

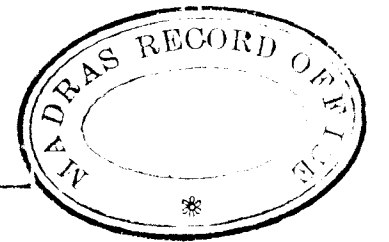
REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin

FOR THE YEAR 1081, M. E.

(16th AUGUST, 1905, TO 16th AUGUST, 1906).



ERNAKULAM.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Description.—Cochin is a Native State in subsidiary alliance with the British Government. 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. It is divided into 7 Taluks, viz., Kanayanur, Cochin, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur, the respective head quarters of which are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakancheri and Chittur. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1901, was 812,025, of whom 405,200 were males and 406,825 females.

2. *The Ruling Family.*—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 77 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

FOR THE YEAR 1081 M. E.,

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The chief event to be recorded under this head during the year is the visit of His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Amthill, Governor of Madras, to the Cochin State forests and the opening of the Cochin Forest Tramway by His Excellency. His Excellency arrived at Chalakudi at 10 A. M. on the 26th September 1905. After breakfast, His Excellency and party, accompanied by the Diwan, the Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent of Police, left Chalakudi and reached Thoppathikavalai in the evening, where the party dined and spent the night. Early in the morning of the 27th, the party resumed the journey and arrived at Parambikolam, the terminus of the Tramway, at dusk. His Highness met His Excellency at the foot of Thoppathikavalai and travelled with him to Parambikolam. During the next four days, His Excellency and party were encamped at Parambikolam. After breakfast on the morning of the 2nd October, His Excellency and party, accompanied by the Diwan, the Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent of Police, left Parambikolam on their return journey and reached Orukombankutty at 1 P. M., where His Highness, who left Parambikolam the previous day, met His Excellency. After lunch, His Excellency and His Highness proceeded to Pothupara, where they witnessed the working of the inclined Tramway. Resuming the journey, the party reached Thoppathikavalai at 7 in the evening, where they halted for the night. The next morning, they left Thoppathikavalai at 7-30 A. M. and reached Chalakudi at 12, where His Excellency was met by the British Resident, Mr. J. Andrew, I. C. S., and the Assistant Resident, Captain W. M. Fenning.

At 2-30 P. M. His Highness, assisted by the Elaya Raja, entertained His Excellency and party at a State Lunch in a temporary pavilion constructed near His Excellency's camp. His Excellency and His Highness then proceeded to the

Shamiana put up near the Tramway line, when the Diwan read an address giving an account of the Tramway. After an eloquent speech, His Excellency declared the Cochin Forest Tramway duly opened. His Highness then presented to His Excellency, as a memento of the occasion, a small silver hatchet with an ebony handle, with the words "The Cochin Forest Tramway" embossed in gold on one side and the Cochin Coat-of-Arms on the other. The hatchet was enclosed in a rosewood casket inlaid with white cedar. His Excellency and party were then garlanded. His Excellency then took a cordial leave of His Highness and entered the Tramway Saloon. After a few minutes' ride by the Tramway, His Excellency and party reached the Chalakudi Station which they left at 6 p. m. by special train for Shoranur en route to Ootacamund.

2. *His Highness' tours.*—On the 12th September 1905, His Highness left the capital for Kanjirapilli, where he spent about five weeks, returning to Tripunithura on the 15th October 1905. His Highness also spent at Trichur about five days in October 1905, arriving there on the 26th and returning to Tripunithura on the 30th October. His Highness paid a flying visit to Tiruvanchikulam on the 8th January 1906, returning therefrom the next day.

His Highness visited Madras in January 1906, to be present there on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales. Leaving Shoranur by special train at 7-30 p. m. on the 12th, His Highness reached Madras at 8-30 a. m. on the 13th January, paid a State visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras at 1-30 p. m. on the 15th idem and received a return visit from His Excellency at 3-15 p. m. on the same day. His Highness, accompanied by Mr. J. Andrew, the British Resident, the Diwan and other members of his suite, paid a State visit to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Government House on the 25th January, and received the honour of a return visit from His Royal Highness at the Cochin House (Tulloch's Gardens) at 1 p. m. on the next day. His Highness left Madras by special train at 2-30 p. m. on the 29th January and reached Ernakulam at 9 a. m. the next day.

His Highness proceeded to Courtallam in June 1906, leaving Ernakulam on the 28th June and arriving at Courtallam on the 30th. His Highness returned from Courtallam on the 8th August and arrived at Ernakulam on the 10th. His Highness halted at Alleppey and Quilon on his way to Courtallam and at Quilon, Trikunnapuzha and Alleppey on his way back and was treated at those places as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

3. *His Highness the Raja's Family.*—Six male and five female members were born and one male and three female members died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

4. *Cultivation.*—During the year the area under wet cultivation in the settled Taluks of Kanayanur and Cochin was 31,605 acres and that of dry cultivation 41,198 acres. The area of wet cultivation in the Mukundapuram Taluk and the Taluks of the Northern Division was 1,09,142 acres. Accurate statistics of the area of dry cultivation for these Taluks will be available only after the survey and settlement of the same are completed. The area under *Kole* cultivation was 8,017 acres, or 165 acres more than in the previous year.

5. *Total Land Revenue.*—The receipts on account of the various items of land revenue are compared with those of the previous year in the subjoined statement:—

Major and minor heads.		1080 Rs.	1081 Rs.
LAND REVENUE PROPER (Current)	State	6,48,438	6,97,696
	Devaswam	57,712	62,980
	Total	7,06,150	7,60,676
LAND REVENUE PROPER (Arrears)	State	22,677	27,246
	Devaswam	2,576	2,125
	Total	25,253	29,371
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (State)	(a) Renewal fees	5,498	256
	(b) Rent of fisheries	2,937	3,462
	(c) Irrigation cess	17,022	16,256
	(d) House tax	21,256	17,259
	(e) Interest on arrears	2,784	2,271
	(f) Survey receipts	193	1,085
	(g) Other items	4,359	19,129
	Total	53,979	59,718
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (Devaswam)		10,081	12,796
Grand Total		7,95,463	8,62,501

6. *D. C. B.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 38,810 and the current demand to Rs. 8,46,005. Of these, Rs. 29,371 under arrears and Rs. 8,33,130 under current were collected, and Rs. 1,711 under the former and Rs. 2,195 under the latter were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,728 under arrears and Rs. 10,680 under current at the end of the year. The percentage of current collection to current demand was 98.5, as against 99.01 in 1080.

7. The balance at the end of 1080 was Rs. 9,845, but the arrear demand given above is Rs. 38,810. The difference is due to arrears charged on lands newly registered and on old disputed items adjusted by the Special Officer being brought to book during the year.

The Special Officer appointed to examine cases of old arrears had to dispose of about 2,000 cases in the Northern Taluks, of which 1,862 cases were disposed of during the year. The disposal of these cases raised the current demand under land revenue by Rs. 6,154, and arrears amounting to Rs. 8,306 were also ordered

to be collected. Of these, Rs. 5,750 under current and Rs. 7,622 under arrears were brought to account during the year and the balance has been included in the current year's accounts. The amount of old arrears ordered to be written off was Rs. 19,69,038. There remain still about a hundred cases more, which will be disposed of as early as possible.

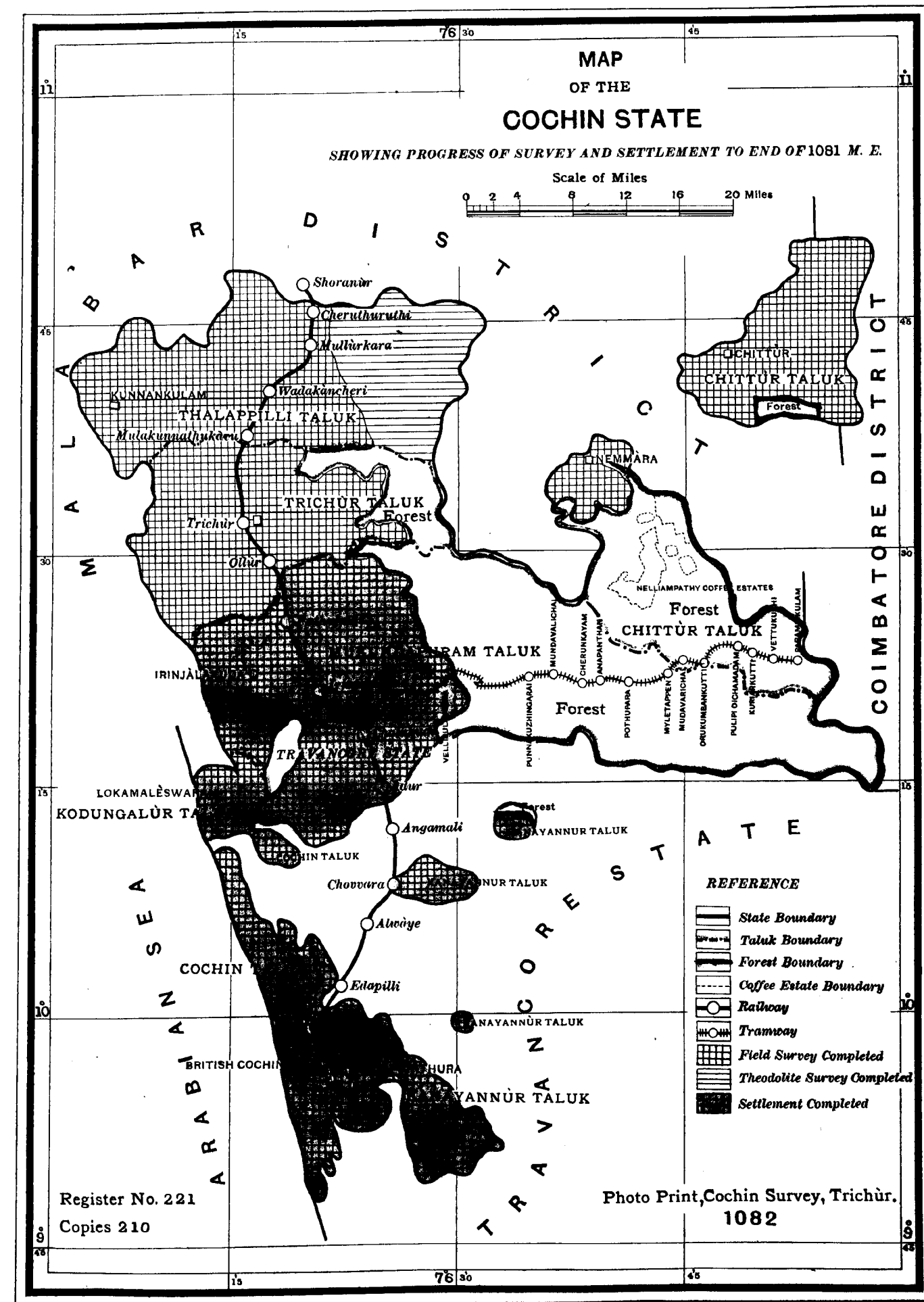
8. *Coercive measures.*—Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 10,969 cases involving an amount of Rs. 1,19,380, as against 9,341 cases involving Rs. 98,797 in 1080; moveable property was distrained in 320 cases involving Rs. 1,237, as against 91 cases involving Rs. 942 in the previous year. Actual sales of moveables took place in 7 cases involving Rs. 25—0—4, as against 4 cases involving Rs. 11—3—5 in the previous year. The number of cases in which lands were placed on *Nadu-pattam* was 75 involving Rs. 1,000, as against 47 involving Rs. 1,233 in the previous year. There were 22 cases of permanent transfer of registry for realising a sum of Rs. 328—9—8, as against 8 cases involving Rs. 197—12—9 in the previous year. In the absence of a Revenue Recovery Law, the issue of notices to pay up arrears is not a matter of much significance. Owing to the absence of land-owners from the villages and other causes, written requisitions are often made for payment of arrears which are all classed under the category of notices. A Revenue Recovery Regulation is under preparation.

9. *Revenue cases.*—There were 163 cases of registry of waste lands pending with the Peishkars at the beginning of the year, and 300 cases of registry and 7 of transfer of registry were filed in the year. Of these, 406 cases of registry and 7 of transfer of registry were disposed of, as against 808 cases of registry and 44 of transfer of registry in 1080, leaving 57 cases of the former alone pending at the end of the year.

10. *Puthuval assessment.*—The assessment of unauthorized occupation of lands by ryots was conducted by the normal revenue staff. The area so assessed and registered consisted of 559 acres of wet land and 495 gardens, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 13,292, as against 698 acres of wet land and 996 gardens in the previous year, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 14,071. The decrease in the extent brought to book during the year was due to the fact that the puthuval registry was stopped in the Mukundapuram Taluk in view of the introduction of the new Settlement from the beginning of the current year, and in the settled Taluks there was no puthuval registry.

11. *Inspection work.*—The Peishkar of the Northern Division spent 166 days in camp and the Peishkar of the Southern Division 168 days. They inspected all the Taluk offices and most of the village offices in their respective divisions.

12. *Revenue Survey.*—The Revenue Survey operations were continued during the year. 90 square miles of theodolite and 160 square miles of field survey were completed in the year, as against 151 square miles of the former and 184 square miles of the latter in the previous year. The total expenditure on account of the department was Rs. 84,975, of which Rs. 15,403 was spent in the preparation of the field measurement books, in conducting correction surveys and in purchasing instruments, &c. The expenditure debitable to survey proper amounted only to Rs. 69,572, of which Rs. 9,161 was for theodolite and Rs. 60,411 for field survey. The rates per square mile of the theodolite and field survey were Rs. 101-12-7 and Rs. 377-9-1 respectively, as against Rs. 92-8-3 and Rs. 301-4-3 respectively in 1080. The increase in the expenditure under the two surveys was chiefly due to the peculiar features, pointed out in the last year's report, of the Talapilli Taluk, where the two surveys were conducted and the theodolite survey was completed in the year, and partly to the retention of the surveyors on miscellaneous duties for a further period after the theodolite survey was completed. In addition to the above, the preparation of a separate map of the kole lands of the Trichur Taluk, the



Vernacular School maps of the Cochin, Cranganur and Trichur Taluks, and the revision of the published maps of six of the villages of the Mukundapuram Taluk, affected by the survey of the Forest Tramway line, were carried out by the department during the year.

13. *Settlement.*—Mr. V. K. Raman Menon, B. A., continued to be Settlement Peishkar and Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Aiyar, B. A., Assistant Settlement Peishkar. The work of the department during the year consisted mainly of (1) the preparation of the final records of the settled Taluks of Cochin, Kanayanur and Cranganur, (2) the revision of rents on the lands of the incorporated Devaswams in those Taluks and (3) the introduction of Settlement and the revision of rents on the incorporated Devaswam lands in the Mukundapuram Taluk. The total number of survey fields dealt with in the Mukundapuram Taluk was 92,924, covering an area of 1,54,545 acres, and the number of pattahs was 17,127, giving an average of 5.42 fields and 9.02 acres per pattah. The demand on account of land revenue proper as per Settlement is Rs. 2,11,635, while the same as per Revenue account of 1081 was Rs. 1,17,515, the demand under miscellaneous being Rs. 10,457 and Rs. 4,575 respectively. The new Settlement has thus resulted in an increase of Rs. 94,120, or 80.1 per cent in the land revenue proper and Rs. 1,00,002 or 81.9 per cent in the total revenue including miscellaneous.

The survey records of 22 out of 25 villages of the Chittur Taluk, the Taluk next to be taken up for settlement, were received from the Survey Office, and individualwar statements were prepared and issued to the land-holders of the 22 villages for verification of registry.

The Settlement Peishkar and his Assistant spent 172 and 287 days respectively in camp in making enquiries into cases of inam, escheat, and assignment of land revenue, and in inspecting fields in connection with the hearing of objections on rough pattahs.

Arrangements were also made during the year to start the printing of the Settlement registers of the three settled Taluks by Messrs. Graves, Cookson & Co. of Madras. The registers of the Cranganur Taluk were taken up for printing and considerable progress was made before the close of the year.

The work turned out during the year under report by the Settlement Peishkar and his party was very satisfactory.

The total cost of the department was Rs. 34,797, as against Rs. 30,110 in the previous year.

14. *Maintenance of survey marks and land records.*—Towards the end of the year, arrangements were made for the preservation of survey marks and land records in the settled Taluks of Kanayanur, Cochin and Cranganur. A Deputy Surveyor was appointed in each Taluk to do the technical work due to changes in the field, and sufficiently elaborate instructions were issued for the guidance of the normal revenue staff as to the nature and extent of work that falls to their share in this important matter; and for the present all alterations in the records are being made under the supervision of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. As the settlement of the Mukundapuram Taluk is also completed now, these arrangements are being extended to that Taluk also.

15. *Boundary disputes.*—The Revenue and Survey Officers deputed by the Cochin and Travancore Darbars for the inspection and removal of the encroachments on both sides of the canals, &c., which form the boundaries between the two States, prepared notes of consultation, indicating the line of action which they proposed for the disposal of the matter and their proposals were generally approved

of by the two Darbars. The work is now in progress, but it will take some time before the encroachments are removed and the final rectification effected. As regards the isolated tracts of British territory within Cochin limits and *vice versa* on the Palghat-Cochin frontier, the British Resident has now communicated the decision of the Madras Government that in view of the almost unanimous opposition offered by the inhabitants of the enclaves, the proposal to effect a mutual exchange of the isolated pieces of lands may be abandoned, and that steps may be taken for giving effect to the decision of the Joint Commissioners. With regard to the isolated tracts near British Cochin, the Commissioners' report has been received and is under consideration. A Joint Commission has been appointed to adjudicate the claims of the British Government and of the Cochin Darbar in respect of five parambas or gardens in Vypeen near British Cochin. The report of the Commissioners is awaited.

16. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure under the head "Land Revenue" exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 12,088, as shown below :—

	1080	1081	Increase + or Decrease.—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. LAND REVENUE ...	92,013	99,847	+ 7,834
B. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT ...	1,13,846	1,19,772	+ 5,926
TOTAL ...	2,05,859	2,19,619	+ 13,760
Deduct one-fifth of the items debitable to "Law and Justice" ...	16,008	17,680	+ 1,672
Net Total Expenditure ...	1,89,851	2,01,939	+ 12,088

NOTE.—The net total expenditure in 1080, given in the last year's report, was Rs. 1,90,048. The figure adopted this year is the one given in the budget estimate for 1082. The difference is due to the fact that in the latter, a fifth portion of the expenditure under "Miscellaneous" was also debited to "Law and Justice" which was not done previously.

17. *Estates under Sirkar management.*—The estates of Punnathur and Kavalapara, both in the Northern Division, continued to be under Sirkar management.

Punnathur.—The total receipts under various heads during the year amounted to Rs. 12,280. This, together with the opening balance of Rs. 2,236, made up a total revenue of Rs. 14,516. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,955, including a sum of Rs. 1,795 paid to the Court of Wards, Madras, on account of contribution for the maintenance of the members of the family, and Rs. 1,531 for redeeming a kanam debt. At the end of the year, the Estate had to clear a debt of Rs. 55,780, as against Rs. 55,680 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 100 in the debt being due to the collection of that amount as advance rent on some lands leased out during the year. The closing cash balance in the Treasury in favour of the estate was Rs. 3,561.

Kavalapara.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,347 which, together with the opening balance of Rs. 4,869, made a total of Rs. 10,216. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,681. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 6,535 in the State Treasury. This, together with the Rs. 25,000 invested in the State Debenture Loan, leaves an aggregate amount of Rs. 31,535 to the credit of the Estate.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

18. Three Regulations were passed into law during the year, *viz*, the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation and the Treasure-Trove Regulation.

19. The Gambling Bill and the Tolls and Ferries Bill, referred to in the previous year's Administration Report as submitted to the British Resident for the approval of the Madras Government, were received back with certain suggestions. They were again submitted to the Resident after being revised in the light of those suggestions.

Military.

20. *Infantry and Artillery.*—At the beginning of the year, these forces consisted of 290 officers and men. During the year, there were 32 admissions, 3 deaths, 6 discharges on pension or gratuity, 14 resignations and 6 dismissals. The total actual strength at the end of the year was 293, the sanctioned strength being 303. The State Band continued to make good progress during the year.

21. *His Highness the Raja's Body Guard.*—The actual strength at the close of the year was 16, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and 13 Troopers.

The total cost of the department was Rs. 39,178, or Rs. 960 more than in the previous year.

Police.

22. Mr. A. Subba Rao, B.A., the Superintendent, was in charge of the Department during the year with the exception of the first 18 days, when Mr. P. Shangunny Menon, B.A., the Peishkar of the Northern Division, acted for him.

23. *Strength and distribution.*—The sanctioned strength of the Force at the commencement of the year was 72 officers and 438 men. The actual strength of the force on the last day of the year was 72 officers and 435 men, excluding the temporary force of 25 men in the second class constables' grade. Of the above, 69 officers and 328 men were engaged in discharging purely executive functions, the ratio of effective police to population and area being one to 2,045 persons and one to 3.4 square miles respectively.

24. *Educational qualifications.*—The number of illiterate men in the Force was the same as in the previous year, *viz*, 8. The class for training men for the Station House Officers' posts was continued during the year.

25. *Military Police.*—The strength of the Reserve Force, intended for doing the duties of the Military Police, was, as in the previous year, 13 officers and 96 men. The men continued to be trained in drill, musketry and athletic exercises. The duties assigned to the force were the escorting of treasure and keeping order during important festivals and furnishing special guards when the ordinary police

are found inadequate. The main object in maintaining the force was that it should, as remarked by the British Resident in his review of the last year's report, take the place of the British detachment, recently withdrawn from the State, on occasions of emergencies, should such arise.

26. *Arms and accoutrements.*—The force is supplied with 100 Snider carbines with bayonets, 182 muzzle loaders with bayonets, 10 Inspectors' swords and 159 ordinary police swords. Of these, the Snider carbines were exclusively used by the Reserve Force.

27. *Finger print bureau.*—The finger prints recorded during the year were of persons convicted of offences punishable under chapters XI and XVI of the Penal Code with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards and of offences under sections 156, 157, 397, 308, 469, and 343 to 353 of the Penal Code, and of persons of bad livelihood and of those convicted of theft of arms and ammunition. 627 slips were received during the year for record and they were properly indexed. 14 slips were received for search, but in none of these cases could any previous convictions be traced.

28. *Punishments and rewards.*—There was an increase in the number of suspensions, degradations, dismissals and black marks, which numbered 62, 34, 11 and 324, as against 37, 29, 8 and 294 in the previous year, while there was a fall in the number fined from 22 to 7. The Superintendent reports that the increase in the number of punishments tended to improve the efficiency of the men in general. Two officers and 3 men were promoted and 11 officers and 23 men were given red marks for good work turned out by them. Two Inspectors, 16 head constables and 38 constables received money rewards from Cochin and Travancore Governments during the year, and 7 officers and 6 men were similarly rewarded by private individuals.

29. *Policemen criminally prosecuted.*—There were 28 cases of policemen criminally prosecuted, 25 by private individuals and 3 by the Department, as against 45 in the previous year, and 3 cases were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Of the 31 cases, 3 ended in conviction, 3 were compounded, in one the benefit of doubt was given to the accused and in 4 the complainants were absent, 4 ended in acquittal, 11 were thrown out and 5 were pending trial at the close of the year. Only in one case compensation was given to the accused policeman. The Superintendent of Police has in some cases ordered the constables to apply for the Magistrates' sanction to prosecute the false complainants and these cases were reported to be pending trial in the Courts at the close of the year.

30. *Inspection work.*—The Superintendent spent 203 days on tour, and the acting Superintendent 12 days, thus making a total of 215 days, as against 207 days in the previous year. All the Stations and Out-posts were inspected during the year. The inspection work of the Police Inspectors is reported to have been also satisfactory.

31. *Escapes and recaptures.*—During the year, 5 prisoners escaped from police custody, all of whom were recaptured. One prisoner, who escaped from custody in the previous year, was also recaptured. Of the 5 constables responsible for the escapes, one was convicted and 4 were punished departmentally.

32. *Processes.*—The number of processes served by the Police was 14,878, as against 16,718 in the previous year. Of these, 599 were arrest warrants, 183 search warrants, 82 distress warrants, 12,123 summonses and 1,886 other processes.

33. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—The total number reported was 129, or 5 less than in the previous year. There were 6 murders, 2 culpable homicides, 18 suicides and 103 accidental deaths, as against 6, 6, 19 and 103 respectively in 1080.

34. *Accidental fires.*—66 fires were reported, in which 90 houses, including petty sheds, were burnt, and property to the value of Rs. 15,144 was destroyed.

35. *Registration of crimes.*—The total number of cases (under special and local laws as well as under the Penal Code) registered during the year was 1,394, as against 1,291 in 1080. These consisted of 876 cognizable and 61 non-cognizable cases under the Penal Code, and 457 cases under special and local laws. Including the 48 cases that were pending investigation at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 1,442 cases for disposal, of which, 7 were disposed of under section 132 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 276 were referred as false, 73 were undetectable and 1,014 cases were charged, leaving a balance of 72 cases pending investigation at the close of the year. Of the 1,042 cases charged, including the 28 cases pending trial at the beginning of the year, 879 ended in conviction, 83 in discharge or acquittal, in 5 cases the accused died or escaped and 32 cases were compromised, leaving 43 cases pending trial at the close of the year.

36. *Grace crimes.*—30 cases were pending investigation at the beginning of the year and 670 cases were reported or taken up by the Police during the year, which made up a total of 700 cases, of which, 185 were ordered to be struck off as false and in 7 the Station House Officers considered no investigation was called for and disposed them of accordingly under section 132 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 371 were charged by the Police, in 58 the Magistrates were satisfied that there was no reasonable chance of detection, 2 were physically undetectable and in 21 cases the Magistrates' orders were due, leaving a balance of 56 cases pending investigation at the close of the year.

37. *Conviction and recovery of property.*—The number of charged cases tried by the courts was 505. Of these 427, or 84.55 per cent, ended in conviction, as against 80 per cent in the previous year. Out of Rs. 13,415 worth of property lost during the year in charged cases, the Police recovered Rs. 10,397 worth of property, the percentage of recovery being 77.5, as against 92.8 in the previous year. The high percentage in 1080 was due to the fact that the Police recovered almost the whole of the property worth Rs. 10,500 in a single case.

38. *Duration of investigation.*—The average duration of cases under the Penal Code, charged and referred during the year, was 13.23 and 14.98 days respectively, against 12.99 and 15.3 days in 1080. Including the cases under special and local laws, the average duration in charged cases was 6.49 days, as against 6.3 in the previous year. The average duration in days of the detention of accused persons was .34 in charged cases, .22 in referred cases and .25 in other cases, as against .30 in charged cases, .31 in referred cases and .53 in other cases in 1080.

39. *Known Depredators.*—The number of Known Depredators in the register at the close of the year was 340, of whom 65 were in Jails and 275 at large.

40. *Piracy.*—No case was reported during the year.

41. *Cost.*—The total cost of the Police was Rs. 72,615, as against Rs. 77,003 in the previous year. The average cost of a Policeman was Rs. 136, or Rs. 10 less than in the previous year, the net cost per head of population being 1 anna 5.2 pies, as against 1 anna 5.8 pies in 1080.

42. *General remarks.*—The department continued to be administered satisfactorily under the efficient supervision of the Superintendent Mr. A. Subba Rao.

Arms, Ammunitions, &c.

43. *Import permits.*—During the year, 71 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, &c.

44. *Licenses for dealing in arms, ammunition, &c.*—Under Regulation I of 1061, 88 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year. Of these, 16 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, &c., 12 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre, and 60 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, &c.

Criminal Justice.

45. *Criminal Courts.*—During the year under review there were 2 third class Magistrates' Courts, 10 second class Magistrates' Courts, 2 District Magistrates' Courts and 2 Sessions Courts. The 2 third class Magistrates' Courts were presided over for a few days at the end of the year by second class Magistrates, the presiding officers, who had till then only third class powers, having been invested with second class powers. The actual number of Sub-Magistrates' Courts was therefore only 10. The average number of working days in the Sessions Courts and in the first, second and third class Magistrates' Courts during the year was 49·5, 261, 214·3 and 250·5 respectively, as against 31·5, 276·5, 240·4 and 285 respectively in the previous year.

46. *File and disposal.*—In the Magistrates' Courts, 2,921 cases were filed and 35 were pending from last year, of which, 2,914 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 42 cases pending at the close of the year. The file and disposal of cases in the previous year were 3,302 (including pending cases at the beginning of the year) and 3,267 respectively. In the Sessions Courts, 39 cases, or 3 more than in 1080, were filed and all of them were disposed of.

47. *The number of persons under trial and how they were dealt with.*—The Magistrates dealt with 5,249 persons, of whom 107 were committed or referred to higher Courts, 1,780 were convicted, 3,298 were acquitted or discharged and 64 were otherwise disposed of. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 116 persons, or 3·45 per cent of the persons discharged, &c., as against 105, or 2·28 per cent, in the previous year. The Sessions Courts dealt with 144 persons, of whom 61 were convicted, 6 referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentences and 77 acquitted.

48. *Nature of offences dealt with by the Magistrates.*—Of the 2,914 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,322, or 79·68 per cent, related to offences under the Penal Code and the remaining 592, or 20·32 per cent, to offences under local and special laws.

49. *Sentences.*—Of the 1,780 persons convicted by the Magistrates during the year, 347 were sentenced to rigorous and 33 to simple imprisonment, 1,190 to fine, 122 to fine with imprisonment, 76 to whipping and 14 to whipping with other punishments. The increase of two in the number of punishments was due to the fact that two persons were sentenced to fine with imprisonment and whipping. Of the 67 persons, being the total of those convicted and those referred for confirmation of sentences to the Chief Court by the Sessions Courts, 3 were sentenced to death, 3 to life imprisonment, 51 to rigorous imprisonment for various terms, one to simple imprisonment and 9 to fine with imprisonment.

50. *Fines.*—The total fines imposed by the Magistrates, and Sessions Courts amounted to Rs. 10,594 and Rs. 631 respectively, of which Rs. 7,715 and Rs. 550

were realised. Fines amounting to Rs. 9,263 in the Magistrates' Courts and Rs. 2,574 in the Sessions Courts were pending realisation at the beginning of the year, of which Rs. 446 and Rs. 250 respectively were realised during the year. Rs. 2,580 in the Magistrates' Courts and Rs. 190 in the Sessions Courts were written off as irrecoverable, and fines amounting to Rs. 1,182 imposed by the Magistrates were cancelled in appeal. There was thus a balance of Rs. 7,934 in the Magistrates' Courts and Rs. 2,215 in the Sessions Courts pending realisation at the end of the year.

51. *Quality of the work done as shown by the appeal test.*—22 per cent of the appealable orders of the subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 24 in the previous year, and the District Magistrates confirmed 61 per cent of the sentences, as against 48 per cent in 1080. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrates fell from 83 to 67 per cent and the percentage of confirmation rose from 71 to 81. There was thus an improvement in the quality of work done by all classes of Magistrates.

52. *Duration of trials.*—The average duration of cases disposed of by the first, second and third class Magistrates was 25·13, 10·51 and 13·18 days respectively, as against 25·94, 8·7 and 9 days respectively in 1080. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 6·64 days, as against 5·25 days in the previous year.

53. *Detention of witnesses.*—The Magistrates examined 6,125 witnesses, as against 6,421 in 1080, of whom none were detained for more than 3 days at a time. The Sessions Courts examined 440 witnesses, or 173 more than in the previous year. 16 witnesses were detained beyond 3 days at a time, while no witnesses were so detained in the previous year.

54. *Prevention of offences.*—Including the 3 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 40 cases for disposal under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these cases, 22 related to security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 12 to public nuisances and 6 to disputes as to immoveable property, as against 54, 10, 40 and 4 respectively in 1080. All the cases, with the exception of 4 relating to public nuisances, were disposed of during the year. 25 persons were involved in the 22 cases relating to security for keeping the peace or good behaviour, of whom 13 were ordered to furnish security. Of these, 7 failed to furnish security and were therefore imprisoned. The nuisances concerned in the 8 cases disposed of were all removed. Of the 6 cases relating to disputes as to immoveable property, 2 were decided in favour of the petitioners, 2 in favour of the counter-petitioners, in one the property was attached and in the remaining one the Court declined to interfere as it was not proved that a breach of the peace was imminent.

55. *Appellate work of the District Magistrates.*—The District Magistrates had 226 appeals including the one pending at the beginning of the year, and all of them were disposed of, as against 203 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of decreased from 9 days to 7·3 days in the Anjikamal and to 8 days in the Trichur District Magistrates' Courts. The number of appellants concerned in the cases disposed of was 390. Appeals were rejected in the cases of 8 of these and sentences confirmed, reduced, reversed and new trial ordered in the cases of 233, 42, 96 and 6 respectively.

56. *Appellate work of the Sessions Courts.*—The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 6 appeals, as against 11 in the previous year. The number of appellants dealt with was 16. The sentences passed on 13 of these were confirmed

and those on 3 reversed. The average duration of appeals fell in the Anjikaimal and Trichur Sessions Courts from 19 and 23 days in 1080 to 17.5 and 15 in 1081.

57. *Appellate work of the Chief Court.*—Including the 2 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had 36 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 34 were disposed of, as against 15 in 1080. Of the appeals disposed of, 5 were preferred by the Government against orders of acquittal, 3 by prisoners sentenced to death and 3 by those sentenced to life imprisonment. Of the 5 Government appeals, the decision under appeal was reversed in one and confirmed in the rest. The decision of the lower Court was reversed in one appeal preferred by a prisoner sentenced to life imprisonment and the remaining five were confirmed. The average duration of appeals was 24 days, as against 17 in the previous year.

58. *Revisional work.*—Including the cases taken up otherwise than on application, the District Magistrates had for disposal 71 petitions and the Sessions Courts 7, all of which were disposed of during the year. The Chief Court had for disposal 78 petitions including the 8 pending at the beginning of the year, of which 67 were disposed of.

59. *References to the Chief Court.*—The Chief Court had for disposal 3 references involving 7 persons under section 275 of the Criminal Procedure Code including the one case against one person pending at the beginning of the year. All of them were disposed of, the person involved in the one case pending at the beginning of the year being acquitted, and the sentences of death on 3 persons and life imprisonment on the remaining 3 being confirmed. There were 7 references under section 330, of which 5 were disposed of in the year.

60. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 90 petitions during the year. 31 miscellaneous petitions were received in the Chief Court, and all of them were disposed of.

61. *Inspection of Courts.*—The District Magistrates inspected all the subordinate Magistrates' Courts under them during the year.

62. *Calendars.*—The Chief Court examined 280 calendars, as against 273 in 1080. Records were called for in 14 cases.

63. *Extradition.*—12 persons were extradited during the year, of whom 10 were convicted and 2 acquitted or discharged.

64. *Financial.*—The receipts and expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,611 and Rs. 46,177 respectively, as against Rs. 7,605 and Rs. 44,133 in the previous year.

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Civil Justice.

65. *Number of Courts.*—The number of Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction remained the same as in the previous year.

66. *The staff.*—Mr. T. C. Krishna Menon retired at the beginning of the year after a service of 18½ years as a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, and the Darbar recorded their appreciation of his good services in a Gazette extraordinary. Mr. V. Kulu Eradi, of the British Judicial service, was appointed Puisne Judge vice Mr. T. C. Krishna Menon, and he took charge on the 3rd Chingam 1081. Mr. K. Narayana Marar was on sick leave for 26 days from the 9th Kumbham, and during that period, the remaining two Judges carried on the work of the Court.

67. *Total civil litigation.*—The total number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year was 8,541 and 8,347 respectively, as against 7,562 and 7,590 in 1080. The suits pending at the end of the year rose from 502 to 696.

ORIGINAL CIVIL LITIGATION.

68. *File and disposal.*—The Munsiffs began the year with 197 cases, received 7,640, disposed of 7,537 and ended with a pending balance of 300. Of these, 22 were over 6 months old and 278 under 6 months. The District Judges, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction, began the year with 57 cases, received 272, disposed of 236 and ended the year with a pending balance of 93. Of these, one was over 2 years old, 5 over a year old, 10 over six months and 77 under 6 months old, of which 1, 1, 5 and 30 respectively were in the Trichur District Court. In 1080, there was one case over a year old, 10 above six months and 46 below 6 months. The Judges of the Chief Court explain that the increase in arrears in the Anjikaimal District Court was due to the heavy sessions work during the year.

69. *Contested suits.*—The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs was 1,776, as against 1,809 in the previous year, and that by the District Judges was 155, as against 147. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was 79.1 days and that of small causes 28.2 days, as against 78.3 and 28.4 in the previous year. The average duration of contested cases in the District Courts rose from 164.5 to 219.7 days.

70. *Quality of original civil work.*—13 per cent of the appealable decrees of the Munsiffs were appealed against and 54 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 20 and 54 respectively in the previous year. 36 per cent of the decrees of the District Courts were appealed against with the result that 50 per cent were confirmed, as against 52 and 44 respectively in 1080.

71. *Execution petitions.*—Including arrears, the Munsiffs' and District Courts had 10,191 and 772 applications respectively for execution, as against 10,446 and 839 in the previous year. Of these, 9,454 and 672 were disposed of, as against 9,576 and 759 in 1080. In the Munsiffs' Courts satisfaction was obtained in full in 900 petitions and in part in 391, while the figures for the District Courts were 87 and 35. The remaining applications were not prosecuted.

APPELLATE CIVIL LITIGATION.

72. *The District Courts.*—The District Courts began the year with 40 appeals, received 414, disposed of 402 and ended the year with a balance of 52, of which none was more than a year old. The average duration of appeal suits disposed of rose from 79 to 83 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from 43 to 44 in the Trichur Court.

73. *The Chief Court.*—The Chief Court began the year with 208 appeals, received 215, disposed of 172 and ended the year with a balance of 251 appeals, of which 73 were over a year old, 111 over 6 months and 67 under 6 months old. The average duration of appeals rose from 177 days in 1080 to 308 in 1081. The Judges attribute the heavy arrears to the fact that a large number of the Civil Judges attribute the heavy arrears to the fact that a large number of the Civil Judges attribute the heavy arrears to the fact that a large number of the Civil Judges attribute the heavy arrears to the fact that a large number of the Civil Judges attribute the heavy interests involved in the same, hotly contested by the parties, the arguments in a good number of them lasting for full two days or more. The increase in the average duration is reported to have been due to the fact that preference was as a rule given to old standing cases.

74. *His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal.*—One appeal and one petition were pending at the beginning of the year and 8 petitions were received during the year. Of these, all the petitions were disposed of.

75. *Miscellaneous appeals.*—The District Courts had for disposal 67 Miscellaneous appeals in all and disposed of 61, leaving a balance of 6, as against 7 at the end of 1080. The Chief Court had 87 cases in all and disposed of 53, as against 64 and 20 respectively in the previous year.

76. *References under the Land Acquisition Regulation.*—The District Courts had 24 cases in all for disposal and disposed of 11, leaving a balance of 13 at the end of the year, as against 91, 85 and 6 respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court had 5 cases and disposed of 1, as against 42 and 40 respectively in 1080.

77. *Petitions under the Registration Regulation.*—Including the 4 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the District Courts had 23 cases, of which 21 were disposed of.

78. *References under the Stamp Regulation.*—2 stamp references were received during the year, but they were not ready for hearing at the close of the year.

79. *Financial.*—The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were as follow :—

	1080	1081
Sale proceeds of Court fee stamps and labels	1,45,171	1,61,190
Deduct half the expenditure of the Stamp department	6,666	8,466
Net revenue on account of Court fee stamps and labels	1,38,505	1,55,724
Add receipts under the head of Law and Justice, Civil	4,516	5,073
Total	1,43,021	1,60,797

Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 96,987, as against Rs. 93,339 in 1080, the saving to the Darbar on account of the administration of Civil Justice being Rs. 63,810, as against Rs. 49,682 in the previous year.

NOTE.—Expenditure under Criminal and Civil Justice in 1080.—The difference in the figures given in this report and that of 1080 is due to the adoption of the procedure followed in the budget of 1082.

Jails.

80. *Number of prisons.*—There were 10 prisons as in the previous year, namely, the Central Jail at Ernakulam and 9 Subsidiary Jails.

81. *The Central Jail.*—The sanctioned strength of the staff remained the same as in the previous year. Mr. K. T. Thomas B. A., continued to act as the Superintendent of the Central Jail till the 30th of Chingam when he was relieved by Mr. J. A. Marshall, whose services were kindly lent by the Madras Government. Mr. Marshall was in charge of the Jail till the 30th of Thulam when he sustained serious injuries during an out-break in the Jail which necessitated his taking leave. He was accordingly granted 8 months and 2 days' leave on the expiry of which he resigned this service and reverted to the British Jail department. Mr. A. C. Augustus, Police Head-quarter Inspector, was appointed to act as Superintendent from the 1st of Vrischigam. The assault on Mr. Marshall was provoked by the stricter discipline and a change in the diet system which were introduced by him and which were resented by some of the desperate characters in the Jail. 36 convicts were charged before the 2nd class Magistrate of Kanayanur as having been implicated in the assault. Of these, 33 were committed to the Sessions Court of Anjikaimal and three were discharged. Of the 33 persons, 6 were convicted—three, who were life convicts, were sentenced to be hanged, one to imprisonment for life and the remaining two to rigorous imprisonment for seven years in addition to their original sentences—one died before the trial was over and the rest were acquitted. The three lifers, sentenced to be hanged, were executed.

Five warders were dismissed during the year for bad conduct and one was placed under suspension. The warder guard was below its sanctioned strength throughout the year and had to be supplemented at the beginning of the year by a party of one head constable and 14 constables from the Reserve Police.

This party was increased after the out-break to 3 head constables and 24 constables. The question of reorganising the entire Jail guard and appointing competent and reliable men was under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year. The scheme has since been sanctioned and will be given effect to shortly.

The number of convict maistries was 12, or the same as in the previous year. A system of watching the Jail during the nights by convicts was also introduced during the year and was found to work satisfactorily. 180 convicts were punished departmentally, as against 150 in 1080. The increase in the punishment was found necessary to enforce discipline owing to the rebellious attitude which the prisoners had assumed in connection with the reforms introduced by Mr. Marshall. The following statement shows the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the Central Jail during the year :—

	Convicts	Under trial prisoners	Civil debtors	Total
Remaining at the beginning of the year	156	9	3	168
Admitted during the year	351	32	17	400
Discharged during the year (including those that died, escaped, &c.)	330	39	19	388
Remaining at the end of the year	177	2	1	180

507 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it, the average daily number being 155.7, as against 145.2 in 1080. Particulars as to the classification of convicts according to their terms of imprisonments are given below :—

Nature of sentences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rigorous imprisonment for life	11	1	12
Do for more than 7 years but not for life	23	...	23
Do for more than 2 years but less than 7 years	52	1	53
Do for more than 6 months but less than 2 years	124	1	125
Do for more than 3 months but less than 6 months	106	...	106
Do for less than 3 months	155	1	156
Simple imprisonment	22	10	32
Total	498	14	507

There were 68 re-convicted prisoners in the Jail, or 23 less than in the previous year. Of these, 44 were undergoing imprisonment for the second time, 11 for the third time and 13 for the fourth time and upwards.

The convicts are distributed according to their creed in the following statement :—

	Number of convicts.	Ratio to the total population of their respective castes.
Hindus	237	1 to 2,839
Christians	186	1 to 1,066
Mahomedans	80	1 to 681
Jews	4	1 to 284

The convicts were supplied as usual with prison uniform, part of which was made from the drill manufactured in the Central Jail and the rest consisted of prison suits purchased from the Coimbatore Central Jail. Considerable attention was also paid to the bedding of the convicts. The prison diet in previous years consisted of 1½ Cochin measures of rice and condiments to the value of 3 pies per head. During the year a regular system of diet was introduced, somewhat similar to the system obtaining in British Jails.

The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 870, as against 887 in the previous year. Though there was a fall in the number treated, the general health of the convicts was not satisfactory and the diseases were of much greater severity and longer duration. The medical arrangements in the Jail

were greatly improved, an hospital assistant having been permanently attached to the Jail hospital during the year and the hospital furnished with a full supply of medicines. 18 prisoners died, as against 5 in the previous year. The increase in the number of deaths was due to an epidemic of bowel complaint which in the form of dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 11 deaths and two convicts died of cholera. Fortunately the latter disease did not assume an epidemic form. The vaccination of prisoners was more systematically conducted than in previous years, 296 prisoners having been vaccinated, as against 80 in the previous year.

The average weight of convicts was 109.16 lbs, as against 106.95 in 1080. Of the 330 convicts discharged during the year, 145 had gained and 107 lost weight, while 78 had neither gained nor lost. Of the 177 convicts remaining at the close of the year, 88 gained and 69 lost weight, while 20 neither gained nor lost. The daily average number of convicts told off for work was 117, as against 142 in 1080. The decrease was due to an unusual number of prisoners incapacitated for work by sickness and to the fact that the prisoners concerned in the assault on Mr. Marshall were confined in separate wards without being sent out for work for about 2½ months pending the disposal of the charge against them in the Sessions Court. Extramural labour was almost done away with during the year, the daily average number of convicts employed in extramural labour being 6.7, as against 15 in the previous year. The chief industries carried on in the Jail were the manufacture of coir-yarn, coir-matting, door rugs, jamkals, drill towels, tennis nets, &c. The sale proceeds of the jail manufactures was Rs. 1,436, as against Rs. 4,173 in the previous year.

The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 12,344, as against Rs. 10,558 in the previous year, while the earnings of the convicts fell from Rs. 4,265 in 1080 to Rs. 1,454 in 1081. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 77, and the average earning of each Rs. 9, as against Rs. 72 and Rs. 30 respectively in the previous year. The net expenditure per head of convict rose from Rs. 42 to Rs. 68.

82. *Subsidiary Jails.*—The subsidiary jails continued to be under the supervision of the local Magistrates. There were at the beginning of the year 48 prisoners in the subsidiary jails and 1,082 prisoners were admitted during the year. Of these 1,066 prisoners were discharged leaving a balance of 59 at the close of the year. The total cost of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,248, as against Rs. 2,515 in the previous year, and the cost of dieting each prisoner per diem was, as usual, 1½ annas.

83. *General.*—The committee appointed to draft the necessary rules under the Prisons Regulation was not able to do the work on account of the absence of Mr. Marshall on leave. Another committee has since been appointed to draft the rules and they will be brought into force in the course of the current year.

Registration.

84. *Organisation and Staff.*—Mr. K. Shangu Warriar, B. A., the permanent Huzur Registrar, was on other duty throughout the year and Mr. C. Anthappayi, B. A. continued to act for him. A District Registry office was opened at Mundur during the year and thus the total number of Registry offices was 16, as against 15 in the previous year.

85. *Aggregate number of registrations.*—The aggregate number of registrations during the year was 36,122, of which 14,886 were optional, as against 36,210 and 14,273 respectively in the previous year. The number of documents registered

in Book I (those relating to immoveable property) fell from 31,359 in the previous year to 30,729, while those relating to moveable property, registered in Book II, rose from 4,779 to 5,331. In Book IV, 62 wills were registered, as against 72 in 1080. Of these, 42 were executed by Hindus, and 20 by Christians. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 360, as against Rs. 337 in the previous year.

86. *Time taken to register.*—97.4 per cent of the documents were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99.6 per cent in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage is reported to have been due to the fact that several documents registered during the year were unusually long.

87. *Minor operations.*—The number of documents refused registration was 75, or 14 less than in the previous year and that of applications for searches rose from 1,448 to 1,534. No documents remained unregistered at the end of the year. There were 27 appeals to the Huzur Registrar, in 8 of which registration was ordered and the remaining 19 were dismissed. Of the 23 appeals to the District Courts, including the 4 appeals pending at the end of 1080, registration was ordered in 15 cases, 6 cases were dismissed and 2 were pending orders.

88. *Inspection.*—The Huzur Registrar was permitted during the year to inspect all the Registry offices once every half year instead of once in every quarter. Hence all the offices were inspected only once during the year, that is, at the end of the first half year.

89. *Financial.*—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 58,003 and Rs. 26,194 respectively, as against Rs. 56,519 and Rs. 26,087 in the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 31,809, as against Rs. 30,432 in 1080. The average registration fee for a document was Re. 1-6-3, as against Re. 1-5-9 in the previous year.

90. *Joint Stock Companies.*—The Cochin Companies' Regulation came into force about the beginning of the year. One Company under the name of "The Cochin Company Limited, Ernakulam," and with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,000 was registered in the Joint Stock Company Registry office at Ernakulam, and a fee of Rs. 45 was realised on this account.

Marine.

91. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 154 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 1,00,185, entered and cleared, as against 138 vessels with a tonnage of 1,50,113 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 7,975 was collected on account of port dues, as against Rs. 9,414 in the previous year, and Rs. 7 was realised by the sale of 'wrecks', as against Rs. 32 in 1080.

The light was exhibited from the Malipuram flagstaff from the 15th May 1906.

The south-west monsoon set in in the first week of June.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and Rainfall.

92. *Season and rainfall.*—The season was not quite favourable on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon. The south-west monsoon was however sufficient, though it commenced a little later than usual. The prices of food grains went high and remained so throughout the year. A statement showing the prices of the staple food grains is given in the Appendix. The average rate of wages of a skilled labourer was 8 annas per diem in towns and 6 annas in villages and of an unskilled labourer 4 annas per diem in towns and 3 annas in the villages.

The rainfall at the three rain-gauge stations, viz., Trichur, Ernakulam and Tathamangalam, is compared below with that of the four previous years:—

	1077.	1078.	1079.	1080.	1081.
Trichur	128.56	154.25	139.23	102.08	120.03
Ernakulam ...	104.08	102.82	130.09	81.43	94.73
Tathamangalam ...	47.32	79.01	58.78	57.93	66.30

The number of rainy days was 133 at Ernakulam, 118 at Trichur and 96 at Tathamangalam.

Coffee.

93. *Coffee.*—The total area, assigned for coffee cultivation, was 8,502 acres, of which 3,457 acres were under cultivation—3,403 acres under mature and 54 acres under immature plants—as against 3,493½ and 24 acres respectively in the previous year. The total yield was 11,00,200 lbs or an average of 323 lbs per acre of mature plants, as against 156 lbs in the previous year. The number of persons permanently employed in the estates was 181, and the average number of temporary hands was 958. The amount of quit-rent due from the estates was Rs. 12,840, the whole of which was collected during the year.

Forest.

94. *Organisation and staff.*—Mr. V. Alwar Chetty, B. A., was in charge of the department throughout the year. The period of seven years for which Mr. Alwar Chetty's services were lent to the Darbar expired on the 29th April 1906, but at the request of the Darbar the Madras Government were pleased to extend the period of his deputation by five years more. The two ranges, into which each of the two Divisions was divided, were abolished and the Assistant Conservators were placed directly in charge of the Forest areas in their respective Divisions. The

organisation now consists of two Divisions for purely forest work, each in charge of an Assistant Conservator, and two Divisions for effecting sale of timber and a Working Plan Division, each in charge of a Ranger. The Forest Tramway was also divided into three branches, viz., Engineering, Locomotive and Traffic. The Engineering branch was under the control of the Forest Engineer and the Locomotive and Traffic branches under the Commercial Agent. One Forester returned from the Dehra Dun college with the higher standard certificate and another continued his studies there.

95. *Constitution and management of the forests.*—The area under the control of the department continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 605 square miles. During the year, 28 blocks, having an area of 467 square miles, were notified under section 8 of the Cochin Forest Regulation and also declared as 'Reserved Lands'. The 8 blocks in the Chittur Kanam were finally surveyed and the maps are under publication.

96. *Forest crimes.*—There were two cases pending at the beginning of the year and 137 cases were reported during the year, as against 28 in the previous year. Of these, 23 were ordered to be withdrawn, 72 were compounded and 23 were disposed of by the Magistrates, of which 18 ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal. There were 21 cases pending at the close of the year. The Conservator attributes the large increase in crimes during the year to the following circumstances:—(1) The Forest Regulation being brought into force only 15 days before the commencement of the year, the Forest subordinates erred in reporting cases in which there was really no violation of the provisions of the Regulation. (2) There were many cases of clearing of forest lands for cultivation in the Talapilli Taluk, where the revenue survey and field demarcation were under progress, and the people, with a view to secure lands for cultivation, encroached upon the forest areas. (3) Under the timber transit rules there were a number of cases where people committed the offence of issuing permits for transport of timber alleged to have been grown on private lands, but which on enquiry was found to have been on Sirkar lands.

97. *Working schemes.*—Of the 3 Working Circles, viz., Pothundies, Orukomban and Kannimari, only the two former were operated upon. Owing to the large stock of small teak in hand, the Kannimari Working Circle was left unworked. In the Orukomban Working Circle a coupe was demarcated in the A series. In the B and D series, no new coupes were demarcated, work not having been completed in the coupes operated upon in the previous year. In the Pothundies the extraction commenced in coupe I of the evergreen series. The extraction continued to be limited to hard timbers. The virgin forest area of 175 square miles continued to be left alone.

98. *Exploitation of forest produce.*—In the Orukomban Working Circle only trees of and above 6' girth at breast height were felled under the method of selection fellings. The largest tree felled was a teak tree measuring 21' in girth. Teak trees from the cultivated lands in the Chittur Taluk were felled and removed to Depots. In the Machad forest, many stunted, hide-bound and crooked teak trees were cut back with a view to get straight regrowth from coppice shoots. The fuel extraction was under the system of coppice with standards. Trees felled from

Punnakuzhingara and Cherumkayam coupes were mostly converted into sleepers. The standing trees sold to contractors from Poycaud and Vitlapara coupes were felled and removed to Cochin for sale. Very large *Bombar Malabaricum* trees were felled from Kodasseri and Palapilli forests and floated to Cochin and sold there for the manufacture of tea boxes.

99. *Working of the department with reference to the wants of the people.*—

The people continued to enjoy the privileges of free grazing and removal, free of charge, of firewood and manure leaves in headloads only and of thorns and split bamboos for fencing. In former years, Jack, Aiyini, Teak, Blackwood and Ebony were Sirkar monopoly trees even on private lands and the full sale proceeds of these timbers used to be credited to the Sirkar. The Darbar has given up the monopoly on Jack and Aiyini trees in the Taluks in which the new Revenue Settlement was introduced. In accordance with the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, a share of the sale proceeds of Teak, Blackwood and Ebony was paid to the owners of land concerned.

100. *Working of the department with reference to the requirements of the Railways, &c.*—Teak sleepers, scantlings, etc., measuring 25,533 cubic feet, Irul sleepers and scantlings measuring 9,897 cubic feet and 6,63,263 teak keys were supplied to the Madras Railway Company. Teak sleepers and scantlings measuring 50,244 cubic feet, junglewood sleepers measuring 37,453 cubic feet and 40,000 teak keys were sold to the South Indian Railway Company. 6,763 tons of fuel were also supplied to the Madras Railway Company.

101. *Communications and Buildings.*—During the year under report Chem-mala-Kanjirapilli, Vellikulangara-Punnakuzhingara and Palapilli roads were repaired. A cart track, two miles long, was constructed by a contractor from Kodasseri Komban to the Tramway line. A drag-path for haulage of logs by elephants was constructed in the Poycaud coupe. An office and quarter for the Ranger, Direction Division, South, was erected at Chalakudi. Two Rest Houses were also constructed. A Forest Guard's residence and a kitchen to the Ranger's residence at Kokkalai were erected. The residence for the Assistant Conservator, Southern Division, was completed during the year. All the buildings and the elephant training sheds, in charge of the department, were kept in repairs. As in the previous year the construction of the Forest Tramway was the most important work of the year. 16½ miles of earthwork were completed and 69 bridges were constructed. 32 bridges were strengthened for locomotive traffic and 6 were under construction. 3 brake gears were completely erected 6 buildings at Chalakudi and 3 at Vellikulangara were constructed in connection with the Tramway. The length of the line fully completed and open to traffic was 26½ miles. 3 locomotives were working in the open line and there were 34 trucks for transporting timber. In the Locomotive yard one tender and one bogie wagon with a carrying capacity of 10 tons were constructed. Including construction, purchase of rolling stock and machinery, maintenance of the completed line and locomotive and traffic charges, a sum of Rs. 3,41,184 was spent on the Forest Tramway during the year. 614 logs measuring 27,560 cubic feet, 33,214 cubic feet of sleepers and scantlings and 1,131 tons of fuel were transported by the Tramway.

102. *Sirkar elephants.*—The year opened with 20 elephants in charge of the department, and one was captured during the year. Of these, one was sold for Rs. 3,500 and 2 died, leaving 18 elephants at the close of the year.

103. *Gross yield and outturn of Forest produce.*—The following table compares the total yield during the year with that of the previous year:—

Kind of Produce.		1080	1081	Increase or decrease.	
BY SIRCAR AGENCY.	Teak	Candies 23,320	Candies 28,503	+	5,183
	Blackwood	" 1,874	" 1,236	—	588
	Ebony	" 78	" "	—	78
	Junglewood	" 37,900	" 42,080	+	4,180
	Firewood	Tons 10,590	Tons 7,408	—	3,182
	Bamboos	No. 1,495	" "	—	1,495
BY CONSUMERS AND PURCHASERS.	Teak	Candies 950	Candies 165	—	785
	Blackwood	" 60	" 211	+	151
	Ebony	" 2	" "	—	2
	Junglewood	" 9,375	" 38,841	+	24,466
	Boats	No. 508	No. 238	—	270
	Firewood	Rs. 7,386	Rs. 6,351	—	1,035
	Bamboos	No. 2,17,900	No. 1,75,825	—	42,075
	Nedunar trees	" "	" 155	+	155
	Canes	" "	" 700	+	700
	Odas	" "	" 1,000	+	1,000
CONFISCATION.	Ettas	" "	" 2,300	+	2,300
	Banana leaves	" "	" 44,000	+	44,000
	Teak and Junglewood	Rs. 1,008	Rs. 632	—	376

The increase under teak was due to the supply of sleepers to the South Indian Railway and of keys and scantlings to the Madras Railway Company and to the sale of large quantities of small logs and topplings in the depots. The decrease under blackwood was due to the restriction placed on the extraction of the species. The increase under junglewood was due to the large demand for sleepers from the South Indian Railway and to the timber in logs supplied to Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. The decrease under firewood was on account of the smaller demand of the Madras Railway Company for the same. There was no departmental extraction of bamboos during the year.

104. *Miscellaneous produce.*—A sum of Rs. 2,997 was realised by the sale of minor produce, as against Rs. 2,442 in the previous year. The right of cutting and removing lemon grass for the distillation of oil was leased out for 2 years at Rs. 2,050 a year.

105. *Protection from fire.*—The various forest depots which contained timber worth Rs. 17 lakhs, all the coupes exploited or under exploitation and the Palapilli teak plantation were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 2,184. Owing to the prolonged and practically continuous drought of 6 months, the undergrowth in the forests was very dry and there were several fires in the unprotected areas.

106. *Protection from cattle.*—Free grazing of cattle and elephants was continued to be allowed during the year.

107. *Natural reproduction.*—The year under report was an exceptionally good seed year for teak, and the germination was generous in all teak areas. Reproduction of teak both from seed and stool was, very marked in the several blocks comprising the Kannimari Working Circle. The reproduction

of blackwood was also satisfactory. Reproduction of ebony was very poor. In the worked areas, Irul rootsuckers 7' to 10' high have come up in abundance. Reproduction of *Grewia* and *Terminalia* from seed was fair. In one part of Vitlapara coupe, a good many seedlings of Pongu (*Hopca parvifera*) have come up. In the higher portions of the hills in some of the coupes, besides teak and blackwood, already referred to, reproduction of Venteak and Pullamarudu (*Terminalia paniculata*) was good. Elsewhere in those coupes, the species that best reproduced themselves are *Xylia*, *Terminalia* and *Grewia*. In the evergreen forests, white cedar seedlings have been observed in some of the coupes but reproduction on the whole cannot be said to be good. Even in the exploited coupes, the leaf canopy is complete as only 3 to 4 trees per acre were felled. What is most noticeable in the evergreen forests is the meagre presence of growth below the pole stage. In certain other coupes, coppice shoots and rootsuckers of *Xylia* have come up in abundance.

108. *Artificial reproduction.*—The Palapilli Teak Plantation was maintained. In compartments 1 to 10, a second thinning was effected (the first thinning was done five years ago), and 5,770 saplings removed. This plantation as a whole requires a good thinning, but owing to a lack of demand for teak saplings and paucity of hands, the work was not undertaken. 600 acres in the Palapilli forest and about 350 acres at Vellanikara, assigned for rubber cultivation to Messrs. Nicoll, Windle and Campbell-Gompertz, were planted up with para rubber seedlings. The seedlings are reported to be thriving well and the future of these plantations seems to be assured.

109. *Financial.*—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 7,79,348 and Rs. 8,24,478 respectively, as against Rs. 8,86,032 and Rs. 8,15,757 in the previous year and as against Rs. 7,18,000 and Rs. 8,76,100 respectively provided in the revised budget. The net revenue of the department was worse than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,15,405 but better than the revised estimate by Rs. 1,12,970, as there was a deficit of only Rs. 45,130, against the anticipated deficit of Rs. 1,58,100. The expenditure on Forest Tramway amounted to Rs. 3,41,184 and if this amount which is purely a capital expenditure is not charged to revenue, the net revenue of the year was Rs. 2,96,054.

110. *General.*—The department continued to be energetically managed by Mr. Alwar Chetty. The most important event in the administration of the department was the opening of the Forest Tramway during the year by His Excellency Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras.

Trade.

111. The total value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 5,098, as against Rs. 4,800 in 1080, and that of exports Rs. 5,245, as against Rs. 3,600 in the previous year.

Public Works.

112. *The Staff.*—Mr. G. E. Browning was in charge of the department throughout the year. The State is for purposes of public works divided into two divisions, each of which is under the charge of a Supervisor. Under each Supervisor there are three Overseers and a Sub-overseer who are in charge of sub-divisions.

113. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure under public works during the year was Rs. 2,99,680, as against Rs. 3,02,610 in the previous year, and as against a budget provision of Rs. 3,00,000. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of budget grants and expenditure under the different heads:—

Budget head	Budget grant	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
A—WORKS.—Communications, original	32,899	21,549
Do repairs	54,617	50,809
Buildings, original	92,337	89,811
Do repairs	68,361	55,754
Irrigation, original	105	336
Do repairs	14,736	11,217
Miscellaneous, original	26,807	25,176
Do repairs	10,195	9,277
Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	2,266	2,331
Reserve Funds	9,674	"
Total	3,12,000	2,65,760
B—Establishment and other charges	38,000	33,920
Grand total	3,50,000	2,99,680
Deduct anticipated savings on account of non-completed works	50,000	"
Balance	3,00,000	2,99,680

Besides the above, contribution works costing Rs. 24,691 were executed by the department for Cranganur and for some Devaswams under the management of the Sirkar. Thus the total expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 3,24,371.

114. *Roads.*—During the year, 450 miles of road were maintained, or the same as in the previous year. The condition of the roads has of late somewhat deteriorated, which is due to want of system and efficient supervision in maintaining them. A new system of maintaining roads by mile coolies was introduced during the year. This system, wherever it was brought into force, was found to work satisfactorily, and it is hoped that the roads will shortly be brought into the satisfactory condition of previous years. The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of roads and navigable canals was Rs. 44,623 and Rs. 331 respectively, as against Rs. 42,649 and Rs. 365 in 1080.

115. *Chiras.*—All the chiras and irrigation anicuts and channels in the Chittur Taluk were maintained satisfactorily.

116. *Inspection.*—All the divisional and sub-divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer during the year.

Railway.

117. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The gross receipts on account of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 3,86,946. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 2,25,550 incurred on account of working expenses, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,61,396, which represents 2.36 per cent on the net capital expenditure of Rs. 68,30,214 up to the end of 1905. The Darbar's share in the gross earnings of Rs. 2,03,484 during the first half of 1906 amounted to Rs. 96,873, but this amount was realised only after the close of the year under report.

The total expenditure on the Railway during the year, excluding Rs. 1,837 realised on account of the sale proceeds of buildings, etc., situated on lands acquired for the Railway, was Rs. 2,73,221—Rs. 2,25,550 on account of working expenses and Rs. 47,671 on account of capital expenditure. The total net capital expenditure at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 68,58,108.

Anchal.

118. Mr. K. P. Karunakara Pisharody B. A., was in charge of the department throughout the year. The Anchal Superintendent spent 126 days in camp, as against 116 in the previous year. All the anchal offices and the Railway Anchal section were inspected during the year.

119. *Anchal offices and letter-boxes.*—7 of the 9 experimental anchal offices were made permanent and a new experimental anchal office and 14 letter-boxes were opened during the year. The total number of anchal offices and letter-boxes at the end of the year was 41 and 74 respectively, as against 40 and 60 at the close of the previous year. The length of the mail communication was 287 miles, or the same as in the previous year.

120. *The number of articles carried.*—The total number of official and private covers carried by the Anchal during the year was 10,41,323, as against 9,48,857 in 1080. This increase was, as stated in my last year's report, due to the correct and punctual delivery of covers, and to the facilities afforded by the opening of new anchal offices and letter-boxes wherever their necessity was keenly felt.

121. *Dead letter office.*—3,587 articles of various descriptions were received during the year, as against 2,565 in the previous year, of which all but 18 were disposed of.

122. *Financial.*—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 10,429, as against Rs. 9,947 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 19,378, as against Rs. 17,535 in 1080. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was 3.46 pies, as against 3.14 pies in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Salt.

123. *The staff.*—Mr. H. W. M. Brown was in charge of the department throughout the year. The appointment of an additional Assistant to the Superintendent was created during the year, his chief duty being the check-weighing of issues of salt from the Malipuram depot. A Commercial Agent was appointed temporarily for a period of three years to pass salt from Bombay and to assist generally in the business concerns of the Salt and Forest departments.

124. *Depots.*—The number of selling depots including the one at Cranganur was the same as in the previous year, viz., 20.

125. *Supply and consumption of salt.*—The year opened with a balance in stock of *60,351 maunds of salt, and during the year 2,30,000 maunds were contracted for. The contractor actually delivered only 2,21,849 maunds and full duty was recovered from him on the 8,151 maunds short delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Sirkar during the year was 2,82,200 maunds, as against 2,59,784 in the previous year. Of these, 2,13,891 maunds were sold (including the 4,450 maunds issued to Cranganur at cost price) and 130 maunds written off as wastage, thus leaving a balance of 68,179 maunds at the close of the year. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 14,364 maunds more than in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population as per census of 1901 was 21.67 lbs., as against 20.21 lbs. in the previous year.

At the beginning of the year the selling price of salt at Malipuram and in the several bankshalls was Rs. 2 a maund. In order to cover the transport and other charges, the selling price was raised to Rs. 2--1--0 per maund at the Malipuram depot and Rs. 2--3--0 per maund in the bankshalls about the middle of the year. Towards the close of the year the selling price at the Pallipuram bankshall was reduced to Rs. 2--1--0 to guard against smuggling from the neighbouring Travancore territory where salt is sold at Rs. 2--1--0 per maund.

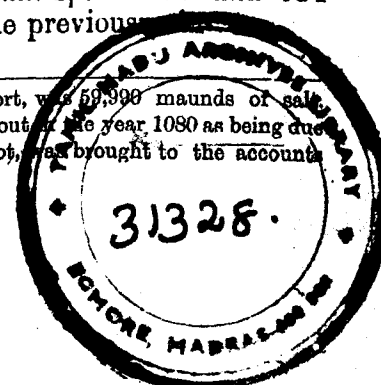
126. *Financial.*—The receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,36,052, Rs. 1,62,325 and Rs. 2,73,727 respectively, as against Rs. 4,56,358, Rs. 1,32,720 and Rs. 3,23,638 in the previous year. The decrease in the gross and net revenue is due to the fact that during a greater portion of 1080 the value of salt was realised at the rate of Rs. 2½ per maund, the reduction in duty having taken place only in Meenam of that year.

127. *Salt crimes.*—Including the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 57 cases for disposal, of which 55 were disposed of, 52 ending in conviction and 3 in acquittal. Of the remaining 2 cases, one was struck off the register as the accused absconded and his attendance could not be secured, and the other was pending at the close of the year. The percentage of acquittals to cases disposed of was 5.45, as against 10.5 in the previous year. The Superintendent reports that there is still room for improvement and that, when the new Salt Regulation comes into force, crime can be better controlled.

128. *Inspection.*—The Superintendent and his Assistant spent 146 and 154 days respectively in camp, as against 159 and 53 days in the previous year.

* The closing balance in stock at the end of 1080, given in that year's report, was 59,998 maunds of salt. The difference is due to the fact that an excess quantity of 861 maunds, found out at the year 1080 as being due to some mistake in the weights used in issuing salt from the Malipuram depot, was brought to the account only during the year under report.

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RECEIPTS.

MAJOR HEAD					ACTUALS OF 1080	ACTUALS OF 1081	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ACTUALS OF THE TWO YEARS.
1	2				3	4	5
I	Land Revenue	...	...	...	7,25,094	7,84,660	+ 59,566
II	Salt	...	...	...	4,56,358	4,36,052	— 20,306
III	Stamps	...	...	...	2,49,240	2,69,741	+ 20,501
IV	Customs	...	...	...	1,10,500	1,10,500	.....
V	Abkari and Ganja	...	...	...	1,52,650	1,85,665	+ 33,015
VI	Opium	...	...	...	21,882	22,492	+ 610
VII	Tobacco	...	...	...	29,947	84,480	+ 4,488
VIII	Forests	...	...	...	8,86,032	7,79,348	— 1,06,684
IX	Registration	...	...	...	56,519	58,008	+ 1,484
X	Tribute	...	...	...	6,857	6,857	.....
XI	Interest	...	...	...	80	80	.....
XII	Anchal	...	...	...	9,947	10,429	+ 482
XIII	Law and Justice	...	...	...	12,121	11,684	— 437
XIV	Jails	...	...	...	4,265	1,454	— 2,811
XV	Police	...	...	...	1,661	2,077	+ 416
XVI	Marine	...	...	...	9,470	7,994	— 1,476
XVII	Education	...	...	...	47,896	50,397	+ 2,501
XVIII	Temples and Oottupuras	...	...	...	98,425	98,498	+ 5,068
XIX	Medical	...	...	...	1,114	1,611	+ 497
XX	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	2,638	3,115	+ 477
XXI	Public Works	...	...	...	52,774	57,878	+ 4,899
XXII	Railway	...	...	...	3,92,788	3,86,946	— 5,887
XXIII	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,860	11,898	+ 5,588
XXIV	Capital	...	...	...	4,163	6,711	+ 2,548
Total of service heads					33,33,276	33,37,810	+ 4,534
XXV	Deposits	...	...	...	7,64,338	5,73,421	— 1,90,917
XXVI	Advances	...	...	...	8,81,934	8,88,549	+ 6,615
XXVII	Remittances	...	...	...	27,40,068	26,88,999	— 1,06,069
XXVIII	State loans	...	...	...	2,63,600	.....	— 2,63,600
Total of debt heads					46,49,940	40,95,969	— 5,53,971
Grand Total					79,83,216	74,33,779	— 5,49,437

EXPLANATIONS FOR THE VARIATIONS.

6
I. Increase due to the introduction of the new settlement in two Taluks.
II. Decrease due to the reduction in the duty on salt.
III. Increase due to the larger sale of Court fee stamps.
V. Increase due to the higher rent secured for the Abkari farms.
VII. Increase due to the larger number of licenses granted during the year.
VIII. Decrease due to the decrease in the sale of timber.
XIV. Decrease due to the smaller receipts on account of the sale of Jail manufactures.
XV. Increase due to the larger receipts under miscellaneous and cattle pounds.
XVI. Decrease due to the smaller number of vessels which called at the port.
XVII. Increase due to the increased fee collection in the District Schools and the receipts of the book depot.
XVIII. Increase due to the results of the new settlement.
XIX. Increase due to the larger receipts on account of medicines sold in hospitals.
XX. Increase due to the sale of a larger number of copies of the Sirkar Gazette.
XXI. Increase due to the higher bids obtained for tolls and ferries.
XXIII. Increase due to the larger items of unclaimed deposits lapsed to the Sirkar.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	MAJOR HEAD.	ACTUALS OF 1080	ACTUALS OF 1081	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ACTUALS OF THE TWO YEARS.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Land Revenue	1,89,851	2,01,989	+ 12,088
2	Palace	3,01,785	3,37,794	+ 36,009
3	Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,089	.....
4	Excise	1,32,720	1,62,825	+ 29,605
5	Stamps	18,338	16,982	+ 3,599
6	Customs	1,867	2,041	+ 174
7	Forests	8,15,757	8,24,478	+ 8,721
8	Registration	26,087	26,194	+ 107
9	Anchal	17,535	19,378	+ 1,843
10	Huzur	71,829	70,894	- 485
11	Law and Justice	1,37,472	1,43,164	+ 5,692
12	Jails	12,742	14,598	+ 1,851
13	Police	77,003	72,615	- 4,388
14	Marine	877	991	+ 114
15	Education	1,14,288	1,20,880	+ 6,547
16	Religious	1,41,290	1,43,437	+ 2,147
17	Charities	39,201	42,047	+ 2,846
18	Medical	68,924	68,111	+ 4,187
19	Vaccination	4,870	4,797	- 78
20	Sanitation and Conservancy	22,907	21,146	- 1,761
21	Pension and gratuity	54,490	57,897	+ 3,407
22	Stationery and Printing	34,276	38,549	+ 4,273
23	Military	38,218	39,178	+ 960
24	Public Works	3,02,610	2,99,680	- 2,980
25	Interest	1,02,471	1,03,308	+ 837
26	Miscellaneous	1,29,699	81,010	- 48,689
27	Railway	2,83,194	2,75,058	- 8,186
	Total of service heads ..	33,29,880	33,88,475	+ 58,595
28	Deposits	7,06,403	5,64,557	- 1,41,846
29	Advances	9,52,324	9,85,886	+ 33,512
30	Remittances	27,74,810	26,56,646	- 1,18,164
31	State loans... ..	2,00,000	.....	- 2,00,000
	Total of debt heads ..	46,33,537	42,07,039	-4,26,498
	Grand Total ..	79,63,417	75,95,514	-3,67,903

EXPLANATIONS FOR THE VARIATIONS.

1. Increase due to the strengthening of the Settlement and Village establishments.
2. Increase due to H. H. the Raja's visit to Madras and the larger expenditure incurred for the up-keep of outlying palaces.
4. Increase mainly due to the higher price paid for salt and the larger quantity of salt purchased.
5. Increase due to the purchase of stamp paper and the excess under stamp refunds.
9. Increase due to the higher Railway charges for carrying the mails.
12. Increase due to the larger expenditure incurred in the dieting, clothing and bedding of prisoners.
13. Increase in 1080 due to the payment of the cost of clothing, etc., supplied in 1079.
15. Increase due to the opening of a book depot and the raising of the standards of some of the schools.
17. Increase due to the higher price of rice and provisions.
18. Increase due to the higher value paid for medicines purchased, appointment of an Apothecary and to the charges incurred for the treatment of Mr. J. A. Marshall.
20. Decrease due to the smaller expenditure incurred for the prevention of epidemics.
21. Increase due to the payment of pensions sanctioned during the year.
22. Increase due to the higher value paid for the purchase of stationery articles.
26. Increase in 1080 due to the expenditure incurred in entertaining His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

The receipts and expenditure under service heads including the expenditure on the Railway and the Forest Tramway exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4,534 and Rs. 58,595 respectively. These variations do not call for any special remarks except those made in the above statements. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 50,665.

147. *Loans.*—The liabilities of the Sirkar under this head amounted to Rs. 22 lakhs as stated in the last year's report. The subjoined statement shows the loans raised and repaid since 1075:—

Year.		Loans raised.	Loans repaid.	* Includes Rs. 20,335 being the discount allowed on the sale of debenture bonds.
1075	(1899—1900)	1,80,000	30,000	
1076	(1900—1901)	12,72,275	8,75,000	
1077	(1901—1902)	3,00,000	.....	
1078	(1902—1903)	7,01,449	1,00,000	
1079	(1903—1904)	* 5,22,676	2,85,000	
1080	(1904—1905)	2,68,600	2,00,000	
1081	(1905—1906)	.....	.....	
Total		31,90,000	9,90,000	

148. *Opening and closing balances.*—The opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 5,99,547 and Rs. 4,37,812 respectively. Of the former, Rs. 2,46,662 was in the State treasuries and Rs. 3,52,885 in the Bank of Madras. Of the latter, Rs. 2,58,733 and Rs. 1,79,079 were in the State treasuries and in the Bank of Madras respectively.

149. *Sinking Fund.*—For the reasons explained in my memorandum appended to the budget estimate for 1082 no provision could be made for a sinking fund in the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Vital statistics.

150. *Registration.*—The registration of births and deaths was carried out by the Proverthy officers as usual. Particulars of the births and deaths during the year under report are given in the Appendix. A Regulation for the registration of births and deaths was passed in the year under report, and it is hoped that, when the same comes into force, the statistics under this head will be more reliable than they have been hitherto.

151. *The Public health.*—The public health was fairly good during the year. The number of cases of cholera received into the Sirkar hospitals and dispensaries was 22, although the total number of deaths from cholera, reported during the year, was 54, as against 5 and 33 respectively in the previous year. The mortality from fever and from dysentery or diarrhoea was 3,462 and 1,338 respectively, as against 3,105 and 1,537 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

152. *Vaccination.*—During the year under report, 84 calves were successfully inoculated, as against 90 in the previous year. The aggregate quantity of lymph prepared was 21,302 grains, as against 22,111 grains in 1080. Of this, 18,913 grains were supplied to the vaccinators and 2,389 grains preserved as stock paste. The cost of manufacture amounted to Rs. 310.

153. *Operations.*—The number of vaccinations, primary and re-vaccination, during the year was 30,166, of which 26,006, or 86·2 per cent, were successful, as against 33,572 and 28,035 or 83·5 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of the 27,424 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 1,859 were under one year, 11,489 were above one year but under six years and 14,076 were above six years, as against 1,767, 11,969 and 15,451 respectively in 1080. The slight decrease in the total number of vaccinations was due to the fact that there was much less small-pox in 1081 than in the previous year.

154. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the department was Rs. 4,797, or Rs. 73 less than in 1080.

Sanitation and Conservancy.

155. *Organisation.*—There were no changes in the constitution of the Sanitary Boards. The number of meetings held by the Boards was the same as in the previous year, viz., 38.

156. *Operations.*—The operations of the department consisted chiefly in keeping the roads and drains of the several towns clean. The towns of Chittur

and Kunnankulam also began to be lighted during the year in addition to those of Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Tripunithura and Trichur. Private scavenging was introduced tentatively in Tathamangalam. The Municipal Bill is under preparation, and I hope to get it passed into law during the current year.

157. *Plague*.—No plague cases were imported into the State during the year. The examination of passengers in the Railway carriages and the issuing of passports to those that arrive from plague-infected areas at Shoranur by the Sirkar Plague Apothecary at Cheruthuruthi having been objected to by the British Government, the Darbar withdrew its Apothecary on plague duty at Shoranur and abolished the plague camp at Cheruthuruthi from the 1st Dhanu. Towards the latter part of the year, however, the Station-masters on the Shoranur—Cochin line were authorised to issue passports by the Madras Government under their Mofussil Plague Regulations. 2,254 passengers were kept under passport observation and 38 vessels were inspected during the year. There were 12 prosecutions under the plague rules, of which 3 were acquitted on the ground that the violation of the rules was not committed in the State.

158. *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure on Sanitation and Conservancy amounted to Rs. 21,146, as against Rs. 22,907 in the previous year. The receipts on account of Sanitation amounted to Rs. 1,435, or Rs. 212 more than in 1080.

Medical Relief.

159. *Staff*.—Mr. G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. and S. (Edinburgh) was in charge of the department till the 25th Makaram of the year when he went on two months' privilege leave and one year's furlough. Mr. R. P. Gunther, the Senior Assistant Surgeon, acted for him during the period. The subordinate staff of the department was strengthened by the appointment of two new Hospital assistants and an Apothecary. The entertainment of a female Hospital assistant for the Women and Children's hospital at Mattancheri was also sanctioned during the year.

160. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*.—Ten hospitals, four dispensaries and one temporary dispensary worked during the year. The total number of beds available was 271, or 16 more than in the previous year.

161. *Work done*.—During the year, 4,242 in-patients and 2,00,028 out-patients were treated, or 238 in-patients more and 898* out-patients less than in the previous year. The daily average attendance of in-patients rose from 167 to 181 and of out-patients from 976 to 1,028. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 8,055, as against 7,869 in 1080. Post-mortem examinations for pathological purposes numbered 21 and those for medico-legal purposes 55, as against 2 and 49 respectively in the previous year.

Of the 4,242 in-patients, 3,585 were discharged, 125 absented, 344 died and 188 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The total mortality registered during the year was 344, or 8.10 per cent of the total treated, as against 354, or 8.84 per cent, in the previous year. Of these 344 deaths, 79 cases were admitted in a moribund condition.

As in the previous years, the largest number of admissions was for diseases of the digestive system. Malarial fevers, worms, eye diseases, skin diseases, ulcers, and diseases of the respiratory system come next in order of frequency. Under small-pox and cholera, the admissions were 45 and 22 respectively, as against 113 and 5 in 1080.

* The last year's figure included also the number of in-patients.

162. *Women and children*.—Mrs. Williams, the Lady Doctor, was in charge of the Mattancheri Women and Children's hospital, and Miss. D'Araujo, the Lady Apothecary, continued to administer medical aid to women in the Trichur hospital. They treated 19,826 women and 14,077 children, or 1,508 women and 1,764 children less than in the previous year, the daily average attendance of women being 151 and of children 65, as against 163 and 70 respectively in 1080. The midwifery cases attended to by them rose from 85 to 93 and the operations performed by them fell from 1,263 to 1,228. There were 9 midwives as in the previous year. The number of cases of labour attended to by them rose from 414 to 421.

163. *The Lunatic Asylum*.—This institution continued to be under the charge of the Medical Officer. The year opened with 5 lunatics (4 males and 1 female), and two (1 male and 1 female) were admitted during the year. Of the 7 lunatics, 1 was discharged and 1 died of atonic dyspepsia, leaving 5 lunatics (4 males and 1 female) in the asylum at the close of the year. The expenditure on account of the asylum was Rs. 806, or Rs. 100 less than in the previous year. The proposal to abolish this asylum is still under the consideration of the Darbar.

164. *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure on the Medical department for the year was Rs. 68,111, as against Rs. 63,924 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the permanent appointment of an additional Apothecary, the periodical increments of pay given to some officers of that grade, a larger supply of drugs &c. to several of the institutions and the charges incurred for the medical treatment of Mr. J. A. Marshall in connection with the serious injuries he received in the Jail riot.

165. *Inspection*.—The Medical officer inspected 4 hospitals and 2 dispensaries and visited almost all the other institutions during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Education.

166. *Total number of schools and pupils.*—During the year the total number of Sirkar schools was 55 and aided schools 165. Of these, 41 and 137 were purely vernacular schools, and in the rest English instruction was also imparted. The total number of pupils who attended these schools was 19,680. There were 924 unaided schools, of which 888 imparted instruction only in the vernaculars and in the rest English was also taught. Five of the latter, viz., St. Alberts High School, Ernakulam, St. Thomas and C. M. S. High Schools, Trichur, the Kunnankulam Mar Ignatius High School and the Chittur High School, were upper Secondary institutions. The total strength of the unaided schools was 21,240. Of the 888 unaided vernacular schools, only 42 followed the curricula of studies prescribed by the State. The rest were pyal schools, teaching the three R's according to the old method. In some schools, the advanced pupils were also given elementary instruction in Sanskrit, thus qualifying them for admission to advanced Sanskrit schools. In addition to the above, there were 313 special schools, of which 2 were Sirkar, 3 aided and the rest unaided. The number of pupils that attended these schools was 23,188, and 5,572 respectively. The decrease in the number of unaided schools was due to the extension of Government aid to such of them as are conducted in substantial accordance with the State educational rules and satisfied the conditions of the State Grant-in-aid Code that was brought into force during the year.

167. *Agencies managing education.*—Of the 46,703 pupils under instruction, 26,812 were in unaided schools, 13,055 in aided schools and the remaining 6,836 in Sirkar schools. About 57 per cent of the educational work was done unaided by the Darbar, 28 per cent by the aided agencies and 15 per cent directly by the educational department, as against 61, 25 and 14 per cent respectively in 1080.

168. *Boys and Girls.*—Of the 46,703 pupils under instruction, 33,470, or 72 per cent, were boys and 13,233, or 28 per cent, were girls. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of the school-going age was 55 and 22 respectively, as against 56 and 22 in 1080.

169. *Education among the different sections of the community.*—Of the three communities which form the bulk of the population, the Christians stood foremost in point of education, 81 per cent of the Christian boys and 44 per cent of the Christian girls of school-going age were under instruction during the year, the corresponding figures for Hindus and Mahomedans being 46 and 49 respectively for boys and 14 and 17 respectively for girls. The educational activity of the Christians is chiefly confined to primary or lower secondary education, for, of the 21 that passed the F. A. examination, only 3 were Christians and the rest Hindus, and similarly, of the 79 that passed the Matriculation examination, 9 were Christians, 2 Jews and the rest Hindus.

170. *Protection from small-pox.*—Of the 19,891 pupils in Sirkar and aided schools, 19,029 had either been vaccinated or had had small-pox and only 862, or 4.3 per cent, were unprotected.

171. *Collegiate education.*—Collegiate instruction was given in the second grade college maintained by the Darbar at Ernakulam. 112 pupils studied in the College department, as against 111 in the previous year. 42 candidates appeared for the First in Arts examination of the Madras University, of whom 21 or 50 per cent passed, the average for the Presidency being 30.4 per cent. The receipts of the College department amounted to Rs. 5,322 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,457, the net expenditure thus being Rs. 3,135, or Rs. 28 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 32.2 in 1080.

172. *Upper Secondary education.*—High School or Upper Secondary instruction was given in 15 schools, of which 7 were Sirkar (including the Upper Secondary department of the College), 3 aided and 5 unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary instruction was 1,298 (591 in Sirkar schools, 158 in aided schools and 549 in unaided schools). 296 pupils appeared for the Matriculation examination, of whom 79 or 26.7 per cent passed, the average for the Presidency being 24 per cent. The best result was that shown by the Chittur unaided High School which passed 16 out of 33. The Darbar derived from its High School department a fee income of Rs. 18,244, and spent on it a sum of Rs. 25,395, the net expenditure incurred being Rs. 7,151, or an average of Rs. 12.1 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 10.1 in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure was due to the opening of the Matriculation class in two of the High Schools. The grants-in-aid given to the High School departments of the aided schools amounted to Rs. 773, the average expenditure per pupil instructed being Rs. 4.9, as against Rs. 2.7 in the previous year.

173. *Lower Secondary education.*—Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 39 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and High Schools), of which 12 were Sirkar, 19 were aided and 8 were unaided. The number of pupils that received Lower Secondary education during the year was 2,207, of whom 1,038 were in Sirkar schools, 656 in aided schools and 513 in unaided schools. The receipts for the Lower Secondary department of Sirkar schools amounted to Rs. 14,252 and the expenditure on the same to Rs. 20,518, the net expenditure was therefore Rs. 6,266, or an average of Rs. 6.04 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 4.8 in 1080. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of aided schools amounted to Rs. 1,823, giving an expenditure to the Sirkar of Rs. 2.8 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 3.2 in the previous year.

174. *Primary education.*—Primary instruction was imparted in 1,143 schools (including the primary departments of the College, High and Lower Secondary schools), of which 55 were Sirkar, 165 were aided schools and 923 were unaided schools. The number of pupils that received primary instruction was 37,303, of whom 5,072 were in Sirkar schools, 12,053 in aided schools and 20,178 in unaided schools. The fees realised by the Darbar from the primary departments of the schools amounted to Rs. 10,270, and the expenditure on the same amounted to Rs. 37,740. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 27,470, or an average of Rs. 5.4 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 4.7 in the previous year. The increase of expenditure in the primary departments was due to a reduction in the scale of fees in the same. The amount disbursed as grant to the primary departments of aided schools was Rs. 8,867, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 7.4 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 8.8 in 1080.

175. *Special education.*—A statement showing the number and strength of special schools is given in the Appendix. Of these, 2 were Sirkar institutions, viz., the Normal School at Trichur and the Sanskrit Patasala at Tripunithura. The

Normal school trained 16 teachers, as against 14 in 1080, of whom one was a Matriculate and the rest Lower Secondary men. All of them appeared for the teacher's certificate examination of 1081, of whom 12 passed, all being placed in the second class. There were 2 Industrial Schools as in the previous year. The majority of the pupils were Christians. Detailed information regarding the industries taught in these schools is given in the Appendix. The total expenditure on the Sirkar special schools was Rs. 2,170. The grants-in-aid given to the aided special schools amounted to Rs. 927.

176. *Inspection.*—Mr. F. S. Davies, the Principal of the Ernakulam College, specially deputed as usual, the Superintendent of Education, the Deputy Superintendent and the Inspecting School masters were the inspecting officers during the year and the total number of schools inspected by them was 729, as against 708 in the previous year.

177. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure of the department during the year under report:—

HEADS.	RECEIPTS. Rs.	EXPENDITURE. Rs.
Direction and inspection ...	...	9,934
Sirkar Schools ..	48,087	94,280
Aided Schools ...	...	12,390
Miscellaneous ...	2,310	4,226
Total ...	50,397	1,20,830

The net expenditure to the Sirkar on account of education was Rs. 70,433, or Rs. 4,046 more than in the previous year, of which 14.1 per cent was spent on the directing or inspecting agency, 65.6 on Sirkar schools and 17.6 on aided schools. The net expenditure is classified below according to the branches of instruction:—

HEADS.	NET EXPENDITURE. Rs.
Direction and Inspection ...	9,934
Collegiate education ...	3,135
Secondary education ...	16,014
Primary education ...	36,337
Miscellaneous ...	5,013
Total ...	70,433

Of the net outlay on education, 4.5 per cent was spent on collegiate education, 22.7 on secondary education, 51.6 on primary education and 14.1 on the directing and inspecting agency.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Press.

178. The amount of work done in the Sirkar Press during the year under report is valued at Rs. 44,161, as against Rs. 41,662 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Press was Rs. 9,846, or Rs. 204 more than in 1080.

Stationery.

179. The different kinds of paper with the Cochin Government water mark were supplied by Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., of London. Tenders for the supply of articles of stationery other than paper were invited, and Messrs. Hussanali Abul Ali of Bombay were given the contract. The total expenditure for the year on account of Stationery was Rs. 28,703, as against Rs. 24,634 in 1080. A large number of forms and registers in connection with the revenue settlement and the introduction of the Abkari Regulation had to be printed during the year, which accounts for this increase in the expenditure.

Cranganur.

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

		Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	Rs.	Disbursements under service heads	Rs.	85,181
		Investments	Rs.	Do. under debt heads	Rs.	8,969
Opening balance	Total	...	1,55,044	Total	...	94,150
Receipts under service heads	Do. do. debt heads	...	92,167	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	57,892
		...	27,816		Investments	1,22,985
		Total	1,19,983			1,80,877
		Grand Total	2,75,027			2,75,027

Decrease in the closing balance under Investments is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 10,000 lent to a private party was paid back during the year. This amount will be invested in proper securities in due course.

Conclusion.

181. The five years term for which my services have been lent to the State expires at the close of the current Malayalam year, and as I shall not be here to write the next annual report, I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to His Highness the Raja for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which he has graciously treated me during the past four years and for the support which he always accorded to my proposals in several matters relating to the administration. But for his support and his valuable advice and guidance, my task would have been much heavier. I take this opportunity also of expressing my gratitude to the British Residents Messrs. G. T. Mackenzie I. C. S., J. Andrew I. C. S., and R. C. C. Carr I. C. S., for their valuable advice which they readily gave me whenever I sought for it. My cordial thanks are also due to the several Heads of Departments and the members of the Huzur Office for their ready help and willing cooperation.

ERNAKULAM,
10th December 1906.

Abdullah Khan

Diwan of Cochin.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.—General.

GENERAL.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1081 M. E.

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 & Cochin	1- 1-81	6- 7-81	On furlough from 7-7-81 to 32-12-81
2	R. C. C. Carr I. C. S.	Ag. Do	7- 7-81	32-12-81	
3	Captain W. M. Fenning I. A.	Assistant Resident Do			
4	H. Campbell Perkins	Medical Officer in charge of the Residency Hospital			
5	M. Verghese	Manager, Resident's office, and officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury			
Palace.					
6	C. S. Gopaladesikachariar	Sarvadhikariakar to His Highness the Raja			On leave from 30-1-81 to 29-4-81
7	C. S. Subramania Aiyar B. A.	Acting Do	2- 2-81	29- 4-81	
General Administration.					
8	N. Pattabhirama Rau B. A.	Diwan of Cochin			
9	C. Achyuta Menon B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan			
10	M. V. Anantarama Aiyar B. A.	Chief Auditor and Secretary to the Diwan in the Audit Branch			On leave from 15-10-81 to 32-12-81
11	M. Sankara Menon B. A.	Acting Do	15-10-81	32-12-81	
12	M. Sankara Menon B. A.	Assistant Secretary to the Diwan	1- 1-81	14-10-81	
13	K. S. Subramania Aiyar B. A.	Acting Do	15-10-81	32-12-81	
Revenue.					
14	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	Peishkar, Southern Division and District Magistrate of Anjikaimal			On deputation as Settlement Peishkar
15	A. Sankara Menon B. A. & B. L.	Sub-pro-tem Do			On leave from 5-6-81 to 26-9-81
16	K. Shungu Warriar B. A.	Acting Do	5- 6-81	26- 9-81	
17	P. Shungunni Menon B. A.	Peishkar, Northern Division and District Magistrate, Trichur	5- 4-81	32-12-81	Ag. as Supdt. of Police till 18-1-81, 2 months' leave from 19-1-81 & Sessions Judge of Anjikaimal from 19-3-81 to 2-4-81
18	K. Shungu Warriar B. A.	Acting Do	1- 1-81	4- 4-81	
19	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	Settlement Peishkar			
20	J. Thompson	Superintendent of Survey			On leave from 22-8-81 to 18-10-81
21	M. Raghava Iyengar	Acting Do	22- 8-81	18-10-81	
22	V. Alwar Chetty B. A.	Conservator of Forests			
23	C. Anthappayi B. A.	Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Printing			Acting as Huzur Registrar
24	N. A. Parasurama Aiyar B. A.	Acting Do			
25	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Salt, etc., Revenue			

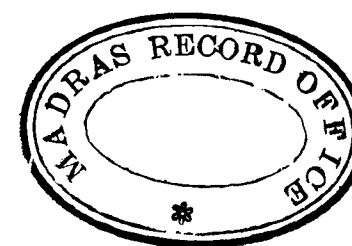
N. B.—Columns 4 & 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

GENERAL.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1081 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Judicial.					
26	S. Locke Barrister-at-Law	Chief Judge, Chief Court			
27	V. Kulu Eradi	Puisne Judge Do	3- 1-81	32-12-81	
28	K. Narayana Mawar B. A. & B. L.	Do Do			On leave from 9-7-81 to 4-8-81
29	V. K. Kochunni Menon B. A. & B. L.	District Judge, Anjikaimal			
30	T. S. Narayana Aiyar M. A. & B. L.	Do Trichur			On leave from 1-1-81 to 18-1-81
31	A. Subba Rau B. A.	Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Nair Brigade	1- 1-81	18- 1-81	
32	P. Shungunni Menon B. A.	Acting Superintendent of Police			Ag. Peishkar, N. D. from 1-1-81 to 4-4-81, on leave from 5-4-81 to 4-6-81, ag. Peishkar, S. D. from 5-6-81 to 26-9-81 and ag. Devaswam Supdt. from 29-9-81 to 32-12-81
33	K. Shungu Warriar B. A.	Huzur Registrar			
34	C. Anthappayi B. A.	Acting Do			
35	N. V. Subbarama Aiyar B. A. & B. L.	Chief Sirkar Vakil	1- 1-81	29- 1-81	
36	K. T. Thomas B. A.	Sub pro tem Superintendent of Central Jail	30- 1-81	30- 3-81	On leave for 8 months & 2 days from 1-4-81. Resigned on the expiry of the leave
37	J. A. Marshall	Superintendent Do			
38	A. C. Augustus	Acting Do	1- 4-81	32-12-81	
Miscellaneous.					
39	A. Sankaranarayana Aiyar B. A.	Superintendent of Devaswams and Oottupuras	29- 9-81	32-12-81	On leave from 29-9-81 to 32-12-81
40	K. Shungu Warriar B. A.	Acting Do			
41	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer			
42	F. S. Davies B. A.	Principal, Ernakulam College			On leave from 15-11-81 to 32-12-81
43	A. P. Subramania Aiyar B. A.	Superintendent of Education			
44	L. R. Viswanatha Aiyar B. A.	Acting Do	15-11-81	32-12-81	
45	Captain Leverett	Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports			On leave from 25-6-81 to 32-12-81
46	G. N. Coombes L. R. C. P. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	25- 6-81	32-12-81	
47	R. P. Gunther	Acting Do			
48	K. P. Karunakara Pisharody B. A.	Superintendent of Anchals			

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



CHAPTER III.—Protection.

A.—Legislation.

(2) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1081 M. E.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	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 & Regulation I of 1077.
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 1048—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 1076.
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.

A.—Legislation.

(2) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1081 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
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.	"		Amended by Regulation IV of 1074.
22	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes.	"		Amended by Regulation I of 1074.
23	Regulation I of 1071—Stamp Regulation.	"		
24	Do. II of 1071—Amending Regulation I of 1041	"		
25	Do. III of 1071—The Cattle Trespass Regulation	"		
26	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic Plague.	"		
27	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"		
28	Do. I of 1074—Amending Regulation I of 1071	"		
29	Do. II of 1074—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 Narakal	"		
36	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"		Amended by Regulation IV of 1079.
37	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation.	No		
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 Do.	"		

A.—Legislation.

(2) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadukam 1081 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
45	Regulation I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code.	Yes		
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		
50	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.	"	1080	Brought into force from 1st Meenam 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation, dated 2nd February 1905.
51	Regulation I of 1080—Amending Regulation I of 1062.	No	Do.	
52	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation.	Yes	Do.	
53	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Do	"	Do.	
54	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Do	"	Do.	
55	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.	No	1081	Introduced during the year under report.
56	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation.	Yes	Do.	
57	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure-Trove Regulation.	"	Do.	

B.—Military.

(3) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State in 1081 M. E.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men					of the current year	Details of force at the end of the current year							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Casualties					No. of regiments or battalions	Number of men							
		Recruited this year	Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.			Number of guns	European com- missioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Cavalry	16	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	1	2	13	Rs. 2,949	Non fighting men such as clerks, &c. are omitted.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	2	20	Rs. 1,968		
Infantry	268	32	3	6	20	271	...	...	...	6	23	242	Rs. 27,176		
Imperial service troop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

C.—POLICE.

(4) Statement showing the sanctioned strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1081 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.			Pay of grade.		Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Superintendent Inspectors, First Grade Do. Second Grade Do. Third Grade Reserve Inspector Chief Head Constables School Head Constable Senior Drill Instructor Junior " Gymnastic First Grade Head Constables Second Grade Head Constables First class Constables Second class Constables " Temporary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
...	...	1	500 to 700	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	* One first grade Inspector was on other duty and the other first grade Inspector's post and the two 2nd grade Inspector's posts were vacant. The vacancies were filled up by the appointment of sub pro tem and acting Inspectors in the 3rd grade. S The actual strength of the force on the last day was 532. There were thus only eight illiterate men. These are elderly men and will leave the force soon on pension.
...	...	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	7*	...	...	
...	...	2	80	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	3	60	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	* One first grade Inspector was on other duty and the other first grade Inspector's post and the two 2nd grade Inspector's posts were vacant. The vacancies were filled up by the appointment of sub pro tem and acting Inspectors in the 3rd grade. S The actual strength of the force on the last day was 532. There were thus only eight illiterate men. These are elderly men and will leave the force soon on pension.
...	...	1	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	1	15 to 18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	12	15	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
...	...	44	12	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	
...	...	185	7	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	
...	...	303	6	1,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	
...	...	25	6	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	
Total	...	585	...	5,025	...	11	3	8	5	9	524\$	...	...	

C.—POLICE.

(5) Comparative statement of cases handled by the Police during the years 1080 and 1081 M. E.

Districts.	Cases.				Persons.				Property.				Remarks.						
	1080		1081		1080		1081		1080		1081								
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.							
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Angikamal.	2																		
	...	127	109	85.82	120	102	85	183	136	74.82	203	149	73.89	1,550	1,288	83.09	1,287	1,049	81.50
	...	107	86	80.37	99	79	79.79	247	126	51.01	238	148	62.18	12,077	11,799	97.69	3,696	2,090	56.54
	...	18	18	100.00	34	29	85.29	31	29	93.55	59	37	62.71	380	186	49.47	848	775	91.39
	...	79	73	92.40	52	48	92.31	98	92	93.88	83	72	86.74	1,070	749	70.00	197	172	87.30
Trichur.	Total ...	331	286	86.40	305	258	84.59	559	383	68.51	583	406	69.63	15,077	14,024	93.02	6,028	4,086	67.78
	...	92	72	78.26	106	91	85.84	163	105	64.41	167	133	79.64	2,109	2,036	96.54	5,550	4,752	85.62
	...	71	52	73.24	45	36	80	111	82	73.87	114	74	64.91	709	632	89.14	1,447	1,248	85.90
	...	34	23	67.64	49	42	83.71	60	31	51.66	74	59	79.72	449	334	74.38	390	316	81.02
	Total ...	197	147	74.62	200	169	84.50	334	218	65.27	355	266	74.95	3,268	3,002	91.83	7,387	6,311	85.43
Grand Total ...		528	433	82.01	505	427	84.55	893	601	67.30	938	672	71.64	18,345	17,023	92.81	13,415	10,397	77.50

N. B.—Column 3 includes the charged cases of previous years that were taken up for trial during the year but excludes those that were under trial at the close of the year.

D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Criminal).

(6) 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 1081 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences		No. of cases disposed of in 1081		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										Remarks			
	Balance from 1080	Committed during 1081	Total	5	6	7	8	9	Imprisonment			Whipping	Total	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
									Simple	Rigorous	Simple																						
1. Offences against public tranquility such as unlawful assemblies, rioting and affray and abetment thereof	2	19	21	19	19	158	38	21	3	5	9	9	38	120	...	...	...	13	4	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Awaiting trial	
2. Offences by or relating to Public servants	2	17	19	19	22	22	13	6	1	...	6	6	13	9	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital punishment	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against Public Justice	...	18	18	17	24	24	11	1	7	...	3	11	11	13	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Transportation	
4. Offences relating to coin &c.	...	4	4	4	5	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Above 5 years	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 5 to 12 months	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, diseases and morals and other public nuisances	...	380	391	381	419	419	396	12	30	5	348	1	396	23	28	...	...	42	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 2 to 3 years	
7. Murder and abetment	1	14	14	14	30	30	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 1 to 2 months	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	...	5	5	5	11	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 3 to 6 months	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 6 to 12 months	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment	...	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 1 to 2 years	
11. Hurt	...	709	715	710	1,548	1,548	115	2	13	...	...	1	115	1259	...	...	...	3	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 2 to 3 years	
12. Grievous hurt (including attempt to murder)	1	43	44	43	158	158	27	16	2	4	6	2	24	131	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 3 to 5 years	
13. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2	20	22	21	57	57	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 5 to 12 months	
14. Assault and use of criminal force	...	54	54	54	122	122	15	...	...	...	...	6	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 1 to 2 years	
15. Kidnapping	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 2 to 3 years	
16. Rape and attempt of rape	...	9	9	9	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 3 to 5 years	
17. Other offences affecting the human body	...	529	544	525	1,033	1,033	388	7	214	...	...	41	77	388	645	...	...	61	78	39	67	18	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 5 to 12 months	
18. Theft	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 1 to 2 months

D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal).
(6) *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 1981 M. E.—(Continued).*

[illegible]

D. JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal).

(7) *Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1981 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
	1080	1081	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial					Arrested in presence of Magistrates	Total		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	1080.		1081.									
Anjilimal District Magistrate's Court	41	28	17	9	9	69	14	...	...	100	101	60	5	22	12	11	4		
Trichur Do Do	10	15	...	10	8	9	...	...	...	20	22	11	2	8	1	7	...		
Cochin 2nd Class Do	674	494	80	400	69	419	19	...	...	1,268	907	855	230	270	11	104	40		
Kanayapur Do Do	762	856	28	347	32	766	...	...	...	1,372	1,145	412	267	309	7	51	46		
Mukundapuram Do Do	206	182	2	62	8	259	11	...	...	349	840	101	98	127	10	14	4		
Cranganur Do Do	192	207	11	106	12	828	2	...	...	479	448	165	185	115	2	18	81		
Adur 2nd & 8rd Class Do	187	171	29	51	13	286	1	...	...	411	350	148	22	112	10	71	12		
Trichur 2nd Class Do	430	407	8	188	34	580	...	...	...	846	752	321	187	214	22	4	8		
Telapilli Do Do	123	168	...	142	9	130	4	...	...	249	294	188	16	185	5	4	...		
Kunnamkulam Do Do	382	28	18	6	...	46	1	...	...	729	55	22	22	9	...	10	...		
Kunnamkulam 8rd Class Do	...	286	...	179	19	281	1	...	...	...	479	132	138	204	10	16	6		
Chittur 2nd Class Do	106	209	...	123	10	255	1	...	...	403	389	143	113	116	17	1	...		
Nettinara Do Do	108	85	1	98	5	72	4	...	...	183	119	17	47	55	...	...	...		
Total	3,261	2,921	144	1,610	223	3,508	53	...	...	6,377	5,339	2,026	1,272	1,780	107	311	150		

D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal).

(8) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the

Cochin State during the year 1081 M. E.

Number of persons and cases																	
Tribunals.	Number of appeals.	Sentences															
		Appeals rejected		Confirmed		Modified		Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further en- quiry, &c., ordered		Pending	
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
Chief Court	96	...	...	36	22	18	5	6	6	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	
Anjikamal Sessions Court	4	...	...	9	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichur Sessions Court	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Anjikamal District Magistrate's Court	150	8	7	140	80	41	25	57	34	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	
Trichur District Magistrate's Court	76	...	...	98	54	1	1	39	20	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Total	268	8	7	287	161	60	31	105	61	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	

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D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Civil).

(9) CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1081 M. E.

Tribunals.	Suits filed during present year										Suits disposed of during present year										Remarks.										
	Opening balance					Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand					Total					Disposed of during						Closing balance									
	Past year		Present year		Present year	Past year		Present year		Present year	Past year		Present year		Present year	Past year		Present year		Present year											
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.												
Anjikamal District Court	57	34	121	151	178	186	144	129	34	56	2,91,718	5..	60	75	16	16	11	5	106	13	26	6	5	92	3,13,747	911	.....	4	29		
Tirunelveli District Court	13	28	110	121	123	144	100	107	28	37	2,63,680	2	49	60	12	13	17	2	81	8	29	11	4	63	2,35,902	5	5		3	11	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court	48	21	1072	1480	1120	1501	1099	1469	21	32	1,85,549	11	1	1,096	4	1075	327	73	.....	.....	924	84	90	371	1,82,560	10	.....	.....	24		
Cochin Do. Do.	40	19	1083	1138	1129	1157	1110	1133	19	24	1,32,356	111	135	986	17	768	318	52	.....	.....	673	181	39	240	1,14,826	7	4	.....	19		
Irinjalakuda Do. Do.	76	21	1000	1200	1076	1221	1085	1190	21	31	1,04,286	8	402	798	.....	908	261	31	.....	.....	803	188	5	194	1,08,380	7	11	.....	18		
Trichur Do. Do.	35	88	1892	1716	1417	1754	1379	1720	88	34	1,27,501	10	8	1,448	38	1386	294	86	.....	.....	1386	106	9	319	1,29,988	15	6	.....	16		
Wadankanchery Do. Do.	30	84	1151	1152	1181	1236	1097	1118	84	118	90,934	9	177	960	15	854	259	39			647	134	3	334	92,660	13	6		2	24	
Chittur Do. Do.	18	13	777	837	790	860	777	790	13	60	1,19,042	11	5	752	54	550	226	61	.....	.....	352	102	14	382	1,01,174	7	8	.....	27		
Nemmara Do. Do.	...	1	198	117	186	118	135	117	1	1	2,488	6	10	117	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	6	43	19	2,474	7	10	.....	12		
Total	312	254	6388	7912	7150	8166	6986	7773	254	593	13,17,558	2	91469	6,392	151	5637	1713	804	187	21,4789	818	212	1954	12,81,716	5	1					

AX

D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Civil).

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

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Applications brought to the Register				Total			Disposed of			Closing balance		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year				Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Past year	Present year	Value of opening balance 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	Below six months	Below twelve months	Above twelve months																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Anjikkaimal District Court	141	47	63,528	11/10	342	414,641,545	5	6	483	461	7,04,074	1	6	436	396	5,74,379	9	5	47	65	1,39,694	8	1	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..</

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D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Civil).

(11) CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1981 M. E.

TRIBUNALS.	How disposed of										Value of appeals filed during		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Filed during		Total		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	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Chief Court	88	104	104	77	192	181	88	77	104	104	2,25,097	11	9	1,81,781	5	39	39	8	6	15	16	19	10	7	6	6	8	11	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

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E.-JAILS.

(12) Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Cochin State during the year 1081 M. E.

	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
		Total.			Past year	Present year	10		11			
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Last year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
*Ernakulam Central Jail...	1	168	400	522	568	149-44	161-82	180	12,344	19-56	* There were 18 deaths during the year of which 10 were due to dysentery, 2 to cholera, one to Diarrhoea and the rest to other causes. The large number of deaths was due to an epidemic of dysentery during the year.	
Kanayanur Sub-Jail ...	1	...	135	133	135	2-99	3-4	10	151	9-2		
Cochin Do. ...	1	10	152	161	162	4-32	4-32	6	379	10-34		
Mukundapuram Do. ...	1	5	94	117	99	4-40	2-46	4	166	10-2		
Chalakudi Lock-up ...	1	1	29	83	30	2-10	1-4	...	97	17		
Trichur Sub-Jail ...	1	17	232	210	249	15	11	19	878	7		
Talapilli Do. ...	1	7	186	74	143	17	9	10	246	8		
†Kunnankulam Do. ...	1	...	68	41	68	15	08	...	107	5	† One under trial prisoner died of wounds received in a fight when he was arrested.	
Chittur Do. ...	1	1	102	64	103	23	17	6	208	18		
Nenmara Do. ...	1	...	20	23	20	57	26	...	11	4-9		
Cranganur Do. ...	1	2	114	88	116	8-41	9-8	...	144	3-1		

F.-REGISTRATION.

(13) Registration of documents in the Cochin State during the year 1081 M. E.

NAMES OF REGISTRY OFFICES.	Nature of documents presented.																			Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Documents presented for registra- tion.																			1080		1081		1080			1081																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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* These two documents were also regis-
tered during the year.

F.—REGISTRATION.

(14) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1081 M. E.

Description.	Past year			Present year			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds	11,320	42,30,783 14 10	19,052 8...	11,082	43,48,966 15 8	17,506 8...	
Sale deeds	9,476	35,17,549 15 3	12,427...	9,380	35,70,102 8 8	13,028...	
Wills	72	82,658 5 2	288...	62	1,31,914 5 10	248...	
Money bonds	255	1,49,265 8 1	439 8...	276	90,555 12 4	397...	
Miscellaneous documents	15,037	42,31,152 8 5	16,986 8...	14,722	48,60,995 11 0	19,088 8...	
Total Registration fees	36,210	1,22,11,410 3 9	49,193 8...	36,122	1,30,02,535 5 6	50,268...	
Fees for copies of registered documents			969 7...			1,623 8 2	
Search fees			2,378 12...			2,133...	
Miscellaneous receipts			3,976 13 9			3,978 10 8	
Total			7,325...			7,735 2 10	
Grand Total	36,210	1,22,11,410 3 9	56,518 8 9	36,122	1,30,02,535 5 6	58,003 2 10	
Deduct expenditure			26,087 4 1			26,194 1 7	
Net Saving			30,431 4 8			31,809 1 3	

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.

A.—SEASON AND RAINFALL.

(15) *Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1081 M. E.*

STATIONS	Chingam	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigou	Dhanu	Makara	Kumbham	Meenam	Medam	Edavam	Mithunam	Karkadagam	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Trichur ...	17.75	17.58	4.45	0.83	...	1.65	...	...	5.00	8.40	34.20	30.17	120.03	102.08	128.83	
Ernakulam ...	7.85	17.93	3.79	0.48	...	0.30	0.12	...	5.34	9.46	26.57	22.89	94.73	81.43	102.63	
Tathamangalam ...	9.85	11.70	0.60	2.00	...	1.45	...	...	2.17	5.70	13.28	19.55	66.30	57.93	61.87	
Total for the state	35.45	47.21	8.84	3.31	...	3.40	0.12	...	12.51	23.56	74.05	72.61	281.06	241.44	293.33	

B.—STAPLE FOOD GRAINS.

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

ARTICLES.	Prices of food grains per maund of 82½ lbs.									Remarks.
	During Karkadagam 1080						During Karkadagam 1081			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
RICE (Husked)	...	...	...	4	4	10	4	15	...	
WHEAT	...	...	...	4	5	10	5	10	4	
PEAS	...	...	...	4	5	0	4	6	10	
DHOLL	...	...	...	5	2	4	5	10	4	
GRAM	...	...	...	3	6	7	3	12	3	
TIL OR GINGELLY	...	...	...	8	1	11	8	8	7	
GREEN PEAS	...	...	...	5	7	10	4	6	10	
BENGAL GRAM	...	...	...	5	2	9	4	3	9	

C.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

(17) *Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1081 M. E.*

Name of Taluk.	Year.	Horses and cattle.						Sheep and goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Male.	Female.	Horses.	Asses.		With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Idling.	Load carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kanayanur ...	1081	5,870	5,656	682	295	142	5	2,418	3,783	...	102	51	
Cochin ...	"	92	2,268	4	30	14	3	442	...	...	16	4	
Cranganur ...	"	622	1,586	178	370	46	...	865	...	...	...	...	
Mukundapuram ...	"	17,053	11,508	5,793	4,352	31	1	9,398	11,862	...	191	416	
Trichur ...	"	5,210	9,755	6,301	2,885	281	18	9,536	14,365	...	704	455	
Talapilli ...	"	26,342	19,798	26,480	2,140	16	10	35,415	21,097	...	191	490	
Chittur ...	"	9,250	6,825	9,075	3,845	133	137	2,401	6,255	...	235	682	
Total ...		64,439	57,396	48,513	13,917	663	174	60,475	57,362	...	1,439	2,096	

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(18) *Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1081 M. E.*

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.		STATE FUNDS.			CONTRIBUTION.			Total	Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Communications ...	21,549	50,309	71,858	...	59	59	71,917	
2	Buildings ...	89,811	55,754	1,45,565	17,227	5,797	23,024	1,68,589	
3	Irrigation ...	338	11,217	11,553	...	...	...	11,553	
4	Miscellaneous ...	25,176	9,277	34,453	524	1,084	1,608	36,061	
5	Purchase & repair of tools, plant and stock ...	2,331	...	2,331	...	...	...	2,331	
	Total ...	1,39,203	1,26,557	2,65,760	17,751	6,940	24,691	2,90,451	
	Establishment and other charges.	...	...	33,920	...	...	...	33,920	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	2,99,680	...	...	...	3,24,371	

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

(19) Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1081 M. E.

TALUKA.	Country spirit.		Toddy.		Opium.		Ganja.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayanur	170	..	380	Rs. 33,500	10	Rs. 22,233-5-4	10	Rs. 4,898-5-4	550	Rs. 2,02,281-10-8	(Column 5 gives the revenue of both toddy and country spirit shops together. As the abkari tax is sold as a whole, separate figures cannot be given.)
Cochin	484	..	1,136	46,450	25		25		1,650		
Mukundapuram	94	..	198	19,250	10		9		306		
Trichur	78	..	63	46,500	6		6		151		
Talapilli	30	..	78	14,100	3		8		114		
Chittur	20	..	43	15,800	1		1		65		
Total	851	..	1,876	1,75,600	55	22,233-5-4	54	4,898-5-4	2,886	2,02,281-10-8	

CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

A. VITAL STATISTICS.

(20) Vital statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1081 M. E.

NAME OF TALUK	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 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	
Kanayanur ...	1,14,628	1,487	1,712	225	...	1505	1383	...	122	12.97	14.94	13.12	12.07	
Cochin ...	1,20,456	1,081	1,488	407	...	1170	1185	15	...	8.97	12.35	9.71	9.84	
Cranganur ...	29,140	497	511	14	...	717	398	...	319	17.05	17.54	24.60	13.66	
Mukundapuram ...	1,61,833	1,712	1,397	...	315	1725	1205	...	520	10.57	8.63	10.65	7.45	
Trichur ...	1,45,104	1,168	1,261	93	...	1083	1163	80	...	8.04	8.69	7.46	8.01	
Talapilli ...	1,51,815	1,348	1,243	...	105	1346	1560	214	...	8.90	8.21	8.89	10.31	
Chittur ...	89,549	518	591	73	...	562	798	236	...	5.78	6.60	6.27	8.91	
Medical Institutions ...	...	164	142	...	22	347	328	...	19	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,12,025	7,975	8,345	370	442	8455	8020	545	980	9.82	10.28	10.41	9.88	

CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(21) Statement showing the Medical relief afforded in the Cochin State during the year 1081 M. E.

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					
							Rs.	A. P.			
1. Ernakulam General Hospital ...	28,873	1,025	826	35	117	47	27,965	11	11	187.83	
2. Ernakulam Central Jail Hospital ...	801	69	37	...	18	14	509	1	...	35.49	
3. Tripunithura Hospital ...	10,083	82	33	31	12	6	4,301	9	6	69.35	
4. Mattancheri Women and Children's Hospital ...	29,381	775	694	...	36	45	8,030	13	7	199.50	* Of this amount Rs. 367-1-0 was recovered from the Jail Department on account of cost of drugs &c.
5. Chalakudi Hospital ...	21,019	253	233	...	14	6	3,547	1	...	105.42	§ Rs. 1,987-2-5 met from Cranganur funds.
6. Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	11,072	269	255	4	10	...	2,966	15	...	59.66	+ Drugs &c. to the value of Rs. 138-13-6 supplied from the Reserve store supply for 1909.
7. Trichur Hospital ...	33,264	1,085	938	22	85	40	7,461	14	2	185.01	
8. Kunnankulam Hospital ...	10,181	275	220	18	16	21	3,210	8	4	66.32	
9. Chittur Hospital ...	14,054	117	94	12	11	...	3,213	1	5	78.92	
10. Nenmara Hospital ...	10,798	124	107	1	11	5	2,020	4	8	47.62	
11. Cranganur Dispensary ...	11,188	64	53	...	7	4	...	...	...	64.91	
12. Wadakkancheri Dispensary ...	11,100	46	41	2	3	...	1,887	13	2	46.20	
13. Nelliampathy Dispensary ...	4,557	58	54	...	4	...	1,917	7	1	22.03	
14. Forest Tramway Dispensary ...	4,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.93	
15. Kanjirapilli Dispensary (Tem- porary) ...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	
Total ...	2,00,028	4,242	3,585	125	344	188	67,032	4	10	1,209.19	

* Of this amount Rs. 37-1-0 was recovered from the Jail Department on account of cost of drugs &c.
 † Rs. 1,947-2-3 net from Cranganur funds.
 ‡ Drugs &c. to the value of Rs. 158-13-6 supplied from the Reserve store supply for 1080.

EDUCATION.

(22) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the years 1080 and 1081 M. E.

Agency.	1080				1081			
	No. of Schools	No. of pupils		Total	No. of Schools	No. of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
Government ...	58	4,534	2,127	6,661	57	4,617	2,219	6,836
Church Mission Society ...	20	1,309	116	1,425	5	193	139	332
Roman Catholic Missionaries ...	10	1,008	252	1,260	9	373	304	677
Native priests ...	26	1,933	826	2,759	41	1,560	1,312	2,872
Native Gentlemen ...	61	4,401	1,272	5,673	95	6,347	1,710	8,057
Masters themselves ...	8	332	82	414	18	983	184	1,117
Total ...	183	13,517	4,975	18,492	225	14,023	5,868	19,891
Unaided Schools ...	1,318	20,507	8,648	29,155	1,232	19,447	7,365	26,812
Grand Total ...	1,501	34,024	13,623	47,647	1,457	33,470	13,233	46,703

EDUCATION.

(23) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of School-going age during the year 1081 M. E.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Kanayanur ...	8,842	8,352	4,949	1,834	56	22
Cochin ...	9,311	8,758	5,769	2,339	62	27
Cranganur ...	2,206	2,164	1,713	503	78	23
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	5,463	2,395	45	20
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	7,553	3,411	70	31
Talapilli ...	11,033	11,614	5,053	1,899	46	16
Chittur ...	6,511	6,891	2,970	852	45	12
Total ...	60,780	61,023	33,470	13,233	55	22

EDUCATION.

(24) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1081 M. E.

Classes	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	19,118	5,975	7	2	46	14
Christians ...	1,00,404	97,895	15,061	14,675	12,180	6,527	12	7	81	44
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,058	683	7	3	49	17
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	111	48	20	8	135	54
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	3	...	02	...	1	...
Parsees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	33,470	13,233	8	3	55	22

* 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.

EDUCATION.

(25) Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools in 1081 M. E.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
The S. S. Patasala ...	1	7	Sirkar
The Trichur Normal school ...	1	16	Do.
Other Sanskrit schools ...	107	1,654	1 aided and 106 un-aided
Arabic schools ...	104	2,198	Unaided
Hebrew schools ...	1	105	Do.
Music schools ...	43	496	Do.
Bible schools ...	28	676	Do.
Industrial schools ...	2	138	Aided
Hindustani schools ...	2	18	Unaided
Tamil schools ...	23	466	Do.
Guzarate schools ...	1	9	Do.
Total ...	313	5,783	2 Sirkar, 3 aided and the rest unaided

EDUCATION.

(26) *Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools in 1081. M. E.*

NAME OF INDUSTRY					Boys	Girls	Total
Needle work	...	...	...	...	40	14	54
Mat making	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Cookery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Embroidery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosary making	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Shoe-making	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Black-smith's work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope-making	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Printing works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Book binding	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Composing	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Type-casting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gardening	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Total					112	26	138

EDUCATION.

(27) *Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1081 M. E.*

Description of schools	Number of schools		No. of pupils on the roll on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure						Remarks
	1080	1081	1080	1081	1080	1081	Collegiate	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SIRKAR SCHOOLS ...	58	57	6,661	6,886	5,923.8	6,320.1	8,457	25,895	20,518	87,740	2,170	3,298	
AIDED SCHOOLS ...	125	168	11,891	18,055	9,577.3	9,869.5	...	778	1,828	8,867	927	928	
Total ...	183	225	18,492	18,891	15,501.1	16,189.6	8,457	26,168	22,341	46,607	3,097	4,226	

REVIEW

BY THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

COCHIN STATE

FOR THE

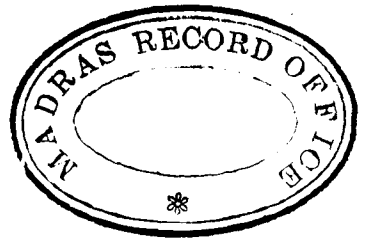
MALABAR YEAR 1081.

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1907.



REVIEW
BY THE
MADRAS GOVERNMENT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
COCHIN STATE
FOR THE MALABAR YEAR 1081.

From—R. C. C. CARR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Covelong, the 14th January 1907.
No.—Ref. on C. 2340.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of the Cochin State for the Malabar year 1081 (16th August 1905 to 15th August 1906).

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

2. Mr. Andrew was Resident for the first seven months and I for the remaining five months of the year under report. Mr. Pattabhirama Rao was Diwan throughout the year.

The tours of both Residents in the Cochin State extended to one month and twenty-three days during the year, but I was in the State in August soon after the new year began and remained there till the close of September. I also had the advantage of being at Courtallum with His Highness the Raja in the month of July.

LAND REVENUE.

3. The process of eliminating the so-called arrears still continues, but satisfactory progress was made. At the close of the year 1079 (1903–1904) the total arrear was estimated at Rs. 45,82,439, but during the two succeeding years Rs. 47,55,718 were written off, and about 100 cases of undefined amount remain for disposal. The special officer entrusted with this duty should be able to clear off this balance at once, so that the special staff may be disbanded. In March 1904 the Madras Government expressed a hope that these “abeyance” figures would be cleared off during the year 1903–1904. The extent of the evil had not then been diagnosed.

4. The statistics of coercive processes show that there is practically no coercion, and, as the Diwan points out, in the absence of a Revenue Recovery Land, the mere issue of demand notices is not of much significance. It is satisfactory that the Darbar is preparing the necessary regulation.

SURVEY.

5. In the report for 1078 (1902–1903) the Diwan drew out a programme of survey operations, and in the following year confirmed his forecast with the statement that the survey of the whole State would be completed by the end of 1082 (1906–1907). Nothing has been said about this in the last two reports, and from the map showing progress I gather that a portion of the field survey of Thalapilli taluk

remains unfinished, while the survey of the Nelliampathy coffee estates has not been begun. The programme estimated the completion of both these items in the year under review. The final year of the forecast (1982) was allotted for the preparation of survey registers and maps. It is to be feared that the estimate will not be realised. The work is, however, being well done, and the difficult nature of the country in the Thalapilli taluk, coupled with the large number of small holdings in the Trichur taluk, affords adequate reason for the delay. It would be well for the Darbar to fix a fresh date for the completion of the survey.

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

6. A maintenance scheme has been introduced into the four settled taluks comprising the southern division. It is based on the orders recently issued for the same purpose in the Madras Presidency. A Deputy Surveyor on Rs. 25 has been posted to each taluk to work under the Tahsildar. Field measurement books have been prepared by the Survey department and six copies of each sketch are being reproduced under the ferro-prussiate process. When a sub-division is sanctioned, the Menon's sketch is to be checked by the Deputy Surveyor and forwarded to the Survey Superintendent, who has then to prepare a revised field measurement sheet for the survey field. At the end of every year six ferro-prussiate copies of the revised sheets are to be distributed to the officers concerned. It is under contemplation to form a Central Land Records branch in the Diwan's office as soon as the survey is completed. The village establishments have been revised and the necessary instructions issued for the annual inspection of stones and replacement of missing ones. The above scheme is sound on the whole, though somewhat elaborate. I do not think that the sub-division sketches need be sent to the Survey Superintendent for the preparation of a fresh field measurement sheet of the whole field. The field measurement books, as prepared at survey, are a permanent record and should not be altered. The sub-division sketches may be filed separately for each village, and need not be reproduced by ferro-prussiate process. I am not in favour of increasing the Diwan's staff of clerks by the creation of a Land Record branch in his office. When the survey has been completed, the question of retaining a small professional staff for Land Record work may be considered.

SETTLEMENT.

7. From the details given in last year's report the total increase in the demand of the three taluks first settled works out at Rs. 78,696 or 38 per cent. The fourth taluk settled (Mukundapuram) gives a far higher rate of increase, estimated at Rs. 1,00,002 or 82 per cent. The settlement proclamation mentions the periodical levy of increments in the case of increased assessment, and it is presumed that, under the powers given to him by the proclamation, the Diwan has issued the necessary rules. It is clear that the settlement is resulting in a direct recompense to the treasury far beyond anything which was anticipated. It would be interesting to know how far the increase of area by survey is responsible for this rise.

POLICE.

8. The term Military Police is misleading. It would be better to class them as Reserve Police. The number of grave cases charged before the Courts rose from 335 to 505 and the percentage of convictions from 80 to 85. The percentage of property recovered was satisfactory.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

9. There was an increased demand for sulphur for the purpose of bleaching ginger.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

10. There was some improvement in the administration of justice as judged by the figures of persons charged before the Magistrates and convicted or committed for trial. The percentage of acquittals and discharges fell from 73 to 63 per cent. Compensation for frivolous accusation was given to 3.45 per cent. of those discharged

as against 2.28 in 1980 and 1.85 in 1979. The proportion is still low, and Magistrates should be reminded of their powers under section 220 of the Cochin Criminal Procedure Code. As judged by the proportion of orders confirmed on appeal, the work of the Magistracy showed a satisfactory improvement. Details of cases under the security sections are given in paragraph 54.

11. The balance of magisterial fines not recovered is large (Rs. 7,934) in spite of the fact that a sum of Rs. 2,580 was written off during the year. Of fines imposed during the year only Rs. 7,715 were recovered out of Rs. 10,594. These figures indicate either a want of discretion in imposing fines or a lack of firmness in recovery.

12. The work of District Magistrates and Sessions Courts appears to have been satisfactory. Appellate work in the Chief Court was heavy. It is observed that in five cases the Darbar appealed against an acquittal, the order being reversed in only one case.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

13. The most noticeable feature in the year is the great accumulation of work in the Chief Court. The actual number of regular and second appeals filed during the year was only 215 as against 266 in the previous year, but disposals fell from 236 to 172, and the balance of pending cases rose to 251, of which 73 were over one year old. The average duration of appeals rose from 177 to 308 days, so that roughly speaking it took nearly a year for any case to secure its disposal. This is a serious matter and calls for the special attention of the Darbar. Under the present law there is, in my opinion, a considerable waste of power, many cases coming of necessity before a Full Bench of three Judges. The full strength of the Court is thus monopolised by the consideration of a single case, which may last for several days. I understand that of the 77 regular appeals disposed of in the year 44 were heard by a Full Bench, while of the 53 miscellaneous appeals 16 were similarly heard. In the case of second appeals which, as a rule, are heard by a Bench of two Judges and cannot be legally tried by one Judge, the recent alteration of the Civil Procedure Code largely accounts for the longer time required for disposal. Under the old Code second appeals lay to the Chief Court only on questions of law, but a second appeal is now allowed on questions of fact also, when the appellate decision, which is contested, is in reversal or modification of that passed by the Court of First Instance and on a question of fact material to the right decision of the case. Second appeals may thus take as long as first appeals. The bulk of the present arrears comes under the head of second appeals (147 out of 251).

14. The remedy for the present congestion is to extend the powers of a single Judge and of a Bench of two Judges. A single Judge cannot now hear any appeal, and his powers are confined to hearing any original Civil or Criminal case which may be withdrawn by the Chief Court from a subordinate Court (a power rarely used), and to miscellaneous work such as stay of execution and suspension of sentences during the annual recess. A Bench of two Judges can hear all second appeals, but with original Civil appeals their powers are confined to cases in which the value of the suit property does not exceed Rs. 1,000 if immovable and Rs. 3,000 if movable, or for both kinds of property when the immovable limit is not exceeded and the aggregate value does not exceed Rs. 3,000. It is obvious that these orders confine the jurisdiction of a Bench within very narrow limits, and as shown above more than half the cases in the past year had to be posted before the Full Bench. The powers of a single Judge are practically nil in so far as disposal of cases is concerned. The Chief Court is thus reduced to being a single court for the trial of cases. Either three Judges are sitting on a Full Bench, or two Judges on a Division Bench, in which latter case the time of the third Judge is wasted. The system adopted in the British High Courts may with the necessary modification be adopted, and when the required division of labour has been effected, arrears should speedily vanish, while the litigant public will reap the benefit in the more speedy disposal of their claims. It is but fair to the Chief Judge, Mr. Locke, and to the two Puisne Judges to say that the arrears are in no way due to their laches, and that they are earnestly striving to dispose of all cases of long standing.

JAILS.

15. The administration of the Central Jail was much handicapped by the murderous assault made in November 1905 by the prisoners on the late Mr. J. A. Marshall, the Superintendent. The details of this assault have been reported to Government. Mr. Marshall took leave and finally resigned his post as Superintendent in order to return to duty in British India, but shortly afterwards he died. There can be no doubt that his death was the direct consequence of the Ernakulam Jail riot. The cause of the outbreak was, as stated in the report, the change of the diet system which involved the stoppage of the daily allowance of 3 pies per head formerly given for the purchase of luxuries. It is satisfactory to note that the change has been quietly enforced during the year.

16. The results of the year cannot, however, be regarded as indicating any general improvement in administration. The number treated in hospital (870) was very high, and of these 18 died, a mortality far exceeding anything recorded in recent years. The cost of the jail was at the same time very high and the earnings of the prisoners very low, so that the net cost to the State was Rs. 68 per head—a higher figure than in any recent year. The consideration of the rules under the Prison Regulation was again postponed.

17. I visited the jail on several occasions and have recorded my opinion that no material improvement can be expected until the jail is moved from its present site, which is cramped and insanitary. There is no suitable site in or near Ernakulam and it is advisable to build a new jail at Trichur, where the country is dry and undulating and where there is ample room for such an institution. Buildings and grounds could then be laid out on approved lines. The Darbar has obtained permission to send the present acting Superintendent for training in a British jail.

FORESTS.

18. The centre of interest in the Cochin forests lies in the Forest Steam Tramway which was opened in September 1905 by His Excellency Lord Ampthill. The line which is now approaching completion is $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extending from Chalakudi station on the Shoranore-Ernakulam Railway to Parambikolam, close to the boundary of the Coimbatore district. It is in three sections connected by two self-acting inclines, the first about 7,000 feet long with a rise of 1,000 feet and the second about 5,000 feet with a rise of 800 feet. These inclines have a double line of rails, and are worked by a series of brakes with steel ropes, the full truck pulling up the empty one. The remainder of the track is a single line of rails. The total expenditure to the end of 1081 (1905–1906) is Rs. 9,98,68, including rolling-stock and the working expenses of the tramway since the first portion was opened. There are now three locomotives and 34 trucks. It is estimated that a sum of two lakhs more will be required to complete the works including the cost of additional rolling-stock. The total outlay on the tramway may be put at 12 lakhs.

19. The area of forest to be served by the line is 128 square miles, most of which is virgin forest. A regular working-plan is under preparation, but from the preliminary estimates made by the Conservator Mr. Alwar Chetty before construction began, the annual net revenue was put at $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Up to the end of the year under review 27,560 cubic feet of timber and 1,131 tons of fuel had been brought down besides sleepers, beams and scantlings, numbering over 20,000 pieces. But the main teak area which the line is to tap has not yet been touched, for the line has not been linked up to the top section and the timber already brought in comes from the lower sections. The stock of timber now lying collected along the tramway is estimated at 17 lakhs of rupees in value. Practically all the collection charges of this vast stock in hand have been incurred already, and it has merely to be brought to market. It is estimated that it will take up to the end of the year 1908 to clear this stock. The gross forest revenue of the State for the last six years and expenditure are shown below:—

Gross revenue for six years	Rs.
Expenditure including Rs. 9,98,168 spent on tramway	37,65,997
	34,22,998
Net profit	3,42,999

20. It will thus be seen that the Forest Department has been able not only to construct this tramway out of its current revenues, but has at the same time contributed a sum of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to the general revenues. The prospects are now very encouraging. With a stock of 17 lakhs of timber in hand, the revenues will rapidly increase. The annual working expenses of the tramway when completed are put at Rs. 1,20,000. Taking even $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on this account or 3 lakhs for two years, and writing down the stock by 1 lakh for depreciation, the stock is worth 13 lakhs to the Darbar, or more than the whole initial cost of the tramway.

21. It must not be supposed that the felling of all this timber has resulted in the denudation of the forests. The report says in paragraph 107 “even in the exploited ‘coupes the leaf canopy is complete as only three or four trees per acre have been felled.’” Moreover reproduction from seed and coppice is good. I have myself travelled over most of the line and can testify that there has been no denudation. In the moist climate of the Cochin hills growth is so rapid that it is almost impossible to see where a tree has been cut a few months after cutting, and the forest is so thick that the extraction of four trees per acre has about the same effect as the filling of a tea cup from a bucketful of water. The cry of denudation and consequent alteration of rainfall and climate is raised by people who have never seen the forests, and who have no conception of the actual facts.

22. For the successful completion of this great work credit must in the first place be given to His Highness, who from the outset has watched over the project with keen personal interest and has encouraged his officers with advice and praise. His Highness has several times been over the line both before and after construction. Mr. Alwar Chetty, the Conservator, has the double honour of having conceived the idea of the line and of having, with the aid of trained Engineers, carried it to completion. The gross forest revenue of the State when Mr. Alwar Chetty joined his present appointment in the year 1899 was Rs. 91,421 and the net revenue Rs. 33,740. The gross revenue may now be put at 8 lakhs and the net revenue at nearly 3 lakhs, excluding working expenses for the tramway, while the revenues will rise rapidly as soon as the tramway comes into full working. The tramway is, it is believed, the biggest project of its kind in the whole of India and to the Cochin Darbar is due the credit of having given this lead to Indian Forestry.

PUBLIC WORKS.

23. The report says, “the condition of the roads has of late somewhat deteriorated, which is due to want of system and efficient supervision in maintaining ‘them.’” The fact that the roads were deteriorating was brought to the Diwan’s notice by myself some months before he wrote the report, and the reason which I then stated to him was that the allotments in recent years were insufficient. I was not at the time aware that the Diwan was introducing the mile cooly system. I fear that if such a system be enforced, the deterioration of the roads will continue. The system of allotting one cooly to a mile of road and expecting that he will keep that mile in good order is foredoomed to failure. One cooly cannot do consolidation work unaided, for such work must be done by gangs of coolies under supervision. Moreover a single cooly left to work alone on any work cannot, or will not, turn out anything. If he lives close by, his private work in the fields claims his attention, and if he does not live close by, he comes to the allotted task as seldom as he can. Again looking at the mileage and the annual allotments, it is clear that the grant will not cover the expense of one cooly per mile even on the main roads.

24. The figures of outlay on roads in recent years lead me to the conclusion that the allotments have lately been altogether insufficient.

Year.	Outlay on roads.	Number of miles maintained.
	RS.	
1079 (1903–1904)	59,740	448
1080 (1904–1905)	42,649	450
1081 (1905–1906)	44,623	450
		3

The details of road expenditure in the earlier years are not separately stated in the reports, but from information furnished by the Diwan the average expenditure during the last ten years is found to be Rs. 119 per mile. The last three years of this period give an average of Rs. 109 per mile, while in the last two years the average is suddenly reduced to Rs. 97 per mile. It is clear that the average expenditure during the first seven years was more than Rs. 119.

25. The charge of inefficient supervision demands an examination of the amounts spent on establishments, and the following table shows that the expenditure has been persistently curtailed for several years:—

Year.	Budget grant for Public Works.	Establishment, actuals.
	RS.	RS.
1078 (1901-1903)	3,00,000	41,076
1079 (1903-1904)	3,00,000	38,571
1080 (1904-1905)	3,00,000	34,749
1081 (1905-1906)	3,00,000	33,920

These figures speak for themselves. I have lately been enquiring fully into the details of the working of the Public Works Department and have no hesitation in saying that the establishment is undermanned. The Darbar is, however, prepared to consider the question and to grant the necessary relief.

26. In this connection I must draw attention to the remark in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 119, Political, dated 17th March 1904, on the report for 1078. The Government said, 'as observed by the Resident, an establishment of nine clerks in the "Diwan's office to carry on correspondence with the Chief Engineer seems to be "excessive." This remark appears to have been overlooked, for there are still nine clerks in the Diwan's office for this purpose. I repeat and endorse Mr. Mackenzie's remark, which was "I never came across so glaring an instance of excessive "establishment."

SALT.

27. The average consumption of salt per head of population was 20.67 lb. as against 20.21 lb. in 1080. This increase has to a certain extent balanced the loss arising from the reduction of duty which took place in 1904.

ABKARI.

28. The increase in the number of abkari crimes reported in 1081 is said to be due to the rise in the price of liquor and to strict enforcement of the rules. The conditions introduced into the new Abkari Contract, which took effect from the beginning of 1080, have had the desired result of checking smuggling and other illicit practices in the frontier taluks of Chittur, Thalapilli and Trichur. Transactions in the year have resulted in increased revenue of Rs. 32,909 or 22.19 per cent. over that of the previous year. The Diwan pays a well deserved tribute to Mr. H. W. M. Brown for his able administration of the department.

FINANCIAL.

29. The financial condition of the State will be seen in the subjoined statement:—

	RS.
Opening balance	5,99,547
Receipts under Service heads	33,37,810
Other receipts	40,95,969
Total	80,33,326
Expenditure under Service heads	33,88,475
Other expenditure	42,07,039
Total	75,95,514
Balance	4,37,812

The increase noticeable under almost all Service heads in receipts was counter-balanced by the decline of over a lakh of rupees under Forests; so that the actual increase over the revenue of last year was small (Rs. 4,534). There was increased expenditure under most Service heads; chiefly under Land Revenue (Rs. 12,088), Palace, Rs. 36,009, and Excise, Rs. 29,605, with the result that the total expenditure under Service heads exceeded the previous year by Rs. 58,595. Excluding the Debt heads the finances of the year show a deficit of Rs. 50,665. Variations are explained in the statements given in the report. The liability of the State remains at 22 lakhs.

SANITATION.

30. The Diwan promises to submit a Municipal Bill shortly. As the Municipal law in British India is under revision, it would be well to await the issue of the new Act. The total expenditure is given as Rs. 21,146, but as operations are said to consist chiefly in keeping roads and drains clean, it should be mentioned that in April 1906 the Darbar sanctioned an outlay of over Rs. 21,000 for a drainage and road scheme in Mattancheri, which is the local name for the town of Native Cochin.

MEDICAL.

31. The various hospitals continued to do good work. I inspected several of them, as well as the Lunatic Asylum at Trichur. I do not consider that the Asylum should be abolished and my remarks were communicated to the Darbar in September last.

EDUCATION.

32. The report shows a decrease in the number of unaided schools, a result which is claimed as due to the revised Grant-in-Aid Code introduced during the year. The immediate result of this Code was to exclude all the C.M.S. schools, owing to the addition of a conscience clause to which these schools could not agree. The diminished grants under Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary education show the result of the change. The policy of the Darbar in these matters has always been a liberal one, and it is hoped that some arrangement may be made under which the Mission schools may obtain their grants as before. The expenditure on aided schools was only Rs. 12,390 against Rs. 15,359 in the previous year. The number of Primary schools fell by 50 in the year, while the cost for the State in educating each student in all but collegiate instruction increased.

CONCLUSION.

33. The satisfactory features of the year's report must be ascribed to the keen interest taken by His Highness the Raja in all matters affecting the well-being of his subjects. His Highness' personal interest in the Forest Steam Tramway has already been remarked upon, and the direct result of this is the bright future which is now opening up for the Cochin Forest Department. The finances of the State have shown a wonderful capacity for expansion. In the year 1835 the gross revenues only amounted to Rs. 7 lakhs, while to-day they exceed 33 lakhs and are likely to increase. The construction of the railway has brought this prosperous State into touch with the outer world, and under the guidance of its enterprising ruler the continued advance of the administration along approved lines is assured.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 223, Political, dated 8th May 1907.

Old Arrears of Land Revenue.—In M.E. 1079 the old arrears were stated at about 46 lakhs of which 90 per cent. were believed to be fictitious. Since then a special establishment has been employed in dealing with the old arrears and the Government are glad to notice that the work of writing off arrears which it was clearly impossible or inequitable to collect has been nearly accomplished.

2. *Survey.*—The remarks in paragraph 5 of the Resident's review will be commended to the consideration of the Darbar.

3. *Settlement.*—The percentage of increase of revenue resulting from the introduction of new rates in the four resettled taluks is given in the report as shown in the margin. But figures indicating the rate of increase in the total assessment of *a* the taluk are in themselves of little value and the Government would be glad to be furnished with the particulars indicated in the following form:—

Taluk.	Nature of tenure.	Wet lands.					Parambas not containing taxed trees.					Parambas containing taxed trees.				
		Occupied area.	Old revenue demand.	Settlement demand.	Incidence per acre of old revenue demand.	Incidence per acre of settlement demand.	Occupied area.	Old revenue demand.	Settlement demand.	Incidence per acre of old revenue demand.	Incidence per acre of settlement demand.	Occupied area.	Old revenue demand.	Settlement demand.	Incidence per acre of old revenue demand.	Incidence per acre of settlement demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
.. {	Pandaravaga lands	..														
.. {	Paravaga lands	..														
.. {	Pandaravaga lands	..														
.. {	Paravaga lands	..														
.. {	Pandaravaga lands	..														
.. {	Paravaga lands	..														

The Resident should submit the information in question in a separate communication in respect of the taluks already settled and should advise the Darbar to insert similar information regarding taluks settled during the year in future annual reports.

4. *Police.*—The Government agree with the Resident that the term "Military Police" as applied to the Reserve force is misleading. The body might more appropriately be described as the Armed Police Reserve.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—An increase in the average duration of cases, chiefly in cases disposed by Magistrates of the second and third classes, is noted; and the fact that there were fewer witnesses examined by nearly 5 per cent. makes this increase the more unsatisfactory.

6. *Civil Justice.*—With regard to the accumulation of over a year's arrears of work in the Chief Court, the Government agree with the Resident that this is partly attributable to the absence of rules empowering a single judge to dispose of cases coming before the Court. Under section 11 of the Cochin Court Regulation, 1076 M.E., the Chief Court can apparently make such rules. The Resident should advise the Darbar to move the Chief Court to frame a set of rules for the purpose indicated above. Copy of a paper in which the practice of the Madras High Court in the matter is set out is forwarded to the Resident.

7. *Forests.*—The Government have read with much satisfaction the account of the progress of the enterprising policy of forest administration pursued by the Darbar; and they congratulate His Highness the Raja and Mr. Alwar Chetty, the Conservator, on the practical completion of the Forest Steam Tramway which already gives promise of greatly increasing the forest revenues of the State.

8. *Public Works.*—The Government are glad to observe that the Darbar are prepared to take up the question of adequately manning the Public Works department; they agree with the Resident in his criticism of the mile cooly system, and trust the Resident will not find occasion next year to repeat the remarks in paragraphs 24 and 26 of his present review.

9. *Vital Statistics.*—The registration of vital statistics appears to be very defective. It is hoped that steps will be taken to secure more accurate results.

10. *The Lunatic Asylum.*—It is stated that a proposal to abolish the Lunatic Asylum is under consideration. If the proposal has not already been abandoned the Government desire, before the Darbar come to a decision in the matter, to be furnished with a report setting forth (1) the circumstances which have led to the proposal being made and (2) the arrangements which the Darbar would propose to make, on the abolition of the Asylum, for the custody of criminal lunatics and of other lunatics found wandering at large or believed to be dangerous.

11. *Conclusion.*—The Governor in Council has no hesitation in recording the opinion that the year's administration has been generally successful and commendable; and he has little doubt that steady progress will be maintained under the close guidance of so enlightened a Chief as the present Raja.

(True Extract.)

H. BRADLEY,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
.. Government of India in the Foreign department (with C.L.).

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 223, POLITICAL, DATED
8TH MAY 1907.

[Cochin Administration Report for M.E. 1081.]

Previous Papers.

<i>G.O., Mis.</i>	430, <i>Political,</i>	29th <i>June</i>	1897.	<i>G.O.,</i>	582, 583, <i>Political,</i>	29th <i>Sept.</i>	1905.
"	239 "	6th <i>May</i>	1902.	"	637 "	30th <i>Oct.</i>	"
"	372, 373 "	29th <i>July</i>	"	"	1148, <i>Revenue,</i>	24th <i>Nov.</i>	"
"	246 "	23rd <i>May</i>	1903.	"	738, <i>Political,</i>	12th <i>Dec.</i>	"
"	336 "	21st <i>July</i>	"	"	767 "	22nd "	"
"	486 "	4th <i>Oct.</i>	"	"	<i>Mis.</i> 41 "	17th <i>Jan.</i>	1906.
"	149 "	17th <i>March</i>	1904.	"	93 "	6th <i>Feb.</i>	"
"	363 "	13th <i>July</i>	"	"	94 "	6th "	"
"	364 "	13th "	"	"	95 "	6th "	"
"	379, 380 "	20th "	"	"	<i>Mis.</i> 216 "	26th <i>March</i>	"
"	<i>Mis.</i> 412 "	5th <i>Aug.</i>	"	"	236 "	3rd <i>April</i>	"
"	1627 <i>M.,</i>	19th <i>Sept.</i>	"	"	<i>Mis.</i> 240 "	4th "	"
"	98, <i>Political,</i>	18th <i>Feb.</i>	1905.	"	279 "	20th "	"
"	245, <i>Revenue,</i>	15th <i>March</i>	"	"	281 "	1st <i>May</i>	"
"	159, <i>Political,</i>	22nd "	"	"	310 "	12th "	"
"	305 "	22nd <i>May</i>	"	"	332 "	28th "	"
"	344 "	7th <i>June</i>	"	"	333 "	29th "	"
"	350 "	9th "	"	"	407 "	5th <i>July</i>	"
"	393 "	29th "	"	"	442 "	19th "	"
"	423 "	22nd <i>July</i>	"	"	663 "	26th <i>Nov.</i>	"
"	439 "	26th "	"	"	678 "	6th <i>Dec.</i>	"
"	462 "	4th <i>Aug.</i>	"	"	2096, <i>Judicial,</i>	19th "	"
"	461 "	4th "	"	"	704, <i>Political,</i>	20th "	"
"	497 "	28th "	"	"	<i>Mis.</i> 23 "	23rd <i>Jan.</i>	1907.
"	1499, 1500, <i>Judicial,</i>	18th <i>Sept.</i>	"	"	48 "	8th <i>Feb.</i>	"

From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 14th January 1907, Ref. on C. No. 2340.

" " " " 8th February " "

It is submitted that the report with the Resident's review may be referred u.o. to the under-mentioned departments:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Revenue, | (5) Financial, |
| (2) Judicial, | (6) Local and Municipal, |
| (3) Public Works (General), | (7) Public, |
| (4) " (Railways), | (8) Educational, |

for favour of early remarks in regard to the administration of—

- (1) Land Revenue, Surveys, Revenue Settlement, Forest, Trade, Salt, Abkari, Opium, Stamps and Customs.
- (2) Police, Arms Act Rules, Justice, Jails and Registration.
- (3) Public Works.
- (4) Railways.
- (5) Finance.
- (6) Sanitation and Vaccination.
- (7) Medical Service.
- (8) Education.

A.L.P.—19-2-07.

J. A. DE ROZARIO—19-2-07.

A. GALLETTI—20-2-07.

Under Secretary—

The subject "Medical Relief" is dealt with in paragraphs 159—165 of the report and in paragraph 31 of the Resident's review. The report does not appear to call for remarks.

N.K.—22-2-07.

G. S. SIMPSON—25-2-07.

Are there papers in Public about the Lunatic Asylum or about the transfer of lunatics from Cochin to Asylums in the Presidency?

Under Secretary—

A.G.—26-2-07.

There are no papers in Public about the Cochin Asylum or the transfer of lunatics from Cochin to the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency. Attention is however solicited to G.O., No. 2096, Judicial, dated 19th December 1906, and to the paragraph headed "Subjects of Native States" on page 5 of the Madras Lunacy Manual.

C.S.S.—27-2-07.

We cannot provide for Native State lunatics; so it is just as well Native States should have asylums of their own.

A.G.—28-2-07.

Under Secretary—**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

Paragraphs 112 to 116 of the Diwan's report deal with Public Works. The expenditure incurred in the year under review is exhibited in detail in paragraph 113 and appendix D. The total outlay including contribution works was Rs. 3,24,371 against Rs. 3,36,202 in the previous year.

2. It is said that the roads have deteriorated of late. This is ascribed by the Diwan to want of system and inefficient supervision. He has since introduced the mile cooly system, under which a mile of road is allotted to a single cooly for upkeep. The Resident condemns this system which he says is foredoomed to failure. He gives very cogent reasons in support of his opinion. There cannot be the slightest doubt that it is impossible for a single cooly to keep a mile of road in good order. The operation of stamping even a few square yards requires the services of several men; working in gangs is obviously the best and only system of mending roads. The Resident attributes the deterioration to—

(1) insufficient allotments;

(2) insufficient establishment and gives figures in support of his contention.

The Resident also points out that the remarks of Government in the review of the report for 1078 on the excessive establishment in the Diwan's office to carry on correspondence with the Chief Engineer, have been overlooked.

It is submitted that the attention of the Political department may be invited to these points.

R. PARSONS—26-2-07.

The allowance per mile for road maintenance is quite inadequate; no road could be kept in good repair at the rate allowed.

The charge for establishment is about 11 per cent. which is low.

A. G. ROMILLY—26-2-07.

Under Secretary—**REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**

Under "Land Revenue" the percentage of current collection to current demand fell from 99.01 per cent. in the year 1080, to 95.5 per cent. in the year under review. Under "arrears" the collection was only 75.7 per cent. of the demand.

Page 19 of the report.

2. *Forest*.—It will be seen from paragraph 96 of the report that the number of forest crimes increased during the year from 28 to 137.

3. *Paragraph 5 of the Resident's letter—Survey*.—The Diwan's forecast of the Survey operations will be found in paragraph 11 of the report for 1902-1903. The estimate has not been realised and the Resident suggests that it would be well for the Darbar to fix a fresh date. The Resident's suggestion may be commended to the Darbar for acceptance if it is not already too late.

4. *Maintenance of Land Records*.—In paragraph 6 of his letter Mr. Carr advocates a system of preparation of sub-division sketches. The suggestions more or less follow the procedure laid down in Board's Standing Order No. 3. But it has been since decided that sub-divisions should be plotted into the field maps and that the system of having a file of separate sub-division sketches should be dispensed with. The idea of not interfering with the printed field maps prepared at Survey, because they are a permanent record, is just the one which Mr. Marjoribanks deprecated. It does not, however, seem to be the practice here to send the sub-division sketches to the Survey office for the preparation of a fresh field map every time a new sub-division is sanctioned. No exception need therefore be taken to the plotting of sub-divisions in the field maps, but the Darbar may well consider the question of dispensing with the procedure of sending sub-division sketches to the Superintendent's office. If the Darbar find the procedure convenient, it seems, it is submitted, hardly necessary to interfere with such details.

G.O. 1148, 24th November 1905.

Para. 4 of the letter 1148, 24th November 1905.

5. No remarks are called for under other heads.

K.R.N.—5-3-07.

B.M.—5-3-07.

M.R.N.—5-3-07.

M.K.—5-3-07.

Secretary—

I do not think much need be said in addition to Mr. Carr's review.

Regarding paragraph 6 of the review it is certainly preferable to keep the records up to date by plotting new sub-divisions into the appropriate field map than by filing sketches of the new sub-divisions separately. But it is unnecessary to send a copy of each new sketch to the Survey office to reprint six copies of the field map showing the new sub-division. Presumably these will be used in correcting the six copies of the field map books originally printed. This process is likely to be very costly and to cause delay.

2. For each sub-division in the field map there must be a corresponding entry in the land register, and there is no proposal to issue printed errata slips for the land register for each new sub-division. Therefore I fail to see the need for the continuous stream of printed corrections to the field measurement books. When corrections become very numerous the whole book may be reprinted.

D. T. CHADWICK—6-3-07.

A. G. CARDEW—7-3-07.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

The recorded rate of births in the Cochin State rose from 9.8 to 10.2 per mille of the population, while that of deaths fell from 10.4 to 9.8 per mille.

These figures compare very unfavourably with those recorded in the neighbouring British districts of Coimbatore and Malabar in 1905 and with the standard rates as shown below:—

	Births per mille.	Deaths per mille.
Cochin State	10.2	9.8
Coimbatore district	30.8	18.9
Malabar district	36.3	25.7
Standard * rates	42.5	33.7

* Pages 21 and 22 of report on sanitation for 1905.
Vide page 3 of G.O., 1627 M., 19th September 1904.

From paragraph 159 of the report it appears that a regulation for the (compulsory) registration of births and deaths was passed during the year, and it is hoped that when this comes into force the statistics will be more reliable than they have been in the past. But even now it should be possible to secure better results if the Proverty officials who neglect their work in this respect are suitably dealt with.

2. The work of the vaccination staff showed a retrogression, the number of persons successfully vaccinated having been 26,006, or 32.0 per mille of the population against 28,035 or 34.5 per mille in the previous year. Infantile vaccination, however, made some progress, 22.3 per cent. of the children born during the year having been protected from small-pox against 22.1 in the previous year.

N.C.—5-3-07.

P. T. THARYAN—6-3-07.

223 Pol.—2

What are the corresponding figures under vaccination in—

- (1) Malabar rural areas.
 - (2) Cochin Municipality.
- and average for rural areas in the Presidency?

H. D. TAYLOR—8-3-07.

The vaccination figures for the Cochin State are compared below with those for Malabar rural areas, Cochin Municipality and the average for rural areas in the Presidency:—

	Ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of the population.	Number of infants protected from small-pox in the year.	Number of births in 1906.	Percentage of the number of infants protected on the number of births (in 1906 for items 2, 3 and 4).
1. Cochin State	42.0	1,859	8,345	22.3
2. Malabar rural areas	49.2	5,856	22,158	6.4
3. Cochin Municipality	54.1	541	775	69.8
4. Average for rural areas in the Presidency	73.6	380,783	1,027,200	37.0

* Column 19 of statement on page 25 of Vaccination report. † Column 19 of statement on page 27 of Vaccination report.

‡ Column 10 of statement on page 24.

§ Column 10 of statement on page 26.

|| Column 4 on page 25 of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1905.

¶ Column 4 on page 28 of Sanitary Commissioner for 1906.

N.C.—7-3-07.

P.T.T.—8-3-07.

It may be observed that registration of vital statistics appears to be extremely defective.

Vaccination may be put down as fair though the percentage of successful vaccinations does not approach the figures for Malabar. The percentage of infantile vaccinations to births is high as compared with Malabar, but this is discounted by the fact that the percentage is calculated only on the number of births registered, the ratio in this respect between Malabar and Cochin being 36.3 : 10.2. The percentage on infantile vaccinations based on the probable number of births would work out to about the same figure in each area.

H.D.T.—9-3-07.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Para. 29 of the Resident's review.

The financial position of the State for the year 1081 has been reviewed in detail by the Resident.

2. The following statement compares the actuals for M.E. 1081 with the actuals for the preceding year:—

Budget estimate, 1081.	Items.	Actuals for M.E.		Difference.
		1080.	1081.	
LAKHS.		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
3.01	Opening balance	5.80	6.00	+ 20
29.22	Receipts under Service heads	33.33	33.38	+ .05
25.00	Debt heads	46.50	40.95	- 5.55
54.22	Total, Receipts	79.83	74.33	- 5.50
57.23	Total, including Opening balance	85.63	80.33	- 5.30
28.39	Expenditure under Service heads	33.30	33.88	+ .58
26.00	Debt heads	46.33	42.07	- 4.26
54.39	Total, Expenditure	79.63	75.95	- 3.68
+ 0.83	Surplus (+) or deficit (-) under Service heads	+ .03	- .50	- .53
- 1.00	under Debt heads	+ .17	- 1.12	- 1.29
- 0.17	Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ .20	- 1.62	- 1.82
+ 2.84	Closing balance	6.00	4.38	- 1.62

Remarks column on pages 29 and 31 of report.
Para. 29 of review.

3. The larger variations under Service heads are explained by the Diwan and the Resident.

4. During the year under review the Darbar has not set apart any amount for the sinking fund for the repayment of the State's debt which stands at 22 lakhs.

5. The financial portion of the report calls for no special remarks.

P.G.—26-2-07.

T.H.R.—28-2-07.

What are the main causes of the great differences between the revised estimate and the actuals for M.E. 1081?

C. M. SCHMIDT—9-3-07.

The following statement shows the main differences between the budget estimate and the actuals for M.E. 1081:—

Heads.	Budget estimate, 1081.	Actuals, 1081.	Difference.	Explanation for difference. *
Receipts.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
Service heads—				
V. Abkari	1.56	1.86	+ .30	Higher rent secured by the resale of Abkari farms.
VIII. Forests	6.31	7.79	+ 1.48	Increased receipts under Forests.
XXII. Railway	2.26	3.87	+ 1.61	Exhibition of the gross receipts instead of the net receipts after deducting working expenditure.
Total, Receipts	29.22	33.38	+ 4.16	
Debt heads				
XXV. Deposits	5.00	5.73	+ .73	Explanation not available.
XXVI. Advances repayable	5.00	8.89	+ 3.89	
XXVII. Remittances	15.00	26.34	+ 11.34	
Total, Receipts	25.00	40.95	+ 15.95	
Charges.				
Service heads				
7. Forest	5.81	8.24	+ 2.43	Increased working charges of the Forest department as well as increased outlay for the completion of the tramway.
26. Miscellaneous	.50	.81	+ .31	Due to the entertainment of distinguished visitors.
27. Cochin State Railway	1.00	2.75	+ 1.75	Due to the exhibition of the expenditure on railways which was not shown in the budget estimate for 1081.
Total, Charges	29.39	33.88	+ 4.49	
Debt heads—				
28. Deposits	5.00	5.64	+ .64	Explanation not available.
29. Advances	5.00	9.86	+ 4.86	
30. Remittances	15.00	26.57	+ 11.57	
Total	25.00	42.07	+ 17.07	

* Given by the Diwan for the variations between the revised estimate and budget estimate for 1081, para. 1 of memorandum accompanying budget estimate for 1082.

T.H.R.—13-3-07.

P.G.—13-3-07.

Under service heads the differences between the budget estimate and the actuals of 1081 occur mainly under *Forests* on both sides of the account and under *Railways* mostly nominal as the receipts are not shown *net* now. The wide variations between the budget estimate and actuals under *Debt heads* seem to require some explanation.

C.M.S.—13-3-07.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAYS).

The portions relating to Railways are on pages 23 and 24, paragraph 117 of the Administration Report of Cochin. The figures quoted in the first clause of the paragraph relating to the calendar year 1905 have been checked and found correct. The figures in the second clause referring to the transactions relating to the Malayalam year 16th August 1905 to 16th August 1906 cannot be verified either by this department or by the Chief Auditor, Madras Railway.

C. D. WILSON—18-3-07.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The result of the year's working, so far as Education was concerned, showed a retrogression. Table 22 on page XXX of the appendix to the report. The total number of schools in the State again fell from 1,501 to 1,157 and that of pupils from 47,647 to 46,703. There was a small increase in the number of aided schools, and a large fall in that of unaided schools which is ascribed by the Resident to the introduction during the year of the revised Grant-in-Aid Code. The immediate result of this Code is stated to have been the exclusion of the Church Mission Society Schools, owing to the addition in the Code of a conscience clause to which these schools could not agree, but the rise in the number of aided schools notwithstanding their exclusion is encouraging. The percentage * of pupils in Sirkar and aided schools to the total number under instruction, however, rose from 39 to 42.

2. The total net expenditure on Education during the year rose from Rs. 66,387 to Rupees 70,483 and of this amount 51.6 per cent. was spent on primary education against 48.55 per cent. in the previous year.

3. The net cost per pupil in the Ernakulam college fell from Rs. 32-2-0 to Rs. 28, but the net cost of educating each pupil in the upper secondary forms of the Sirkar schools rose from Rs. 10-1-0 to Rs. 12-1-0. in the lower secondary forms from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 6-0-4 and in the primary department from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rupees 5-4-0. The increase in the net cost of the upper secondary forms is attributed to the opening of the Matriculation class in two of the high schools, and in that of the primary department to the reduction in the scale of fees.

4. It is submitted that the file may be returned to the Political department u.o.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—18-3-07.

Secretary—

No remarks seem called for.

C. A. SOUTER—19-3-07

No. The period certainly cannot be said to have been one of progress.

H.D.T.—20-3-07.

The following are the only points in the report which appear to call for remarks in Judicial:—

I.—Criminal Justice.

The realization of fines imposed during the year continued to be slack; and a large amount was written off as irrecoverable in magisterial courts.

2. There was an increase in the average duration of cases which came up before all Magistrates. The most unsatisfactory feature of this was that it occurred chiefly in cases disposed of by Magistrates of the second and third classes. As there were fewer witnesses examined by nearly 5 per cent. this is very unsatisfactory.

H.B.—27-3-07

II.—Civil Justice.

3. The work of Mansifs and District Judges appears to have been fair during the year under review. The weak spot in the administration of civil justice was the work of the Chief Court the arrears of which amounted to more than a year's outturn. The Resident considers that this is due to two causes, viz.—

- (1) to the long time taken for the hearing of second appeals; and
- (2) to the absence of arrangements in the court for the disposal of cases by single judges.

4. The bulk of the present arrears comes under the head of second appeals (147 out of 251), and the Resident states that this is due to the recent alteration of the Civil Procedure Code. Section 584, Civil Procedure Code. Under the old Code second appeals, as in British India, lay to the Chief Court only on questions of law; but now second appeals are allowed on questions of fact also when the decision of the lower Appellate Court is in reversal or modification of the decree of the Court of First Instance and on a question of fact material to the right decision of the case. When the draft of the present Code was submitted to Government for approval, the Advocate-General (Sir

Bhashyam Aiyangar, to whom it was referred for opinion does not appear to have offered any criticism on the proposed addition beyond suggesting certain verbal alterations. Attention

is in this connection invited to section 585 of the Civil Procedure Bill (Indian) as revised by the Select Committee. It is proposed under certain conditions to empower the High Courts when second appeals are preferred to them to determine any issue of fact omitted to be determined by the two lower Courts. There is a difference of opinion among the members of the Select Committee even as regards this limited provision.

A special committee is to sit at Simla

H.B.—27-3-07.

K.W. G.O., 246, Political, 23rd May 1906.

The question may be postponed until the Code of Civil Procedure is revised.

H.B.—27-3-07.

As the Bill is likely to be taken up by the Imperial Legislature next Calcutta session and as the Cochin Darbar will apparently reissue their Code on the model of the British Code it is for orders whether the point should now be considered.

5. The other cause to which the present congestion of work in the Chief Court is attributed is the absence of rules empowering single Judges to dispose of cases coming up before the Court. Attention is in this connection invited to the Resident's remarks in paragraph 14 of his review. Under section 11 of Regulation 11 of 1076 the Chief Court can apparently make rules increasing the powers of a single Judge as regards the disposal of appeals coming up before the Court. The powers of a single Judge of the Madras High Court in the matter of disposing of cases are contained in the several rules of practice issued by the Court. A consolidated list of these is not available. Attention may however be invited to G.O., Nos. 1499, 1500, Judicial, dated 18th September 1905, which contains a letter from the High Court setting out the practice of that Court in posting certain classes of cases before single Judges or Benches of Judges. The Resident may perhaps be asked to advise the Darbar to get the Chief Court to frame rules under the powers vested in them by the Chief Court Regulation providing for the disposal of cases by single Judges and to submit the rules for the approval of Government. The views of the High Court may then be invited on these.

H.B.—27-3-07.

C.V.—20-3-07.

III.—Police.

(a) *Military Police*.—As observed by the Resident, the term Military Police is misleading. It apparently corresponds to the armed police reserve of the Madras Presidency. If so, it would be better to class them as Reserve Police or Armed Police Reserve. Pages 7-9 of the report and para. 8 of Resident's review at page 2. Para. 8 of his review, page 2.

(b) *Finger-print Bureau*.—The Bureau was opened during the previous year and 627 slips were received during the year under review for record. It is not possible to compare the work done by the department with the previous year's as the report for that year does not give any figures. Para. 2 of G.O., 236, Political, 3rd April 1906. Para. 27 of report, page 8.

(c) *Departmental punishments* rose from 390 to 438. It is reported that this increase tended to improve the efficiency of the men in general. Para. 28, *ibid*.

(d) *Crime* increased during the year. The percentage of convictions in cases charged rose from 80 to 85 during the year under review. The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 92.8 in the previous year to 77.5 during the year under report. The high percentage of recovery during the previous year was due to the fact that the police recovered almost the whole of the property worth Rs. 10,500 concerned in a single case. Para. 35-36, page 9 of report. Para. 37 of report, page 9. *Ibid*.

IV.—Arms and Ammunition.

Para. 9 of the Resident's review, page 2.

It is reported that there was an increased demand for sulphur during the year under report for the purpose of bleaching ginger.

N.A.R.—22-3-07.

V.—Jails.

During the year under review, 1081, M.E., the following were the chief features in the jail administration of the Cochin State:—

(1) Mr. J. A. Marshall, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Ernakulam, attempted to introduce a stricter discipline and a change in the diet system in the Jail. But this provoked a brutal attack on him by some of the convicts in the course of which he received fatal injuries. Page 14 of Cochin Administration Report for 1081, M.E.

Page 15 of Cochin Administration Report for 1901, M.E.

(2) The system of watching the Jail during nights by the convicts was introduced.

(3) There was a considerable improvement in the medical arrangement in the jail. An hospital assistant has been permanently attached to the jail hospital during the year, and the hospital furnished with a full supply of medicines.

K.K.—23-3-07.

VI.—Registration.

Pages 16 and 17 of the report.

No; there is nothing for remark.

H.B.—27-3-07.

D.V.—23-3-07.

Chief Secretary—

There seems nothing more to say than what is said above and in the Resident's review.

C.A.S.—25-3-07.

I agree.

H. BRADLEY—27-3-07.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Draft submitted for approval. Action on the concluding portion of the Financial department notes may perhaps be taken demi-officially if it is found that the Cochin budget, which is due shortly, does not explain the deficiencies pointed out.

M. E. WATTS—12-4-07.

Settlement. Where is the Diwan's explanatory memorandum referred to in G.O., No. 98, Political, dated 18th February 1905?

This Government approved of the scheme of settlement proposed by the Diwan because they understood it to be "moderate and equitable." The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes understood that "the land tenure of Cochin" was to be "assimilated to that of British India, but with a much lighter demand." Sir James Thomson agreed with his Honourable Colleague "that our function is mostly to see that an undue burden is not put on the cultivator; and added "no one can say so in this case."

K.W. to G.O., 98, Political, 18th February 1905.

But in the taluk settled in the year under review the assessment will be nearly doubled; and no explanation is given.

In view of the reasons for which Government approved of the scheme and with reference to the notes of Honourable Members quoted above it would seem necessary to ask the Darbar for details.

As far as I remember the Diwan's memorandum did suggest that there would be a considerable enhancement of assessment in certain taluks; but I do not think as much as 80 per cent. in any one taluk was contemplated.

Please put the memorandum in the file and send to Revenue department for favour of advice as to whether we should ask for details of the settlement of Mukundapuram taluk, and, if so, what details.

A.G.—14-4-07.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary—

The percentage of increase in the four settled taluks are given below:—

	Per cent.
1. Kanayanur	61
2. Cochin	26
3. Cranganore	36
4. Mukundapuram	80

The increase in the taluk of Mukundapuram settled in the year under review was 80 per cent. It may be pointed out that the percentages of increase in the taluks of Malabar adjoining Mukundapuram, viz., Palghat and Ponnani were 84 and 74 per cent., respectively, but for a proper comparison it is the average incidence in the three taluks that ought to be compared rather than the percentage of increase which will be of use only if the presettlement assessments were similar. The average increase in Mukundapuram is roughly * Rs. 1-5-10, while those in Palghat and Ponnani are * Rs. 3-3-11 and 3-1-6, respectively. The settlement of Mukundapuram cannot therefore, it is submitted, be considered to any extent unduly severe. The high percentage of increase in the existing assessment is due to the fact that, as in Malabar, the revenue assessment prior to settlement has been very low.

This is doubtful. 154,545 acres probably includes waste and poramboke.

D.T.C.—25-4-07.

	Rs.	
	* 211,635	
	154,545	
Para. 27 of G.O., 245, 15th February 1905.	Rs. 508,607 8	5,76,145-7
	156,969	186,396

2. The reason why the percentage of increase in Mukundapuram is greater than in the three taluks settled in the previous year is apparently that the taluk being inland the soil might be more fertile than in the other three. Other causes also might contribute to this greater increase such as increase in extent found by survey, the predominance of garden and double crop lands, the absence or variety of "Puravaka" or private jannam lands the rates of assessment on which are less than those on "Pandaravaka Verunpattam or kanom lands". But without details it is not possible to make any useful or accurate remarks. One thing is certain that in the three taluks settled previously double crop lands are very rare. Please see paragraph 39 of the Diwan's Memorandum in G.O., No. 98, Political, dated 18th February 1905. No information is available showing the extent of double crop land in the taluk of Mukundapuram. If thought necessary details of the settlement might be called for.

K.R.N.—25-4-07.

Secretary—

It is impossible to make any deductions about the fairness or otherwise of a settlement by a mere statement showing the percentage increase of revenue over the old demand. The figures given in the administration report are so meagre that useful inferences cannot be drawn from them.

2. The proclamation however contains internal evidence which shows that a high increase in Mukundapuram was not improbable. Mukundapuram is an inland taluk; on the West Coast the cocoanuts are usually on the sea board and the paddy fields are inland. Also most likely it contains many double crop lands. For on the West Coast the single crop lands are either lands high upon the hill side or lands near the backwater which are submerged during the south-west monsoon. Most of Mukundapuram taluk is away from the backwater. Paragraph 15 of the Diwan's memorandum read with part of paragraph 6 (page 4) in the same memorandum explains that hitherto there has been practically no charge for second crop. As indicated above it is highly probable that there is a considerable extent of double crop land in Mukundapuram on which there would be a large increase, and fairly so. The probability that the increase is due to the increase on wet lands is shown by a consideration of the figures on pages 23, 24 and 25 of the same memorandum. In the two coast taluks the result of the settlement has been to decrease the wet assessment by 7 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, whilst in Kanaynur the demand on wet lands has increased by 51 per cent.; and much of this taluk borders the backwater.

3. Mere figures showing percentage increases afford little basis for comparison. The real test is incidence per acre. The Darbar might well be asked to give figures for each taluk settled showing the incidence for revenue and settlement demand per occupied acre of wet, dry and garden lands separately for Pandaravaga, Puravaka lands, respectively. The results could then be compared easily with those of fairly similar taluks in Malabar. But it is curious that the largest increase seems to be falling on the wet lands. In Malabar it fell mostly on the gardens. The increase in Palghat and Ponnani were 84 per cent. and 74 per cent., respectively.

D.T.C.—25-4-07.

A.G.C.—26-4-07.

A form somewhat similar to the one given below would supply the information:—

Taluk.	1	Wet lands.						Parambas not containing taxed trees.				Parambas containing taxed trees.					
		Occupied area.	Old revenue demand.	Settlement demand.	Incidence per acre of old revenue demand.	Incidence per acre of settlement demand.	Occupied area.	Old revenue demand.	Settlement demand.	Incidence per acre of old revenue demand.	Incidence per acre of settlement demand.	Occupied area.	Old revenue demand.	Settlement demand.	Incidence per acre of old revenue demand.	Incidence per acre of settlement demand.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
{ Pandaravaga lands Puravaka lands																	
{ Pandaravaga lands Puravaka lands																	

Make the file complete and return to Political

D.T.C.—26-4-07.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The portion of the draft review relating to the settlement has been re-written.

M.F.W.—29-4-07.

Chief Secretary—

Draft submitted.

H.E. the Governor—

A.G.—2-5-07.

The administration report is on the whole very satisfactory. Draft submitted; there is not much more to be said.

H.B.—4-5-07.

Draft approved.

A. L. [AWLEY]—6-5-07.

Issue.

H.B.—7-5-07.

[G.O. No. 223, Political, dated 8th May 1907.]

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