, 10 Inspectors' swords and 165 ordinary police swords. Of these, the snider carbines were exclusively used by the reserve force. The total number of departmental punishments during the year rose to 403 from 311 in the previous year. The largest increase was in the number of fines which rose from 5 to 96. The number of black-marks, degradations, suspensions and dismissals during the year was 235, 16, 42 and 14 respectively, as against 203, 26, 72 and 5 respectively in 1082. The increase in the number of punishments was due to the stricter supervision exercised over the members of the force during the year. Good service promotions were given to 3 persons and red marks to 24, as against 12 and 45 respectively in the previous year. 3 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 10 head constables and 36 constables received money rewards from Government and 1 Inspector, 4 head constables and 13 constables were similarly rewarded by private individuals. Including the 5 cases pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 36 cases of prosecution against policemen during the year, as against 30 in the previous year. Of these cases, 3 were departmentally instituted and the remaining 33 by private parties. Of the former, one case was for culpable homicide under section 283, Cochin Penal Code, one for theft under section 359 and the other for extortion under section 364. Only one of the departmental prosecutions ended in conviction, while the accused in the other two were discharged. Of the 33 cases instituted by private parties, only one ended in conviction, while in 26 the accused were discharged or acquitted, 3 were compounded and the remaining 3 cases were pending at the close of the year. During the year, 7 prisoners escaped from police custody, all of whom except one were re-captured. Four constables responsible for the escapes were punished departmentally. There was a very large increase in the number of processes served by the police, it being 16,220, as against 14,879 in 1082. Of these, 689 were arrest warrants, 255 search warrants, 52 distress warrants, 13,165 summonses and 2,059 other processes. Instructions have been issued to see that the Police are not unnecessarily burdened with processes by the Magistracy.

29. The total number of cases, both under the Penal Code and under local and special laws, registered during the year was 1,784, as against 1,520 in 1082 and 1,394 in 1081. Including 104 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,888. These consisted of 910 cognisable and 369 non-cognisable cases under the Penal Code and 609 cases under local and special laws, as against 986, 95 and 511 respectively in the previous year. The large increase in the number of non-cognisable cases was due to the numerous prosecutions instituted during the year under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, No. I of 1072, on account of prevalence of plague in the Malabar and South Canara Districts, while the increase in the cases under the local and special laws was due to the greater vigilance of the police in preventing offences relating to nuisance, etc., under the Police Regulation. Of the 1,888 cases, 1,801 were disposed of, leaving

Armed re-
serve police.Arms and ac-
couterments.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

Escapes and
recaptures.

Processes.

Crime.

Chapter III.

87 cases pending investigation at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 95.39, as against 93.40 in the previous year. Of the 1,217 cases for disposal by the Courts, 1,050 ended in conviction, 103 in acquittal or discharge, 5 cases were entered in the block register, in 4 cases the accused died, and 55 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to cases charged was 86.27, as against 86.56 in the previous year. The average duration of the charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 18.43 and 29.09 days respectively, as against 13.17 and 15.79 in 1082. There was a satisfactory decline in the number of grave crimes reported during the year it being 645, as against 752 in 1082. The number of murders reported was however six as in the previous year, while the number of culpable homicides rose from 3 to 5. There was a large decrease in the offences against property, the number of dacoities, robberies, house-breaking with theft, ordinary thefts and cattle thefts reported during the year being 8, 6, 171, 394 and 55 respectively, as against 9, 9, 186, 468 and 71 respectively in 1082. Three cases of piracy were reported during the year, but investigation showed that all of them occurred in British waters.

30. The percentage of detection on the total number of grave crimes reported fell from 55.2 to 45. The detection under dacoity and robbery was particularly unsatisfactory. But out of the total number of 645 cases, no less than 217 cases were referred as false. Including the 20 cases pending trial at the end of 1082, there were 377 cases to be disposed of by the Courts, of which 290 or 76.92 per cent ended in conviction, as against 89.6 in 1082. Out of the 284 cases (including grave crimes as well as ordinary crimes) referred by the Police as false, the Magistrates' orders were received only in 177 cases, of which only 27 cases were declared wilfully and maliciously false, the remaining 150 being declared false owing to mistakes of law or fact or both. Out of Rs. 24,086 worth of property concerned in cases reported during the year, only Rs. 9,669 worth of property or 40.14 per cent was recovered, as against 33 per cent in the previous year. But the property concerned in cases charged by the Police was worth only Rs. 9,924, of which Rs. 7,151 worth of property or 72.05 per cent was recovered, as against 70.4 per cent in 1082. Including 10 persons awaiting trial, 41 persons were put up before the District Magistrate, of whom 16 were ordered to give security, as against 7 in the previous year. 328 fingerprint slips were received during the year which, with 1,160 already existing, made a total of 1,488, all of which were properly indexed. 34 slips were received for search, but in none of these cases could any previous convictions be traced as the bureau was established only two years back. The number of known depredators in the register at the close of the year was 281, of whom 29 were in jails and 252 at large, as against 324, 35 and 289 respectively in 1082. Special measures continued to be taken to check piracy. A head constable was placed on special duty to check the special beats introduced and the leading men of Azhikode were informed of the intention of Government to impose punitive police on the occurrence of any case of piracy in their locality. Periodical meetings and beats arranged for between the Cochin Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory.

31. The total cost of the Police department during the year was Rs. 81,342, as against Rs. 71,776 in the previous year and as against Rs. 82,325 in the revised estimate. The increase over that of the previous year was due to the re-organisation. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 150, as against Rs. 135 in the previous year and the net cost per head of population was 1 anna 7.2 pies, as against 1 anna 4.9 pies in 1082.

32. The year was one of transition. The organisation of the department underwent a radical change, the Inspectors had bigger circles and larger force to look after, but they had not the assistance of the newly appointed Sub-Inspectors who were under training till the close of the year. The old-school-head-constables continued to be the investigating and charging officers at stations and, knowing as they did that they were soon to be an institution of the past, apparently neglected their work. The decrease in the number of grave crimes, the increase in the number of security cases and the slight improvement in the recovery of property were, however, encouraging features of the administration of the department during the year. It is hoped that, with the new scheme in full working order under which the new Sub-Inspectors, taking the place of the old Station House officers, are expected to be in charge of investigation and detection of crimes, better results will be achieved in 1084.

General re-
marks.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

33. The most important event in the administration of criminal justice during the year was the re-organisation of the Magisterial department of the State brought into force from the 1st of Kanni 1083 (17th September 1907). Prior to re-organisation, the State was, for purposes of administration of criminal justice, divided into two Districts—Trichur and Anjikaimal—which were conterminous with the old Northern and Southern Revenue Divisions, the Peishkar of the Division being the District Magistrate exercising appellate and first class powers, and the Taluk Tahsildars (with the exception of the head-quarter Tahsildar of Kanayanur) exercising 2nd class powers within their revenue jurisdictions. In addition to the six Tahsildar-Magistrates (including Cranganur but excluding Kanayanur), there were full-time Sub-Magistrates stationed at Ernakulam, Chalakudy, Kunnankulam and Nemmara. Under the re-organisation, the revenue officers were completely divested of their magisterial functions, the Magistrates' Courts at Chalakudy, Kunnankulam and Nemmara were abolished, and the Courts for the administration of criminal justice were re-constituted as follows:—

Reorganisation.

Constitution
of Courts.

(a) *The District Magistrate's Court.*—A full-time District Magistrate, on a salary of Rs. 300-400, was appointed for the whole State as the Chief Magistrate and controlling officer over the department of criminal justice.

(b) *Sub-Magistrates' Courts.*—Six full-time subordinate Magistrates with 2nd class powers and with jurisdiction over each of the old six revenue taluks of Cochin, Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur were appointed, two in the first grade on Rs. 120 each per mensem and the remaining four in the second grade on Rs. 100 each per mensem, as against Rs. 70, the pay of the Sub-Magistrates under the old scale.

(c) *Cranganur Magistrate's Court.*—The District Registrar of Thiruvanchikulam (whose office was, from 1st Vrischikam 1083, transferred to Cranganur) was invested with the powers of a third class Magistrate for trying offences arising within the Cranganur taluk.

The establishments of the different Courts (including copyists) were completely revised and an improved scale of pay introduced. Prior to re-organisation, there was no uniformity in the registers maintained in the Magistrates' Courts. A uniform set of registers was, with the approval of the Government, prescribed and brought into force by the Chief Court and they came into operation from 1st Kumbhom 1083 (13th February 1908).

The total cost of the magisterial establishment, according to the re-organisation, was Rs. 1,506 per mensem or Rs. 18,072 per annum.

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Tribunals.

34. There were five third class Magistrates' Courts, eight second class Magistrates' Courts, three first class Magistrates' Courts (2 under the old scheme and 1 under the new scheme) and 2 Sessions Courts, as against 3, 10, 2 and 2 respectively in 1082. The officers who were newly appointed to act as Magistrates at Trichur and Kanayanur in 1083 were, during their acting period, given only 3rd class powers and the Chalakudy and Nemmara Magistrates also had only 3rd class powers during a few days in the year. The Magistrate of Cranganur continued to be a 3rd class Magistrate throughout the year. This accounts for the existence of five 3rd class Magistrates' Courts during the year. The total number of Sub-Magistrates' Courts was 10 when the year began, but was reduced to seven after the re-organisation. There was considerable improvement in the *personnel* of the subordinate magistracy. Four of the Courts were presided over by graduates in law during the year.

Magistrates' Courts.

File and disposal.

35. In the Magistrates' Courts, the total number of cases for disposal was 3,468, *viz.*, 3,388 cases filed during the year and 80 pending at the beginning of the year, of which 3,403 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 65 cases pending at the close of the year. The file and disposal of cases in the previous year were 3,081 (including 42 cases pending at the beginning of the year) and 3,001 respectively. The Judges of the Chief Court remark that "the appointment of full-time Magistrates, which afforded facilities for offences being complained of to them by aggrieved parties, may probably have tended to the increase in the number of cases filed during the year." Of the total number of 5,866 persons put up for trial before the Magistrates (including 210 awaiting trial at the commencement of the year) 2,313 persons were convicted, 3,270 were discharged or acquitted and 58 were committed or referred to higher Courts. There was a fall in the percentage of conviction from 44.47 in the previous year to 41.603. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to 79 persons or 2.4 per cent of the persons discharged or acquitted, as against 86 persons or 3.28 per cent in the previous year. The attention of the District Magistrate has been drawn to the inadequacy of the number of cases in

Offences dealt with.

which compensation was awarded. Of the 3,403 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,213 or 65 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code, while the remaining 1,190 or 35 per cent were offences under the local and special laws, as against 63.94 per cent and 36.05 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,313 persons convicted by the Magistrates during the year, 508 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, of whom one was sentenced to solitary confinement also, 99 to simple imprisonment, 21 to fine with imprisonment, 1,615 to fine (without any other substantive punishment), 4 to whipping in addition to other punishment and 66 to whipping in lieu of other punishment, the figures for the previous year being 416, 40, 156, 1,450, 7 and 86 respectively. Of the 66 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishment, 17 were juveniles. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 11,429, of which Rs. 11,034 were realised. Old arrears of fines amounting to Rs. 9,328 were pending realisation at the beginning of the year. Rs. 493 of this were realised, Rs. 7,970, being old fines brought forward from year to year since 1075 M. E., were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 302 were cancelled in appeal during the year, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 958 pending realisation at the end of the year both under arrears and current. 19.6 per cent of the appealable orders of the subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 19 per cent in the previous year, and 52.2 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 50 per cent in 1082. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrates rose from 83 to 88.2 per cent and the percentage of

Nature of sentences.

Fines.

Quality of work as tested by appeals.

confirmation rose from 40 in the previous year to 42.8. Applying the appeal test, the quality of work done by all classes of Magistrates showed slight improvement. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates was 17.6, 9.3 and 12.3 days respectively, as against 27.29, 10.26 and 21.6 days respectively in the previous year. 6,425 witnesses, or 62 less than in the previous year, were examined by the Magistrates during the year. No witnesses were detained for more than 3 days by any of the Magistrates. Including the 9 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 37 cases affecting 84 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 27 cases affecting 53 persons in 1082. Of these, 24 related to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 3 to disputes concerning possession of immoveable property, 8 to nuisance and 2 to maintenance, as against 19, 5, 2 and 1 respectively in 1082. 60 persons were involved in the 24 cases relating to security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 19 were bound over and 28 discharged, and 13 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. With the exception of 3 security cases involving these 13 persons, all the cases were disposed of in the year.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

36. In the Sessions Courts, 31 cases, or 6 less than in the previous year, were filed and all of them were disposed of. The Sessions Courts dealt with 64 persons, of whom 22 were acquitted and 42 convicted and punished. The percentage of conviction to persons committed for trial rose from 44.4 in the previous year to 65.6. Two were sentenced to imprisonment for life and one was sentenced to be hanged. Fines to the extent of Rs. 45 were imposed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,278 was outstanding at the beginning of the year. Of these, a sum of Rs. 135 was collected during the year, Rs. 10 cancelled in appeal, and Rs. 2,178 written off as irrecoverable, leaving no amount pending at the end of the year. The average duration of sessions trials was 5.18 days in the Anjikaimal Court and 8 days in the Trichur Court, as against 11.65 and 7.625 days respectively in the previous year. The Sessions Courts examined 278 witnesses or 28 less than in the previous year, of whom 28 were detained for more than 3 days. The explanation of the Anjikaimal Sessions Judge for detaining 18 witnesses for more than 3 days is that in one case the jurisdiction of the scene of offence had to be decided first before commencing the trial and that another case had to be adjourned twice owing to the trial of other cases. The Trichur Judge, who detained the remaining 10 witnesses for more than 3 days, attributes the delay to the heavy sessions work in the month of Medom.

Sessions Courts.

Duration of trials.

37. Including 6 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the District Magistrates had for disposal 252 appeals, of which 250 were disposed of. The appellant in one of the two pending appeals died and the other was pending at the close of the year. The number of appellants concerned in the appeals disposed of was 451, as against 386 in 1082. Appeals were rejected in the case of 8 persons and sentences were confirmed, modified and reversed and new trial ordered in the case of 236, 38, 156 and 13 persons respectively. The average duration of appeals was 9.2 days, as against 8.6 in 1082. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 10 appeals, of which 9 appeals involving 22 persons were disposed of, as against 7 appeals involving 10 persons in the previous year. The one appeal pending in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court was received only on the last working day of the year. The sentences passed on 10 persons were confirmed and those on 8 reversed, while in the case of the remaining 4 persons, new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals rose in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court from 19.25 days in the previous year to 33 days, while in the Trichur Sessions Court it fell from 39.3 days to 16.5. The increase in the duration in the former Court was due

Appellate work.

District Magistrate's Court.

Sessions Courts.

Chapter III.

- to the intervention of the midsummer holidays during the disposal of one appeal. With the one appeal pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had 25 appeals for disposal, of which 23 were disposed of, the same number as in the previous year, leaving two appeals, presented on the last day of the year, pending disposal. The 23 appeals disposed of included 3 appeals preferred by persons who were sentenced to life imprisonment and death. 40 persons were concerned in the 23 appeals disposed of. The sentences passed on 19 of them were confirmed, those on 10 reversed and those on the remaining 11 modified. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 14.6 days, as against 34.6 days in the previous year.
- The Chief Court.** 38. The District Magistrates had for disposal 102 revision petitions of which 101 were disposed of. Six cases were taken up otherwise than on application. Including one petition pending at the beginning of the year, the Sessions Courts had five revision petitions for disposal, all of which were disposed of. The Chief Court had 74 petitions for disposal, including the 4 pending at the beginning of the year, of which 70 were disposed of. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate Magistrates' Courts during the year. The Judges of the Chief Court inspected the Trichur Sessions Court during the year.
- Average duration.** 39. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 36,293, as against Rs. 39,700 in 1082 and Rs. 46,177 in 1081.
- Revisional work.** 40. The salient features of the year's administration of Criminal Justice were:—(1) the reconstitution of the Courts, (2) the increase in the file and disposal of cases in the Magistrates' Courts, (3) an improvement in the average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistrates, and appeals disposed of by the Chief Court, (4) an increase in the number of cases under the Preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (5) a substantial reduction in the amount of fines pending realisation and (6) the introduction of a uniform set of registers for the use of Criminal Courts. There was a steady improvement in the administration of Criminal Justice during the year, the most satisfactory features being promptitude in the disposal of cases, prompt realisation of fines and a careful and constant supervision by the District Magistrate over the subordinate Magistrates.
- Inspection.**
- Financial.**
- Salient features.**
- PRISONS.**
- Number of Prisons.** 41. At the beginning of the year, there were 11 prisons in the State, namely, the Central Jail at Ernakulam and 10 subsidiary jails, including the one attached to the Cranganur Sub-Magistrate's Court. The subsidiary jails at Kunnamkulam and Nemmara and the lock-up at Chalakudi were abolished from 1st Kauni 1083, consequent on the abolition of the Sub-Magistrates' Courts at those stations in the reorganisation of the Revenue and Magisterial departments. The subsidiary jail at Ernakulam also was abolished in Thulam 1083 as it was considered to be superfluous, and arrangements were made to accommodate in the Central Jail the prisoners till then confined in the said subsidiary jail. The number of prisons at the end of the year was thus only 7, viz., the Central Jail and 6 subsidiary jails.
- The Central Jail. Staff.** 42. There was no material change in the organisation of the staff except that the scale of pay of the assistant jailor and the Jail clerk was slightly improved, by utilising a part of the savings effected by the abolition of the post of the Deputy Jailor provided in the re-organisation carried out in 1082. The number of prison offences committed by the warder establishment rose to 75 from 35 in the previous year, the chief offences being late attendance and neglect of duty. Consequently, there was a corresponding increase in the punishments inflicted on the establishment; seven men were dismissed from service, the services of two were

dispensed with, one was reduced and four were suspended during the first half of the year, which apparently resulted in an improvement in the conduct of the staff and in a reduction in the number of offences in the other half of the year. A red mark was awarded to a warder for special vigilance in detecting a case of theft of jail clothing by a released convict. There were 152 convicts at the beginning of the year, 353 were admitted and 366 discharged, leaving 139 at the end of the year. 505 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 610 in the previous year, the average daily number being 133.62, as against 171.1 in 1082. Particulars as to the classification of the convicts according to their terms of imprisonment are given below:—

Convicts.

<i>Nature of sentence.</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sentence of death ...	1	...	1
Rigorous imprisonment for life ...	9	1	10
Do do for more than 7 years ...	19	1	20
Do do for more than one year ...	81	1	82
Do do for more than six months ...	83	...	83
Do do for less than six months ...	261	8	264
Simple imprisonment ...	37	8	45
Total ...	491	14	505

There were 125 re-convicted prisoners, as against 89 in the previous year, and the system of separation of habituals from other prisoners, continued to be in vogue. 148 convicts were punished departmentally, as against 156 in the previous year. The system of watching the Jail during the night by convicts continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Two convicts escaped from the Jail when they were sent out to visit the latrine. One of them was recaptured a few days after, placed on trial and convicted, while the other committed suicide before he was recaptured. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with prison clothing manufactured in the Central Jail itself. There was no change in the system of feeding except that the quantity of salt and condiments issued daily to the convicts was slightly reduced during the year as advised by the Chief Medical Officer. There was one under-trial prisoner at the beginning of the year, 61 were admitted and the same number were discharged during the year, leaving one at the end of the year. There were two civil debtors at the beginning of the year, 11 were admitted and 12 discharged, leaving one at the end of the year.

Conduct.

Clothing and feeding.

Under trial prisoners.

Civil debtors.

43. The number of patients treated in the Jail Hospital was 631, as against 1,094 in 1082. Of these, 42 were in-patients and 589 out-patients, as against 100 and 994 respectively in the previous year. There were 11 deaths in the Jail during the year as in 1082. Five deaths were due to dysentery, two to heart disease and the remaining four to malarial fever, diabetes, anæmia and dyspepsia, contracted probably before the convicts were admitted into the Jail. Special attention was paid to the vaccination of the prisoners and 300 were vaccinated of which 183 were successful. The average weight of convicts on admission was 104.2 lbs, as against 101.8 in 1082 and on discharge was 107.8 lbs, as against 107.4. These figures indicate some improvement in the general health of the Jail during the year. The Chief Medical Officer was assisted during the year in his Jail duties by a member of the medical staff specially deputed, and every sanitary precaution was taken to guard against any epidemic although cholera and small-pox were prevalent in Ernakulam during the year. The removal of the Jail to Trichur has been postponed until funds are available to carry out the project which is likely to involve an expenditure of nearly a lac of rupees.

Health of prisoners.

44. The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 118.4, as against 143.9 in 1082, the decrease being due to the reduction in the

Jail industry.

Chapter III.

number of convicts. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year were, as usual, coir-yarn making, cloth-weaving and coir-rug making. Specimens of Jail manufactures were sent during the year to the Vizagapatam and Mysore exhibitions. The cocoanut fibre exhibits secured a prize of Rs. 5 and a certificate at the Mysore exhibition. Laced cloths continued to be made as in the previous year as also net-bags, baskets and other miscellaneous articles. The sale proceeds of Jail manufactures and miscellaneous items including garden produce amounted to Rs. 4,333 and Rs. 46 respectively, as against Rs. 3,236 and Rs. 53 respectively in the previous year and the average earnings per head of convict was Rs. 33, as against Rs. 20 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail during the year was Rs. 17,655, as against Rs. 18,570 in the previous year. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 132, as against Rs. 106 in the previous year and the net expenditure was Rs. 99, as against Rs. 86 in 1082. The increase in the gross and net expenditure per head was mainly due to the reduction in the number of prisoners, and to the rise in the prices of rice and other articles of food.

Subsidiary Jails.

45. The Subsidiary Jails were in the immediate charge of Sub-Magistrates of the several stations subject to the control of the District Magistrate. There were, at the beginning of the year, 59 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails and 1,085 prisoners were admitted during the year. Of these, 1,096 prisoners were discharged, leaving 48 prisoners at the end of the year. There were two deaths in the Trichur Sub-Jail, one of small-pox and the other of dysentery. The total cost of the Sub-Jails during the year was Rs. 2,416, as against Rs. 2,460 in the previous year, and the cost of dieting each prisoner was $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per diem, as against $1\frac{2}{3}$ annas in 1082, the difference being due to the increased rate of two annas per prisoner sanctioned for the prisoners in the Cochin Sub-Jail. The Sub-Jails were inspected regularly by the District Magistrate and the Medical officers, and arrangements were made for improving their accommodation.

General remarks.

46. The draft rules under the Prisons Regulation, No. VI of 1076, referred to in the last year's report as under consideration at the end of 1082 were approved with the necessary modifications during the year and published in the Gazette. They have been framed with due regard to efficient management of the jails and will, if strictly followed, enable the officers responsible to avoid in future all the existing defects in the Jail administration. One important feature of the rules is that the District Magistrate has been made Ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons. The rules have been brought into force from the beginning of the current year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.**Tribunals.**

47. The only change in the number and constitution of the Courts that exercised original and appellate jurisdiction during the year was the abolition of the small-cause Munsiff's Court at Nemmara from 1st Kanni 1083 (17th September 1907), consequent on the re-organisation of the Revenue and Magisterial departments. The total number of suits (including appeals) instituted and disposed of during the year was 9,815 and 9,799 respectively, as against 9,587 and 9,615 respectively in 1082. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 684 or 16 more than that at the end of 1082.

Litigation.**Original Litigation. Munsiffs' Courts.****District Courts.**

48. The Munsiffs began the year with 229 cases, received 8,603, disposed of 8,540 and ended with a balance of 292 cases. Of these 292 cases, 27 were over six months old and 265 below six months, as against 8 and 221 respectively in 1082. The District Judges, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction, began the year

with 78 cases, received 325, disposed of 258 and ended the year with a balance of 145 cases. Of these 145 pending cases, 3 were over one year old, 20 over six months and 122 below six months, as against 1 over two years, 5 over one year, 17 over six months and 55 below six months in 1082. The pendency has been satisfactorily explained by the Chief Court. The large increase of pendency in the District Courts from 78 to 145 was due to 61 suits filed in the Anjikaimal District Court in the last four months of the year, in all of which the defendant is the Sirkar, and, as such, a minimum period of three months has to be allowed to put in written statements. The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs was 2,304, as against 2,200 in the previous year and that by the District Judges 155, as against 158 in 1082. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was 74.3 days and that of small causes 29.1, as against 78.3 and 28.1 days respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested cases was reduced in the Anjikaimal District Court from 5 months and 15 days to 4 months and 10 days, whereas, in the Trichur District Court, it rose from 5 months and 27 days to 6 months and 12 days. The increase in the average duration in the Trichur District Court was due to the disposal of old pending suits during the year. 14.4 per cent of the appealable orders of the Munsiffs were appealed against and 53.4 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 12 per cent and 54 per cent respectively in 1082. 61 per cent of the appealable decrees of the District Judges were appealed against and 42.5 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 65 per cent and 31 per cent respectively in 1082. Including arrears, the Munsiffs' and District Courts had 10,544 and 934 applications respectively for execution of decrees, as against 10,716 and 864 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 9,835 and 841 were disposed of, as against 9,863 and 695 respectively in the previous year. In the Munsiffs' Courts, satisfaction was obtained in full in 1,056 cases and in part in 398 cases and in the District Courts, in 182 and 107 respectively. The remaining applications were not prosecuted.

49. The District Courts began the year with 75 appeals, received 537, and disposed of 543, leaving 69 appeals as arrears at the end of the year. The average duration of appeal suits disposed of fell from 2 months and 29 days in the previous year to one month and 23 days in the Anjikaimal District Court, while, in the Trichur District Court, it rose from 2 months and 1 day to 2 months and 3 days. There was slight improvement in the quality of the appellate work of the District Judges, the decisions under appeal being confirmed in 52.05 per cent of such appeals, as against 50 per cent and 44 per cent in 1082 and 1081 respectively. The Chief Court began the year with 286 appeals (144 regular appeals and 142 second appeals), received 350 (157 A. S. and 193 S. A.) and disposed of 458 (214 A. S. and 244 S. A.), leaving a balance of 178 (87 A. S. and 91 S. A.), as against 251, 289, 254 and 286 respectively in 1082. The disposal during the year was the highest on record, the average annual file and disposal of regular and second appeals for the 5 years ending 1082 being 275 (106 A. S. and 169 S. A.) and 233 (86 A. S. and 147 S. A.) respectively. Of the 178 appeals pending at the close of the year, only 70 were over six months old and the remaining 108 below six months. There was also substantial reduction in the duration of pendency, as not even one appeal pending at the end of the year was over one year old, as against 2 over 2 years and 83 over one year old when the year began. There was also perceptible improvement in the average duration of regular contested and second appeals, the figures being 10 months and 24 days and 9 months and 20 days respectively, as against 15 months and 11 days and 12 months and 15 days respectively in 1082. The changes in law, enumerated in paragraph 40 of the Administration report for

Contested suits.

Quality of work.

Execution.

Appellate Litigation-District Courts.

Chief Court.

Chapter III.

1082, which were introduced during the year under report, *viz.*, the amendments to section 14 of the Chief Court Regulation and sections 22 and 570 of the Civil Procedure Code, and the additional powers given to a single Judge of the Chief Court not being a Judge of the Division Court, greatly helped the Judges in their zealous endeavours to remove the congestion of work at the beginning of the year.

His Highness
the Raja's Court
of appeal.

The one appeal referred to in the report for 1082 as pending at the end of that year was disposed of in the year by the Diwan and the Chief Judge, under a special Regulation passed for the purpose.

Miscellaneous
work.

50. The District Courts had for disposal 59 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 55 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4, as against 93, 84 and 9 respectively in 1082. 25 of the orders under appeal were confirmed. The Chief Court had 93 cases in all for disposal, of which 88 were disposed of leaving a balance of 5 cases, as against 98, 50 and 48 respectively in the previous year. 37 of the orders under appeal were confirmed. The District Courts had 14 references under the

Land acquisition
references.

Land Acquisition Regulation pending (all in the Anjikaimal District Court) from the previous year for disposal, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 20 and 6 respectively in the previous year. Including two cases pending at the end of the previous year, the Chief Court had 4 cases for disposal, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 4 and 2 respectively in the

Registration
petitions.

previous year. Including 3 appeals pending in the Anjikaimal District Court at the beginning of the year, the District Courts had 27 petitions under the Registration Regulation for disposal, of which 24 were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 21. As in the previous year, registration was ordered in 19 cases. The three cases pending were all below 3 months. Two references under the

Stamp petitions.
Civil refer-
ences.

Stamp Regulation were received during the year and both of them were disposed of. The two references under the Civil Procedure Code received during the year

Revision pe-
titions.

were disposed of. Including arrears, *viz.*, 27, the Chief Court had 113 revision petitions for disposal, of which 92 were disposed of. The file and disposal in 1082 were 77 and 94 respectively. The Chief Court had 600 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, of which 555 were disposed of, as against 500 and 445 respectively

Inspection.

in 1082. The Chief Judge inspected the Trichur District Court and the Trichur District Judge inspected the Trichur and Chittur District Munsiffs' Courts during the year. Owing to pressure of work, the other Courts were not inspected during the year.

Rules for enrol-
ment of vakils.

51. The rules regarding the admission and qualification of vakils were slightly amended during the year, the chief object of the amendment being to provide that graduates who have taken their degrees of B. L., after January 1899 should be considered as qualified for admission to the Chief Court, if they should have qualified themselves to be enrolled as vakils of one of the British Indian High Courts or have practised in a District Court for a period of 3 years immediately previous to their applications.

Copyist
establishments.

52. The copyist establishments in all the Civil Courts were revised from 1st Vrischikam 1083 (16th November 1907) and a staff of paid copyists and examiners on a scale of pay of Rs. 20, 15, 12 and 10, at a total monthly cost of Rs. 792, was appointed for all the Civil Courts in the State. The value of copy stamped papers used for the copies issued during the year from the Civil Courts (from 1st Vrischigom 1083) amounted to Rs. 10,450. The cost of paper due to Government at 2 pies a paper came to Rs. 871. The net receipts thus amounted to Rs. 9,579. The pay of the copyist establishments for the period was Rs. 7,182. The arrangement thus resulted in a net saving of Rs. 2,397 for the nine months of the year.

53. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were as follow :—

	1082.	1083.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale proceeds of court fee stamps and labels, and copy stamped papers	1,76,518	2,20,110
Deduct half the expenditure of the stamp department	9,685	16,094
Net revenue on account of court fee stamps and labels and copy stamped papers	1,66,833	2,04,016
Add receipts under the head of Law & Justice (Civil)	5,855	2,806
Total	1,72,738	2,06,822

The decrease in the receipts under the head of Law and Justice (Civil) was mainly under comparing fees, owing to the re-organisation of the copyist establishments brought into force from Vrischikam 1083. Against the above revenue, an expenditure of Rs. 99,011 was incurred, as against Rs. 95,197 in 1082, the increase in the total expenditure being mainly due to the re-organisation of the copyist establishments. The saving on account of the administration of civil justice was Rs. 1,07,811, as against Rs. 77,541 in the previous year. Having regard to the large surplus over expenditure resulting year after year in the administration of civil justice, His Highness' Government resolved during the latter part of the year, on the recommendation of the Chief Court, to utilise a portion of the savings in improving the scale of pay of the superior officers of the department and the clerical establishments of the courts. A scheme for the re-organisation of the department was accordingly worked out in the last quarter of the year and sanctioned to be brought into force from the beginning of the current year.

54. The salient features of the administration of civil justice during the year were :—(1) an increase in the file and disposal of original and appeal suits, (2) an increase in the value of original and appellate litigation, (3) an improvement in the average duration of cases disposed of by the Anjikaimal District Court and the Chief Court, (4) an increase in the file and disposal of execution and miscellaneous petitions in the courts of original jurisdiction, (5) large disposal of cases in the Chief Court, consequent reduction of pendency and the absence of cases of one year's duration on its file and (6) the re-organisation of the copyist establishments. There was an appreciable improvement in the administration of civil justice during the year. The Judges of the Chief Court deserve credit for clearing off old arrears. Litigation is showing an upward tendency in all the Courts, but with the improved establishments recently introduced and a greater supervision which the Chief Court and the District Judges are expected to exercise over their subordinate Courts, the pendency will, it is hoped, be further reduced and work always kept current.

REGISTRATION.

55. The department was re-organised during the year, the chief features of which being (a) change of designation of the Head of the department from "Huzur Registrar" to "Superintendent of Registration" with improvement in the scale of his pay, (b) transfer of the Registry office of Thiruvanchikulam to Kodungallur from 1st Vrischikam 1083, and change of names of the Mukundapuram, Adur and Talapilli District Registry offices into Irinjalakuda, Chalakudi and Wadancherry respectively and (c) revision of the staff of Registrars on an improved scale of pay. The re-organisation was effected with a small increase in expenditure of Rs. 30 per mensem. The question of improving the scale of pay of the clerical establishments of Registry offices was considered during the year and a revision of

Chapter III.

establishment at an increased cost of Rs. 131½ per mensem, was sanctioned to be brought into force from the beginning of the current year. The scale of pay of the clerks was substantially improved by raising it from Rs. 10, 12, 14 and 16 to Rs. 12, 15, 17½ and 20.

Number of instruments.

56. The total number of documents registered during the year was 43,996, of which 26,001 were compulsory and 17,995 optional, as against 40,774, 23,746 and 17,028 respectively in the previous year. As in the previous year, the largest number of documents registered was in the Kunnankulam Registry office and the smallest in the Nemmara Registry office. The number of documents registered in Book I (those relating to immovable property) rose from 34,539 in the previous year to 37,211 and those relating to movable property, registered in Book II also rose from 6,143 to 6,683. The number of wills registered in Book IV was 102 or 10 more than in the previous year. Of the 102 wills, 76 were executed by Hindus, 23 by Christians, and 3 by Mahomedans. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 356, as against Rs. 355 in the previous year.

Wills.

Value of instruments.

Business in Registration offices.

57. Of the total number of documents registered during the year, 43,862 or 99·7 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99·6 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining, 125 were registered within one week and 9 after one week. The number of documents that were refused registration was 104, as against 76 in the previous year. The number of applications for search of documents was 1,599 or 36 more than in the previous year. 11 documents remained unregistered, pending enquiry, at the end of the year, as against 9 in the previous year. There were 25 appeals to the Superintendent of Registration, in 12 of which registration was ordered. In the remaining 13, the orders of the District Registrars were confirmed. Of the 27 appeals before the District Courts, including the 3 appeals pending at the end of 1082, registration was ordered in 19 cases, 4 cases were dismissed, one case was compromised by the parties and three were pending disposal at the end of the year. All the Registry offices were inspected by the Superintendent twice during the year. Six of the Registry offices were inspected by the Diwan Peishkar.

Inspection.

Financial.

58. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 68,177 and Rs. 26,577 respectively, as against Rs. 64,846 and Rs. 26,529 respectively in the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 41,600, as against Rs. 38,317 in 1082. The average registration fee for a document was Re. 1—6—2, the same as in the previous year.

Joint stock companies.

59. Two companies, one known as "*Potujana Viraha Sahaya Nidhi Company, Limited*" with a nominal capital of Rs. 79,950 and paid up capital of Rs. 208 and the other "*Bhattathiripad Panikkar and Company, Limited*," with a nominal capital of Rs. 50,000 and paid up capital of Rs. 4,850 were registered as Nos. 1 and 2 of 1083 in the Cochin Joint Stock Company Registry office and a fee of Rs. 225 was realised on this account. The object of the first Company is social help and that of the second development of trade. Of the two Joint Stock Companies registered in previous years and reported to be working at the close of 1082, one, viz., "*The Cochinite Company, Limited*" remains still dormant, owing to the death of two of its Directors, one of whom was also the Manager, while the other, viz., "*The Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Limited*," is reported to be thriving in Mattancherry which is its head quarters. It has also a branch office at Palghat. The paid up capital of this latter company rose from Rs. 630 in the previous year to Rs. 3,374 in the year under report.

General remarks.

60. The increase of about 8 per cent in the number of documents registered, the registration of 99·7 per cent of the documents on the day of

presentation, the increase in the number of cases of voluntary registration and the rise in the revenue are the chief features of the administration of the Registration department for the year.

MARINE.

61. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram, 43 steamers as in the previous year and 94 native crafts, as against 21 in 1082, entered and cleared during the year, the aggregate tonnage being 1,20,942, as against 1,13,814 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 10,444 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 8,089 in the previous year. The increase was due to the enhancement of port dues.

62. The light was exhibited from the Malipuram flagstaff from 15th May to 30th September, 1908 as usual. The south-west monsoon set in on the 10th June, a little later than in the previous year and the rainfall during the period was moderate. The sea was very rough from 1st June till 11th August, with a continuous surf on the Cochin Bar—a phenomenon the like of which was never noticed during the last eight years.

63. According to the proposal made by the Darbar towards the end of 1082 to the British Resident to arrange for a joint inspection of the coast from Cruz Milagre Gap to Azhikkal by the Chief Engineers of Travancore and Cochin States and by an officer of the Madras Public Works department to enquire into the cause of the erosion of the sea coast and to submit a report as to the protective measures considered necessary to prevent further erosion, the three Engineers met during the year and made the inspection. Their joint report is awaited.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

64. During the year 59 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, &c. Import permits.

65. Under Regulation I of 1061, 89 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year. Licenses for sale. Of these, 15 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, &c., 13 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 61 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, &c.



CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

Season. 66. Both the south-west and north-east monsoons were regular and the season was on the whole favourable for agriculture. An insect disease affecting coconut palms suddenly appeared in Cranganur, but there was no appreciable damage caused and effective steps were taken in time to prevent the further spread of the disease. Four new stations were opened during the year for recording rainfall, thus raising the number of stations to seven. New rain-gauges procured through the Government of India Meteorological Department, were supplied to all the stations.

Rainfall. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon period was 68.86 inches, as against 83.31 inches during the corresponding period of 1082. The rainfall at the seven rain-gauge stations is compared below with that of the four previous years :—

Stations	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	No. of rainy days in 1083
Ernakulam ...	180.09	81.48	94.73	128.68	106.98	185
Mattancherry ...	...	...	...	...	113.32	136
Cranganur ...	...	...	...	...	110.69	113
Irinjalakuda ...	...	...	...	...	182.25	199
Trichur ...	189.23	102.08	120.08	147.09	166.24	119
Wadakancherry ...	...	...	...	...	157.18	139
Chittur ...	58.78	57.93	68.30	95.98	58.65	80

AGRICULTURE.

**Organisation
of the depart-
ment.**

67. A small department of Agriculture was organised during the year and placed under the control of the Diwan Peishkar. A trained agriculturist was appointed as Superintendent of Agriculture, who took charge about the middle of the year. A memorandum describing in detail the agricultural conditions of the State and indicating the general lines on which improvement of agriculture should proceed was drawn up for the guidance of the Superintendent. The Superintendent toured constantly in all the taluks of the State and acquainted himself with the local agricultural conditions with a view to find out the actual needs felt by the agricultural population and suggest remedies for meeting them. He also visited the Coimbatore Agricultural College and the Taliparamba experimental farm in the neighbouring Malabar District. About the end of the year an experimental and demonstration farm in the old Viyoor Park near the Trichur town was opened and farm operations were started on a moderate scale. The Superintendent also investigated the cause and nature of the coconut palm disease found prevalent in parts of Cranganur and adjoining Travancore territory. Notes in colloquial Malayalam were published in the Village Sheet of the Government Gazette on (1) transplantation of paddy, (2) paddy cultivation in the United States, (3) cultivation of the coconut palm in Travancore, (4) [coconut palm disease in Travancore, (5) coconut palm disease in Cranganur, (6) cultivation of ground nut in the Kavalapara farm and (7) introduction of improved iron plough in the Tinnevelly District.

**Agricultural
loans.**

68. One of the items in the programme laid down by the Darbar for the development of Agriculture was the provision for the grant of loans to ryots for

making agricultural improvements, such as purchase of new implements, oil engines for irrigation purposes, construction of tanks and wells, etc. A set of rules to regulate the grant of such loans was issued, simultaneously with the organisation of the Agricultural department and an allotment of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. Three applications were received during the year, in one of which a loan of Rs. 400 was granted, another was declined, while in the third the application was withdrawn. As the system is quite new to the agricultural population of the State, the ryots have not yet begun to realise its advantages. It is hoped that with the introduction of improved methods of agriculture to be demonstrated in the Sirkar experimental and demonstration farm, there will be larger demands for loans.

COFFEE AND RUBBER.

69. The total area in the Nelliampathies under coffee cultivation was 3,337 acres, of which 3,170 acres were under mature and 167 acres under immature plants, as against 3,072 and 104 acres respectively in the previous year. The total yield was 4,27,734 lbs. or an average of 135 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 133 lbs. per acre in 1082. The number of persons permanently employed in the Estates was 122, as against 144 in the previous year and the average number of temporary hands was 828, as against 648 in 1082. Including the balance of Rs. 325 pending at the beginning of the year, the amount of quit rent due from the Estates was Rs. 13,134, of which a sum of Rs 11,994 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,140. Coffee.

70. One fresh grant of land was made to the Rubber Plantation Co., in Madakathara, during the year. The total area under rubber cultivation is 1,825 acres. In the Palapilly rubber estate, the plants are reported to be doing remarkably well. Rubber cultivation.

FORESTS.

71. A scheme for the re-organisation of the department was worked out and sanctioned with effect from 1st Meenom 1083. The details of the scheme were, (a) reduction of the number of Assistant Conservators from two to one, and the raising of the pay of the Assistant Conservator, (b) reduction of the number of Rangers from 6 to 5 and giving them separate territorial charges, (c) abolition of the posts of the Personal Assistant to the Conservator of Forests and Depot Inspector, (d) creation of the post of the Working Plan Officer and Superintendent of Depots, (e) reduction of the number of Foresters and Guards from 21 and 70 to 16 and 61 respectively and (f) reduction of the strength of the office establishment of the Conservator of Forests. The result of the re-organisation was a net saving of Rs. 4,752 per annum. Reorganisation.

72. The area of forests continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles. Forest settlement work was commenced during the year. Revised notification was published in the Gazette in respect of 68 blocks comprising the forests of Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur and Chittur taluks under section 8 of the Forest Regulation, proposed to be constituted as reserved forests. The area of the blocks notified for reservation is roughly 450 square miles. A full-time Forest Settlement Officer was appointed to enquire into and determine all claims connected with the lands comprised within the blocks proposed to be reserved, and he commenced his work about the end of the year. The perambulation and inspection of the blocks of the Chittur and Mukundapuram taluks and part of Trichur taluk were completed during the year. The Forest Settlement Officer received 84 claim petitions and disposed of 21 of them, leaving a balance of 63. Particular care was taken in preparing notifications under section 8 of the Forest Regulation to exclude occupied and cultivated lands as far as possible without prejudice to the policy of reservation, and also to allow sufficient margin in the main Area.
Forest Settlement.

Chapter IV.

blocks for the ryots to take manure and cut wood for agricultural implements. The adoption of this policy considerably facilitated the work of the Forest Settlement Officer. The work is making satisfactory progress and is expected to be completed soon.

Working plans. 73. Fresh coupes were selected and marked in the existing working circles of Orukomban, Pothundies and Kannimari. One coupe each was also selected in Palapilly and Kodasseri forests during the year (Erappaupara and Chikalayi), and four fuel coupes, three in the Matchad forest and one in Kodassery, were also selected for the supply of fuel to the Railway and the Tramway. The coupes selected in the Orukomban Circle, tapped by the Forest Tramway, were reserved for departmental collection, while standing trees specially marked by the department were sold in the other coupes. **Selection of coupes.** Reconnoitering and detailed inspection reports of (1) the Sholayar and adjacent valleys, hitherto unexplored, comprising about 90 square miles of forests, (2) Karapara valley and (3) the Vellani, Matchad, Paravattani and Palapilly forests, were prepared during the year. Working plans were completely drawn up during the year for the Parambikulam valley and the Kannimari teak area in the Chittur Kanam (for 40 years). Some effort was thus made during the year to remove the defect of the absence of working plans noticed in paragraph 54 of the Administration report for 1082. Now that a full-time Working Plan Officer has been appointed, it is hoped that in the course of the next one or two years the preparation of working plans for all the forests will be completed and that a well defined policy will be developed, under which the forests will be successfully worked with due regard to future reproductiveness and conservation of reserved areas.

Reconnoitering work. 74. The most important item under this head is the Forest Tramway, the working of which has been described in paragraphs 84 to 86 *infra*. The trolley line at Kokkalai from the saw mill to the depot was completed. The forest cart tracks in Palapilly, Paravattani and Matchad forests were repaired by contractors at their own expense. The depot channel at Ernakulam was also deepened. The usual annual repairs to buildings in charge of the department were executed, and the store shed at Kokkalai was completed.

Communications and buildings. 75. 161 cases were reported during the year, as against 185 in the previous year. There were 24 cases pending at the beginning of the year, which together with 161 cases made up a total of 185 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 104 cases were compounded, 38 disposed of by the Magistrates, (33 ending in conviction and 5 in acquittal) and 9 were dropped or otherwise disposed of, leaving 34 pending disposal at the close of the year. The total amount of compounding fees realised was Rs. 1,754. The reduction in the number of crimes was due to the deterrent punishments awarded by the Magistrates in some cases and to the forest rules becoming better known to the people. There was very little smuggling of Sirkar timber from the forest boundaries of Matchad and Paravattani to the neighbouring British territory, and there was also some reduction in the number of cases of illicit cultivation of forest areas in the Matchad forests.

Forest crime. 76. No special arrangement was made during the year for the protection of forests against wild fires. No serious damage was, however, noticed in any of the forests. Occasional showers of rain also prevented their occurrence. The teak plantations at Palapilly, the timber depots of the Orukomban Working Circle and the departmental buildings were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,449. The attention of the Conservator has been drawn to the necessity of introducing a regular system of fire conservancy.

Protection from fire. 77. Privileges allowed to the people, such as free grazing of cattle (except grazing of goats and elephants in the notified blocks) and the free removal of

Privileges to ryots.

firewood, materials for agriculture, etc., were continued during the year. The grazing of elephants and goats in the notified blocks was allowed only under a system of permits issued on payment. These privileges were clearly defined in the revised rules issued during the year under the Forest Regulation.

78. Regeneration of important species of timber, such as teak, blackwood, irul, ventek, pullamaruthu, etc., was noticed in abundance in the forests of Chittur, Matchad, Paravattani, Palapilly and Orukomban. Bamboos are reported to be still growing to an undesirable extent in certain forests. In the worked coupes of the Orukomban Working Circle white cedar seeds were sown, while in the worked coupe in Kannimari in Chittur, teak seeds were dibbled in the year. The result is reported to be satisfactory in the latter but not so in the former. The Palapilly teak plantation was maintained and was extended by one acre. Thinning operations in these were also conducted regularly during the year. In Chittur Kanam improvement fellings were effected and the teak area was in a fairly good condition. The Darbar realise the necessity of re-stocking the already worked areas especially the teak areas tapped by the Tramway and the subject is receiving their anxious consideration.

79. There were 17 elephants at the beginning of the year, of which two died during the year, thus reducing the number at the end of the year to 15. There were two captures, one being a tusker and the other a young cow, but neither survived. The question of improving the system of elephant catching operations is now engaging the attention of the Darbar.

80. The following table has been furnished by the Conservator as showing the total yield and disposal of forest produce as compared with the previous year:—

Kind of produce.	Yield and Outturn		Increase or decrease	Disposal		Increase or decrease
	1082	1083		1082	1083	
<i>By Sirkar Agency</i>						
Teak (candies) ...	60,278	11,176	-49,102	17,933	10,997	-6,936
Blackwood (do) ...	1,964	742	-1,222	1,043	850	-193
Junglewood (do) ...	19,900	12,158	-7,742	33,080	18,660	-14,420
Bamboos (No.) ...	Nil	2,000	+2,000	Nil	2,000	+2,000
Firewood (tons)...	8,151	7,376	-775	8,151	7,376	-775
<i>By consumers and purchasers</i>						
Teak (candies) ...	71	1,747	+1,676	Same	as yield	
Blackwood (do) ...	557	1,150	+593			
Junglewood (do) ...	33,600	13,272	-20,328			
Bamboos (No.) ...	1,92,100	2,48,974	+56,874	Same	as yield	
Firewood ...	Rs. 6,700	Rs. 6,036	-Rs. 664			
<i>Confiscation</i>						
Teak and Blackwood ...	Rs. 1,316	Rs. 1,064	-Rs. 252	Same	as yield	

The large decrease under teak, blackwood and junglewood, removed by Sirkar agency, was partly due to the closure of the Matchad and Paravattani forests and partly to the fact that the large stock of timber felled in previous years from 1077, and lying in the Parambikulam depots, was brought into the accounts in a lump only in 1082. The sale of standing trees and topplings in a large scale contributed to the large increase under teak and blackwood removed by consumers and purchasers. The outturn of monopoly trees, especially teak felled from assigned and unreserved lands, was Rs. 7,382.

The reduction in the quantity disposed of was partly due to the inadequate arrangements for transport by Tramway, to remedy which, necessary action has

Chapter IV.

since been taken. Further, the transport during the year had to be limited to Parambikulam teak to meet the urgent demand for teak required to carry out contracts already entered into by the department, whereas in 1082 the transport was almost exclusively confined to large quantity of junglewood from depots in the lower sections of the line. This accounted for the large reduction in the quantity of junglewood disposed of. The stock of felled and collected timber lying in the depots along the Tramline consisted of 57,838 candies of teak, 1,347 candies of rosewood and 10,488 candies of junglewood. Of this stock, 6,849 candies of junglewood are reported to be unfit for transport and have therefore to be written off. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Cochin, who have a saw mill working at Trichur, were appointed sole agents of the Sirkar, for the sale on commission of (1) all Parambikulam teak not fit for Europe squares and (2) some species of junglewood felled and collected departmentally. There was a running contract with them for the supply of Europe quality teak to the extent of 5,500 tons. The agency system commenced to work from the end of March 1908, and under it 15,303 cubic feet of teak were sold for Rs. 38,290 till the close of the year.

Balance in stock.

Agency arrangements.

Requirements of railways etc.

81. During the year, 34,330 cubic feet of teak, irul, etc., scantlings, 1,50,930 cubic feet of junglewood of different dimensions, 904 cubic feet of London squares, 1,50,000 teak keys, 1,33,234 feet of casings and 1,24,031 cappings, were supplied to Railway Companies and other public bodies. 7,302 tons of fuel were also supplied to the Railway and the Tramway.

Financial.

82. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 5,13,871 and Rs. 4,36,557, as against Rs. 7,63,028 and Rs. 8,93,825 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in receipts compared with the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,49,157, was partly due to the absence of extraction of timber from the Matchad and Paravattani forests, especially teak, hitherto in vogue to a large extent and to the large revenue from the supply of an appreciable portion of 5,500 tons of Parambikulam teak to Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., for Europe squares and scantlings, not being realised as anticipated owing to a very small percentage of out-turn. It is however satisfactory that a revenue of Rs. 5,13,871 was realised, as against Rs. 4,44,000 anticipated in the revised estimate, in regard to the realisation of which there was some doubt and apprehension. The expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 4,36,557, does not include the outlay on Tramway but includes forest advances proper amounting to Rs. 1,76,067 made in previous years, but adjusted only in the year under report. The actual cash expenditure of the department for the year was therefore only Rs. 2,60,490 and the net revenue Rs. 2,53,381. Against this net revenue has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,36,926, being the maintenance charges of the Tramway for the year, which is rightly debitable to the Forest department. The actual net revenue, therefore, was Rs. 1,16,455.

General remarks.

83. The year marked a distinct break in the history of the forest administration of the State from the past. Considerable advance was made in the inspection of the hitherto unexplored forests and in the drawing up of working plans. Satisfactory arrangements were made for the speedy disposal of the large stock of Parambikulam teak. Forest settlement was commenced in right earnest and rules under the Forest Regulation were completely revised and republished. Old liabilities have all been cleared and the whole department has been re-organised under a scheme which, though resulted in a saving of Rs. 4,752 per annum, provides for a more efficient working of, and detailed supervision over, forest areas. It is hoped that, with the Forest Settlement and working plans based on proper reconnoitering still in progress, there will be a marked improvement in the management of the working of the forests which constitute one of the most valuable assets of the State.

TRAMWAY.

84. The administration of the Tramway was separated from 1st Dhanu 1083, from the Forest Department and placed under the direct control of the Diwan, agreeably to the suggestion made by Mr. H. J. Thompson, Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, who inspected the whole line during the year and furnished the Darbar with a valuable memorandum indicating the general lines on which the Tramway should be worked in future. Another important suggestion of Mr. Thompson was that an efficient system of accounts should be introduced and maintained similar to, but less elaborate than, that adopted in British India State Railways. Accordingly, the services of a retired accountant in the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, were obtained for a period of three months for the purpose, and the rules and forms prescribed by him were approved and brought into force from the beginning of the current year. The staff of the Tramway in all its sections, such as, office, permanent way, loco, traffic, stores, etc., was thoroughly re-organised on the lines indicated in Mr. Thompson's memorandum. The chief features of the re-organisation were (a) the raising of the pay of the Engineer from Rs. 400-500 to Rs. 500—700, (b) the improvement in the scale of pay and strength of the office establishment of the Engineer and the appointment of a Manager to be in charge of the office, (c) the reconstitution of the field establishment in all sections and (d) the strengthening of the staff of the Tramway dispensary. The cost of establishment in all the sections according to the re-organisation including the Engineer's pay, is Rs. 1,074 for the pensionable staff, and Rs. 6,114 for the non-pensionable staff, or Rs. 7,188 per mensem both together, or Rs. 86,256 per annum for the whole staff.

Organisation.

85. The total length of the line including the extension of 25 chains carried out during the year is 49 miles. Four sidings to the length of $22\frac{3}{4}$ chains were also constructed during the year; the permanent line including the inclines and brakes was in fairly good condition throughout the year. The sidings at Chalakudy Railway Station were as usual maintained by the Railway Company according to the terms of the agreement entered into with them, and negotiations with the Railway Company for the running of Tramway timber trains over the Cochin State Railway direct to Trichur and Ernakulam were carried on at the end of the year and a final settlement has since been arrived at. Including two new engines purchased during the year, there were eight engines. There were, in all, nine accidents during the year, two of which were serious resulting in loss of life and considerable damage to rolling stock. Two trains were run almost every day in the 1st and 3rd sections and 4 to 6 trains in the second section according to requirements. The total quantity of timber transported to Chalakudy during the year was only 15,435 candies. This is not very encouraging. To make the Tramway financially successful, at least 30,000 candies of timber should be transported in a year. Arrangements have since been made for the improvement of the traffic by re-adjusting the time table of trains, by providing additional rolling stock and by facilitating loading arrangements.

Permanent way

Accidents.

Traffic.

86. The expenditure on the line during the year was Rs. 5,02,017 (of which Rs. 3,65,091 was under "capital" and Rs. 1,36,926 under "maintenance"), as against Rs. 4,38,758 in the previous year. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 3,07,845 represents (1) the advances made as interim payments to contractors for works done in previous years but debited only in the accounts of the year under report (Rs. 1,65,904) and (2) final payments to contractors in settlement of the accounts of previous years (Rs. 1,41,941). The net expenditure for the year was therefore only Rs. 1,94,172. All the liabilities in the previous years were cleared

Expenditure.

Chapter IV.

and all outstanding advances adjusted, with the exception of a small item of Rs. 39. The total outlay incurred on the construction of Tramway including rolling stock up to the end of 1083, amounts to Rs. 20,17,726. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 1,36,926 spent on maintenance in 1083, and also the sum of Rs. 1,41,590 estimated as maintenance charges of the line up to the end of 1082, the capital expenditure may be fixed at Rs. 17,39,210 or 17½ lacs in round figure.

TRADE.

87. The total value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 12,947, as against Rs. 10,738 in the previous year. The value of exports amounted to Rs. 57.

PUBLIC WORKS.

88. The re-organisation of the department referred to in paragraph 76 of the Administration report for 1082 was brought into force from the beginning of the year. The salient features of the re-organisation were the following:— (a) improvement in the scale of pay of the Chief Engineer by raising it from Rs. 650 to Rs. 600-900, (b) creation of the post of an Assistant Engineer on a salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500,* (c) increase in the number of Divisional Supervisors from two to three, doing away with their progressive scale of salary and grading them on Rs. 200, 150 and 125, (d) appointment of six Overseers, one to be in charge of each of the five taluks, and the other to be in charge of the temple works in the State, (e) appointment of a separate Sub-Overseer, to be in charge of all the Palaces in the State, (f) constitution of a separate Irrigation Branch with a Supervisor on Rs. 125 and two Sub-Overseers, to be in charge of all the irrigation works in the State, (g) abolition of the temporary establishment of maistries and time-keepers whose pay used to be debited to works, and the constitution of a permanent establishment of 21 Section Superintendents instead and (h) the strengthening of the office establishment of the Chief Engineer and the separation of the post of Manager from that of Head Accountant. The total cost of establishment according to the re-organisation is Rs. 3,550 per mensem, excluding the pay of the Section Superintendents which, prior to the re-organisation, used to be debited to supervision charges in the estimates. During the last decade the establishment was subjected to two general revisions, once in 1074 and again in 1078. The cost of establishment according to the re-organisation of 1074 was Rs. 3,054 per mensem, but it was reduced to Rs. 2,505 in the revision of 1078. Deducting the cost of the Irrigation Branch (Rs. 305) and the increase of the average pay of the Chief Engineer (Rs. 150), which are new features in the re-organisation of 1083, the net cost per mensem is Rs. 3,095, or an increase of Rs. 590 over the cost of revision of 1078, and Rs. 41 over that of 1074. Practically, therefore, the re-organisation carried out in the year under report was only a reversion to the old scale of 1074 with slight variations and improvements necessitated by the present requirements. A temporary staff consisting of an Overseer with the necessary establishment of surveyors and lascars was entertained during the year for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates in connection with the Karuvannur bund project, which has been pressed on the attention of the Darbar by the Chief Engineer, during the past few years and which was considered emergent owing to serious breaches to the protective works and roads in Karuvannur during the phenomenal floods of 1907.

89. The expenditure on Public Works for State works during the year was Rs. 3,85,978, as against Rs. 2,77,316 in the previous year, and as against the

* There was an Assistant Engineer prior to 1078 on Rs. 800.

final budget grant of Rs. 4,00,000. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of the budget grant and expenditure under the different heads:—

Budget head		Budget grant	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>A.—Works.</i>			
Communications,	Original	25,021	22,919
"	Repairs	1,10,586	1,08,280
Buildings,	Original	85,982	82,884
"	Repairs	52,760	51,102
Irrigation,	Original	3,040	2,673
"	Repairs	27,198	26,788
Miscellaneous,	Original	5,184	5,071
"	Repairs	6,733	6,653
Purchase and repair of tools, plant, stock, &c.		3,860	3,853
Miscellaneous and refund		774	540
Petty Construction and Repairs		27,767	22,262
Total		3,48,900	3,32,520
<i>B.—Establishment charges</i>		51,100	53,458
Grand Total		4,00,000	3,85,978

There was thus a net lapse of Rs. 14,022 or 3·5 per cent on the total grant for State works. This lapse was partly due to savings under tendered deductions and partly to final payments not having been made before the end of the year in a few works pending the settlement of contractors' accounts. A sum of Rs. 50,289 out of the advance of Rs. 59,289 made on account of the Tullochs Gardens works, Madras, referred to as pending adjustment in paragraph 70 of the previous year's report, was adjusted during the year. This adjustment is included in the sum of Rs. 82,884 shown under "Buildings—Original".

90. The system of execution of petty repairs and the annual maintenance of the buildings in charge of the several departments of the State other than the P. W. D., by the officers of the respective departments themselves, was introduced during the year; and the adoption of this policy tended to relieve considerably the work of the P. W. D. The system was found to work very satisfactorily. Petty construction and repairs.

91. Besides the above, the department also executed contribution works costing Rs. 23,607 for Cranganur, Rs. 18,146 for unincorporated Devaswoms, Rs. 4,764 for Kavalapara and Punnathur estates under the management of the Sirkar and Rs. 744 for other departments. Thus the total disbursements by the department amounted to Rs. 4,33,239, as against Rs. 3,04,874 in 1082. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 50,289, the amount adjusted on account of the advances of the Tullochs Gardens works, with the execution of which the State P. W. D. had nothing to do, the cash expenditure incurred by the department was Rs. 3,82,950. The establishment charges, amounted to Rs. 53,458 or 13·9% of the total expenditure, as against 25% in British P. W. D., 16% in Mysore and 15% in the Local Fund Department of the Madras Presidency. Contribution works.

92. Three new bridges were constructed and the construction of the Mattancherry high road which was started two years ago was completed during the year. The total expenditure on "Communications-Original" was Rs. 22,919, as against Rs. 26,859 in 1082. A larger amount was, however, spent in repairing the existing roads and culverts and in maintaining them than in the previous year, the expenditure incurred during the year on "Communications—Repairs" being Rs. 1,08,280, as against Rs. 61,935 in 1082. An improved system of maintenance of roads was introduced during the year and the mile cooly system, referred to in paragraph 73 of the Administration report for 1082 was abolished. The number of Roads.

Chapter IV.

miles of roads maintained during the year remained unchanged, viz., 450. A sum of Rs. 86,190 (Rs. 64,193, ordinary maintenance and Rs. 21,997, special allotment) was spent during the year on road maintenance alone, as against Rs. 52,325 in 1082. The general condition of the roads during the year showed perceptible improvement over the previous year.

Irrigation.

93. The newly constituted Irrigation Branch commenced to work from the beginning of the year. The work of the Irrigation Branch during the year consisted of, as usual,—(a) the up-keep of the Sirkar irrigation systems of the Chittur taluk and the regulation and distribution of water-supply connected therewith and (b) the maintenance of the numerous minor irrigation and protective works known as “Chiras” in the remaining taluks of the State. No important original work was undertaken during the year. The chief item of work executed under “Repairs” was the provision of temporary protective works to Karuvannur bund, at a cost of Rs. 4,246. The irrigation staff was, however, employed in the preparation of estimates and plans for several important works. The expenditure incurred during the year on maintenance of irrigation works, was Rs. 13,655, as against Rs. 12,093 in 1082. The total expenditure on irrigation was Rs. 29,456, as against Rs. 14,343 in 1082. A detailed memorandum was drawn up during the year, indicating the general lines on which the Irrigation Branch of the P. W. D. should direct its operations. Negotiations were in progress, at the end of the year, for the acquisition by the Sirkar of the Kunnankattupathy system. Instructions have been issued for taking up in order of urgency, the works relating to the scheme of improvement of the Mulathura system in the Chittur taluk and the detailed plans and estimates are awaited.

Receipts.

94. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 65,552, as against Rs. 55,727 in the previous year. As usual, the toll and ferry receipts and the rent on Sirkar buildings contributed the bulk of the revenue under Public Works. There were 15 tolls at the end of the year including three tolls newly opened during the year, and 99 ferries including 9 private ferries brought under Sirkar management. The question of maintenance of the avenue trees was carefully considered during the year and their management was placed under the land revenue department. Detailed instructions in regard to their management and supervision were also issued.

Avenue trees.

Inspection.

95. All the Divisional and Sub-divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer during the year. The accounts of the P. W. D. Head office were audited during the year by the Special Audit Officer, and the results were satisfactory. There was marked improvement in the working of the department during the year.

RAILWAY.

Receipts.

96. The gross receipts on account of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 4,17,179. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 2,81,377 incurred on account of working charges, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,35,802, which represents 1.96 per cent on the net capital expenditure of Rs. 69,34,602 up to the end of 1907. The working contract of the Railway with the Madras Railway Company which constructed the line expired on the 31st December 1907 and negotiations were in progress at the close of the year under report for a new contract with the South Indian Railway Company on more favourable terms. The Darbar's share of the gross earnings for the first half year of 1908 however was calculated *pro tempore* on the basis of the old agreement, but the amount was realised only after the close of the year. It is hoped that under the new agreement the net earnings of the Railway will in the current year be in excess of the budget estimate of Rs. 1,75,000.

97. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 3,59,303, Rs. 2,81,377 on account of working expenses and Rs. 77,926 on account of capital expenditure. A sum of Rs. 35,829 of this represents excess compensation awarded by the Courts for lands acquired for the Railway at the time of construction. The booked capital of the Railway at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 69,62,823.

ANCHAL

98. The number of anchal offices and letter boxes at the end of the year were 42 and 77 respectively, as against 44 and 75 at the close of the previous year. The abolition of two anchal offices reduced the total length of the mail communication from 307 to 304 miles. The number of articles carried by the Anchal, during the year was 11,08,074, as against 11,60,252 in the previous year. Of these, 6,02,563 were free official articles and 5,05,511 private articles, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 5,98,333 and 5,61,919 respectively. 3,876 articles of various descriptions were received in the Dead Letter office during the year, as against 3,269 in the previous year, all of which were disposed of.

99. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 11,581 and Rs. 19,303 respectively, as against Rs. 11,810 and Rs. 19,668 in the previous year. The official covers of the State departments, carried and delivered through Anchal free of cost, as usual, would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 36,232. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was 2.47 pies, as against 2.5 pies in the previous year.

100. The question of the transfer of the State Anchal to the Imperial Postal Department was under discussion during the year but no definite decision was arrived at.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts.

101. The following statements exhibit the receipts and disbursements of the year under major heads, together with the corresponding actuals of the previous year, with explanatory remarks for the variations worth noting between the figures of the two years :—

	MAJOR HEAD	ACTUALS OF 1082 Rs.	ACTUALS OF 1083 Rs.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ACTUALS OF THE TWO YEARS. Rs.	EXPLANATIONS FOR THE VARIATIONS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I	Land Revenue ...	8,87,646	10,12,981	+	1,25,235	I. Increase due to the introduction of Settlement in one more Taluk, and to the sale of accretion lands.
II	Salt ...	4,07,989	3,55,890	—	52,099	II. Decrease due to reduction of salt duty.
III	Stamps ...	2,95,338	3,38,753	+	43,415	III. Increase due to the introduction of copy stamped papers and sale of court fee stamps.
IV	Customs ...	1,10,500	1,10,505	+	5	
V	Abkari and Ganja ...	1,92,520	1,93,758	+	1,238	
VI	Opium ...	22,761	22,772	+	11	
VII	Tobacco ...	31,043	17,668	—	13,375	VII. Decrease due to change of procedure under which revenue realised in advance being credited to service head only in the current year.
VIII	Forests ...	7,63,028	5,13,871	—	2,49,157	VIII. Decrease explained in paragraph 102 <i>infra</i> .
IX	Tramway ...	...	2,109	+	2,109	
X	Registration ...	64,846	68,177	+	3,331	
XI	Tribute ...	6,857	6,857	...	...
XII	Interest ...	80	130	+	50	
XIII	Anchal ...	11,810	11,591	—	219	
XIV	Law and Justice ...	11,959	11,527	—	432	XV. Increase due to larger sale of jail manufactures.
XV	Jails ...	3,289	4,544	+	1,255	
XVI	Police ...	1,855	2,189	+	334	
XVII	Marine ...	8,171	10,500	+	2,329	XVII. Increase due to the collection of port dues at enhanced rates.
XVIII	Education ...	50,669	53,331	+	2,662	
XIX	Temples and Oottupuras..	97,244	1,07,746	+	10,502	XIX. Increase mainly due to the revision of rents of Devaswom lands in one more Taluk.
XX	Medical ...	1,490	2,198	+	708	
XXI	Stationery and Printing...	2,941	4,959	+	2,018	XXI. Increase due to sale of old printing presses and the raising of rate of subscription to Government Gazette.
XXII	Public Works ...	55,727	65,552	+	9,825	
XXIII	Railway ...	3,91,378	4,17,179	+	25,801	
XXIV	Miscellaneous ...	13,272	17,675	+	4,403	
XXV	Capital ...	5,727	...	—	5,727	XXV. The amount shown under this head in 1082 has rightly been credited under Land Revenue and Railway in 1083.
	Total of service heads	34,38,140	33,52,452		-85,688	
XXVI	Deposits ...	3,86,347	6,87,171	+	3,00,824	
XXVII	Advances ...	8,94,810	6,10,897	—	2,83,913	
XXVIII	Remittances ...	24,48,550	19,94,534	—	4,54,016	
XXIX	State loans ...	2,25,000	1,40,000	—	85,000	
XXX	Unincorporated Devaswoms ...	77,969	5,41,017	+	4,63,048	XXX. Increase due to the change of system in the maintenance of accounts relating to unincorporated Devaswoms under which all receipts are to be remitted to the Treasury, instead of net receipts as in previous years.
XXXI	Departmental balances ...	4,535	10,548	+	6,013	
	Total of debt heads	40,37,211	39,84,167		-53,044	
	Grand total	74,75,351	73,36,619		-1,38,732	

	MAJOR HEAD	ACTUALS OF 1082 Rs.	ACTUALS OF 1088 Rs.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ACTUALS OF THE TWO YEARS Rs.	EXPLANATIONS FOR THE VARIATIONS.	Disbursements.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Land Revenue ...	2,34,748	2,07,908	- 26,840	1. Decrease mainly due to the cessation of expenditure on Survey operations.	
2	Palace ...	3,02,599	3,47,920	+ 45,321	2. Increase due to the introduction of new scheme of expenditure on Palace.	
3	Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,089	...		
4	Excise ...	1,72,990	1,57,247	- 15,743		
5	Stamps ...	19,270	32,189	+ 12,919	5. Increase mainly due to large refunds of stamp duty and the debit of a portion of the expenditure of 1082 in the year.	
6	Customs ...	2,356	2,515	+ 159		
7	Forests ...	8,93,825	4,36,557	- 4,57,268		
8	Tramway ...	...	5,02,017	+ 5,02,017	7 & 8. Increase explained in paragraph 102 <i>infra</i> .	
9	Registration ...	26,529	26,577	+ 48		
10	Anchal ...	19,668	19,303	- 365		
11	General administration ...	76,742	88,779	+ 12,037	11. Increase due to the employment of Special Audit Officer, the training of State Comptroller, and the appointment of Special Officers for Legislation and State Manual compilation.	
12	Law and Justice ...	1,58,614	1,40,770	- 17,844	12. Decrease due to the large fees paid in 1082 to Vakils for conducting certain important cases and the re-organisation of the Magisterial department.	
13	Jails ...	21,080	20,071	- 1,009		
14	Police ...	71,776	81,342	+ 9,566	14. Increase due to re-organisation and supply of new uniforms.	
15	Marine ...	921	932	+ 11		
16	Education ...	1,36,859	1,36,956	+ 97		
17	Religious ...	1,42,588	1,54,136	+ 11,548		
18	Charities ...	45,785	50,240	+ 4,455	17 & 18. Increase due to the rise in the price of provisions, and the performance of special ceremonies.	
19	Medical ...	66,124	75,057	+ 8,933	19. Increase due to the opening of two new dispensaries.	
20	Vaccination ...	4,758	5,274	+ 516		
21	Sanitation and Conservancy ...	21,264	23,736	+ 2,472		
22	Pension and gratuity ...	59,871	71,844	+ 11,973	22. Increase due to the retirement of three high officials during the year.	
23	Stationery and Printing ...	37,589	37,588	- 1		
24	Military ...	38,085	37,453	- 632		
25	Public Works ...	2,77,316	3,85,978	+ 1,08,662	25. Increase mainly due to the adjustment of advances made for Tullochs Gardens works, and re-organisation of the department.	
26	Interest ...	1,32,695	77,019	- 55,676	26. Decrease due to the adjustment of an erroneous debit of Rs. 25,000 in 1082.	
27	Miscellaneous ...	1,01,183	65,719	- 35,464	27. Decrease due to absence of extraordinary items of expenditure.	
28	Scientific and other departments ...	...	3,240	+ 3,240	28. This represents expenditure on Fisheries investigation and Ethnographical researches.	
29	Railway ...	2,62,666	3,59,303	+ 96,637	29. Increase due to larger capital expenditure incurred and also to larger working expenses explained in paragraph 102 <i>infra</i> .	
	Total of service heads	35,27,890	37,47,760	+ 2,19,870		
30	Deposits ...	3,71,405	5,80,921	+ 2,09,516		
31	Advances ...	8,00,842	2,06,658	- 5,94,184		
32	Remittances ...	24,98,339	19,34,395	- 5,63,944		
33	State loans ...	35,000	5,30,000	+ 4,95,000	34. Increase due to change of system in accounts explained on the receipts side.	
34	Unincorporated Devasswoms ...	81,456	2,60,091	+ 1,78,635		
35	Departmental balances...	8,301	9,010	+ 709		
	Total of debt heads	37,89,843	35,36,075	- 2,53,768		
	Grand total	73,17,733	72,83,835	- 33,898		

Chapter V.

Service
heads.
Receipts.

102. The receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 33,52,452, as against Rs. 33,65,500 anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 32,36,400 in the revised estimate; and compared with the actuals of 1082 (Rs. 34,38,140) there was a fall of Rs. 85,688. A large increase of revenue of over two lacs of rupees was however realised under Land Revenue, Stamps, Devaswoms and Oottupuras, Public Works and Railway but this was more than counter-balanced by the fall in receipts under Forests, Salt and Tobacco to the extent of nearly three lacs. The budget estimate under Forests was Rs. 8,20,000 but the actuals came only to Rs. 5,13,371 which however were better than the revised estimate of the year (Rs. 4,44,000) by Rs. 69,871; and under tobacco, there was an advance collection of Rs. 60,000 realised during the year, credited to revenue deposits and pending adjustment to the service head in the current year. The total receipts therefore compare favourably with the budget estimate of the year and exceed this estimate if the tobacco revenue realised during the year and kept in deposit is taken into account. The Forest revenue showed a serious fall of over 3 lacs, compared with the budget estimate, owing to the disappointing results of the contract for the supply of teak of Europe quality. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that, in spite of such a serious fall, the total revenue realised under the service heads was Rs. 1,16,052 better than the revised estimate and only Rs. 13,048 short of the budget estimate for the year. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 37,47,760, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 32,31,600 and the revised estimate of Rs. 38,17,570 and Rs. 35,27,890, the actuals of 1082. Under Forests and Tramway, the budget estimate provided for an expenditure of only Rs. 4,74,000, whereas the actuals came to Rs. 9,38,574, thereby resulting in a large increase of Rs. 4,64,574 under these two heads alone. This increase was chiefly due to the adjustment of advances under Forests and Tramway representing expenditure incurred in previous years, but not charged to the accounts, to the extent of Rs. 3,42,000; leaving this amount out of consideration, there was a decrease in cash expenditure under these two heads of nearly three lacs, as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Under Public Works there is an increase of Rs. 35,978 over the budget estimate and Rs. 1,08,662 over the actuals of 1082, chiefly due to the adjustment of advances to the extent of Rs. 50,289 made in previous years on account of Tullochs Gardens works. There was also a large increase of Rs. 75,303 when compared with the budget estimate and Rs. 96,637 over the actuals of the previous year under Railway, owing to (1) the net increase of working expenses (Rs. 19,894) and (2) payment of excess compensation awarded by the courts for lands acquired for Railway (Rs. 35,829) debited to Railway Capital. These abnormal items of expenditure, the major portion of which represented book adjustments of previous years' liabilities under Forests and Tramway and also capital expenditure during the year on the Railway—not anticipated in the budget—caused a total increase of Rs. 5,75,855 over the budget estimate under those heads. Deducting from the total expenditure under all service heads for the year (Rs. 37,47,760) a sum of Rs. 4,48,000 being the total of the book adjustments and the unexpected excess compensation for Railway lands debited to Railway capital and the net increase of working expenses of the Railway, the net expenditure of the year may be fixed, for purposes of comparison, at Rs. 32,99,760, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 32,31,600 and as against Rs. 35,27,890 the actuals of 1082, and the transactions of the year may be considered to have resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 52,692. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 5,95,430, as against Rs. 3,73,712 anticipated in the budget and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 6,42,330, as against Rs. 5,07,612 according to the budget estimate, and Rs. 2,54,260 according to the revised estimate.

Opening and
closing balances

103. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the beginning of the year:—

Liabilities of the State.

LIABILITIES OUTSTANDING.	At the beginning of the year		At the end of the year	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Loans outstanding—				
Debenture loans	20,00,000	20,00,000		
Ordinary loans	3,90,000	...		
B. Balance to the credit of the unincorporated Devaswoms	2,05,745	4,80,672		
C. Deposits outstanding	2,10,107	2,78,578		
D. Balances to the credit of palace funds	1,18,503	1,42,178		
E. Remittances pending adjustment to the debit side	87,295	89,739		
F. Other liabilities	8,617	8,632		
Total liabilities	29,70,327	29,49,799		
<i>Deduct assets</i>				
A. Cash balance at the close of the year—				
1. In Sirkar treasuries	2,87,691	4,00,248		
2. In Banks	3,07,789	2,42,082		
Total	5,95,480	6,42,330		
B. Advances to be recovered—				
1. Survey advances	5,727	36		
2. Forest advances	3,45,793	3,917		
3. Other advances	82,984	26,937		
4. P. W. D. advances	59,289	8,670		
Total	4,48,793	39,569		
C. Remittances pending adjustment to the credit side	61,361	3,067		
D. Other assets	3,767	2,229		
Total assets	11,04,351	6,87,795		
Balance or net liabilities	18,65,976	22,62,004		
Actual liabilities at the beginning of the year, not taking into consideration the Forest and Public Works department advances which represented expenditure actually incurred for departmental operations (Rs. 4,05,082, vide paragraph 83 of the Administration report for 1902)	22,71,058	22,62,004		

It will be observed that, though all the temporary loans to the extent of Rs. 3,90,000 outstanding when the year began were completely repaid during the year, the above statement does not show any appreciable reduction in the net liabilities of the State. This is mainly due to (1) the large increase of Rs. 2,74,927 under the surpluses which accrued to the credit of unincorporated Devaswoms during the year and (2) to the increase in the funds relating to Palace ceremonies, &c., under the new scheme brought into force during the year. There was also an increase of Rs. 68,471 under deposits outstanding, due chiefly to the advance collection of Rs. 60,000 on account of tobacco revenue referred to in paragraph 102 *supra*. The total amount of surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms in the State Treasuries at the end of the year was Rs. 4,80,672, and this increase was mainly due to the realisation of the investment of Rs. 1,40,000. The Darbar had under consideration the question of investing the surplus and made arrangements for withdrawing 2½ lacs from the cash balance for the purpose, which has since been invested in the 4 per cent City of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures. The total liability at the beginning of the year after this investment and giving credit for the tobacco revenue deposits to be shortly adjusted may be approximately fixed at Rs. 19,50,000. Orders have been issued to invest further a sum of Rs. 1,35,000 outstanding to the credit of the Palace funds in the Bank of Madras out of the cash balance. This will further reduce the State's liabilities to Rs. 18,15,000 in the near future.

Not liability.

Chapter V

Sinking fund.

104. As large expenditure had to be incurred during the year in clearing the liabilities of the Forest and Tramway departments and as the temporary loans to the extent of Rs. 3,90,000 were fully repaid, it was not possible to make any provision for the proposed sinking fund during the year. But the following arrangements were made before the end of the year to start a sinking fund from the beginning of 1084:—

(1) A sum of Rs. 20,000 to be credited to that fund in each of the land revenue kist months from Kanni to Medom for the three years commencing from 1084.

(2) The entire Customs revenue of Rs. 1,10,500 due from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention to be credited annually to the sinking fund after realisation.

(3) Half the net receipts of the Railway after meeting capital expenditure, if any, to be credited at the close of each official year, if the cash balance of the State so permits, to the sinking fund.

(4) That the monthly credits according to clause (1) should be deposited in the Reserve Treasury to the account of the sinking fund and at the close of the year invested as fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras together with the credits under clauses (2) and (3), subject to the proviso that during the kist collection months the deposits to the credit of the fund in the Reserve Treasury may be utilised by the Comptroller of Accounts for purchasing 5 per cent Debenture bonds from the holders living outside the State with a view to extinguish them. The sinking fund has already been started and the balance to its credit is now Rs. 96,000.

Palace expenditure.

105. The scheme for regulating the expenditure on the Ruling family, which consists of a very large number of members entitled to allowances from the general revenues, was under the consideration of the Darbar, for the last 7 years, and it was brought into force from the beginning of the year under report with the sanction of His Highness whose spirit of self sacrifice is evident in the principles enunciated therein. It makes under clause (F) ample provision for the growing needs of His Highness' family. The chief features of the scheme are the following:—

(1) The total Palace expenditure is fixed at 3½ lacs of rupees per annum.

(2) The number of male members who are to receive fixed allowances is restricted to twenty, exclusive of His Highness the Raja, and His Highness the Elaya Raja.

(3) The sum of 3½ lacs of rupees per annum, fixed for Palace expenditure, is divided into six funds as follows:—

A.—Allowance:—	Rs.
(i) His Highness the Raja	84,000
(ii) His Highness the Elaya Raja	12,000
(iii) His Highness the First Prince at Rs. 600 per mensem	7,200
(iv) Second to Sixth Princes at Rs. 350 each per mensem	21,000
(v) Seventh to Twelfth Princes at Rs. 250 each per mensem	18,000
(vi) Thirteenth to Twentieth Princes at Rs. 150 each per mensem	14,400
(vii) Female members and children (to be paid to Her Highness the Senior Rani) at Rs. 4,000 per mensem	48,000
Total A	2,04,600
B.—General Ceremony Fund	70,000
C.—Tour Fund	10,000
D.—Education of children (for maintenance of the Palace School and for study of the Princes at Ernakulam or Madras)	7,000
E.—Miscellaneous charges (for maintenance of Palaces, furniture, &c.)	10,000
F.—General Palace Fund (for maintenance of junior male members below the rank of those entitled to fixed allowances)	48,400
Grand total	3,50,000

(4) The savings under B—General Ceremony Fund—will be transferable to the lump allotment for female members A (vii), or the lump allotment for General Palace Fund, F.

(5) Transfers may be permitted mutually between D, Education of Children and F, General Palace Fund.

(6) The yearly balances under the General Ceremony Fund and the General Palace Fund should be invested in the name of the Diwan, either in Government of India Pro-notes, Cochin State Debentures or in such other manner as His Highness the Raja may consider proper, so that they may be yielding interest, and the Tour and Miscellaneous Funds will be allowed to remain in the State Treasury as 'Deposits' to the credit of the funds concerned.

(7) His Highness' tours on extraordinary occasions will be paid for from the General Revenues.

The scheme, as detailed above, to be in force for 12 years.

The question of administering the fund under (F) and formulating a scheme for the education and bringing up of the junior princes under residential palace scheme was under consideration during the year.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE.

106. The most important event of the year was the constitution from 1st Kanni 1083 (16th September 1907) of a separate department of Finance and Accounts. The account system of the State was completely remodelled in 1073 M. E., under which there were (1) an Account Branch of the Diwan's Office under the control of a Huzur Treasury Officer who was in charge of the Head Treasury and who also exercised supervision over taluk or sub-treasuries of the State and (2) an Audit Branch working directly under the Diwan to check the accounts submitted by the Huzur Treasury Officer. Seven years later, *viz.*, in 1080, on the recommendation of the Test Audit Officer, Mr. E. S. Hensman, certain important changes were introduced in the system, *viz.*, (1) the abolition of the Huzur Treasury, the Account Branch and the post of the Huzur Treasury Officer and (2) the constitution of all the taluk sub-treasuries into independent District treasuries and placing them under the control of a Chief Auditor who was also *ex-officio* Secretary to the Diwan in the Audit Branch. The chief defect in the system of financial control was the direct subordination of the Audit department to the Huzur Secretariat. Experience of the past few years, during which large expenditure has been incurred in several departments, shows that there is a grave danger involved of dislocating the finances of the State, in the system of treating account and audit questions as purely matters of routine fit to be disposed of by the Huzur Secretariat. This defect was removed by creating a separate Account department under a better paid controlling officer who was also given the status of the head of a department and of the chief advisor to the Government in regard to financial matters. The scheme was brought into force from the 1st Kanni 1083 and it consisted of the appointment of a Comptroller on Rs. 250 to Rs. 400, an Assistant Comptroller on Rs. 120—150 and the organisation of a properly equipped staff of auditors. The cost of the establishment of the Account department according to the re-organisation including the pay of the Chief Account Officer was Rs. 1,048½ per mensem. This important reform was however effected without any additional expenditure, as, simultaneously with the constitution of the Account department, the establishment of the Huzur Secretariat was considerably curtailed. The re-organisation of the Huzur Secretariat and the constitution of a separate Account department resulted in a net saving of Rs. 198½ per mensem or Rs. 2,382 per annum.

107. Article 1577 of the Cochin Financial Code lays down that the Darbar may, in addition to the detailed audit of the State accounts done by the permanent

Re-constitution of the Account department.

Test audit.

Chapter V.

audit staff under the provisions of the Code, arrange for a biennial or triennial test audit by an outside Auditor, the primary object of such special audit being to see whether the provisions of the Cochin Financial Code are properly understood and applied, and whether any defalcation, loss of money, stamps, etc., have occurred and if so, whether it was due to any error or neglect of rules or defect in the Code. The first test audit under this Article was conducted in the beginning of 1079 by Mr. E. S. Hensman. As no test audit had been conducted since, although more than four years had elapsed, necessary arrangements were made for a second test audit, and the loan of the services of Mr. Hensman was obtained for the work. Mr. Hensman accordingly conducted the test audit of the accounts maintained in the Chief Account office and the offices of the Chief Engineer and the Conservator in the first three months of the period of his deputation and submitted full reports embodying the results of the test audit on which orders were passed during the year. On comparing the results of the second test audit of the Chief Account Office with those of the first, it was found that though the defects and irregularities noticed during the first test audit were rectified in most cases, there was little improvement in the system or method of audit and accounts, and that the quality of work turned out even according to the prescribed procedure was in some cases not so good as on the previous occasion. Several irregularities were noticed in the regulation of expenditure in the Forest department, the most serious of which were the system of granting unlimited advances to contractors and to subordinate officers entrusted with departmental operations and the practice of keeping large amounts of such expenditure out of the departmental accounts and thereby depriving the Government of the means of ascertaining at any period of the year the total amount of expenditure under any head of account. It was also noticed that no systematic account was maintained of the expenditure on the Forest Tramway and that the accounts which were forthcoming disclosed several defects and irregularities. Several useful suggestions were made by the Test Audit Officer for the improvement of the system of audit and accounts, which were all approved and adopted by the Darbar.

Revision of
the Financial
Code.

108. The first edition of the Financial Code was issued eight years ago, viz., in 1075 and since then numerous amendments were made from time to time, affecting some of the important provisions of the Code. Although certain important changes were introduced in the account system of the State in 1080, no systematic attempt was made to carry out the work of revision necessitated by these changes. Further, the re-organisation of the several departments of the State and the creation of a separate Account department, as also the enlarged powers given to the Diwan and Heads of departments under a scheme of decentralisation of power and authority introduced by His Highness' Government during the year, necessitated the amendment of several material provisions of the Code. His Highness' Government therefore resolved to take up during the year the work of a general revision of the Code and Service Regulations. The revision work which involved introduction of new principles and compilation of many rules and orders issued from time to time, was practically completed before the end of the year. The chief features of the revision are (1) the elimination from the Code of the chapters relating to purely administrative direction (to be embodied either in the general Standing Orders or Departmental Manuals) and (2) the separation of the rules relating to pay, allowances, leave and pensions of officers from those relating to accounts, treasury and audit procedure. The Code has therefore been re-arranged, revised and divided into two separate volumes as follows:—

(1) *The Cochin Service Regulations*, which contains rules regulating the pay, allowances and pensions of officers, and

(2) *The Account Code*, which contains the rules and orders relating to audit, account and Treasury procedure.

The revised Code was in the Press when the year closed.

109. A set of rules was issued during the year for the guidance of the Heads of departments in preparing the budget and revised estimates of receipts and expenditure, as past experience showed that proper attention had not been paid to the general principles laid down on the subject in the Code and the framing of the estimates had consequently become a mere form of routine. The time for preparing and submitting the revised and budget estimates was extended by four months, *viz.*, from 1st Makarom to 1st Edavom so as to enable the Heads of departments to base the revised estimates on the actuals of eight months of the year instead of on those of the first four months as required in Article 1834 of the Cochin Financial Code. The Heads of departments carefully followed the instructions in framing the estimates. The important subject of an examination of the financial position of the State was taken up during the year, and opportunity was taken of the promising features of the State's financial prospects as disclosed by the year's transactions as well as the great disturbing elements of the past to review at length the financial condition of the Darbar during the past ten years and to lay down a general financial policy to be followed in future. The chief feature of the financial policy thus formulated was the organisation of a Sinking Fund to liquidate the Debenture loans, referred to in paragraph 104 *supra*.

Budget and general financial policy.

Examination of the financial position of the State.

CUSTOMS.

110. As usual, a sum of Rs. 1,10,500 was received from the British Government on account of customs under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865. (For full particulars relating to this, vide paragraph 85 of the report for 1082).

OPIUM AND GANJA.

111. During the year, the opium and ganja farms of the State were sold for a period of two years, 1083 and 1084, on an annual rental of Rs. 22,233 for opium and Rs. 4,398 for ganja. These rentals are the same as those obtained for the previous biennial lease. The whole of the demand was collected in the year. The system of supply of these two classes of drugs to the contractors was changed during the year. As the previous contractors found it difficult to get these drugs direct from the British Government Stores at Madras, it was decided to obtain the necessary quantities direct from the stores for supply to the contractors. 82 cases under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year and one was pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 77 were convicted, 4 acquitted and 2 were otherwise disposed of. The percentage of acquittals was 4.8, as against 11.4 in the previous year.

Revenue.

Breaches of opium law.

SALT.

112. The year opened with a balance in stock of 71,399 maunds of salt and 2,35,000 maunds were contracted for during the year. The contractor actually delivered 2,25,309 maunds and full duty was levied from him on 9,691 maunds short delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Government during the year was thus 2,96,708 maunds, as against 2,93,707 in 1082. Of these, 2,29,145 maunds were sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,55,624 was realised, as against 2,22,026 maunds sold and Rs. 4,07,989 realised in the previous year. 228 maunds were written off as wastage during the year, as against 282 in 1082. The balance of salt in stock was thus 67,335 maunds at the end of the year. The large decrease in the sale realisations of salt was due to the fact that the reduction of salt duty by 8 annas a maund, made in the latter part of 1082, had

Sale of salt.

Chapter V.

full effect during the year. The increase in consumption over that of the previous year was 7,119 maunds and the average consumption per head of population rose from 22.47 to 23.22 lbs. This incidence includes salt used in the curing of fish. The number of selling depots remained the same as that of the previous year, viz., 16. Further reduction is possible only if the Travancore Darbar abolish some of their depots on the frontier. The sale of salt direct from the Malipuram depot rose from 1,77,558 maunds in 1082, to 1,87,176 maunds in 1083.

Breaches of
salt law.

113. During the year 36 cases were reported under salt crimes, as against 30 in the previous year and all of them were disposed of, 35 ending in conviction and one in acquittal. The percentage of acquittals to cases disposed of was 2.9, as against 3.3 in the previous year. Though there is slight increase in salt crimes as compared with the previous year, it is hoped that there will be some improvement in detection under the new Salt Regulation since passed.

ABKARI.

Current de-
mand.

114. There was no material change in the year in the general system of Abkari administration described in paragraph 89 of the report for 1082. The year under report was the last year of the triennial lease of the Abkari contract beginning with 1081, on an annual rental of Rs. 1,75,600, the whole of which was collected in the year. 26 foreign liquor and 7 tavern licenses were issued during the year, as against 28 and 6 respectively in 1082. The fee collected on this account was Rs. 1,253, as against Rs. 1,190 in the previous year. The system of issuing licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery introduced in 1082, continued during the year. The revenue derived on this account was Rs. 8,211, as against Rs. 7,929 in 1082. In regard to the large number of arrack and toddys hops in the southern taluks compared with that of the northern taluks of the State, the Darbar are now satisfied that no reduction in the number of shops nor any change in the system of Abkari administration is possible in the southern taluks of the State, till corresponding changes are introduced in the Abkari system of the frontier taluks of north Travancore.

Old arrears.

115. No progress was made in the collection of the old arrears of Abkari Revenue during the year. A special officer was appointed during the year to take steps for the recovery of Rs. 22,879 by proceeding against the properties of the late contractors of the Cochin and Kanayanur taluks and their heirs and it is hoped that the special efforts now made will be successful. The other item of arrears, viz., Rs. 310, due from the contractor of the Neendakara Proverthy, has to be written off as irrecoverable.

Breaches of
abkari law.

116. 738 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 779 in the previous year, and 52 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, thus making up a total of 790 cases for disposal. Of these 790 cases, 647 ended in conviction, 16 in acquittal, and 104 were otherwise disposed of leaving a balance of 23 cases pending at the close of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 2.1, as against 4 in the previous year. The satisfactory decrease in the number of Abkari crimes is due to the laws becoming better known to the people and to the deterrent punishments inflicted by Magistrates on the offenders.

TOBACCO.

License fees.

117. 2,366 licenses were issued during the year for the sale of tobacco, as against 2,299 in the previous year and fees amounting to Rs. 16,880 were collected, as against Rs. 29,780 in 1082. The decrease in receipts was due to the fact (1) that part of the license fees for the year under report remitted into the treasuries

towards the close of the year 1082, had been, under the old system, credited to the accounts of that year and (2) that the advance fees on account of the current year (1084) realised in the last month of the year under report, were credited to 'deposits' under the new system of issue of licenses.

118. The proposals to introduce a change in the administration of the tobacco revenue which were under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of 1082, met with the approval of the Madras Government. The old licensing system was accordingly abolished and an auction system introduced for the current year. Under the new system shops are divided into two classes, A and B. A class shops (corresponding to the old first class licenses) have the right of import but without the right of direct sale to the public, and B class shops have the right of sale in retail, but without the right of import. The number of shops was limited to 870 in the current year, of which 50 are A class and 820 B class shops. The amount realised by the auction sale of these shops was Rs. 2,52,116. The results of the sale are very satisfactory. Instructions have been issued for correct statistics of the prices obtaining in the different centres of the State being maintained.

Change in tobacco administration.

119. 12 cases under the tobacco laws were pending at the beginning of the year and 75 cases were reported during the year. Of these, 79 were convicted, 5 acquitted, and one otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 5.9, as against 11 in the previous year.

Breaches of tobacco law.

120. The customs, opium and ganja, salt, abkari and tobacco revenues of the State continued to be under the control of a separate department. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the whole Excise department were Rs. 7,00,593, Rs. 1,59,762 and Rs. 5,40,831, as against Rs. 7,64,813, Rs. 1,75,346 and Rs. 5,89,467 in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure was mainly due to (1) the levy of duty on salt short delivered by the contractor and the reduced price paid to the contractor for bad salt supplied and (2) the reduction of establishment and some of the bankshalls in 1082.

Financial results of excise administration.

STAMPS.

121. The system of allowing the stamp manufacturing department to work side by side with the stock and issuing department was considered to be unsound in principle and arrangements were made with Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., of London for the manufacture of all important denominations of stamps that may be required for five years beginning with the current year. The new supply is manufactured on an improved design and has in the centre of each stamp a likeness of His Highness the Raja. A portion of the new supply was received in the latter part of the year under report. The old Stamp Regulation No. I of 1071 was modified during the year and a new Stamp Regulation No. VI of 1083 was passed. The modified Regulation was, however, brought into force only from the beginning of the current year. According to the new Regulation, all denominations of stamps in *puthans* were abolished. The manufacturing work could not, however, be altogether stopped, as arrangements had to be made for stocking the following denominations of stamps:—(1) Anchal stamps and cards, (2) Hundi stamps, (3) Court-fee papers, (4) Section and copying fee papers and (5) Special adhesive labels. From 1st Vrischikam 1083, copy stamped papers were introduced for granting copies to the parties in all public offices which were provided with a salaried establishment of copyists. The number of *ex-officio* vendors at the beginning of the year was 8 including the Superintendent as in the previous year, but in Kanni 1083, the number decreased by one owing to the amalgamation of the

Manufacture of stamp papers.

Chapter V.**Financial**

Cochin and Kanayanur taluks. There were 133 licensed vendors at the close of the year, as against 130 in 1082. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,38,753 and the expenditure to Rs. 32,189, as against Rs. 2,95,338 and Rs. 19,270 respectively in the previous year, and as against Rs. 2,76,000 and Rs. 23,400 in the budget estimate. The increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the payment during the year of the value of blank papers purchased in the previous year and to larger refunds on spoilt and unused stamps that were ordered during the year. The increase in the stamp revenue is satisfactory.

**Stamp refer-
ences.**

122. There were 8 applications for adjudication to the Diwan Peishkar under section 30 of the Stamp Regulation, as against 15 in the previous year and all of them were disposed of during the year. Under section 45 of the Regulation, there was one reference by the Peishkar to the Chief Court and it was also disposed of during the year.



CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

123. The registration of births and deaths was carried out by the village staff as usual. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 was enforced during the year in 12 towns. The registration work was carried out in those towns by the village officers who were appointed *ex-officio* Registrars for the purpose. Particulars of births and deaths during the year under report are given in the Appendix (Statement No. 21). The total number of births registered during the year was 7,879 (3,998 males and 3,881 females), as against 8,885 in 1082. 12,005 deaths were registered during the year, as against 12,960 in the past year. The number of births recorded is below the normal. The system of compulsory registration being new, the village officers have not yet realised the importance of careful and accurate registration of vital statistics. The attention of the Diwan Peishkar has been drawn to this, who assures that decided improvement will be shown in the work during the current year. There were 20 prosecutions under the Regulation in the year, of which 19 ended in conviction. Registration.

124. Public health during the year was not satisfactory. The total number of deaths from cholera was 1,923, as against 2,672 in 1082 and from fever and dysentery or diarrhoea 3,338 and 3,038, as against 4,172 and 2,853 respectively in 1082. The death rate was high amongst the poorer population, due to the high price of rice and other articles of food, especially during the monsoons. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 572, as against 36 in 1082. Cholera and small-pox imported from adjoining British Districts prevailed in many villages in epidemic form, but with prompt sanitary measures, referred to in paragraph 128 *infra* their spread was checked to some extent and the percentage of deaths to attack was also less owing to the work of the preventive staff specially employed for disinfection and treatment. It is hoped that, after the Municipal and Sanitary Bill now under consideration is passed into law, it will be possible to take more effective measures to guard against epidemics and to improve the sanitation of the rural areas and towns to an appreciable extent. Public health.

125. 121 deaths under this head were reported during the year, as against 220 in 1082. Of these 13 were suicides, 18 deaths due to snake bites and 90 deaths due to injuries and accidents, as against 45, 50 and 125 respectively in 1082. Death from injuries.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

126. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 17, as against 15 in 1082, *viz.*, 10 hospitals, 6 dispensaries and one temporary dispensary. Two new dispensaries were opened at Narakkal and Andikadavu. One noteworthy feature in connection with these two dispensaries was the active interest displayed by the local inhabitants who came forward to co-operate with the Darbar in completing the arrangements for opening these institutions. The subscriptions amounting to over Rs. 1,000 offered, were accepted by the Darbar with a view to encourage self-help and promote public interest amongst the people and every endeavour was made to make the institution fully equipped so as to start work at once. The institutions have proved eminently useful and have been largely resorted to by the population resident in the neighbourhood. Institutions.

Chapter VI.**Accommodation.**

Sanction was accorded in the year to open (1) another new dispensary at Pazhayanur and (2) a Veterinary dispensary at Trichur, from the beginning of the current year, and all the preliminary steps were taken. The total number of beds available was 292 (153 for males and 139 for females) or 6 beds more than in the previous year. The Chief Medical Officer inspected all the medical institutions during the year. All the medical institutions in the State continued to do very useful work during the year.

Relief.

127. The total number of patients treated during the year rose from 2,09,682 in 1082 to 2,37,668, of whom 4,565 were in-patients and 2,33,103 out-patients, as against 4,973 and 2,04,709 respectively in the previous year. The increase of 27,986 in the total number of persons treated indicates the rising popularity and increased usefulness of the medical institutions in the State. The chief cause of the increase in the number of out-patients was the opening of the two new dispensaries, but the arrangements made during the year for separation of the sexes and the posting of a lady apothecary in the Ernakulam General Hospital as well as a female hospital assistant at the Trichur hospital also contributed appreciably towards the increase. The reduction in the number of in-patients was due to the large decrease of admissions under malaria in the hospitals of Chittur and Chalakudy. Of the 4,565 in-patients treated, 3,766 were discharged, 32 absented, and 585 (of whom 126 were reported to have been admitted in a moribund condition) died. The remaining 182 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated was 12.81, as against 10.37 in 1082. The increase is attributed to the virulent cases of small-pox admitted into the Trichur Hospital where alone there were not less than 276 deaths from that disease.

Diseases treated.

128. The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system (14.05 per cent) in which there was an increase of 3,978 over that of 1082. This was due chiefly to the high price of food grains and the consumption of cheaper and coarser food by the people. Next in order of frequency came skin diseases (8.21 per cent), worms (8.16 per cent), malaria (8.09 per cent), eye diseases (6.62 per cent), ulcers (6.32 per cent), diseases of the respiratory system (6.23 per cent) and debility (5.35 per cent). There was a perceptible decline under malaria, the percentage for the year being 8.09 and the number of cases 19,234, as against 17.32 and 36,327 in 1082. As the disease was found to be assuming alarming proportions in the last two previous years, the Chief Medical Officer was ordered to carefully investigate into the causes of its virulent prevalence in the Chittur taluk and he came to the conclusion that it was due to two successive bad monsoons in 1080 and 1081, followed by an unusually heavy rainfall in 1082. The improvement in the general health of the malaria-affected locality is a matter for congratulation, and it is hoped that there will be no recrudescence of the epidemic. Though the number of deaths from cholera reported in the year was 1,923, only 1,080 were treated in the hospitals, as against 1,444 in 1082. Among the in-patients 57 cases were reported to have proved fatal, as against 69 cases in 1082. The disease prevailed in almost all the villages of the State. It was confined to the poorer classes who depended largely on unwholesome and indigestible food stuffs owing to the prevalence of famine prices. Small-pox also prevailed in almost all the villages of the State but the attacks were specially virulent at Trichur. The total number of deaths registered in the year under small-pox was 572. The total number of cases admitted into the hospitals under small-pox including out-patients was 334. Vaccination, not being compulsory, was only enforced by persuasion amongst the more intelligent sections of the different communities. Though it was not possible to deal adequately with epidemics in towns and rural parts for want of sanitary regulations, yet departmental action

Cholera.**Small-pox.****Precautionary measures.**

was taken as far as possible in the matter of prompt medical relief and disinfection. The spread of these two epidemics was prevented to some extent by placing two hospital assistants on special duty and employing whenever necessary a special staff of sweepers and scavengers and the distribution of cholera medicines. A set of rules for the guidance of the revenue and medical subordinates regulating the action to be taken by them in times of cholera and small-pox was issued. Leaflets containing elementary sanitary rules were widely circulated amongst the people and special Vaccinators were appointed in affected localities.

129. There were at the beginning of the year two lunatics —one of each sex —and three more were admitted during the year. Of these five, two were discharged, leaving one female and two male lunatics in the asylum at the end of the year. The institution cost the Darbar Rs. 824, as against Rs. 770 in 1082. The Lunatic asylum building was completely renovated and repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,910 in the year. Lunatic Asylum.

130. The total expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 75,057 or Rs. 8,933 more than that of 1082. The increase was mainly under cost of medicines, purchase and repair of furniture, improvement of bedding and clothing, and dietary charges. The opening of the two new dispensaries also contributed towards the increase. The old wooden hospital beds of an obsolete pattern were replaced by sanitary iron cots in several of the institutions during the year and the equipment was generally improved throughout. Financial.

SANITATION.

131. During the year, all the Sanitary Boards were placed under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State and he was empowered to exercise the functions of the Chief Sanitary Officer. There was no change in the number of towns conserved; it continued to be 10 as in previous years. The changes worth mentioning in the constitution of the Boards during the year were (1) the appointment of a non-official gentleman in the place of an official member in the Trichur Sanitary Board and (2) the strengthening of the Tattamangalam Sanitary Board by the appointment of an additional non-official member. It is satisfactory to note that most of the Boards met oftener during the year than in the previous year, the number of meetings being 57, as against 33 in 1082. Constitution of Boards.
Meetings.

132. The operations of the department consisted mainly, as usual, in maintaining the conservancy establishment and in keeping the roads and drains of the several towns clean. The system of private scavenging showed a slight improvement during the year, 666 houses being served, as against 500 in 1082. Steps were taken during the year to acquire suitable sites for rubbish and night-soil depots in all the towns conserved (except Mattancherry) with a view to introduce a uniform method of disposal of rubbish and night-soil and (2) for cemeteries and burial grounds in some of the important towns. The streets of all the towns except Irinjalakuda, Nemmara and Nelliampathies were regularly lighted. Arrangements were made to introduce lighting in these three towns also from the beginning of the current year and to improve the lighting in all the other towns by providing additional lamp posts. Operations of the Boards.
Lighting.

133. There were altogether 28 public tanks and 56 public wells in the towns conserved. These were in the charge of the Public Works department, but their supervision has since been ordered to be transferred to the Sanitary department. There was much scarcity of water in the dry season in Nemmara and Irinjalakuda and proposals to afford relief to the localities affected by this periodical scarcity Water supply.

Chapter VI.

were under consideration during the year. A special allotment has been sanctioned in the current year's budget to improve and supplement the existing sources of drinking-water supply, to clean out several of the important tanks and the purchase of a set of well-boring apparatus; and a pump for baling out tanks was sanctioned during the year. The big temple tank at Ernakulam was cleaned in the year at a cost of Rs. 850.

Plague.

134. On the re-appearance of plague on the Nilgiris and the Districts of Malabar and South Canara during the year under report, a request was made to the Government of Madras through the British Resident to make arrangements for the examination and observation of passengers coming by Railway from plague-infected areas to Cochin and Travancore. The Madras Government kindly agreed to establish a Railway Inspection station at Shoranur and make it a pass-port issuing station for passengers proceeding to stations on the Cochin State Railway under Rule 16 of the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency town, on the following conditions :—

The inspection staff and the pass-port issuing establishment at Shoranur to be appointed by the Madras Government and the sheds and such other accommodation as may be required in connection with the proposed arrangements at that station to be provided in British territory.

The charges to be incurred in the employment of the railway inspection staff at Shoranur and in the construction and maintenance of the plague sheds at that station to be met by the Madras Government and the Cochin and Travancore Darbars, one half of the cost being contributed by the Madras Government and the other half being borne by the Darbars in equal shares or in such other proportion as may be determined by the Resident later on after a full and careful consideration of all interests involved. The cost of the pass-port-issuing establishment will also be apportioned between the Darbars.

The Darbar agreed to abide by the terms and the Shoranur Railway Station was accordingly made a pass-port-issuing station, and arrangements were also made for prompt communication to the Chief Medical Officer of triplicate copies of plague pass-ports issued for passengers coming from plague-infected areas. A notification directing that all passengers coming from plague-infected areas be subjected to observation for 10 days by the village officers or medical subordinates was issued under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, No. I of 1072. The inspection of the grain shops of the several towns and the destruction of rats found in them were also ordered. The new system worked satisfactorily and 5,170 passengers and 34 vessels were placed under observation during the year. There were 130 plague prosecutions in all, of which 56 ended in conviction.

Financial.

135. The total expenditure on Sanitation and Conservancy amounted to Rs. 23,736 or Rs. 2,472 more than in the previous year and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,911, as against Rs. 1,670 in 1082. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the purchase of iron lamp posts with lanterns for the improvement of lighting in towns and to the entertainment of special preventive staff for small-pox and cholera.

General remarks.

136. A scheme for organising a department of Public Health equipped with qualified Sanitary Inspectors was worked out during the year and introduced in the current year and the conservancy establishment has been considerably strengthened under the new scheme. With the passing into law of the new Bill and the re-constitution of the Town Councils contemplated in the Bill, it is hoped that non-official co-operation will be secured to a greater extent and substantial improvement effected in the sanitation of towns as well as of rural parts in the near future.

VACCINATION.

137. The vaccination staff was re-organised during the year by raising the scale of pay of the Vaccinators from Rs. 8 to 17 under the old scale to Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 and reducing their number from 17 to 13. The Vaccine Depot at Trichur was abolished and lymph was purchased from the King Institute at Guindy. The average cost of purchasing lymph at Guindy amounted to Rs. 81-2-2 per menssem, while that from the Trichur Depot amounted to Rs. 68—9—9 in 1082. The quality of lymph obtained from the King Institute is reported by the Chief Medical Officer to be very effective.

Re-organisa-
tion.Supply of
lymph.

138. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 28,004 of which 24,118 or 86.12 per cent were successful, as against 29,971 and 27,394 or 91.40 per cent respectively in 1082. The statistics of the year under report are more reliable and show honest work as the operations are subjected to careful verification and false reports in vogue were guarded against. The number of cases verified was 22,264, as against 9,787, the percentage being 79.50, as against 32, the corresponding figure for last year. Of the 28,004 vaccinations, 24,914 were primary, 91 secondary and 2,999 re-vaccination, the percentage of success under each head being 89.05, 50.55 and 62.89, as against 92.67, 83.33 and 64.80 in 1082. Of the 24,914 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 1,483 were under one year of age, 11,126 above one year and under six years, and 12,305 above six years, as against 2,103, 11,952 and 14,575 in 1082. The increase in the total number of re-vaccination is attributed to be due to a severe out-break of small-pox in some of the taluks where the people themselves came forward to undergo vaccination.

Operations.

139. The cost of the establishment for 1083 amounted to Rs. 5,274 or Rs. 516 more than that of the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas 6 pies, as against 2 annas 10 pies in 1082. The increase in expenditure was due to the re-organisation and the purchase of lymph from Guindy.

Financial.



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INSTRUCTION.

Examination
of the Educa-
tional system.

140. The most important event of the year was the reconstitution of the Government department of Education which was taken in hand and partly brought into force from 1st Mithunom 1083. The system of education in the State was, in the early part of the year, examined in detail by the Diwan with reference to its past history with a view to bring the educational policy up to the requirements of the present day and to remove the short-comings of the then existing organisation, and a note was recorded by the Diwan indicating the general lines on which educational reforms should be undertaken and formulating proposals for the re-organisation of the staff. The note was published in the Government Gazette dated 29th February, 1908 for general information with a view to invite criticism or representation from public bodies or organisations. The opportunity thus afforded was fully availed of by the Press, and representations were also received from six individuals and five public bodies. The Darbar bestowed their earnest consideration to all the criticisms and representations and eventually decided to re-organise the State department with a view to provide for more efficient teaching in the College and schools and for adequate inspection of all institutions, aided and unaided. The educational problems proper were left to be investigated and reported on by a Special Officer.

Reorganisation.

141. The salient features of the re-organisation effected in the year are the following:—

(a) The constitution of a staff for direction and inspection, consisting of (1) a Chief Inspector of Schools on Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 as the head of the department with control over all educational institutions in the State except the Ernakulam College and (2) three Deputy Inspectors on graded salaries of Rs. 100—125, Rs. 125—150 and Rs. 150—175, and the abolition of (a) the posts of the Superintendent of Education, the Deputy Superintendent of Education and Inspecting School Masters, and (b) the system of inspection of schools under the direct control of the Diwan by the Special Inspecting Officer deputed every year for the purpose, without any definite powers.

(b) The revision of the teaching staff of the Ernakulam College, involving the abolition of the post of Vice-Principal and the creation of 5 new Lectureships to suit the requirements of the new University syllabus of studies, one of the junior Lecturers being also the Head Master of the High School department of the College. (Two Masters of Arts, one in Literature and the other in Physics, who are also licentiates in teaching were appointed to the posts of the first two senior Lecturers).

(c) The revision of the teaching staff of all Sirkar High or Upper Secondary Schools in the State by the appointment of a trained Head Master and a separate teacher for the VI Form of each school, so as to afford necessary relief to the Head Masters to enable them to spend more time in supervision according to the Educational Rules and the equipment of the staff with graduates trained in teaching English, Mathematics, Science and History.

(d) The restriction of the number of the parallel divisions of a Form to 2, so as to leave scope for the development of private institutions.

The intention of His Highness' Government, according to the re-organisation scheme, is to appoint an expert Educationist, as Special Educational Officer, for three years so as to enable him to gain local experience and after such enquiry as may be necessary to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the development of education, specially elementary education, in the State in consultation with senior Educational Officers, and well known Educationists outside the State service, and to compile an Educational Code not in existence at present and to revise the Grant-in-aid rules in accordance with the new policy of a more elastic system of grants. The selection of a competent Educationist for the post of the Special Educational Officer was under consideration at the end of the year.

The increase of expenditure due to the above changes is Rs. 1,259 per mensem or Rs. 15,108 per annum.

142. In addition to the re-organisation of the department, the following proposals were also sanctioned:— Other proposals sanctioned.

(a) Improvement of the scale of pay of the Primary School teachers, by raising it from Rs. 5 to 10 to Rs. 7 to 15.

(b) The opening of 10 new Primary Schools for boys, in places where the want of such schools is felt.

(c) The opening of five new schools for backward classes.

(d) The opening of six new schools for girls.

(e) Making the education of girls in all Sirkar Primary and in primary classes of Secondary Schools and the education of backward classes, free throughout.

(f) The opening of an Industrial School at Trichur.

(g) Increased grant-in-aid to aided schools of all classes.

(h) Improvement of the training or Normal School at Trichur, and the institution of scholarships for training female teachers.

(i) The equipment of the Ernakulam College and the Sirkar High Schools with the necessary appliances for teaching science, library, etc.

(j) The construction of a hostel for the Ernakulam College.

(k) Improvement of the Sanskrit Patasala at Tripuniturah.

(l) Abolition of the Palace School and conversion of the Tripuniturah District School into a High School.

(m) Institution of technical and industrial scholarships, revision of the rules relating to free scholarships in the College and schools.

143. The total number of Sirkar schools in the year was 55, the same as in the previous year and of aided schools 181, as against 183 in 1082. Of these, 41 and 153 were purely Vernacular schools and in the rest, instruction in English also was imparted. The total number of pupils who attended these institutions was 23,409, as against 22,518 in the previous year. The number of unaided institutions rose from 885 in 1082 to 1,112. 1,106 of the unaided schools were purely Vernacular schools and the remaining 6 were Anglo-Vernacular schools. Of these, two were Upper Secondary ones. There was a marked increase in the total strength of the unaided institutions which rose from 19,512 in 1082 to 26,773. Of the 1,106 unaided vernacular schools, 35 followed the curriculum of studies prescribed by the State Educational department, the rest being rural schools teaching the three R's according to the old method. In some schools the advanced pupils were also given elementary education in Sanskrit, thus qualifying them for admission into advanced Sanskrit schools. In addition to the above, there were 250 General Number of institutions.

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special schools of which two were Sirkar, eight aided and the rest unaided. The number of pupils that attended the special schools was 4,713.

Strength.

144. The total number of pupils under instruction was 54,895, of whom 15,764 were in aided schools, 31,142 in unaided and the remaining 7,989 in the Sirkar schools. Of the 54,895 pupils under instruction 39,283 or 71.6 per cent were boys and 15,612 or 28.4 per cent were girls. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age was 64.6 and 25.5 respectively, as against 55.3 and 22.2 in 1082. This perceptible increase in percentage indicates the gradual development of education in the State. It is however expected that the abolition of fees for girls attending primary classes ordered in the current year will give a further impetus to female education.

Education in different communities.

145. Of the communities which form the bulk of the population, the Christians stood foremost in point of education, 93.6 per cent of the Christian boys and 51.4 per cent of the Christian girls of school-going age were under instruction during the year, the corresponding figures for Hindus and Mahomedans being 54.2 and 66.1 respectively for boys, and 16.9 and 21.5 respectively for girls. As observed last year, the educational activity of the Christians is chiefly confined to Primary or Lower Secondary education, though there is a noticeable improvement in higher education also in the year under report. Of the 41 candidates that passed the F. A. Examination, 6 were Christians, 33 were Hindus and 2 Jews, and similarly of the 93 that passed the Matriculation Examination, 16 were Christians and the rest Hindus.

Protection from small-pox.

146. Of the 23,753 pupils in Sirkar and aided schools, 22,597 had either been vaccinated or had had small-pox and only 1,156 or 4.9 per cent were unprotected.

Qualifications of teachers.

147. The number of teachers employed in the Sirkar institutions was 354, of whom 180 were trained men including 20 licentiates in teaching. Two of the untrained teachers were sent up for training during the year. 582 of the 732 teachers in the aided institutions were untrained.

Inspection.

148. The Principal of the Ernakulam College, the Superintendent of Education, the Deputy Superintendent of Education and the two Inspecting School Masters were the Inspecting Officers till the end of Edavom 1083. The Superintendent of Education inspected 105 schools, the Deputy Superintendent of Education 174 schools, the Inspecting School Master, Northern Division, 237 schools and the Inspecting School Master, Southern Division, 225 schools. The Principal of the College, as Special Inspecting Officer, inspected 12 out of 17 schools which were under the direct control of the Diwan prior to the re-organisation of the department. From Mithunom till the end of the year, the Assistant to the Special Educational Officer inspected 49 schools and the Northern and Southern Division Deputy Inspectors 40 and 44 schools respectively.

Collegiate Education.

149. As in previous years, collegiate instruction was given in the second grade College maintained by the Sirkar at Ernakulam. 151 pupils studied in the College department, as against 154 in 1082. 67 candidates appeared for the First-in-Arts Examination of the Madras University, of whom 41 or 61.2 per cent passed, as against 46 per cent in the previous year. Of the 41 candidates that passed the F. A. Examination, 14 were Brahmins, 19 were Nairs and other Hindus, 6 were Christians and 2 were Jews. Two of the candidates that passed were placed in the first class. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 7,180 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,958, as against Rs. 6,980 and Rs. 11,109 respectively, in 1082 the net expenditure being Rs. 3,778 or Rs. 25 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 27 in the previous year. It is hoped that, with the raising of the

fees sanctioned in the re-organisation scheme, the net expenditure per pupil will be still further reduced.

150. High School or Upper Secondary education was given in 15 schools, of which 7 were Sirkar (including the Upper Secondary department of the College), 6 aided and 2 unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary instruction was 1,417, as against 1,366 in 1082. Of the 7 Sirkar High Schools, two were only partly developed High Schools, the standard of which was raised to that of a High School during the year under report, and one was the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School at Trichur. The total strength of the High School department of these institutions was 570, as against 552 in 1082. From the Sirkar High Schools, 159 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination of whom 49 passed. The percentage of passes to the number that appeared was 30.8. The fee receipts of the several High Schools (including the High School department of the Ernakulam College) amounted to Rs. 16,730 and the expenditure to Rs. 27,759, the net cost being Rs. 11,029. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 19.3, as against Rs. 19.9 in the previous year. There were six aided High Schools in the State in the year. One of these was only a partly developed Girls' High School in 1082, but was raised to the Matriculation standard in 1083. The total strength of the High School department in the six High Schools was 522. In the Matriculation Examination 23 out of 107 or 21.5 per cent passed. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School department of these schools amounted to Rs. 1,752, as against Rs. 1,732 of 1082, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 3.3, as against Rs. 3.7 in the previous year. High School education was given by two schools unaided by the Sirkar. The total strength of the High School department in these two schools was 325. In the Matriculation Examination, 21 out of 85 or 24.7 per cent passed. The net cost for the management is reported to be Rs. 908 for one school and Rs. 638 for the other.

151. The hostel attached to the Kunnankulam District High School under the private management of a Board of teachers was brought under Sirkar control at the beginning of the year. It is most gratifying to note that the hostel was efficiently managed by the *ex-officio* Manager, the average number of boarders in a month being 37.5 out of a total strength of 283 in the school. Being the first experiment of the kind undertaken by the Darbar, its progress was watched with particular interest. Religious instruction was imparted to the boarders by the Vedic Teacher specially appointed for the purpose. The general health of the boarders was very satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to note that the hostel was self-supporting.

152. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 39 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and High Schools), of which 14 were Sirkar, 19 aided and 6 unaided. Of the 14 Sirkar schools, 5 were for girls. The total strength of the 14 Lower Secondary Schools was 1,154. The receipts to the Sirkar from the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 15,494 and the expenditure to Rs. 24,278. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 8,784 the average cost per pupil instructed having been Rs. 7.6, as against Rs. 7.7 in the previous year. There were 19 aided schools, of which 5 were purely girls' schools. The number of pupils that received instruction in the several institutions was 1,061. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary department of these aided schools amounted to Rs. 2,732, as against Rs. 2,572 in

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- Unaided schools. 1082, resulting in an expenditure to the Sirkar of Rs. 2.5 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 2.4 in 1082. There were 6 unaided Lower Secondary Schools which imparted instruction to 239 pupils, as against 206 in 1082.
- Primary Education.**
Number of schools. 153. Including the Primary departments of the College, High and Lower Secondary Schools, primary education was given in 1,347 schools, of which 55 were Sirkar, 181 were aided and 1,111 were unaided schools. Of the 55 Sirkar schools, 14 were the Primary departments belonging to the College, High and Lower Secondary Schools and 5 of these were girls' schools. The remaining 41 were Primary Schools, of which 19 were purely girls' schools. The total number of pupils that received instruction in the Sirkar Primary Schools was 6,079, as against 5,475 in the previous year. The fees realised by the Sirkar from the Primary departments amounted to Rs. 8,912 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,631 or an average of Rs. 4.7 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 5.4 in the previous year. 181 aided schools imparted primary education to 13,872 pupils, as against 13,729 in 1082, of which 14 were purely girls' schools. The amount disbursed as grant to the Primary department was Rs. 13,369, as against Rs. 13,208 of 1082. The average expenditure to the Sirkar per pupil instructed was Rs. .95, as against Rs. .97 in 1082. The number of unaided schools that imparted Primary education is reported to be 1,111 with a strength of 26,209 pupils. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 883 and 18,956. A more detailed investigation into the condition and scope of these institutions is now in progress.
- Sirkar schools. Aided schools. Unaided schools.
- Female education. 154. There were 40 purely girls' schools during the year of which 24 were Sirkar, 14 were aided and the rest unaided. The total strength of these schools was 3,806, as against 3,878 in 1082. Two of the girls' schools, one Sirkar and one aided, were fully developed High Schools. There were 15,612 girls under instruction in the year, as against 13,531 in 1082.
- Special and Industrial Education.** 155. There were 250 special schools having a strength of 4,713. Of these, two were Sirkar institutions, *viz.*, the Normal School at Trichur and the Sanskrit Patasala at Tripunithurah. Of the remaining 248 schools, 8 were aided by the Sirkar and the rest unaided. The Normal School trained 22 teachers, as against 14 in the previous year. Of the 22 teachers trained, 13 were Lower Secondary and the remaining 9 were Primary men. 20 of the 22 men who appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of 1083, passed. 7 candidates appeared for the examination by private study, all of whom passed. The total expenditure on the Sirkar special schools was Rs. 2,746. Of the 240 private special schools, 61 were Sanskrit schools, 125 Arabic, 3 Hebrew, 2 Hindustani, 38 Music and 11 Bible schools. Of the 8 aided schools, 7 were industrial schools. Instruction was imparted in these institutions to 261 pupils in needle-work, mat-making, embroidery, rosary-making, shoe-making, lace-making, etc. The total amount of grant given by the Sirkar to the aided institutions was Rs. 1,074, as against Rs. 939 in 1082.
- Grants-in-aid. 156. The grants-in-aid to the schools in the State are allowed under three systems, *viz.*, (1) the salary grant system, (2) the fixed grant system and (3) the attendance grant system. The High schools are aided under the salary grant system, the Lower Secondary schools and some of the Primary schools under the fixed grant system and the large majority of elementary schools under the attendance grant system. The total amount of grants disbursed in the year came to Rs. 18,927, as against Rs. 18,412 in 1082. A sum of Rs. 295 was spent in grant to Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in the State and Rs. 1,996 as stipends and scholarships.

157. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year are shown below:—

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Financial.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and inspection	...	9,524
Sirkar schools	50,425	1,03,372
Aided schools	...	19,222
Miscellaneous	2,905	4,838
Total	<u>53,330</u>	<u>1,36,956</u>

The corresponding totals of the previous year are Rs. 50,669 and Rs. 1,36,859 respectively. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 83,626 or Rs. 2,564 less than in the previous year. Of this 11.4 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 63.3 per cent on Sirkar schools and 23 per cent on aided schools. Classified according to the branches of education, 4.5 per cent of the net outlay on education, was spent on collegiate education, 29.0 per cent on secondary education, 50.3 per cent on primary education and 11.4 per cent on the directing and inspecting agency.

158. The subject of physical education of the students of the Sirkar and aided schools received considerable attention during the year, and inter-school sports were held for the first time in the State, at Trichur on 13th and 14th February, 1908. The Ernakulam College, the Sirkar District Schools, the aided and unaided High Schools and seven of the schools under the control of the Superintendent of Education were represented at the sports. The College team carried off His Highness the Raja's Shield, and that of St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam, the Diwan's Cup.

159. Educational reforms engaged the earnest attention of the Darbar during the year, but definite policy in regard to the many proposals facing solution, specially, the revision of the grant-in-aid rules, can be determined upon only after receipt of the matured opinion of an expert whom it is the intention of the Darbar to appoint for conducting the necessary investigation. It is a matter, however, for congratulation that the State department has now been made more efficient by strengthening the inspecting and teaching staff, and promise has been given of a more liberal support to elementary education, which has already been partly carried out by making elementary education of girls and backward classes free throughout the State, and by opening new elementary schools for boys and girls and special schools for backward classes in localities which have no educational facilities at present. The increased allotment of Rs. 1,75,000 for Education sanctioned for the current year involving an increase of nearly Rs. 40,000 over the expenditure in the year under report, will go a long way to carry out the sanctioned schemes; but much yet remains to be done and the Darbar have no doubt that when the educational policy takes final shape, they will have the earnest co-operation not only of the educational officers all of whom have worked with zeal during the year, but also of His Highness' subjects of all castes and creeds, the voluntary efforts of many of whom in the cause of education have always been a characteristic feature in Cochin but which require now to come in a line and move in co-operation with the Government policy which will be as liberal as is consistent with efficiency and commensurate with the normal resources of the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.
Re-organisation.

160. As stated in paragraph 106 *supra*, the establishment of the Diwan's Office (Huzur Secretariat) was thoroughly re-organised. Prior to re-organisation, the Diwan's Office consisted of seven branches, *viz.*, (1) Land Revenue, (2) Separate Revenue, (3) Devaswom, (4) Educational, (5) Public Works, (6) Miscellaneous, and (7) Audit, with a total establishment of 51 hands. The Stamps and Stationery Office also formed part of the Secretariat. The prominent feature of the re-organisation was the separation of the Audit Branch from the Secretariat and its constitution into a separate administrative department. The Secretariat was divided under the re-organisation into four chief departments, *viz.*, (1) Revenue, (2) Public Works, (3) Judicial and (4) Local and Legislative. In the Revenue department there are three sections, *viz.*, Land Revenue, Devaswom and Separate Revenue which includes (Forest, Excise, &c.,) and in the Public Works department also there are three sections, *viz.*, State, Irrigation and Contribution; the correspondence with the Judges of the Chief Court, the Superintendent of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Superintendent of Registration and the District Magistrate is dealt with in the Judicial department; while the Local and Legislative department deals with (1) Legislation and Sirkar suits, (2) Medical and Sanitation, (3) Education and (4) general correspondence. The establishment was reduced slightly in strength, but an improved scale of pay was introduced. The work has been distributed among the several departments and sections in such a manner that each department is self-contained and constitutes within itself the driving and the guiding power in the general administrative machinery.

Record work.

161. Considerable attention was paid during the year in the sorting and arrangement of the old records of the State from the earliest times. A temporary staff was entertained in 1075 to get through the work of arranging the records and preparing destruction lists. The staff had to attend to the arrangement and listing of records extending over a period of 120 years from 960 M. E., and the whole work was practically completed by the close of the year under report. It is the intention of the Darbar to print all records of historical and administrative importance, and a list of such records is now under preparation. In addition to the special record work, rules were promulgated during the year to regulate the preservation and destruction of records in all the public offices of the State. There was considerable progress made in sorting, indexing and destruction of records, in regard to which systematic action was taken in all the offices for the first time in the year under report.

162. Towards the end of the year, a scheme was formulated for decentralisation of power and authority, under which the several Heads of departments of the State were given a greater freedom of action in dealing with the routine matters of administration. The object aimed at by the scheme was to modify the system of departmental administration in such a manner that the officers responsible for the efficient management of their respective departments may have authority to act with a certain amount of initiative in matters relating to petty expenditure within budget allotments, powers of appointments, leave, discipline over the departmental

establishments, etc. The salient features of the scheme are the following:—

(1) *Appointments.*—All Heads of departments have been authorised to make all appointments in the ministerial establishments of their departments, except their chief ministerial officers. The power to appoint the chief ministerial officers of the offices of Heads of departments has been vested in the Diwan. The power of appointment carries with it the power of transfer as well as the power to order all punishments including dismissal. Prior to the introduction of the new scheme, all appointments to offices on more than Rs. 50 per mensem required the sanction of His Highness the Raja. Under the new scheme, the power to make appointments of all Heads of departments and their assistants, judicial officers exercising civil and magisterial functions, important executive officers of all departments, Secretary to the Diwan and Government Advocate and Law Officer, is reserved in His Highness. The power to make all appointments not reserved in His Highness and not delegated to Heads of departments is vested in the Diwan.

(2) *Expenditure.*—The sanction of His Highness to the general budget estimate of the State is to be taken by the Diwan as his authority to sanction all items of expenditure for which there is provision in the budget under the major heads of expenditure, and His Highness' sanction need be obtained only for (1) extraordinary and unforeseen items of expenditure not provided in the budget and (2) Public Works estimates exceeding Rs. 2,000. Power has also been delegated to the Diwan to sanction (1) land revenue remissions to the extent of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in any year, (2) revision of establishments in the ministerial and menial sections of any office which does not involve any additional expenditure and (3) pension and gratuity to all officers who hold appointments on Rs. 50 and less per mensem. All Heads of departments have been authorised to sanction estimates under petty construction and repairs included in the budget up to a limit of Rs. 100.

(3) *Routine matters.*—Enlarged powers in regard to several administrative matters of a routine nature have also been given to the Heads of departments.

163. In view of the difficulty and inconvenience experienced in all the public offices of the State for want of proper reference books, arrangements were made during the year under report to compile (1) a State Manual in the form of the District gazetteers issued by the Government of Madras and (2) a series of departmental manuals embodying in them all circular orders of administrative importance, issued from time to time, corrected up to date. For this purpose, Mr. C. Achyntha Menon, B. A., one of the senior officers of the Darbar was placed on special duty. The compilation of the Land Revenue Manual, Village officer's Manual and the General Standing Orders has been completed and they will soon be out of the Press. The special officer is now engaged in the State Manual work.

Compilation of
State Manual
and Standing
Orders.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

164. The establishment of the Press was re-organised during the year by making some reduction in the number of compositors and binders and by improving the pay of the staff in general, including the Superintendent. Simultaneously with the re-organisation, a set of rules was also issued for regulating the work in the Press and series of registers were prescribed for the proper maintenance of accounts and stores. The amount of work done during the year under report is valued at Rs. 27,701, as against Rs. 35,988 in the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 9,412, as against Rs. 9,552 in 1902. The decrease in the work turned out was partly due to the employment of the staff in printing the various important administrative Proceedings and Regulations passed during the year and consequent reduction in the volume of the departmental forms, etc., printed, which in former years had contributed appreciably to the value of work turned out, and partly to the non-valuation of the works set in type during the year but not

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finally printed. The receipts of the Press amounted to Rs. 3,582, as against Rs. 1,820 in 1082. The increase was due to the sale of old printing presses and the raising of the rates of subscription to Government Gazette.

STATIONERY.

165. As in the previous year, Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., of London held the contract for the supply of all kinds of Sirkar water-marked paper in accordance with the terms of the agreement executed in 1899. The contract for the supply of the other articles of stationery, for which tenders were invited, was given to a Bombay firm. The total expenditure for the year on account of stationery was Rs. 28,171, as against Rs. 28,037 in 1082.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

166. The number of Oottupuras maintained by the Sirkar during the year was 13, and the number of water pandals 81. All these institutions continued to be managed by the Devaswom department of the State. The expenditure under the Oottupuras, water pandals and subscriptions to charitable institutions amounted to Rs. 50,246, as against Rs. 45,735 in 1082. The increase was mainly under feeding charges due to the high prices of provisions and to the purchase and repair of vessels for the Kannamkulangara Oottupura maintained at Tripunithurah, the seat of the Ruling family. Arrangements were made in the year for the supply of rice to these Oottupuras by utilising the surplus paddy of the unincorporated Devaswoms, as this system was found to be advantageous both to the Devaswoms as well as to the Oottupuras.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

**Fisheries in-
vestigation.**

167. The industry of Pisciculture in the State is still in a primitive condition and susceptible of considerable improvement as the State has a sea-coast of nearly 50 miles beginning from Cranganur in the north and ending with Ohellanum in the south, though interrupted in two places for short distances by Travancore and British territories. Parallel to this long coast-line and separated from it only by a narrow belt of cocoanut plantations, there is a continuous system of back-waters which in most places are very expansive. There are also numerous rivers and streams intersecting the country. Besides these, there are extensive sheets of fresh waters known locally as "chals", "kappus", and "kayals" distributed throughout the country. There is an abundance of supply in these waters, out of which not only could home consumers satisfy their demand, but a large export trade could also be developed by preserving fish for consumption in distant countries. Absolutely no control is at present exercised by the Darbar over the fisheries in the sea, while that exercised over the inland fisheries is purely nominal, with the result that the development of the resources of the sea as well as the large sheets of inland waters is left to the poor and uneducated fishermen who, as a class, are most primitive in their methods of capture, preservation and distribution. A preliminary investigation into the existing conditions of the State fisheries, fish trade and industries relating to fish products was therefore started during the year, with a view to lay down a definite policy for the future. Mr. Abraham Salem, B. A. & B. L., who had served under Sir Frederick Nicholson in connection with the investigation of the Madras fisheries, was selected for conducting the investigation and placed on special duty for a period of one year and three months from 1st Thulam 1083. The investigations were in progress during the year and were recently completed. The various suggestions and recommendations embodied in the report submitted by the special officer are now under the consideration of the Darbar. During the year arrangements were made for the opening of an experimental fish-curing yard on the sea-coast at Narakkal and an establishment was sanctioned for the purpose. An

**Fish-curing
yards.**

estimate amounting to Rs. 3,050 was also sanctioned for the construction of the yard and the work will be commenced early in the current year.

168. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., continued to be in charge of the work without prejudice to his own duties till 1st Mithunom 1083 when he was made a full time officer so that the ethnographical investigations in the State may be brought to a close more expeditiously. The revision of the twelve monographs regarding (1) the Pulayans, (2) the Hill Tribes, (Kadars, Malayans, Eravavallans and Ulladans), (3) the Panans, the Velans, the Vilkurups, and the Kaniyans, (4) the Kshatriyas, (5) the Thandapulayans, (6) the Nayadies, (7) the Pulluvans, (8) the Kanakkans, (9) the Koodans, (10) the Parayans, (11) the Vettuvans and (12) the Izhuvas, published prior to 1083 was taken up and almost completed during the year. It is the intention of the Darbar to publish them shortly as Volume I of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" with illustrations and a preface written by John Beddoe Esq., of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland and also an introduction by A. H. Keane Esq., of the same Institute.

Ethnography.

169. In connection with the scheme of the Government of India to establish a system, whereby the more important monuments of historical and archaeological interest in British India and the Native States may be preserved in a fitting manner, general instructions were issued to the Revenue and Forest departments in September 1902, regarding such monuments existing in this State and lists of such monuments existing within their jurisdictions were forwarded by the Peishkars and the Conservator of Forests. These lists were consolidated and printed with particulars showing the description of the monuments, their existing condition, &c., and instructions were issued to the Diwan Peishkar and the Conservator of Forests to submit annual returns showing their condition, so that steps might, if necessary, be taken for their preservation. Instructions were issued during the year about discoveries of archaeological interest made by Sirkar officers within the State being at once reported to the Diwan, for communication to the Imperial Director-General of Archæology. The Public Works department of the State has been made responsible for the protection of objects of historical and archaeological interest and the Chief Engineer has been instructed to see that, in the course of construction of large works, special attention is paid to archaeological considerations, particularly by contractors and his executive subordinates, who might otherwise do irreparable damage to valuable antiquities. During the year two marks having the appearance of foot-prints on two rocks in Malayattur in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk and a Muniyara having three stones planted at the sides and another on the top in Parambikulam were discovered. Arrangements were also made for the preservation of the old Brahminic temple found in ruins in the Palapilli rubber estate in the Mukundapuram taluk.

Archæology.

CRANGANUR.

170. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of Cranganur at the beginning and at the end of the year under report:—

Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	Rs. 41,114	Disbursements under service heads ...	Rs. 1,08,080	
	Investment	1,62,985		Do. debt heads ...	9,584
	Total	2,04,099	Total	1,17,564	
Receipts under service heads		1,25,621	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	1,17,997
Do. do debt heads		12,828		Investments	1,06,985
	Total	1,38,447	Total	2,24,982	
	Grand Total	3,42,546	Grand Total	3,42,546	

The reduction in investment is due to the repayment during the year of a loan of Rs. 40,000 lent to the Darbar.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

171. Particulars regarding the Vernacular Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1083 are given below:--

Name of Newspaper.	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No. of copies	Tone and position of the Journal
Bahu Rasom ...	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Fortnightly	700	Literary and political.
Kavana Koumudi ...	Do	Trichur	Monthly	400	A newspaper in verse.
Kerala Chinthamani ...	Do	Do	Thrice a month	550	General and political.
Lakshmy Bhai ...	Do	Do	Monthly	700	Literary and social.
The Messenger of the Sacred Heart ...	Do	Ernakulam	Do	400	Religious.
Prachina Taraka ...	Do	Trichur	Fortnightly	385	General.
Valmeeki Ramayanam ...	Do	Do	Monthly	850	A Metrical translation from Sanskrit.

CHAPTER IX.

CONCLUSION.

172. The schemes of reform referred to in the concluding chapter of the report of 1082, as having been worked out and sanctioned in that year to improve the administration of Land Revenue, Criminal Justice, Police and Public Works, and for the reconstitution of the Huzur and Account departments, were brought into operation during the year under report. The re-organisation of the Forest department was also effected and improvement in the scale of pay of District Registrars and the Vaccination staff introduced. All these changes which involved a thorough overhauling of the important portions of the State machinery did not involve any increase of expenditure on permanent establishments. A scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the superior ranks of the Judicial department and the ministerial establishment was worked out and sanctioned during the year to be brought into operation from the commencement of the current year. The pay and prospects of the clerical establishments in almost all the departments of the State have been improved. Rules were framed and notified under the Cochin Prisons Regulation to improve jail administration. Special investigations were conducted during the year into (1) Devaswom administration and (2) Fisheries. The former was completed and the Special Officer in charge submitted his report before the close of the year. The latter has since been completed and the report received. The Darbar hope to pass early orders on both these reports. Special measures were taken to remove congestion in legislation work. Seven important Regulations, which were under consideration for some time, were passed and others were under discussion. The State department of Education was re-constituted on an efficient basis. The staffs of the College and High Schools were improved and an altogether new staff of inspecting officers appointed. Increase of pay to Primary School teachers was sanctioned. Elementary education for the backward classes and for girls was declared free throughout the State, and new elementary schools were ordered to be opened—10 for boys and 6 for girls—besides 5 special schools for backward classes. Agriculture, Irrigation and Sanitation received attention. A small Agricultural department was organised. Important irrigation schemes were under investigation. Two new rural dispensaries were opened. A department of Public Health was constituted to improve the sanitation of towns and rural parts. A Veterinary Dispensary and a Leper Asylum were also sanctioned. The former has already achieved great popularity amongst the people and is doing useful work. The latter is to be opened after the Leper Regulation comes into force. The palace expenditure scheme was brought into force from the beginning of the year and a scheme for a common residence and education of the junior members of His Highness' family was under discussion. The Financial Code was thoroughly revised and re-written in two parts, *viz.*, Service Regulations and Account Code, eliminating all administrative orders which were corrected, amplified and brought up to date and compiled in a manual form. All the Land Revenue Circulars were similarly compiled in a Land Revenue Manual and a Village Officer's Manual. Other departmental manuals were under compilation during the year. The work of writing a State Manual was commenced. The Survey and Settlement operations were practically closed at the end of the year, resulting in an increase of

Chapter IX.

over 3 lacs in the permanent land revenue demand. A Land Record staff was organised. Revenue under excise and stamps showed signs of further expansion and the total receipts under all the service heads were very nearly equal to the budget estimate, although forest revenue fell 3 lacs short of the estimate owing to causes explained. All the temporary loans (total Rs. 3,90,000) were paid up during the year, although no provision was made for the repayment in the budget. All the old liabilities of the Forest department and the Tramway were also settled, thereby causing an increase of expenditure under these two heads over the budget estimate to the extent of nearly 4½ lacs. There was also an unexpected increase in capital expenditure and working expenses under Railway. The Darbar successfully pressed for a revision of the Railway working agreement during the year and hoped to secure, when the year closed, terms which would appreciably improve the net earnings. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 6,42,330, of which Rs. 4,80,672 represent Devaswom surpluses to invest which steps were taken about the end of the year. 2½ lacs out of this has since been withdrawn and invested at 4 per cent. The State liabilities on this date stand at the figure of Rs. 18,15,000 which is nearly two lacs less than the debentures issued. The Darbar's hope to start a sinking fund at the end of 1083 which was expressed in the concluding sentence of the last year's report has been realised. The fund was constituted on certain definite principles ordered to be followed, and the balance to its credit is now nearly a lac of rupees. All the officers of the Darbar worked with earnestness and zeal and thanks are due to the Heads of departments for their co-operation in the work of carrying out the several important administrative changes that were introduced during the year.

TRICHUR,
14th December, 1908.

A. R. Banerji,
Diwan of Cochin.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1983 M. E.

Chapter I.
GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency.					
1	J. Andrew I. C. S.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin			On other duty
2	R. C. C. Carr I. C. S.	Acting Do	1- 1-83	10-10-83	On leave
3	L. Davidson I. C. S.	Do Do	11-10-83	31-12-83	
4	Captain Fenning I. A.	Assistant Resident	1- 1-83	8- 5-83	On leave
5	S. Burn I. C. S.	Acting Do	9- 5-83	31-12-83	
6	H. C. Perkins M. B.	Medical officer in charge of the Residency Hospital	1- 1-83	21- 4-83	On furlough
7	Col James I. M. S.	Acting Do	22- 4-83	8- 8-83	
8	E. Poonen M. D.	Do Do	13-11-83	31-12-83	
			9- 8-83	12-11-83	
Palace.					
9	C. S. Gopaladesika Chariar	Saryadhikariakar to His Highness the Raja			
General Administration.					
10	A. R. Banerji M. A. I. C. S.	Diwan of Cochin			
11	C. Achyuta Menon B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan	1- 1-83	30- 1-83	On deputation as De-vaswom Special Officer
12	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	Do Do	1- 2-83	31-12-83	On deputation as Set-tlement Peishkar
13	K. Shangu Warriar B. A.	Ag: Do Do	1- 1-83	30- 1-83	
14	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Aiyar B. A.	Do Do Do	1- 2-83	31-12-83	
15	M. V. Amantharama Aiyar B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts			On leave
16	K. Shangu Warriar B. A.	Ag: Comptroller of Ac- counts	1- 2-83	19- 7-83	Under training from 20-7-83
17	E. S. Hensman B. A.	Do Do	20- 7-83	31-12-83	
18	M. Sankara Menon B. A.	Assistant Secretary to the Diwan	1- 1-83	29- 7-83	On leave from 1-1-83 to 27-1-83
19	N. A. Parasurama Aiyar B. A.	Ag: Do Do	1- 1-83	27- 1-83	
Revenue.					
20	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	Peishkar and District Magistrate	1- 1-83	31- 1-83	On deputation as Set-tlement Peishkar
21	M. A. Chakko B. A.	Ag: Do Do	1- 1-83	31- 1-83	
22	P. Shungunni Menon B. A.	Peishkar and District Magistrate	1- 1-83	31- 1-83	On leave
23	N. R. Venkiteswara Aiyar	Ag: Do Do	1- 1-83	31- 1-83	
24	T. S. Narayana Aiyar M. A. & B. L.	Ag: Diwan Peishkar	1- 2-83	28- 7-83	
25	V. T. Krishnamachary B. A. & B. L.	Diwan Peishkar	29- 7-83	31-12-83	
26	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	Settlement Peishkar			
27	J. Thompson	Superintendent of Survey	1- 1-83	31-10-83	
28	V. Alwar Chetty B. A. D. D. R.	Conservator of Forests	1- 1-83	10- 2-83	On leave from 10-2-83
29	E. Narayana Menon	Ag: Do	10- 2-83	31-12-83	
30	C. Anthappayi B. A.	Superintendent of Stamps	1- 1-83	29- 7-83	Ag: as Superintendent of Registration
31	P. Damodara Menon B. A.	Ag: Superintendent of Stamps	1- 1-83	27- 1-83	
32	N. A. Parasurama Aiyar B. A.	Do Do	28- 1-83	9- 8-83	

N. B.— Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1983 M. E.--(Continued.)

Chapter I.
GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
33	P. Damodara Menon B. A.	Superintendent of Stamps	10- 8-83	31-12-83	
34	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Excise Revenue			On leave from 14-9-83 to 29-11-83
35	K. T. Thomas B. A.	Ag: Do	11- 9-83	29-11-83	
Judicial.					
36	S. Locke, <i>Barrister-at-Law</i>	Chief Judge, Chief Court	1- 1-83	2- 1-83	Retired from 3-1- 83
37	V. Keln Eradi	Do Do	3- 1-83	31-12-83	
38	V. Keln Eradi	Puisne Judge, Do	1- 1-83	2- 1-83	
39	K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L.	Do Do			On leave from 1-1-83 to 21-6-83
40	S. Doraswami Aiyar	Do Do			
41	V. K. Kochunny Menon B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Puisne Judge, Do	1- 1-83	21- 6-83	
42	C. Achyuta Menon B. A.	District Magistrate	1- 2-83	31-12-83	On deputation as Special Officer
43	M. A. Chakko B. A.	Ag: Do	1- 2-83	3- 8-83	
44	T. S. Narayana Aiyar M. A. & B. L.	Do Do	4- 8-83	31-12-83	
45	V. K. Kochunny Menon B. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikainal			Ag: as Puisne Judge, Chief Court from 1-1-83 to 21-6-83
46	T. A. Anantharama Aiyar B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do Do	1- 1-83	21- 6-83	
47	T. S. Narayana Aiyar M. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Trichur	1- 1-83	31- 1-83	Ag: as Diwan Peishkar from 1-2- 83 to 28-7-83
48	N. V. Subbarama Aiyar B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do Do	1- 2-83	31-12-83	and as District Magistrate from 4-8-83
49	K. Shangu Warriar B. A.	Superintendent of Registration			Ag: as Secretary to the Diwan from 1-1-83 to 31-1-83 and as Comptroller of Accounts from 1-2-83
50	C. Anthappayi B. A.	Ag: Do Do			
51	N. V. Subbarama Aiyar B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate & Law officer	1- 1-83	31- 1-83	
52	T. M. Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do Do	1- 2-83	21- 6-83	
53	T. A. Anantharama Aiyar B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do Do	22- 6-83	31-12-83	
54	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail			
Miscellaneous.					
55	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Aiyar B. A.	Superintendent of Devaswoms Ootupuras	1- 2-83	31-12-83	Ag: as Secretary to the Diwan
56	C. S. Mahalinga Aiyar	Ag: Do			
57	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer			
58	F. S. Davies B. A.	Principal, Ernakulam College			On leave from 1-1-83 to 19-2-83
59	K. Koshi B. A.	Ag: Principal, Ernakulam College	1- 1-83	19- 2-83	
60	A. P. Subramania Aiyar B. A.	Superintendent of Education	1- 1-83	1-11-83	
61	C. Mathai B. A.	Assistant to the Special Educational officer	2-11-83	31-12-83	
62	Captain Leverett	Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports			
63	G. N. Coombes L. R. C. P. & S.	Chief Medical Officer			
64	K. P. Karunakara Pisharody B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal	1- 1-83	15- 8-83	
65	J. I. Chandy B. A.	Do	16- 8-83	31-12-83	

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(2) Statement showing the incidence of the Settlement demand in the Taluk of Trichur settled during the year 1083 M. E.

1	Tenure	As per revenue accounts			As per settlement			Remarks	
		Occupied area	Revenue demand	Incidence per acre	Occupied area	Settlement demand	Incidence per acre		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Nilam	1 Pandaravaka Verumpattom	Acres 9,149	Rs. 66,440	Rs. A. P. 7 4 2	Acres 16,593	Rs. 72,827	Rs. A. P. 4 6 3		
	2 Pandaravaka Kanam	202	1,556	7 11 3	323	1,158	3 9 4		
	3 Puravaka	19,775	55,178	2 12 6	30,780	73,603	2 6 3		
	Total	29,126	1,23,174	4 3 8	47,696	1,47,588	3 1 6		
	1	Pandaravaka { With taxable tree Verumpattom { P. P. Parambas	3,842	17,403	4 8 6	
			8,353	5,119	...	9 10
			Total	5,044	9,962	1 15 7	12,195	22,522	1 13 7
	2	Pandaravaka { With taxable trees Kanam { P. P. Parambas	58	323	5 9 1	
			5	4	...	12 10
			Total	48	253	5 4 4	63	327	5 3 1
3	Puravaka { With taxable trees P. P. Parambas	...	...	...	15,039	15,176	1 0 2	
		...	...	...	16,820	2,501	...	2 5
		Total	25,990	6,277	...	31,859	17,677	...	8 11
	Total for Parambas	31,082	16,492	...	44,117	40,526	...	14 8	
	Grand Total	60,208	1,39,666	2 5 1	91,813	1,88,114	2 ... 9		

1907-08]

INCIDENCE OF SETTLEMENT DEMAND IN THE TRICHUR TALUK

iii

(3) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadakam 1083 M. E.

Chapter III.
PROTEC-
TION

A.—Legislation.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076.
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	..	Do
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin	..	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076 and Regulations I of 1077 & V of 1083.
4	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining their respective powers	..	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076.
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small cause Courts	..	Do
6	Regulation II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	..	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	..	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	..	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	..	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076.
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	..	
11	Regulation I of 1049—for the registration of documents	..	Amended by Regulation V of 1079.
12	Regulation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, &c., used in contraband trade	..	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077.
13	Regulation I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	..	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076.
14	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	..	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
15	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	..	
16	Regulation II of 1059—The Code of Criminal Procedure	..	Amended by Regulation VI of 1074
17	Regulation I of 1061—for regulating the export, import, manufacture and sale of military stores, arms and ammunition	..	
18	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	..	
19	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of Religious buildings, &c.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080.
20	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian-Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
21	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, &c.	..	
22	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	..	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074.
23	Regulation I of 1071—The Stamp Regulation	..	Amended by Regulation I of 1074. Will be repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083.
24	Do II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	..	
25	Do III of 1071—The Cattle Trespass Regulation	..	

(3) *List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1083 M. E.—(Continued).*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
26	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bacteraemic Plague	Yes	
27	Regulation I of 1072—The Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"	
28	Do I of 1074—amending Regulation I of 1071	"	Will be repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083.
29	Do II of 1074—The Survey Regulation	"	
30	Do IV of 1074—amending Regulation II of 1070	"	
31	Do V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	"	
32	Do VI of 1074—amending Regulation II of 1059	"	
33	Do I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	"	
34	Do III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	"	
35	Do IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakkal	"	
36	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
37	Do II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
38	Do III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	
39	Do IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of judicial officers	Yes	
40	Do V of 1076—The Coffee-stealing prevention Regulation	"	
41	Do VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	"	
42	Do VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	"	
43	Do VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	
44	Do I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	"	
45	Do I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1083
46	Do II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	"	
47	Do III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	"	
48	Do IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
49	Do V of 1079—amending the Cochin Registration Regulation I of 1049	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation, dated 2nd February 1905.
50	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	"	
51	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
52	Do II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
53	Do III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	"	
54	Do IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	"	Will be partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083.
55	Do I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
56	Do II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	
57	Do III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	"	
58	Do I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	"	
59	Do II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	"	

Chapter III.
PROTECTION.
A.—Legislation.

(5) Statement showing strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1083 M. E.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended de- partmentally	Punished judi- cially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent	1	400	400	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Inspector	1	125	125	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Second grade Inspectors	2	100	200	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	
Reserve Inspector	1	75	75	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Senior Drill Instructor	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Junior Drill Instructor	1	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Gymnastic Instructor	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Sub-Inspectors	2	40	80	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	
Second grade Sub-Inspector	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Third grade Sub-Inspector	1	25	25	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Chief Head constable	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Head constables	3	20	60	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	
Second grade Head constables	11	15	165	..	2	..	..	9	11	..	
Third grade Head constables	37	12	444	1	11	..	..	5	37	..	
Bugler	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First class constables	155	8	1,240	1	17	..	2	14	155	..	
Second class constables	322	7	2,254	12	121	..	..	22	322	..	
Stipendiary Sub-Inspectors for 1st six months	12	12 (15)	250	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	
Do for 2nd six months		1 (40), 1 (30) 10 (25)									
Total	554		5,446	14	154	..	3	51	554	..	

(6) Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1082 and 1083 M. E.

TALUQS.	Cases.						Persons.						Property						Remarks.
	1082			1083			1082			1083			1082			1083			
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kanayannur ...	127	113	88.98	105	78	74.29	177	143	80.79	143	90	62.94	1,115	929	83.32	781	774	91.42	
Cochin ...	108	96	88.89	105	60	57.14	181	133	73.48	181	81	46.41	1,817	897	49.37	2,007	1,548	77.13	
Cranganur ...	44	38	86.36	37	29	78.38	64	48	75.00	63	40	63.49	509	366	71.91	534	366	68.53	
Mukundapuram ...	73	67	91.78	77	63	81.82	134	116	86.57	144	95	65.97	845	480	56.81	859	749	87.19	
Trichur ...	132	108	81.82	106	77	72.64	189	140	74.07	149	100	67.11	2,231	1,819	81.53	3,283	2,612	79.56	
Talapilly ...	43	37	86.05	104	94	90.38	53	39	73.58	167	129	77.25	994	537	54.02	1,009	609	60.36	
Chittur ...	72	64	88.89	85	65	76.47	104	83	79.81	134	98	73.13	1,244	1,138	91.48	1,451	553	38.11	
Total ...	599	523	87.31	619	466	75.28	902	702	77.83	981	636	64.83	8,755	6,166	70.43	9,924	7,151	72.05	

(7) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of in 1083	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to						No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment									Awaiting trial		Remarks
	Balance from 1082	Committed during 1083	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping				Total	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months				Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases	
																		From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years						
1. Offences against public tranquillity, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof	28	28	28	118	41	16	2	41	72	...	...	9	5	1	...	1	...	5	1						
2. Offences by or relating to public servants	91	91	91	115	77	4	70	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice	1	43	44	56	28	4	19	28	23	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	5	1			
4. Offences relating to coin, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Offences relating to weights and measures	33	33	33	35	30	...	30	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, diseases and morals, &c.	58	58	58	7	52	3	46	52	18	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Murder and abetment	4	10	14	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...						
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	6	6	6	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
9. Attempt at suicide and abetment	5	5	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10. Hurt	22	950	972	980	1849	187	151	187	1621	...	...	14	12	8	2	...	...	40	12				
11. Grievous hurt (including attempt to murder)	1	15	16	45	1	1	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
12. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	6	6	26	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
13. Assault and use of criminal force	2	40	42	64	4	...	4	4	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Kidnapping	1	2	3	5	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Rape and attempt at rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
16. Other offences affecting the human body	...	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Theft	12	451	463	419	934	409	7	299	13	81	59	400	413	...	1	65	82	84	66	12	2	2	2	4	...	100	24

Chapter III.
 PROTECT-
 ION,
 D.—Criminal.

(7) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.—(Continued).

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1083	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to						No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment									Persons awaiting trial	Remarks				
	Balance from 1082	Committed during 1083	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping				Total	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years			Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
18. Extortion		9	9	9	24	3	3						3	21																
19. Robbery		6	6	7	29	4	3			1			4	12				2		1	1							13	1	
20. Dacoity		10	10	9	45	13	13						13	31						2	5	5	1					1	1	
21. Criminal misappropriation	5	48	48	48	92	27	7	2			18		27	65				1												
22. Criminal breach of trust	3	44	47	43	80	13	9				4		13	63					3		6								1	1
23. Criminal breach of trust by public servant		2	2	2	2	1				1			1	1																
24. Receiving or dealing in stolen property		6	6	6	8	4		3			1		4	4																
25. Cheating		14	14	14	36	1		1					1	55						1										
26. Mischief by fire		5	5	5	15	3							3	7																
27. Other mischief	6	94	100	97	201	46	4	17			25		46	152				2		10	9							3	3	
28. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	9	92	101	97	198	35	2	13			20		35	159						8	6		1					4	4	
29. House-breaking and theft	3	149	152	150	245	91	3	71	4	1	3	9	91	152				4		20	17	37	1					2	2	
30. Forgery		13	13	12	31									27																
31. Criminal breach of contract																														
32. Defamation		5	5	5	25									25																
33. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance		15	15	15	20	1					1		1	19																
34. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling	11	1181	1192	1190	1470	1264	62	46			1156		1264	198				99		6	2	1							8	2
35. Other offences not included in the above		12	12	11	25	3					3		3	21															1	1
Total	80	8419	8499	8434	5885	2353	103	544	7	17	1615	68	2354	3292		13		202	164	130	128	20	9	7	3	8		1	225	65

(8) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with						Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks		
	1082	1083	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted			Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred
				Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1082	1083							
Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur Do Do Do ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The District Magistrate's Do ...	...	55	...	13	4	130	...	...	...	158	68	54	24	...	...	17	*11 received on reference
Kanayanur 2nd and 3rd class Magistrate's Court ...	727	548	69	284	42	645	...	...	1,251	971	337	295	321	6	...	12	
Cochin 2nd class Magistrate's Do ...	482	716	33	374	42	721	...	...	714	1,187	288	399	418	7	...	75	
Cranganur 3rd class Do Do ...	265	151	26	30	22	304	8	...	433	364	135	139	82	...	...	8	
Mukundapuram 2nd class Do Do ...	139	464	3	116	109	650	11	...	215	886	264	277	295	3	...	47	
Adoor 3rd class Do Do ...	184	8	3	1	...	18	...	...	396	19	7	9	3	...	...	...
Trichur 2nd and 3rd class Do Do ...	498	579	32	375	49	501	21	2	791	948	298	210	407	13	...	20	
Talapilly 2nd class Do Do ...	140	489	18	325	44	455	6	...	228	830	226	99	463	12	...	30	
Kunnankulam 2nd class Do Do ...	281	4	20	3	...	19	...	...	416	22	4	6	12	...	...	...
Chittur 2nd class Do Do ...	288	1	6	6	...	4	...	...	337	10	3	4	2	1	...	...
Nemmara 2nd and 3rd class Do Do ...	110	7	...	4	3	2	...	...	170	9	2	1	6	...	...	...
Tattamangalam 2nd class Do Do ...	...	366	...	199	41	245	27	...	...	512	184	66	280	16	...	16	
Total ..	3,099	3,368	210	1,730	356	3,694	78	2	5,056	5,866	1,711	1,559	2,313	58	...	225	

The Chittur Magistrate's Court was transferred to Tattamangalam on 1-2-85

(9) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the
Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases															Remarks	
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry, etc., ordered		Pending		
		Persons	Cases	Confirmed		Modified		Reversed		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons		Cases
				Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases									
Chief Court ...	25	...	...	19	14	11	6	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Anjikaimal Sessions Court ...	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1
Trichur Do ...	4	...	...	(a) 8	4	...	...	(b) 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate's Court ...	(c) 252	8	3	236	148	38	23	156	68	...	...	...	...	13	8	12	1
Total ...	287	8	3	265	168	49	29	174	73	...	...	...	...	17	9	15	4

(a) & (b) Two appeals involving 8 persons were transferred from the District Magistrate's file to that of the Trichur Sessions Court. The sentences passed on four of them were confirmed and those on four reversed.
(c) One appeal was struck off the file as the two appellants died during the pendency of the appeal.

(10) CIVIL WORK.— Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1083 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the present year					Remarks					
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value		Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file		Otherwise disposed of	Value		Average duration	
											Rs.	A. P.														Rs.	A. P.		Rs.
Anjikaimal District Court	56	40	125	208	181	243	141	148	40	100	3,95,162	4 8	108	62	33	60	25	12	99	7	32	18	3	90	3,14,287	1 3	...	4 17	
Trichur Do Do	37	38	146	122	183	160	145	115	36	45	3,40,126	7 9	65	35	22	12	9	2	90	9	18	16	16	65	2,95,427	...	3	...	4 7
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court	32	42	1601	1521	1633	1563	1591	1468	42	95	1,73,468	12 4	303	1204	14	1052	377	92	...	...	980	61	85	352	1,51,676	14 6	...	1 22
Cochin Do Do	24	37	1423	1526	1447	1563	141	1513	37	50	1,92,648	7 7	117	1361	48	1018	415	93	...	...	916	175	40	382	1,83,893	9 1	...	1 23
Irinjalakuda Do Do	31	13	1666	1376	1637	1389	1624	1366	13	24	1,01,063	13 4	276	1078	22	1085	249	42	...	...	873	161	41	290	98,154	7 2	...	1 11
Trichur Do Do	34	58	1756	1680	1790	1738	1732	1668	58	70	1,25,898	4 11	177	1498	5	1347	295	88	...	...	1143	115	19	391	1,27,411	12 5	...	2 9
Wadakkancheri Do Do	118	41	1214	1346	1332	1387	1291	1364	41	23	1,09,453	14 1	213	1102	31	1043	274	29	773	105	19	467	1,15,204	...	11	...	1 24
Chittur Do Do	60	33	837	1158	897	1186	864	1156	33	80	1,19,410	1 8	24	1100	29	820	292	41	...	...	506	89	141	420	1,11,229	14 11	...	1 28
Nemmara Do Do	1	5	125	1	126	6	121	6	5	...	21	8 1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	2	142	1 2	16
Total	393	307	8833	8928	9226	9235	8919	8798	307	437	15,57,253	10 ...	1283	7441	204	6438	1936	849	189	16	5242	78	367	2459	13,97,426	13 8

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FILE AND DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS

XIII

Chapter III.
PROTECTION.
E. - Civil.

(11) CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year			Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below twelve months	Above twelve months								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19										
Anjikalimal District Court ...	65	130	2,36,534	4	9	485	409	12,62,833	11	7	550	599	14,98,918	4	420	550	8,26,897	5	4	130	49	6,72,020	11	...	45	3	1	
Trichur Do Do	35	39	66,482	6	11	279	296	3,45,957	15	4	314	335	4,12,440	6	3	275	291	3,57,631	...	7	39	44	54,800	5	6	42	2	...
Ernakulam Dt: Munsiff's Court	129	217	34,730	...	10	2,067	1,819	2,48,362	15	6	2,196	2,036	2,83,093	...	4	1,979	1,893	2,54,877	6	10	217	148	28,215	9	6	140	3	...
Cochin Do Do ...	124	154	33,734	10	6	1,645	1,742	3,49,285	7	9	1,769	1,896	3,88,020	2	3	1,615	1,767	3,47,582	13	2	154	129	35,487	5	1	128	1	...
Irinjalakuda Do Do ...	104	119	24,623	10	9	1,898	1,850	2,39,770	12	6	2,002	1,969	2,64,394	7	3	1,883	1,852	2,45,560	1	10	119	117	18,834	5	5	116	1	...
Trichur Do Do ...	168	183	32,031	14	9	1,962	1,852	2,22,986	3	4	2,130	2,035	2,55,018	2	1	1,947	1,879	2,35,473	8	9	183	156	19,544	9	4	154	2	...
Wadakkancheri Do Do ...	149	138	38,093	...	10	1,632	1,461	2,05,502	13	8	1,781	1,599	2,43,595	14	6	1,643	1,477	1,78,248	3	9	138	122	65,347	10	9	114	8	...
Chittur Do Do ...	59	39	8,691	3	2	784	959	2,01,982	6	4	793	1,009	2,11,002	...	9	754	967	1,85,786	8	5	39	42	25,215	8	4	42	...	...
*Nemmara Do Do ...	4	3	151	14	1	41	8	176	9	2	45	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	837	1,022	4,75,073	2	7	10,743	10,456	30,76,408	15	2	11,580	11,478	35,51,482	1	9	10,558	10,676	26,82,057	0	8	1,022	802	9,19,425	1	1	781	20	1

*The Nemmara District Munsiff's Court was abolished from 1st Kanni 1083, and its file was transferred to Chittur District Munsiff's Court.

(12) CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1083 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration											
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of													
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year						
Chief Court	Regular Appeals		104	144	141	157	245	301	101	214	144	87	2,73,047	15	2	3,43,578	0	7	82	91	5	14	47	61	12	25	5	23	1	3	11	.....	10	24
	Second do		147	142	148	193	295	335	153	244	142	91	48,163	2	11	54,564	15	6	77	127	25	82	18	31	16	30	17	24	1	.....	13	.....	9	20
Anjikaimal District Court			40	22	177	279	217	301	195	268	22	33	39,478	14	1	53,032	7	5	108	141	35	60	32	33	6	25	14	9	.....	2	29	.....	1	23
Trichur Do Do			13	53	288	258	300	311	247	275	58	36	50,054	1	10	50,384	11	1	184	149	46	65	27	22	21	14	19	25	.....	2	1	.....	2	3
Total			303	361	754	887	1057	1248	696	1001	361	247	4,10,744	2	0	5,01,560	2	7	351	508	111	171	124	147	55	94	55	81	

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RESULTS OF APPEALS IN CIVIL SUITS

XV

Chapter III.
PROTECTION
E.—Civil.

(13) Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.

1	Number of Prisons	Number of persons				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners		Average period of accused under trial	Remarks—showing mortality among convicts in Jails	
		3	4	Total		7	8		10	11			
				5	6								Rs.	A. P.
• Ernakulam Central Jail	...	1	155	425	646	580	174.52	186.6	141	17,654	12 2	1.09	<p>* There were 11 deaths during the year, of which 5 were due to dysentery, 2 to heart-disease, and the remaining 4 to malarial fever, diabetes, anaemia and dyspepsia, contracted, probably, before admission into Jail.</p> <p>¶ Was abolished on 26—3—1083</p> <p>† Was abolished on 30—1—1083</p> <p>§ There were 2 deaths, one of small-pox and the other of dysentery.</p> <p>‡ Was abolished on 30—1—1083</p> <p>§ Was abolished on 30—1—1083</p>
¶ K. nayanur Sub-jail	...	1	4	85	146	39	3.9	4.2	...	51	5 8	9.2	
Cochin "	...	1	4	249	187	253	4.98	5.0	14	211	6 7	13.14	
Mukundapuram "	...	1	1	160	144	161	3.3	4.6	6	262	1 4	2	
† Chalakudi Lock-up	...	1	...	...	58	...	4.9	...	...	...	...	...
§ Trichur Sub-jail	...	1	31	277	299	308	16.0	11.0	11	1,069	3 2	3	
Talapilli "	...	1	10	189	101	199	8.0	6.0	6	488	15 6	3	
‡ Kunnankulam	...	1	1	...	66	1	.09	...	...	...	...	13
Chittur "	...	1	4	115	112	119	.82	8.7	8	333	3 10	20	
§ Nenmara "	...	1	2	1	34	3	1.94	...	...	...	...	18
Cranganur "	...	1	2	59	118	61	.81	3.2	3	72	9 5	6	

(15) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1082 and 1083 M. E.

Description	1082			1083			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds	11,743	44,91,610	6 18,236	12,363	48,32,481 1/2	18,937 8	
Sale-deeds	10,896	38,73,558 10	5 15,016 8	11,305	42,01,940 7 4	15,975	
Wills	92	93,672 11	8 371 8	102*	1,50,654	6 390 8	* Five out of these are duplicates of a document.
Money bonds	287	1,19,322 4	9 434	338	1,06,449 12 10	464 8	
Miscellaneous documents	17,756	58,84,440 8	8 22,419 8	19,888	63,87,385 10 0 1/2	24,757 8	
Total Registration fees	40,774	1,44,62,604 4	8 56,477 8	43,996	1,56,78,868 13 10 1/2	58,908 8	† The correct total comes to Rs. 60,525, but Rs. 1,616-8-0, out of this, relate to Cranganur funds. Hence the balance of Rs. 58,908-8-0 only is shown.
Fees for copies of registered documents			2 1,896 3			2,485 9 8	
Search fees			3 2,002 3			2,303 8	
Miscellaneous receipts			11 4,470 1			4,479 5 2	
Total			1 8,368 8			9,268 6 10	
Grand total	40,774	1,44,62,604 4	1 64,846 1	43,996	1,56,78,868 13 10 1/2	68,176 14 10	
Deduct expenditure			11 26,529 5			26,576 12 6	
Net saving			2 38,316 10			41,600 2 4	

(16) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.

STATIONS	Chingom	Kerut	Thulam	Vrischikam	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithuman	Karkadakam	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks
Ernakulam ...	9.74	14.40	6.89	0.75	1.26	0.62	0.04	4.02	11.89	7.30	27.82	22.70	106.93	123.63	107.86	
Mattancherry ..	9.10	2.70	7.61	1.55	2.42	0.15	0.00	7.84	16.17	10.40	24.00	31.36	113.32			
Oranganur ..	11.60	8.90	2.10	2.10	0.80	1.00	0.30	4.00	11.45	10.54	32.09	26.31	110.69			
Irinjalakuda ..	17.85	14.92	8.30	2.00	0.20	0.00	0.70	7.10	6.30	8.45	35.43	31.00	132.25			
Trichur ..	18.40	20.56	11.26	2.80	0.15	0.00	0.92	0.79	5.22	12.47	49.50	44.17	166.24	147.09	134.93	
Wadakancherry.	12.80	15.00	14.50	5.45	0.00	0.00	1.80	1.49	10.29	11.41	40.26	44.18	157.13			
Chittur ..	7.70	2.30	2.60	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.27	4.45	1.75	14.14	17.24	56.65	95.93	67.12	
Total for the State ..	87.19	78.73	53.46	16.65	4.33	1.77	3.70	29.51	65.77	62.32	222.74	216.98	843.26	565.65	309.41	

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Season and rainfall.

(17) Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82½ lbs.						Remarks
	During Karkadakam 1082			During Karkadakam 1083			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked) ...	6	7	...	6	5	2	
Wheat ...	6	1	3	7	6	5	
Peas ...	4	8	1	5	5	3	
Dholl ...	5	15	10	7	9	7	
Gram ...	3	3	7	3	...	8	
Til or gingelly ...	6	15	1	8	14	5	
Green peas ...	4	15	2	5	8	5	
Bengal gram ...	5	2	3	6	4	4	

B.—Staple food grains.

Chapter IV.
PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

(18) *Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.*

C.—Agricultural stock.

NAME OF TALUK	Year	Horses and cattle.						Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses.		With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur	1083	7,007	8,438	726	386	75	6	2,905	3,051	..	121	204	
Cranganur	"	684	2,101	304	384	4	..	912	284	..	..	..
Mukundapuram	"	17,950	9,984	3,366	2,957	28	19	5,608	11,300	..	100	371	
Trichur	"	5,835	9,219	6,200	2,200	445	40	8,300	15,062	..	800	600	
Talapilli	"	25,000	26,600	26,400	2,335	11	10	28,048	15,667	..	274	359	
Chitsur	"	4,959	6,240	5,648	1,832	60	39	3,226	7,591	..	220	705	
Total	"	61,435	61,982	42,644	10,094	623	114	48,089	53,045	..	1,515	2,239	

(19) *Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1083 M. E.*

D.—Public works.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total	Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
1	Communications	22,919	1,08,280	1,31,199	1,806	191	1,997	1,33,196	
2	Buildings	82,884	51,102	1,33,986	26,350	13,041	39,391	1,73,377	
3	Irrigation	2,673	26,783	29,456	..	..	..	29,456	
4	Miscellaneous	5,071	6,653	11,724	3,648	1,481	5,129	16,853	
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	3,353	..	3,353	..	..	..	3,353	
6	Miscellaneous	540	..	540	744	..	744	1,284	
7	Petty construction & repairs	..	22,262	22,262	..	..	..	22,262	
	Total	1,17,440	2,15,080	3,32,520	32,548	14,713	47,261	3,79,781	
	Establishment	..	..	53,458	..	..	..	53,458	
	Grand total	1,17,440	2,15,080	3,85,978	32,548	14,713	47,261	4,33,239	

(20) Statement Showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.

TALUKS.	Country spirit		Toddy		Opium		Ganja		Total		REMARKS
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Total abkari rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayanur	185	...	461	Rs. 83,500	12		11		669		Column 5 gives the revenue of both toddy and country spirit shops together. As the Abkari farm is sold as a whole separate figures cannot be given.
Cochin	858	...	682	46,450	24		24		1,088		
Cranganur	90	...	104	4,400	3		3		200		
Mukundapuram	87	...	85	19,250	14		14		200		
Trichur	89	...	131	46,500	9	Rs. 23,000	9	Rs. 4,550	238	Rs. 2,07,550	
Talapilli	30	...	78	14,100	10		10		128		
Chittur	20	...	48	15,800	6		6		75		
Total	859	...	1,584	1,80,000	78	23,000	77	4,550	2,598	2,07,550	

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.
A.—Vital statistics.

(21) Vital statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1083 M. E.

Name of Taluk	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	2,35,084	2,991	3,151	160	...	3,778	3,693	...	85	12.72	13.4	16.07	15.7	
Mukundapuram ...	1,61,833	2,447	1,768	...	679	2,813	2,264	...	549	15.12	10.92	17.38	18.98	
Trichur ...	1,45,104	1,299	928	...	371	1,803	1,952	149	...	8.95	6.39	12.42	13.45	
Talapilli ...	1,51,315	1,043	1,107	64	...	2,087	2,690	603	...	6.89	7.31	13.76	17.77	
Chittur ...	89,549	516	535	19	...	1,296	977	...	319	5.76	5.97	14.47	10.91	
Cranganur ...	29,140	401	390	...	11	676	429	...	247	13.76	13.88	28.19	14.72	
Medical Institutions-	...	188	...	...	188	507	...	...	507	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,12,025	8,885	7,879	243	1,249	12,960	12,005	752	1,707	10.94	9.7	15.96	14.78	

(22) Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1083 M. E.

B.—Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks	
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment				
Ernakulam General Hospital ...	35,521	1,088	851	1	130	56	29,356	...	245.01	* Cost borne by the Jail Department. † Rs. 2,279-15-0 met from the Cranganur funds. ‡ Cost borne by the Forest Department. § Included under Ernakulam General Hospital expenditure.
Do Central Jail Do *	589	42	31	...	11	...	...	...	18.00
Tripunithura Hospital ...	12,153	137	113	6	17	1	4,729	2 7	93.31	
Mattancherry Women and Children's Hospital ...	29,220	984	890	...	48	46	9,617	1 5	213.80	
Chalaky Hospital ...	27,197	367	830	11	11	15	3,883	13 7	123.30	
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	9,879	182	154	2	26	...	2,474	11 2	62.94	
Trichur Hospital ...	29,862	1,082	762	7	276	37	8,462	1 9	171.17	
Kunnankulam Hospital ...	15,027	263	220	1	19	14	2,400	1 6	86.62	
Chittur Hospital ...	9,318	72	53	2	11	6	2,734	2 1	54.56	
Nemmara Hospital ...	11,237	197	177	2	18	...	2,702	2...	59.25	
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	10,545	...	...	...	...	...	1,847	12 4	86.64
Narakal Dispensary ...	10,844	1	1	...	...	...	2,085	2 5	87.01
Cranganur Dispensary †	11,601	84	77	...	4	8	...	...	71.99
Vadakaancherry Dispensary ...	10,769	80	71	...	7	2	1,978	...	48.40	
Nelliampathy Dispensary ...	3,471	36	27	...	7	2	1,824	5...	16.23	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ‡	5,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.06
Temporary Dispensary at Kanjirapilly ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.41
Hospital Assistants on special cholera duty §	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.51
Total	2,33,103	4,565	3,766	32	585	182	74,044	9 5	1,460.21	

(23) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1083 M. E.

Agency	1082				1083			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
Government ...	57	4,901	2,403	7,304	57	5,295	2,694	7,989
Church Mission Society ...	5	573	108	676	7	551	137	688
Roman Catholic Missionaries ...	10	892	297	1,189	9	995	241	1,236
Native Priests ...	46	2,898	1,315	4,013	48	2,805	1,864	4,169
Native Gentlemen ...	104	6,098	2,071	8,169	97	6,019	1,885	7,904
Masters themselves ...	20	1,028	284	1,262	25	1,248	344	1,592
Protestant Missionaries ...	2	80	86	116	3	111	64	175
Total ...	244	16,270	6,459	22,729	246	17,024	6,729	23,753
Unaided schools ...	1,155	17,353	7,072	24,425	1,352	22,259	8,983	31,142
Grand Total ...	1,399	33,623	13,531	47,154	1,598	39,283	15,612	54,895

Education.

(24) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1083 M. E.

Taluk	Population of school-going age.		Pupils.		Percentage.	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,158	17,110	18,328	4,719	73.4	27.5
Cranganur ...	2,206	2,164	1,718	654	77.6	30.2
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	6,870	8,088	57.0	24.8
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	8,401	3,761	78.1	34.1
Talapilli ...	11,088	11,614	5,574	2,491	50.3	21.4
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,897	954	51.9	18.8
Total ...	60,780	61,028	39,283	15,612	64.6	25.5

Education.

Chapter VII.

(25) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1083 M. E.

Education. Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	22,330	7,182	8.1	2.5	54.2	16.9
Christians	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	14,108	7,546	14.0	7.7	98.6	51.4
Mahomedans	27,728	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,751	864	9.9	3.2	66.1	21.5
Jews	548	589	* 82	88	* 94	70	17.1	11.8	114.6	79.6
Jains	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,028	39,288	15,612	8.4	3.8	64.7	25.5

* The excess in the number of pupils attending schools over that of boys of school-going age must be due to the fact that there might have been increase in the population of school-going age since the Census of 1901.

(26) Statement showing the number and strength of special Schools in 1083 M.E.

Education

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
The S. S. Patasala	1	13	Sirkar
The Trichur Normal School	1	22	Do
Other Sanskrit Schools	62	783	One aided, the rest unaided
Arabic Schools	125	2,753	Unaided
Hebrew Schools	3	121	Do
Music Schools	38	496	Do
Bible Schools	11	236	Do
Hindustani Schools	2	28	Do
Industrial Schools	7	261	Aided
Total	250	4,713	2 Sirkar, 8 aided and 240 unaided

(27) *Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools in 1083 M. E.*

Name of Industry	Education.		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Needle-work	...	29	29
Mat-making	6	31	37
Cookery	...	...	...
Tailoring	30	8	38
Embroidery	12	3	15
Rosary-making	8	...	8
Shoe-making	5	...	5
Carpentry	54	...	54
Blacksmith's work	...	...	...
Rope-making	8	...	8
Printing works	3	...	3
Book-binding	10	...	10
Composing	2	...	2
Lace making	...	14	14
Gardening	...	9	9
Rattaning	7	...	7
Drawing	58	14	72
Painting	...	1	1
Modelling	...	3	3
Designing	1	...	1
Geometrical drawing	2	3	5
Type writing	4	1	5
Basket weaving	...	18	18
Kindergarten drawing	...	5	5
Bead-work	...	10	10
Total	210	149	359

(28) *Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1083 M. E.*

Description of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure						Remarks
	1082	1083	1082	1083	1082	1083	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous	
Sirkar schools	57	57	7,304	7,989	5,914.1	6,510.6	10,958	27,759	24,278	37,631	2,746	4,839	
Aided schools	187	189	15,425	15,764	12,514.7	12,719	...	1,752	2,782	13,369	1,074	295	
Total	244	246	22,729	23,753	18,428.8	19,229.6	10,958	29,511	27,010	51,000	3,820	5,134	

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**Report on the Administration of
Cochin for the Year 1083 M E**

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