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TRAVANCORE
DIRECTORY - 1939

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(37 miles), the *Neyyar*, the *Minachil*, and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles each). The *Tamiraparani* has been built up and the reservoir so formed irrigates an extent of about 79,000 acres of wet land in South Travancore. The *Karal* shrine river is dammed up about 11 miles above the Trivandrum coast with a masonry dam of the overflow type, thereby forming a ponding reservoir in very picturesque surroundings which forms the source for the water-supply for the city.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals, extends along the coast, almost throughout its length, forming a most important means of communication. This system of water communication extends from Tirur, in British Malabar, to about 20 miles south of Trivandrum. Between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Varkala a high promontory about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of which have been tunnelled through in two places to a length of over a mile, while the remaining portions have been cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from seven miles to about a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the interior. There are, however, several outlets from them to the sea. The bulk of the country has been opened up by a network of roads and canals, and in Central and South Travancore there is a mile of road to almost every square mile of country. North Travancore is, however, not so well served by roads, and strenuous efforts are being made to bring it up to the same level as Central and South Travancore. The Cardamom Hills are the only area in the whole State that have not yet been opened up for wheeled traffic. One line of Railway about a hundred miles in length now cuts across the State from east to west and thence runs along the coast from north to south.

Geology of Travancore.—The country consists mostly of archæan rocks, on the western fringe of which rests a sedimentary formation known locally as the Varkala formation. This formation is in some places overlaid by recent sediments. Among the economic minerals of Travancore, monazite has acquired a world reputation, the deposits of this mineral in Travancore being some of the richest in the world. Zircon and ilmenite are found in association with monazite and these are also exploited to some extent. Graphite occurs in the archæan rocks as

or kaolin in the small village on the ghats section of the railway line. The mountain pass zigzagging from the coast to Travancore through the thronging hills

A heaving mountain scenery unrolls itself all round. A railway station is the Aryankavu temple dedicated to the guardian of the hills. It is believed that this is one of the temples dedicated to the same deity and established on the



GAZETTEER.

Trivandrum is the capital of the State and the residence of the Ruler. It forms the southern terminus of the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway. The celebrated shrine of Sri Padmanabhaswami within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims from all parts of India. The Fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The Kowdiar Palace, the Military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on small eminences, each commanding a refreshing scene of verdure all around. The town has efficient electric supply and is well equipped with colleges, schools and hospitals. The city is provided with the Willingdon Water Works giving a protected water supply on most up-to-date lines, the water supplied being of a high standard of purity, copious and under adequate pressure. A Drainage and Sewage Scheme on up-to-date lines is under execution. The convenience and comfort of travellers who visit Trivandrum are well attended to by the Mascot Hotel near the Museum and Public Gardens. There is a well laid-out Park with a Museum and menagerie. The Avenue Road, one of the best roads in South India, with the Kowdiar Square and the Vellayampalam Square, is one of the attractive drives in the town. The Aerodrome at Sankumukham brings Trivandrum within easy reach of the important towns in India. An Air Mail runs between Trivandrum and Bombay. The seaport is at Valattural, about one mile from the town. It is an open roadstead, with deep water close to the shore. A pier for the landing and shipment of cargo, 750 feet in length, and fitted with two steam cranes, has been erected. The five fathom depth line is about 600 feet off the end of the pier, but steamers anchor in 12½ fathoms, 4/10 of a mile off shore. It is a port of call for coasting steamers when inducement offers. The offices, important business houses and private residences are connected by telephone, the system being worked by Government; and it will soon be linked up with the Indian Trunk Line. An annual exhibition and fair is held in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in October-November. Ivory works of art and laced cloths, for the production of which Travancore workmen have long been famous, are available for sale in large quantities. The magnificent white sands make the beach a delightful evening resort; and there are facilities for safe bathing in the sea. Trivandrum is now the seat of a new University and stands on high ideals in regard to the development of scientific standard of epological education, and the study of Kerala art.

Alleppey, famed small village on the ghats section of the Travancore railway, looking the mountain pass zigzagging from the most important valley to Travancore through the thronging hills to Raja Kesava Dalley. The railway here passes through a tunnel about half the 18th century. Enchanting mountain scenery unrolls itself all round. The railway station is the Aryankavu temple dedicated to the guardian of the hills. It is believed that this is one of the five temples dedicated to the same deity and established on the

height of the monsoon weather a stretch of smooth water $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 miles. It is supposed that this wonderful phenomenon of still water in the midst of a raging sea is caused by an underground efflux of a mud-and-oil mixture from the backwaters to the sea under pressure of the heavy monsoon discharges of the rivers.

The port was opened to foreign trade in 1762, when Kesava Das built three ships for trade with Bombay and Calcutta. Alleppey is the world's supplier of coir-matting and coir-yarn. It also exports coconuts, coconut-oil, pepper, ginger, rubber and cashew-nuts. The town is the second largest in Travancore, containing a population of nearly 50,000. It has a pier 773 feet long and 21 feet broad fitted with two steam cranes and two hand cranes for handling cargo, and has also large godown accommodation. The port is closed during the S. W. monsoon generally from about the 15th May till the 15th August. Steamers, however, call at or near the port during the monsoon, when weather conditions permit, and when the mud-bank is sufficiently developed to afford smooth water for shipping operations, as may be notified by the Marine Department. The port is also provided with a light house. The town is connected with the Trunk Telephone; and a water works scheme is under execution. It boasts of a small Jewish colony and contains a Jain temple. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H. E. Project during the course of the year.

Alwaye on the banks of the river Periyar in North Travancore affords the finest summer-bathing in South India and is a busy little town in the summer months of March, April and May, when it is swelled to several times its size by a great influx of holiday-makers who come here for the sake of the sparkling mineral waters for which the river is famous at this spot. The Shoranur-Cochin Railway passes through the place which forms one of the larger stations on the line. The Periyar bifurcates at Alwaye, the two distributaries making, before they empty into the sea, an extensive delta filled with paddy, sugar-cane and coconut-palm cultivation. At the head of the two branches is a famous image dedicated to Siva, a mid-stream shrine festooned with legend and tradition. The famous Alwaye *Sivaratni* in February-March attracts thousands of pilgrims from all over South India, an added attraction for the visitors being the great fair which lasts several weeks and is one of the biggest annual fairs in India. In 1790 the river Periyar by its impassability at this place in the monsoon-time thwarted the ambition of Tippu Sultan to overrun Travancore as he had done Cochin. Alwaye is supplied with educational institutions, including a residential college set amidst charming surroundings. It is the headquarters of the district. The Sri Chitra temple is a place of great sanctity. The Alwaye Municipality is run by Messrs. The Alwaye Municipal Hydro-Electricity Board. The Harbour has a population of 1000. The town is no

connected with the shrine is the special *Nivedyam* offered to the deity. The fame of this Ambalapuzha *Palappayagam* has travelled far and wide on account of both its intrinsic excellence and the holiness associated with it. The place is accessible by both land and water.

Anamuti is the highest peak in Southern India. The thickly wooded plateau known as the High Ranges in the north-eastern part of the State spreads itself like a wheel round its axis Anamuti, 8,837 feet high. Anamuti is the Elephant-Crown of the Anamalais, the Elephant-Hills as the High Range is often called.

Anjengo is at present little more than a fishing village on a spit of sand protruding into a heavy sea but possesses a history marked by stirring vicissitudes. The English established a factory here in 1684, which growing rapidly in importance was at one time second only to Bombay among the Company's settlements in India. Among its sons is Robert Orme, the historian, and among its daughters, Eliza Solater, the object of Lawrence Sterne's *Letters to Eliza*, justly celebrated for their romantic fire. Anjengo is still one of the two British possessions in Travancore, the other being Tangacherry adjoining Quilon.

Aramboly is the mountain pass through which runs the ancient highway to British India from South Travancore. The chain of hills that shuts off Travancore on the east misses a link at Aramboly, leaving a gap about 3 miles wide. Through this pass invasions from Tamilnad have surged from time to time into South Travancore where Tamil influence including the language of the people still forms a striking feature. Aramboly is also a little hive of trade, forming as it does the gateway of South Travancore and has a customs house for the inspection of goods passing to and from the State. About a mile to the west is Tovala, a typical Nanjinad village famed for its produce of flowers.

Aranmula is a rising summer resort 6 miles north-east of Chengamur in Central Travancore. Among its cherished possessions are an ancient shrine dedicated to Parthasarathi and an incredible kind of metal mirrors the fame of which has travelled abroad. The mirrors made of bronze or bell metal are one of those old-world wonders that baffle modern science. Happily, the secret of their manufacture still runs down in two families of the place, who, however, are proof against every inducement to reveal it. Both the artisans and their mysterious wares are worth visiting. An added attraction is an annual boat race in August-September on the Pampa river flowing past the village, which draws thousands of spectators and in which a fine standard of sportsmanlike competition is displayed.

Ariyankavu is a small village on the ghats section of the Travancore railway, overlooking the mountain pass zigzagging from Madura and Tinnivelly to Travancore through the thronging hills and forests. The railway here passes through a tunnel about half a mile long. Enchanting mountain scenery unrolls itself all round. Near the railway station is the Ariyankavu temple dedicated to Sasta, the guardian of the hills. It is believed that this is one of the five temples dedicated to the same deity and established on the

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ghats by Parasurama himself, the divine incarnation who is said to have caused the Malabar country to rise from the Arabian Sea. The woodland deity is worshipped, especially during the *Mangala-puja* and *Tirukkalyanam* in December, by hundreds of devotees from Madura, Viravanallur and other places in the Tamil country.

Arukkutti is on the Cochin frontier. The traveller who comes to Travancore from the north passes the first few miles over Cochin backwaters and enters the State at Arukkutti, where naturally there is a customs house. The Kaitappuzha *kayal* stretching from Arukkutti to Vaikkam is one of the deepest lagoons in Travancore. Forests of coconut palms sweeping away inland on the shores greet the traveller throughout his journey from Ernakulam to Quilon.

Aruvikkarai, eleven miles north of Trivandrum, contains the head-works of the water-supply to the Capital. Here an overflow dam arrests a prattling woodland stream, impounding the element in a great reservoir. Below the dam, over which the stream glides in lace-like falls, the currents coming up a confusion of rocks break into shrill rapids. A Bhagavati temple overlooks this medley of rocks and waters. The surrounding places present virgin woodland scenery. About a quarter of a mile above the rapids are the goddess's sacred fish, which pilgrims to the temple seldom omit to feed. Aruvikkarai is an ideal holiday resort.

Aruvippuram is a lovely spot on the Neyyar, two miles from Neyyattinkara in South Travancore. The foamy rapids in the stream at this place make a pretty sight while on either side of it are steep hills draped in lush vegetation. A small temple founded by Sri Narayana Guru, the famous Travancore saint, attracts large numbers during the Sivaratri festival. This is an excellent spot for week-ending holiday.

Attingal, half-way between Quilon and Trivandrum, is interesting on account of the fact that the principality of which it was once the capital used to be governed by women rulers till 1730. It was a Rani of Attingal who in 1684 gave permission to the East India Company to establish a trading station at Anjengo. Again, another Rani of Attingal was the mother of Martanda Varma (1729-58), the warrior king who, by a series of brilliant campaigns, enlarged the small kingdom which he had inherited to the dimensions that the State to-day occupies on the map. A treaty concluded between Martanda Varma and the Attingal Rani laid down that the rulership of Travancore should go only to the princes born of the Rani of Attingal. The Maharanis of the Travancore Royal Family are to this day called Attingal Tampurans.

Balaramapuram is a prosperous weaving centre nine miles south of Trivandrum on the Main Southern road. It was founded in 1810 in the reign of Maharaja Bala rama Varma after whom it is named. It specialises in the production of gold lace cloth of fine quality.

Cape Comorin, Kanyakumari, is the Land's End of India, a place of pilgrimage and a health resort. Three seas meet at this point, and those who have not seen the sunrise and the sunset at the Cape have missed a most glorious sight. Good accommodation can

be had at Government and private *Satrams* at the place; and the Cape Hotel run by the Government affords all modern conveniences. A swimming-pool providing all the pleasures of sea-bathing with none of its risks has been constructed on the sea-front. The place is connected with Nagercoil by regular bus service. Leepuram containing possibilities for a sheltered harbour is within 2½ miles of the Cape on the east coast, while the ancient fort known as Vattakkotta is five miles away.

Changanaseri, situated eleven miles south of Kottayam on the Main Central Road, once the capital of an autonomous principality, is to-day noted for its weekly fair, one of the biggest in the State, its chief commodities being pepper and banana. It possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast and a first grade college with several feeder high schools. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H. E. Project shortly.

Chittirapuram is an infant settlement, but a most picturesque one, containing the quarters and offices of those engaged in the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric works and named after His Highness the Maharaja in honour of his visit to the place on March 1, 1935. Three thousand and eight hundred feet above sea-level and commanding wonderful scenery all round, it bids fair speedily to become as important as Munnar and Devicolum, the two older hill-towns on the Travancore High Ranges.

Colachel is the southern-most sea-port, whose name at once recalls the great battle of Colachel in 1741 in which Martanda Varma, the maker of modern Travancore, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Dutch, putting an end once for all to their ambitious projects in this part of India. It is noteworthy that one of the prisoners taken on that occasion, D. Lamoy, later rose high in the great Maharaja's service as an Army Officer. It is the chief outlet today for the fibre and mineral sands of South Travancore. The exported fibre is obtained from the palmyra palm and aloe plant growing profusely in the hinterland. The mineral sands of the shore in this part of the State are chiefly valued for their yield of ilmenite, of which Travancore may almost be said to be the world's supplier. Shipping from the port is made easier by a group of outlying rocks forming a partial breakwater. Steamers anchor in 7 fathoms of water 3/10 of a mile off the shore. Small vessels anchor in about 5 fathoms, less than a quarter of a mile off.

Devicolum (new) is the headquarters of the taluk of that name and is situated in a valley near the summit of the High Ranges. It is already the queen of hill-stations in Travancore and bids fair to achieve a wider reputation. When it is very hot in the plains, ideal weather prevails in Devicolum. There is a Traveller's Bungalow which visitors can occupy. Arrangements are nearing completion for the supply of electricity to the town.

Devicolum (old) lies ten miles to the south-east of Munnar and is connected with it by a motor-road, a journey along which reveals to the eye an endless riot of colour and scenery. The place takes its name from a dreaming lake which lends variety to the scene. Evergreen forests and still mountain slopes clothed with lush verdure succeeded one another in the emerald panorama on either side. Devicolum was formerly the headquarters of the Cardamom Department, but such commercial activities have been shifted to Munnar, and the place has become a sanctuary for the lover of nature.

Etatva in the Ampalappuzha taluk is well-known for its ancient St. George's Church. The annual festival of the Saint is conducted on the 4th Metam (April-May) and attracts thousands of pilgrims.

Harippad, 33 miles northward on the Quilon-Alleppey road, is noted for its Subrahmanya temple, which was rebuilt in the ancient style of Malabar architecture after having been accidentally destroyed by fire a few years ago. Another famous temple, dedicated to Nagaraja who is glorified by 30,000 of his images, is only one mile away.

Kalati, famous as the birth-place of Sri Sankaracharya, is on the north bank of the Periyar about 6 miles east of Alwaye. It lies on the Main Central Road five miles from Perampavur, and can be reached also from the Ankamali or Kalati Road station on the Shoranur-Ernakulam railway. The *Sanketam* premises, belonging to the Sringeri Muti, Mysore, contain two temples, one dedicated to the great reformer and the other to Saradamba. Here are a Sanskrit School conducted by the Mut and a *Satram* maintained by the Government. A quiet retreat where the bustle of modern times seems to have stopped short, the place affords excellent river-bathing in the summer months.

Kallil, six miles from Perumpavur, is known for its Bhagavati temple situated on a hill. Visitors come here to admire a big boulder 75' X 45' X 25' which seems to rest without proper support. Buddhist pilgrims are reported to resort to the place on account of the above rock-cut temple.

Kayankulam, a country-town on the Kayankulam lake half-way between Alleppey and Quilon, was the capital of the principality of the same name till about 1786 A.D. when it was absorbed by Travancore. The Kayankulam bar affords passage to small coasters from the open sea into the lagoon and the place naturally enjoyed a certain reputation as a port from very ancient times. It is still a centre of considerable internal trade. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H. E. Project shortly.

Konni, 18 miles from Punalur, is on the Achankoil river. The surrounding scenery, consisting of hills and dales covered with vegetation, is enchanting. An Agricultural School, a Pepper Farm and an Agriculture Colony to which are attached young men trained in modern methods of agriculture and tilling the parcels of land allotted to them by the Government on concessional terms are local institutions of interest.

Kottar, a suburb of Nagercoil, is one of the oldest trade centres in the State with a history reaching back to the beginnings of the Christian Era. The place is intimately associated with St. Francis Xavier who spent some time in 1544 in this part of the State and left a great name behind him on account of his piety and simplicity, and zeal in his evangelical mission. The Church was built in the early part of the sixteenth century and an annual festival is celebrated on the 3rd of December.

Kottayam, the outlet for the products of the Poomade hills, is a flourishing town. It was one of the capitals of the Tekkumkur Rajas and formed the scene of the earliest activities of the C. M. S. in Travancore. An ancient Syrian Church known as Vallya Palli treasures two Crosses with inscriptions in Pehlvi believed by some to

be the handiwork of Apostle St. Thomas; but the smaller cross has been assigned to a much later date. The site of the Church is the free gift of the Tekkumkur Rajas made in the 16th century. The ruins of an old fortress, *Taliyil Kotta*, its arsenal and trenches are visible. Two of the renowned Ashtavai-dyas of Malabar belong to Kottayam. Kunaranallur, a stronghold of the Nambutiries and the famous Ettumanur temple are within three and seven miles respectively. Kottayam is situated on the banks of the Minachil river, and is accessible by land and water. It is an educational centre and is claimed to be the place where the first English school in the State was established. The town is supplied with electricity from a thermal station.

Kovalam, about 10 miles from Trivandrum across a vivid beautiful landscape, affords the finest sea-bathing of any place in India. A rocky headland jutting into the waves secures the bather a certain amount of safety even when the sea is rough. An up-to-date bathing ghat has been recently provided. The sea-view from the headland is enthralling. "See Naples and die" may without exaggeration be applied to this delightful and perennially fresh little bay on the Trivandrum coast.

Kozhancheri, on the left bank of the Pampa river, is ten miles east of Tiruvalla. It is a flourishing business centre and contains a beautiful and elegant Mar Thoma Syrian Church. Close to the town, on the sands of the river-bed, dry during the summer months, tens of thousands of Christians assemble every year in the month of February in connection with the religious convention at Maramannu, at which eminent divines from various parts of the world attend and deliver religious discourses. Nature has provided an ideal amphitheatre for this great gathering.

Kelattappuzha a picturesque village, on the 40th mile of the Trivandrum-Chencotta road and six miles from the Tenmala Railway Station, is famous for its Sastha temple. The bathing place in the river abounds in sacred fish which feed from the hands of pious visitors.

Kumarakovil is a famous shrine of Subrahmanya, about two miles to the north-east of Takkala. Velimala is within easy distance.

Kurivilangad, in the Minachil taluk, contains one of the most ancient churches (St. Mary's Church) in Travancore.

Lockhart Gap, on an elevation of 5,584 feet is one of the beauty spots in the State and commands an extensive view of the Cardamom Hills. To go to the Gap to gaze at the endless panorama of green hills and forests is alone worth the journey from the plains. Almost the whole of the Cardamom Hills covering 300 square miles, lies stretched at one feet with the Peernade Hills wrapped in a pleasant haze. Grandeur, remoteness and an eternal verdure charm the eye and fascinate the heart. The View Point, 65 miles eastward on the Alwaye-Munnar road, also affords a most beautiful view of the Cardamom Hills and of Chittirapuram and its buildings set in scenes of loveliness.

Malayatter, 13 miles to the east of Alwaye and only 5 miles from Perampavur has a salubrious climate and the sparkling waters of the Periyar with its clean sandy bed afford excellent facilities for

bathing. The deep pools in the river also furnish good fishing. The Forest camp-shed is available for occupation with the permission of the Conservator of Forests. The famous Cross Hill on the opposite shore with a church on its summit is a place of pilgrimage to Catholics. The belief is that a golden cross would be visible in the Church to the pious devotee.

Manjanikara, on a hillock three miles west of Pattanamittita, is now a place of pilgrimage to a section of Jacobite Christians as containing the tomb of His Holiness Mar Ignatius Elias III, the Patriarch of Antioch, who visited Travancore about eight years ago and died in the Jacobite Church at this place in February 1932 (on the 1st Kumbham 1107). Thousands of persons from Cochin and Travancore come here on the anniversary of that date, when a festival is held in memory of the pious Patriarch.

Mavelikkara, is the seat of a collateral branch of the Travancore Royal House. Here are the remains of a large fort two miles in circumference with 24 bastions, each side having a gateway in the centre. Nearby is a small Buddha temple. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H. E. Project during the year.

Martandam, at the 24th mile on the Trivandrum-Nagercoil road, has in recent years attracted wide-spread attention on account of the rural reconstruction work vehicle is done there under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Munampam, to the south of the Cranganore bar where the waters of the Periyar are discharged into the sea, contains an ancient fort, in a good state of preservation. This and the Kottappuram fort a few miles to the east were purchased by the Travancore Government from the Dutch in 1789 A. D.

Munnar stands almost on the summit of the High Range. It possesses fine roads, electricity and other civic amenities. It is easily accessible from the plains by the Neriyanmangalam—Pallivasal road—92 miles from Kottayam and 72 miles from Alwaye. The town is also linked up with Coimbatore by the northern outlet road skirting tea estates, through Chinnar to Udumalpet and Coimbatore. Munnar is the centre of the tea industry in Travancore, and the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company and others have converted a wild forest region into smiling plantations. The tea is mostly exported through Tuticorin, part of the transport over the hills being done on an aerial ropeway 18 miles long. The Bottom Station of the ropeway is connected by a motor road to Bodinayakanur on the South Indian Railway. Munnar, as its name implies, is situated at the confluence of three rivers—the Kundala Ar, the Kanni Ar and the Nallatanni Ar. It combines the amenities of a modern holiday resort with scenery that appeals to the heart, being quiet, green and restful.

Muttukkuzhivayal, a health resort on an elevation of about 4,400 feet, is about 32 miles from Nagercoil and near the Pechipara reservoir and can be reached by a bridle path. During the gold rage, about fifty years ago, a company of Europeans acquired the necessary mining rights and dug for gold here. There is an old Palace at the place.

Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboly Pass through which runs the highway from Tinnevely to Travancore, and is the only important town south of the Capital. With Nagercoil proper as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of villages, *viz.*, Kottar, Vativisvaram, Ozhukanasseri and Vattasseri. Of these, Kottar and Vattasseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its position to the efforts of Christian missionaries. The town is lighted with electricity supplied by the Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation.

Neyyattinkara is a small municipal town twelve miles south of Trivandrum and contains an important vegetable and cattle market at Aralummuu. An old jack tree standing in the precincts of the Sri Krishnaswami temple of the place and known as *Ammachi-pillavu* is held in affectionate veneration by the people for its service in having afforded protection to Maharaja Martanda Varma who hid himself in the hollow of it, giving the slip to his pursuing enemies. A Health Unit under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundations has been at work here for some years.

Nilakkal, in the Rajampara reserve forest, is reputed to contain one of the seven Churches established by the Apostle St. Thomas in the Malabar country. Remains of old houses, temples and churches indicate that the place, which is now the abode of wild animals, was at one time thickly populated by human beings.

Ochira, a village in the Karunagapalli taluk, not far from Kayankulam, is noted for its annual cock-fight held about the middle of June. This shadow battle draws many thousands of people from far and near. The festival is accompanied by a fair, which converts the quiet village into a mammoth bazaar for about a month. There is no temple building and the presiding deity is Parabrahma and people of all castes and creeds were allowed to worship there even formerly. Krishnapuram nearby was the capital of the Raja of Kayankulam.

Padmanabhapuram was once the capital of the State and the residence of the Royal Family. It is about a mile to the north-west of the Udayagiri Fort and a mile from Takkala. The old palaces are in excellent preservation and not only present remarkable specimens of architecture but contain mural paintings dating back to the 15th century, and in almost all their original freshness of delineation. They form a valuable treasure and a distinct contribution to the artistic heritage of India. The Palace is now preserved as an ancient monument and it attracts numerous visitors. An archaeological museum has been recently opened there. The fort within which the Palace stands has an area of 150 acres. The Palace tower has a very old clock made by a local smith. Its workmanship, though primitive, is remarkable and it still keeps accurate time. The elaborate carvings in wood on the ceiling of the council hall should not be missed.

Peermade, 49 miles north east of Kottayam and 3,500 feet above sea level, is a hill station with a delightfully cool climate during the hot months of the year. It owes its name to a Mahomedan saint whose tomb is at Kuttikkanam, four miles away. Recent excavations in the Tengakkal Estate near Vantipperiya have

resulted in the discovery of large dolmens, cromlechs and menhirs, which throw considerable light on the burial customs of pre-historic races in South India. Rubber and tea plantations are numerous in the region.

Perumtenaruvu owes its name to clusters of bee-hives formerly found there. There is a motor road up to Perunad north of Vadaserikkara, and another seven miles have to be negotiated on foot to reach the waterfall, situated eight miles up from the confluence of the Pampa river with its tributary the Kakkattar. The water rushes from the rocky bed of the Pampa into a precipitous ravine sixty to one hundred feet deep.

Ponmuti, 3,000 feet above sea level, is 38 miles to the north east of Trivandrum with which it is connected by an excellent metalled road. The climate is agreeable, being cool and bracing and the place possesses potentialities for development as a sanatorium near the Capital. There are two furnished Government buildings here which can be occupied with permission.

Pulayanarkotta, about five miles north-west of Trivandrum, has a fine forest reserve affording shady walks and a glorious view over the Veli Lake to the sea. The State Ayurvedic Department has its botanical garden here. There is a Boat Club possessing modern boats and other conveniences.

Punalur, the headquarters of the Pattanapuram taluk, is on the Shencotta-Quilon railway and marks the beginning of the Ghāt Section of that line. The suspension bridge across the Kallata river here was constructed in 1377 and is still going strong and attracting visitors. A paper mill is situated nearby. Fine-apples are exported in large quantities from Punalur to all parts of India.

Quilon, the State's second sea-port town, is celebrated in history for its trade in spices. In the palmy days of the spice trade, it seems to have been a city of palaces as is evidenced by the Malayalam saying that, if you saw Quilon, you would need no home any more! The Malabar Era, otherwise known as the Kollam Era, takes its name from this town. The tradition is that St. Thomas himself built a Church here. It is also worthy of note that John D' Mignano arrived on Palm Sunday 1348 at "a very noble city called Coilam where the world's pepper is produced". Ibn Batuta landed here in 1344 speaks of Quilon as "one of the finest cities in Malabar with magnificent markets and very wealthy merchants". It is today an industrial and commercial centre of increasing importance with its tile factories, cashewnut factories, spinning and weaving mill and engineering workshop. The mineral factories of Mutakara and Chavara are within a dozen miles. The town stands on the Ashtamuti Lake, the Loch Lomond of Travancore. It has a reef of rocks for its beach on which coconut trees grow so near the water's edge that their shadows fall on the beating surf, a rare thing to meet with in any part of the world. The port is an open roadstead situated off a bight in the coast formed by the Thangacheri point, a small British possession with a light-house. The town is lit with electricity.

Ranni is connected by a ten-mile road to the Punalur Railway Station and by the Pampa river to Alleppey. It has an old church

belonging to Kanaya Syrian Christians, situated on a rock overhanging the river. A manuscript Bible written in Syriac is reported to have been presented to Dr. Claudius Buchanan by the authorities of this church and to be preserved in the British Museum.

Sabarimala is famous for its Sasta temple, and the annual influx of pilgrims to the shrine for the *Makaravilakku* festival in the middle of January is nowadays phenomenally on the increase. The last stage of the journey to the temple lies through dense forests infested with wild beasts, but pilgrims band themselves into strong parties to negotiate this perilous lap, while their high-pitched pilgrim-cries reverberate through the still cimmerian woods.

Sastankotta is on the bank of a lake of the same name, the largest fresh water lake in the State. It is about 12 miles from Atur and is also within easy reach of Quilon. It has an ancient and important Sasta temple. A residential school conducted by the American Mission is beautifully situated on an adjacent hill. This smiling happy village is a beauty spot, a health resort and a place of pilgrimage.

Shenkotta, the headquarters of the taluk of that name, lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern side. The main road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevely with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. This is the first railway station in the Travancore territory on the Tinnevely-Trivandrum line. Within a distance of three miles are the celebrated Courtallam Falls largely used as a sanatorium by the people of South India during the monsoons when the falls are full and a bath under them is most pleasant and invigorating.

Suchindram, three miles south of Nagercoil, on the way to Cape Comorin, is famous for its ancient and celebrated Siva temple of which the annual *car festival* in December attracts thousands of pilgrims from all over Travancore and the adjacent British Indian Districts.

Tekkati, on the Periyar Lake, is within 2 miles of Kumili and 14 miles from Cumbum. The Periyar Dam, eight miles from Tekkati is one of the highest in the world. The water is taken for irrigation in the Madura District through a tunnel over a mile in length. Not far from Tekkati on the Periyar Lake is the Royal Game Sanctuary where elephant, tiger, bison, panther, bear, sambur, spotted deer and other fauna can be seen at close quarters grazing or roaming on the shores of the lake or on the adjacent hills. A cruise on the lake to see these animals in their natural state and to enjoy and admire the magnificent scenery, nowhere excelled in the East, is alone worth a trip to Travancore. A State camp shed and two British Government camp-sheds at the place afford accommodation to the visitor.

Tiruvalla is a prosperous town of importance on the Main Central Road. It possesses many educational institutions and also a very ancient temple. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H.E. Project shortly.

Tiruvizha in the Shertala taluk is well known for its temple where people from all places come for the consecrated medicine which is believed to possess the miraculous power of neutralising all varieties of poison in the human body.

Tittuvila is a suburb of Bhutappanti, the headquarters of the Tovala taluk. It is a flourishing village famous for the manufacture of *Kora* grass mats.

Trikkakkara, 6 miles from Alway, contains a very ancient temple, with the presiding deity of which Onam, the national festival of Kerala, is indissolubly associated. The Attachamayam ceremony conducted annually by the Cochin Royal Family is believed to have some historical connection with this place. The Archaeological Department has done some excavations here.

Udayagiri Fort is near Takkala, ten miles to the north east of Nagercoil. One of the ancient military stations in the State, the fort was built of granite blocks round an isolated hill by the Flemish Commander of the Travancore Forces, General Eustace D'Lannoy in the 18th century. The tomb of D'Lannoy can still be seen inside a partly ruined chapel within the fort. There is an excellent Travellers' Bungalow built on one corner of the fort. The Sugar factory, now run by Messers Parry & Co., is situated near-by.

Vaikkam was one of the capitals of the Vatakumkur Rajas whose territory was annexed to Travancore in 925 M. E. The famous Siva temple at the place attracts numerous pilgrims for the Ashtami festivals in the months of November-December and February-March. The place is on the banks of the Vembanad Lake and is also accessible by car from Ernakulam and Kottayam on either side.

Varkala, on the Trivandrum-Quilon railway, is 22 miles north of Trivandrum. To the Hindu pilgrim it is known as Janardanam and is as sacred as Gaya in northern India. The Varkala cliffs overhanging the sea are an interesting geological study. The mineral waters, the bracing weather and the glorious natural scenery of the place have made it a popular holiday resort. There are two tunnels constructed about sixty years ago to provide through water communication from the north to Trivandrum. One of them is 924 ft. long and the other 2,364 ft. long. The longer one is provided with a ventilating shaft. The maximum width is 18 ft. and the maximum height 17 ft.

Vizhinjam, 15 miles south of Trivandrum, was one of the earliest centres of trade in the State. During the eleventh century the town was overrun the Cholas. In 1644 it was granted by the king of Travancore to the English who built on the site their first factory in the State. Its importance declined with the rise of Anjengo; and to-day it is little more than a fishing village for all its background of a memorable past.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE STATE.

Compiled from historical sources.

- 47 A. D. Discovery of a new route to India.
- 52 A. D. The advent of St. Thomas to Malabar.
- 216 A. D. Installation of the first Perumal.
- 350 A. D. A colony of Syrian Christians, brought over by a merchant, Kona Thoma, settled in Malabar.
- 729 A. D. Vira Martanda Varma ascended the Musnad.
- 825 A. D. From this year commenced the Malabar Era, otherwise called the Kollam Era.
- 79 M. E. Advent of the Pantalam chiefs.
- 904 A. D.
- 292 M. E. Nanjinad was conquered from its Kurava Chief and annexed to Travancore.
- 1117 A. D.
- 389 M. E. Construction of the temple of Mahadeva at Kathinankulam by Sri Vira Umayamma, daughter of Sri Vira Rama Kerala Varma.
- 1214 A. D.
- 468 M. E. Marco Polo visited Quilon.
- 1293 A. D.
- 480 M. E. Two princesses from Kolattunad were adopted and installed at Attingal.
- 1305 A. D.
- 488 M. E. The coronation of Ravi Varma Kulasekhara as Emperor of South India, on the bank of the Vegavati.
- 1313 A. D.
- 499 M. E. Friar Jordanus of Seyerac visited Quilon and built the St. George's church.
- 1324 A. D.
- 517 M. E. Ravi Varma The king of Onattukara secured certain privileges over Iringalakota temple.
- 1342 A. D.
- 522 M. E. Ibn Batuta visited Quilon.
- 1347 A. D.
- 522 M. E. Marignolli of Florence, the Papal Legate, visited Quilon.
- 1347 A. D.
- 584 M. E. Mahuan visited Malabar.
- 1409 A. D.
- 617 M. E. Abd-El-Razzak visited Malabar.
- 1442 A. D.
- 661 M. E. Jayasimha Virakerlavarma alias Jayasimhadewa II, granted several privileges to the backward class inhabitants of Parasurama Perumteruvu, Kottar, including freedom of religious worship.
- 1486 A. D.
- 673 M. E. Vasco De Gama, the portuguese sailor, reached Calicut.
- 1498 A. D.
- 675 M. E. Cabral reached Calicut.
- 1500 A. D.

689 M. E.	Duarte Barbosa visited Travancore.
1514 A. D.	
691 M. E.	The Portuguese treaty with the Queen of Quilon.
1516 A. D.	
694 M. E.	The Portuguese fort St. Thomas, at Quilon, completed.
1519 A. D.	
718 M. E.	Arrival of Francis Xavier in South Travancore
1543 A. D.	
741 M. E.	The foundation of the great Gopuram (Tower) of the Padma-
1566 A. D.	nabhaswami temple, Trivandrum, was laid.
809 M. E.	Invasion of Nanjinad by Tirumala Nayak of Madura
1634 A. D.	
819 M. E.	Unni Kerala Varma granted Vizhinjam to the English Company
1644 A. D.	to build a fort.
828 M. E.	The Dutch captured Coshin from the Portuguese.
1653 A. D.	
848 M. E.	Puja stopped in the Padmanabhaswami temple due to internal
1673 A. D.	discord among the Yogakkar. The temple was consequently
	shut up for four years.
852 M. E.	The demise of Aditya Varma at Darbhakulangara, Kalkulam.
1677 A. D.	
852 M. E.	Invasion of Trivandrum by Vira Kerala Varma of Nedumangad
1677 A. D.	and the Raja of Elayadattu Swarupam to establish the
	former's right of successor to the musnad.
853 M. E.	Umayamma Rani became the Regent on behalf of the young
1678 A. D.	Prince Iravi Varma, the rightful successor of Aditya Varma.
855 M. E.	A Mahomedan political adventurer popularly known as Mukilan,
1680 A. D.	entered the country with a party of armed followers but was
	defeated and driven away by Kerala Varma of Kottayam
	who was adopted into the Royal House as the Prince of
	Hiranyasimhanallur.
859 M. E.	Iravi Varma assumed Royal powers.
1684 A. D.	
860 M. E.	The English East India Company settled at Anjengo with the
1685 A. D.	consent of Umayamma Rani, then the Senior Rani of
	Attingal,
1861 M. E.	Two princesses were adopted from Kolattunad, one of whom
1686 A. D.	birth to Martanda Varma, the founder of modern Travancore.
873 M. E.	Mankammal, the Queen Regent of Madura, sent an expedition to
1698 A. D.	Travancore under the command of her general Narasappayya
903 M. E.	The village of Kilimanur in Chirayinkil taluk was assigned to
1728 A. D.	the father of Kertika Tirunal Maharaja.
904 M. E.	The fort of Anjengo was built. The Rani by a silver plate
1729 A. D.	had permitted the trade of the Honourable Company,
	on condition that they should pay an annual rent of 75
	gold coins.

- 905 M. E. Martanda Varma the founder of modern Travancore ascended
1729 A. D. the throne.
- 905 M. E. Azhakappa Mutali appeared in South Travancore with a force
1729 A. D. sent by the Nawab of Trichinopoly to enforce the alleged
claims of the two rebel Tambia, the sons of the former
Maharaja.
- 907 M. E. Declaration of war with Desinganad.
1732 A. D.
- 909 M. E. The death of the Raja of Kayankulam in a battle with the
1734 A. D. Travancore forces.
- 910 M. E. Travancore acquired Shencotta, Kalakkad, Karakkudi, Neduman-
1735 A. D. gad, Kottarakkurai and Pattanapuram.
- 914 M. E. The first Revenue Settlement of the State by Mallas Chempaka-
1739 A. D. raman.
- 914 M. E. The erection of the golden flag staff in the Sri Padmanabha-
1739 A. D. swami temple.
- 916 M. E. The Dutch worsted at Colachel. D'Launoy, popularly known as
1741 A. D. the Valiya Kappittan and a few other Flemings were taken
prisoners.
- 917 M. E. The treaty of Mannar between Kayankulam and Travancore.
1742 A. D. Quilon was annexed to Travancore.
- 919 M. E. The Bhadradiipam ceremony was performed for the first time.
1744 A. D.
- 921 M. E. The principality of Kayankulam was annexed to Travancore.
1746 A. D.
- 923 M. E. Two Princesses were adopted into the Royal Family from
1748 A. D. Kolattunad.
- 925 M. E. Dedication of the State which then comprised the territories be-
1750 A. D. tween Tovaia in the south and Kavanar in the north, to
Sri Padmanabha. The title of Sri Padmanabhadasa was
assumed by the Maharaja.
- 925 M. E. The sexennial State ceremony called Murajapam was first per-
1750 A. D. formed.
- 926 M. E. A new Survey or Revenue Settlement was commenced. It was
1751 A. D. completed in 929 M. E.
- 927 M. E. Travancore purchased the fort of Kalakkad and adjoining places.
1752 A. D.
- 928 M. E. Karappuram the present Shertalai taluk, was conquered from
1753 A. D. Cochin.
- 929 M. E. A treaty between Travancore and the Dutch East India Company
1753 A. D. by which the Dutch solemnly promised to pursue a strictly
noninterfering policy so far as Malabar politics were con-
cerned thereby leaving Martanda Varma to carry on his
ambitious programme of conquest and annexation without
any opposition worth the name.

- 929 M. E. A treaty between Travancore and Cochin by which the
1753 A. D. latter agreed to render no assistance to the enemies of Travancore. This took place at Mavelikkara. The Cochin Raja however broke it soon after.
- 929 M. E. The principality of Ampalappusha was finally annexed to Travancore.
1753 A. D.
- 930 M. E. The territories of Kalakkad &c, acquired by purchase in 927
1755 A. D. M. E. were lost; but were re-conquered soon.
- 933 M. E. Rama Varma, (popularly known as Dharma Raja, succeeded
1758 A. D. to the Musnad.
- 937 M. E. A treaty of friendship and perpetual alliance between the
1762 A. D. Maharajas of Travancore and of Cochin at the request of the latter at the holy shrine of Suchindram.
- 937 M. E. The territories of Alangad and Paravur together with Kara-
1762 A. D. pparam were ceded to Travancore by the Cochin Raja for the help rendered by the former against the Zamorin.
- 937 M. E. Puttenshira was bestowed by the Cochin Raja on Ayyappan
1762 A. D. Martanda Pillai Dalava, who in turn surrendered it to the Government of Travancore.
- 938 M. E. The Zamorin came to Padmanabhapuram and entered into a
1763 A. D. treaty with Travancore.
- 941 M. E. Hyder Ali invaded Malabar.
1766 A. D.
- 941 M. E. The chief of Paravur ceded his territory to Travancore.
1766 A. D.
- 941 M. E. Treaty between Travancore and the Nawab of the Carnatic.
1766 A. D.
- 948 M. E. Revenge Settlement supervised by Kowaran Chempakaraman
1773 A. D. Pillai.
- 959 M. E. The Dharmaraja's pilgrimage to Rameswaram.
1784 A. D.
- 962 M. E. Travancore bought the Dutch possessions north of Kayamkulam
1787 A. D. up to Arakkutty for Rs. 1,08,333.
- 963 M. E. The demise of Prince Makayiram Tirunal, the heir-apparent
1788 A. D. to the throne of Travancore.
- 964 M. E. Two Princesses Bharani Tirunal and Uthram Tirunal were adopt-
1789 A. D. ed into the Royal Family, from Kolattunad.
- 964 M. E. Two battalions of the Honorable English East India Com-
1789 A. D. pany's Sepoys were stationed in Travancore at her cost to defend the country against Tippu Sultan.
- 964 M. E. The Forts of Cranganore and Ayakkotta were purchased by
1789 A. D. Travancore from the Dutch for a sum of three Lacs of Rupees.
- 964 M. E. Tippu Sultan invaded Travancore from the northern frontier
1789 A. D. but was completely repulsed by the Travancore soldiers.

- 968 M. E. The treaty of Seringapatam between Tippu and the English.
1792 A. D.
- 968 M. E. Alleppey founded by Raja Kesavadas.
1793 A. D.
- 969 M. E. Demise of Prince Rama Varma, Aswati Tirunal.
1794 A. D.
- 971 M. E. Treaty with the English Company and the Travancore Government.
1795 A. D.
- 973 M. E. Rama Varma, Dharmaraja died and was succeeded by
1798 A. D. Bala Rama Varma, Avittam Tirunal.
- 978 M. E. The resettlement of wet lands and garden lands.
1803 A. D.
- 981 M. E. The final treaty between Travancore and the Honourable
1805 A. D. East India Company was concluded.
- 984 M. E. At this time an insurrection broke out headed by Velu
1809 A. D. Tampi Dalava.
- 984 M. E. The Proclamation of Velu Tampi from Kuntara.
1809 A. D.
- 986 M. E. Rani Lakshmi Bai succeeded to the musnad.
1811 A. D.
- 986 M. E. Colonel Menro, the British Resident, was appointed to hold the
1811 A. D. charge of the Dewan also.
- 987 M. E. Prohibition of the purchase and sale of slaves. This was the
1912 A. D. first step towards the amelioration of the slaves in the State.
- 988 M. E. Rama Varma, Swati Tirunal was born.
1813 A. D.
- 990 M. E. Uttram Tirunal, Marthanda Varma, was born.
1815 A. D.
- 993 M. E. Rani Parvati Bai became the Queen Regent on behalf of Swati
1815 A. D. Tirunal.
- 991 M. E. Commencement of the survey of Travancore and Cochin by Lt
1816 A. D. Ward and Conner.
- 992 M. E. Consecration of the Iringalakkuta temple rebuilt after the des-
1817 A. D. truction of the same by Tipu in 965 M. E.
- 992 M. E. Appointment of paid teachers in various places of the State
1817 A. D. for educating children.
- 993 M. E. Appointment of a committee for writing text books.
1818 A. D.
- 993 M. E. Appointment of a committee for selecting able and loyal men
1818 A. D. for public service recruitment.
- 998 M. E. Tankacherry was leased out to Travancore by the British
1823 A. D. Government for a period of 24 years.

- 999 M. E. The Trivandrum-Kolittottam canal was opened.
1824 A. D.
- 999 M. E. The Quilon Canal was constructed.
1824 A. D.
- 1004 M. E. Rama Varma, Swati Tirunal, ascended the musnad. The ceremony of Tulabharam was performed.
1829 A. D.
- 1005 M. E. The first gubernatorial visit to Travancore (Mr. Lushington).
1830 A. D.
- 1007 M. E. Rama Varma, Ayilyam Tirunal was born.
1832 A. D.
- 1007 M. E. Establishment of Monsiffs' Courts.
1832 A. D.
- 1009 M. E. Establishment of the first English school.
1834 A. D.
- 1010 M. E. The First Code of Regulations promulgated.
1035 A. D.
- 1011 M. E. Establishment of the Observatory at Trivandrum.
1835 A. D.
- 1012 M. E. Rama Varma, Visakhim Tirunal was born.
1837 A. D.
- 1012 M. E. The establishment of the Government Press at Trivandrum.
1837 A. D.
- 1022 M. E. Martanda Varma, Uthram Tirunal succeeded his brother.
1847 A. D.
- 1026 M. E. The Maharaja sent an ivory throne to the London Exhibition and received valuable presents from Queen Victoria in return.
1851 A. D.
- 1028 M. E. The demise of Rani Parvati Bai.
1852 A. D.
- 1033 M. E. Two Princesses Lakshmi Bai and Parvati Bai were adopted into the royal family.
1857 A. D.
- 1033 M. E. Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum.
1858 A. D.
- 1036 M. E. Maha raja, Rama Varma, Ayilyam Tirunal ascended the throne.
1860 A. D.
- 1036 M. E. A great famine broke out in Travancore.
1860 A. D.
- 1036 M. E. Siresa Anchal Service was thrown open to the use of the Public.
1861 A. D.
- 1038 M. E. Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras, visited Travancore.
1862 A. D.
- 1038 M. E. The Maharaja visited Madras (this was the first instance of a Travancore Maharaja visiting Madras).
1862 A. D.

- 1042 M. E. The title 'Maharaja' was formally recognised by the British
1866 A. D. Government.
- 1042 M. E. The Maharaja again visited Madras to receive the insignia of
1866 A. D. Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of
the Star of India.
- 1044 M. E. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum.
1868 A. D.
- 1045 M. E. The Maharaja proceeded to Madras to meet His Royal
1870 A. D. Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1050 M. E. The Maharaja proceeded on a tour to Madras, and from there
1875 A. D. to North India.
- 1051 M. E. The Maharaja proceeded to Madras to meet His Royal
1876 A. D. Highness the Prince of Wales and thence to Calcutta to
take part in the Chapter of the 'Star of India'. (December
1875 and January 1876).
- 1055 M. E. Succession of Visakhram Tirunal Maharaja.
1880 A. D.
- 1059 M. E. Visakhram Tirunal Maharaja's pilgrimage to Rameswaram.
1883 A. D.
- 1061 M. E. Succession of Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja.
1885 A. D.
- 1063 M. E. Lord Connelmer, Governor of Madras, visited Travancore.
1887 A. D.
- 1063 M. E. The Maharaja visited Bombay.
1888 A. D.
- 1063 M. E. Establishment of the Travancore Legislative Council.
1888 A. D.
- 1064 M. E. Conferring of K. G. C. S. I. on the Maharaja.
1888 A. D.
- 1065 M. E. Albert Victor, Prince of Wales, visited Travancore.
1889 A. D.
- 1065 M. E. The Maharaja toured to Benares and Upper India.
1890 A. D.
- 1076 M. E. H. H. Setu Lakshmi Bai and H. H. Setu Parvati Bai were
1900 A. D. adopted into the Royal family.
- 1076 M. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, visited Trivandrum.
1900 A. D.
- 1088 M. E. Birth of H. H. Sri Chitra Tirunal, the present Maharaja.
1912 A. D.
- 1099 M. M. Demise of Mulam Tirunal Maharaja.
1924 A. D.
- 1100 M. E. Durbar in connection with the installation of H. H. Sri
1924 A. D. Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, on the Musnad and H. H. Setu
Lakshmi Bai, the Senior Maharani, as the Regent.
- 1100 M. E. Title of Maharani bestowed upon H. H. Setu Lakshmi Bai,
1924 A. D. and H. H. Setu Parvati Bai.

- 1105 M. E. H. E. Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor General of India,
 1929 A. D. visited Trivandrum.
- 1107 M. E. Investiture of H. H. Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja with ruling
 1931 A. D. powers.
- 1109 M. E. Visit of H. E. Lord Willington, Viceroy and Governor General
 1933 A. D. of India, to Trivandrum.
- 1111 M. E. Investiture of H. H. the Maharaja with the Insignia of G. C. I. E.
 1936 A. D.
- 1112 M. E. Royal Proclamation granting entry into the state temples to
 1936 A. D. all Hindus.
- 1113 M. E. Establishment of the Travancore University.
 1937 A. D.

MEMORABLE EVENTS.

Date.	January.
1	Proclamation of Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877. Coronation Darbar at Delhi, 1903.
3	Investiture of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. I. E., 1903.
5	Birth of H. H. Avittam Tirunal, The First Prince of Travancore, 1938.
14	University of Madras opened, 1853.
21	Inauguration of the Varkala Junction Canal Works, 1870.
24	Opening of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, 1896.
25	The Pallikkettu ceremony of Her Highness the First Princess (Karika Tirunal), 1934.
	February.
1	Investiture of His Highness Ayilyam Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. S. I., 1867.
2	Investiture of His Highness Visakhram Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. S. I., 1883.
4	Tirumatarpu ceremony of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1927.
26	Assumption of sovereignty by His Highness Utham Tirunal Maharaja, 1847.
	March.
1	His Highness the Maharaja laid the Corner Stone of the Power House for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1935.
7	Investiture (informal) of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. I. E., 1936.
8	Trivandrum first lighted with electricity, 1929.
20	Opening of His Highness the Maharaja's College buildings 1873. Laying of the foundation stone of the Napier Museum, Trivandrum, 1873.
22	Birth of His Highness Utham Tirunal, Elaya Raja, 1922.
28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
	April.
8	His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja left Bombay for Europe, 1935.
12	Devaswam Proclamation issued, 1922.
13	Resumption of the Munro Island and certain other properties, belonging to the C. M. S. by Government, 1930.
20	Assumption of sovereignty of Svati Tirunal Maharaja, 1829.
25	The Pallikkettu of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bai 1907.
27	His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja left Trivandrum for the Netherlands East Indies.

MEMORABLE EVENTS—(contd.).

Date.	May.
6	The Pallikettu of Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, 1906.
12	Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bai left Bombay for Europe, 1932.
28	Appointment of a Special Magistrate for the trial of Europeans, 1875.
30	Institution of Courts in each taluk for trying civil and criminal cases, 1832.
30	Demise of His Highness Ayilyam Tirunal Maharaja, 1880.
	June.
3	The title of G. C. I. E., conferred on His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1935.
14	Demise of Her Highness Bharani Tirunal, C. I., Senior Rani of Travancore, 1901.
17	Investiture of Her Highness Bharani Tirunal, Senior Rani of Travancore, with the insignia of C. I., 1881.
17	Assumption of sovereignty by Visakhani Tirunal Maharaja, 1880.
	July.
13	His Highness Sir Rama Varma Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., appointed Honorary Colonel, 1923.
31	The first meeting of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council, 1933.
	August.
4	Demise of His Highness Visakhani Tirunal Maharaja, 1885.
7	Demise of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, 1924.
14	Introduction of vaccination in Travancore, 1878.
15	Grant of pensions and rules therefor (Royal Proclamation), 1864.
17	Opening of the Rubber Factory at Trivandrum by His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1935.
18	Silver Jubilee of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, 1910.
18	Demise of Utham Tirunal Maharaja, 1860.
19	Assumption of sovereignty by Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, 1885.
20	Patiyettam of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1924.
22	New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
27	Arrival of His Highness the Maharaja in Trivandrum from his European tour, 1933.
31	Adoption of Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai and Her Highness Setu Parvati Bai as Junior Rani and First Princess of Travancore, respectively, 1900.

MEMORABLE EVENTS—(contd.)

Date.	September.
1	Durbar in connection with the installation of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja on the musnud and Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai, Maharani as the Regent, 1924.
1	The title of Maharani conferred on Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai and Her Highness Setu Parvati Bai, 1924.
5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women established, at Quilon, 1887.
12	The Pallikkettu ceremony of H. H. the Second Princess (Utratan Tirunal), 1938.
13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1890.
17	Birth of Her Highness Kartika Tirunal Lakshmi Bai, First Princess of Travancore, 1916.
22	Denise of Kerala Varma c. s. i., Vailya Koll Tampuran, 1914.
24	Shashtyabhaparti of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, 1917.
25	Opening of the Sri Chitralayam by His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1935.
30	Laying the foundation stone of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, 1869
	October.
1	Travancore brought under direct relations with the Government of India, 1923.
2	Presentation of a banner to His Highness Maharaja Ayilyam Tirunal by Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
3	Opening of the Sri Mulam Shashtyabhaparti Memorial Institute, 1927.
15	Denise of Her Highness Bharani Tirunal, Junior Rani of Travancore, 1893.
19	Assumption of sovereignty by Ayilyam Tirunal Maharaja, 1860.
21	The First Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly opened, 1904.
23	Birth of Her Highness Princess Kartika Tirunal, Indira Bai, India Bill, 1926.
26	Durbar in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja, 1935.
29	Opening of the Air Service between Trivandrum and Bombay, 1935.
30	Issue of silver half rupee and quarter rupee coins, 1889
	November.
1	Establishment of the Travancore University, 1937.
6	Investiture of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja with Ruling Powers, 1931.
6	Inauguration of Birthday Honours by His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1934.
7	Birth of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1912.
8	Birth of Her Highness Setu Parvati Bai Maharani, 1896.
9	First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, Trivandrum, 1886.

MEMORABLE EVENTS—(concl'd.)

Date.	November—(cont'd.)
12	Royal Proclamation allowing entry into temples to all Hindus, 1936.
13	Levy of Court fees on all plaints before Civil Courts, 1814.
19	Birth of Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai Maharani, 1895.
22	His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, visited Trivandrum, 1900.
29	Royal Proclamation introducing stamped cadjans for executing documents for the transfer of immovable properties, 1817.
	December.
3	Issue of copper cash with conch on one side and sivalinga and date on the other, 1830.
3	Prince Albert Victor visited Travancore, 1889.
4	Investiture of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. S. I., 1888.
4	Royal Proclamation prohibiting the purchase and sale of slaves, 1811.
7	His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, visited Trivandrum, 1929.
8	Investiture of Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai Maharani with the insignia of the order of the Crown of India, 1929.
8	Laying the foundation stone of the New Public Offices at Trivandrum, 1865.
10	Visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India, to Trivandrum, 1933.
11	Opening of the Willingdon Water Works in Trivandrum by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, 1933.
12	Laying the foundation stone of the New Council Chamber of the Travancore Legislature by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, 1933.
21	Adoption of Princesses Bharani Tirunal Lakshmi Bai and Bharani Tirunal Parvati Bai as the Senior and the Junior Rani, respectively, of Attingal, 1857.
29	Exempting non Hindu Viruttkars from supplying provision for use in temples, etc. (Royal Proclamation), 1815.
30	Birth of Her Highness Princess Utham Tirunal, Lalitamba Bai, 1923.

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- (b) Inscriptions, etc.

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A. Sources.

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 (ii) Foreign Travellers.
 (iii) Memoirs.

B. History.

III. Anthropology, Folklore etc.

IV. Religions, Sects, Law etc.

V. Christianity in Travancore.

VI. Latest Period—Official Report.

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Sovereigns of Travancore.

No.	Name.	Period.			
		M. E.		A. D.	
		From.	To.	From.	To.
1	Ayyan Atikal Thiruvati*	45	65	870	890
2	Ramar Thiruvati	65	85	890	910
3	Servallabha Kotai	125	150	950	975
4	Gowsthana Martandan	150	205	975	1080
5	Ramar Thiruvati, <i>alias</i> Rama Varma	275	290	1100	1115
6	Vira Kerala Varma	290	315	1115	1140
7	Vira Geda Kerala Varma	315	325	1140	1150
8	Vira Ravi Varma	325	339	1150	1164
9	Vira Aditya Varma	339	352	1164	1177
10	Vira Udayamaranda Varma, <i>alias</i> G. da Martanda	352	377	1177	1195
11	Vira Rama Varma, <i>alias</i> Manikantha Rama Varma	370	383	1195	1208
12	Vira Rama Kerala Varma, <i>alias</i> Vira Devagurun Kerala Varma	383	391	1208	1216
13	Vira Ravi Kerala Varma	391	411	1216	1235
14	Vira Ravi Udayamaranda Varma, <i>alias</i> Padmanabha Martanda Varma	411	428	1235	1253
15	Unayama Ravi and Jayasthila	428	471	1253	1296
16	Vira Ravi Varma Kulasekhara, Sangrannadhira	471	495	1296	1320
17	Vira Udaya Martanda Varma	495	505	1320	1330
18	Vira Rama Martanda Varma	505	525	1330	1350
19	Vira Ravi Aditya Varma	525	540	1350	1365
20	Vira Ravi Ravi Varma	540	550	1365	1375
21	Vira Aditya Varma, Sangrannadhira	550	574	1375	1389
22	Vira Kerala Martanda Varma	574	610	1389	1435
23	Vira Rama Martanda Varma Kulasekhara, <i>alias</i> Chera Udaya Martanda Varma	610	644	1435	1469

*NOTE.—The names of the early sovereigns and their dates are gleaned from epigraphic and other records. The list is tentative and the dates are only approximate.

Sovereigns of Travancore—(contd.)

No.	Name.	Period.			
		M. E.		A. D.	
		From.	To	From.	To
24	Vira Gode Aditya Varma, Akhilakavallabha, alias Chirupaku	...	...	...	1485
25	Vira Aditya Varma	644	660	1469	1500
26	Vira Kerala Varma, Jayasimha	660	676	1465	1500
27	Vira Rama Marthanda Varma, alias Udaya Marianda Varma	675	728	1500	1548
28	Vira Marthanda Varma	723	729	1548	1554
29	Vira Vanchi Aditya Varma	729	750	1554	1575
30	Vira Ravi Varma	750	752	1575	1577
31	Mulayirum Tirumal, Senior Ravi of Attingal, Regent	752	753	1577	1578
32	Vira Maradana Varma	753	767	1578	1592
33	Vira Ravi Varma Kulasekhara	767	784	1592	1609
34	Vira Rame Varma	784	785	1609	1610
35	Vira Aditya Varma	785	785	...	1610
36	Vira Raja Rama Varma	785	837	1610	1662
37	Vira Ravi Varma Kulasekhara	837	846	1662	1671
38	Vira Rame Varma	846	852	1671	1677
39	Unayamma Rani, Regent	852	882	1677	1684
40	Vira Ravi Varma	882	893	1684	1718
41	Vira Aditya Varma	893	896	1718	1721
42	Vira Rama Varma	896	904	1721	1729
43	Sri Padmanabhadrasa Vanchi Bala Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara...	904	933	1729	1758
44	Sri Padmanabhadrasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kernapatti Marimo Sultan Muharajareja Parica Raja Bahadu Samsahar Jung	933	973	1758	1798

PART II.

Sovereigns of Travancore—(contd.)

No.	Name.	Period.			
		M. E.		A. D.	
		From.	To	From	To
45	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara, etc.,...	973	986	1798	1810
46	Sri Padmanabhavallabhi Vanchidharmavardhani Rajarajesvari Rani Gauri Lakshmi Bayi—Regent	986	990	1810	1814
47	Sri Padmanabhasvini Vanchidharmavardhani Rajarajesvari Rani Gauri Parvati Bayi—Regent	990	1004	1814	1829
48	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara, etc.,	1004	1022	1829	1847
49	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Marianda Varma Kulasekhara, etc.,	1022	1036	1847	1860
50	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara, etc., Maharaja, G. S. I.	1036	1055	1860	1880
51	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara, etc., Maharaja, G. S. I.	1055	1060	1880	1885
52	Colonel Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara, etc., Maharaja, G. S. I., G. C. I. S.	1061	1099	1885	1924
53	Her Highness Sri Padmanabhasvini Vanchidharmavardhani Rajarajesvari Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bayi, G. I., Regent	1099	1107	1924	1931
54	His Highness Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Marne Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Baladur Shamsher Jung, Maharaja, G. C. I. S.	1107	...	1931	...

Dalavas and Dewans of Travancore.

No.	Name.	Period.		Designation.
		M. E.	A. D.	
1	Arunkham Pillai	904 to 911	1729 to 1736	Dalava.
2	Taru Pillai	911 to 912	1736 to 1737	Do.
3	Ranayyan	912 to 931	1737 to 1756	Do.
4	Tampi Chempakaraman Ayyappan Martandan.	931 to 938	1756 to 1763	Do.
5	Vakkala Subbayan	938 to 942	1763 to 1768	Do.
6	Krishnan Gopalayyan	942 to 945	1768 to 1776	Do.
7	Kumarao Chempakaraman	945 to 951	1776 to 1780	Dalava.
8	Mallao Chempakaraman	951 to 955	1780 to 1782	Do.
9	Nigerool Ramayyan	955 to 963	1782 to 1788	Do.
10	Krishnan Chempakaraman	963 to 964	1788 to 1788	Do.
11	Raya Kesava, Das	964 to 974	1788 to 1788	Dewan.
12	Jayanarao Chempakaraman	974 to 974	1788 to 1788	Do.
13	Ayyappan Chempakaraman	974 to 974	1788 to 1788	Do.
14	Parasala Padmanabhan Tampi Chempakaraman	974 to 976	1788 to 1788	Do.
15	Tampi Chempakaraman Velayudhan (Vela Tampi)	976 to 976	1788 to 1788	Do.
16	Mahodul Mulk Mahumood Daula Dewan Raja raya Prathapa vania Padmanabhadra Bahadur Tampi Iravi (Ummin Tampi)	976 to 976	1788 to 1788	Do.
		13- 8- 976 to 15- 7- 984	24- 3-1801 to 24- 3-1809	Dalava.
		4- 8- 984 to 31- 9- 986	15- 3-1809 to 15- 3- 1811	Dewan.

Dalvas and Devans of Travancore — (contd.)

No.	Name.	Period.		Designation.
		M. E.	A. D.	
17	Colonel Munro	23-10-388 to 1-10-389	3. 6-1811 to 12. 5-1814	(Resident-in charge)
18	Devan Padmanabhan	12-11-389 to 25-4-390	24. 6-1814 to 8-12-1814	Devan.
19	Sankunaryana Ayyan (Sanku Annai)	15 5-390 to 30-3-391	25 12-1814 to 13-11-1815	Do.
20	Narayana Ramani (Raman Menon)	22-4-391 to 28-6-392	9-12-1815 to 7-2-1817	Do.
21	Jasuridana Rao Venkata Rao	28-6-392 to 16-8-397	7 2-1817 to 27-3-1822	Do.
22	Gundopandita Venkata Rao	22-12-397 to 26-4-1005	16-8-1822 to 9-12-1829	Do.
23	Sachopandita Subba Rao	25 7-1005 to 14-7-1012	6-3-1830 to 33-2-1837	Devan.
24	Ranga Rao	26 7-1012 to 18-9-1013	7 3-1837 to 29-4-1838	Do. (Acting)
25	Raya Raya Raya Gundopandita Venkata Rao (2nd time)	19-9-1013 to 13-8-1014	29-4-1838 to 24-3-1839	Do.
26	Sachopandita Subba Rao (2nd time)	1-9-1014 to 1-11-1017	12 4-1839 to 13-7-1842	Do.
27	Janardana Rao Venkata Rao (3rd time)	29-7-1018 to 2-10-1020	11-3-1843 to 14-5-1845	Do.
28	Srinivasa Rao	4-10-1020 to 6-8-1022	15 5-1845 to 17-3-1847	Do. (in charge)
29	Krishna Rao	7-8-1022 to 13-4-1033	18 3-1847 to 26-11-1857	Do.
30	Raja Sir T. Madhava Ray, K. C. S. I.	12-6-1033 to 31-9-1047	18-1-1858 to 11-5-1872	Do.
31	Sir A. Seshayya Sastri, K. C. S. I.	12-10-1047 to 32-12-1052	23-5-1872 to 14-8-1877	Do.
32	Nagan Narayanan (Nagan Pillai)	3-1-1053 to 26-2-1056	17-8-1877 to 10-10-1880	Do.
33	Ramayyanar, G. S. I.	28-2-1056 to 30-5-1062	13-10-1880 to 12-1-1887	Do.
34	T. Rama Rao, C. I. E.	2-6-1062 to 32-12-1067	14-1-1887 to 14-8-1892	Do.

Dalavas and Dewans of Travancore—(contd.)

No.	Name.	Period.		Designation.
		M. E.	A. D.	
35	S. Sukrasubhaya, C. I. E.	3. 1.1068 to 3.0. 8.1073	17. 8.1892 to 11. 4.1898	Dewan.
36	Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C. I. E.	4. 9.1073 to 31. 7.1079	15. 4.1898 to 13. 3.1904	Do.
37	V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E.	1. 8.1079 to 13. 8.1081	14. 3.1904 to 26. 3.1906	Do.
38	Dewan Bahadur S. Gopalachari	1. 1.1082 to 32.12.1082	16. 8.1906 to 16. 8.1907	Do.
39	Sir P. Rajagopalachari, K.C. S. I.	8. 8.1083 to 29. 3.1089	24.10.1907 to 11. 5.1914	Do.
40	Dewan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nair	29. 9.1089 to 24.1.1095	11. 5.1914 to 7. 7.1920	Do.
41	Dewan Bahadur T. Raghavayya, C. S. I.	25.11.1095 to 3.10.1100	8. 7.1920 to 18. 5.1925	Do.
42	M. E. Watts Bar-at-law	10.11.1100 to 3.11.1104	23. 6.1925 to 23. 6.1929	Do.
43	Dewan Bahadur Rajyasvadhioraadhara V. S. Subramanya Aiyar	10.11.1104 to 6. 7.1107	24. 6.1929 to 18. 2.1932	Do.
44	T. Ansin I. C. S. Bar-at-law	7. 7.1107 to 8. 7.1109	19. 2.1932 to 19. 2.1934	Do.
45	Nawab, Khan Bahadur Sir M. Habibulla, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D.	22. 7.1109 to 16. 2.1112	5. 3.1934 to 1.10.1936	Do.
46	Sachiyottara Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E.	23. 2.1112	8.10.1936	Do.

British Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

- Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
 Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.
 Colonel S. Mc Donall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.
 Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.
 Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.
 Lieut-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting) appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.
 J. A. Casamajor, appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.
 Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.
 Captain A. Douglas, (acting) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1883.
 Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31st July 1840.
 Lieut-General W. Collier, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.
 F. N. Maltby, appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.
 Wm. Fisher, appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
 R. Newell, appointed 15th April 1864.
 A. Mac Gregor (acting), appointed 26th February 1867.
 R. Newell, resumed office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.
 G. A. Ballard, appointed 29th March 1869.
 J. I. Minchin (acting), appointed 31st March 1870.
 C. A. Ballard, resumed office 22nd June 1871.
 Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874.
 G. A. Ballard resumed Office 14th October 1874.
 Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 19th April 1875.
 A. Mac Gregor, appointed 11th October 1875.
 H. E. Sullivan, (acting), appointed 10th March 1877.
 J. C. Hannington, (acting), appointed 20th February 1878.
 A. Mac Gregor, resumed Office 28th March 1879.
 J. C. Hannington, appointed 1st April 1881.
 W. Logan, (acting), appointed 5th May 1883.
 R. W. Barlow, (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.), (acting), appointed 26th February 1884.
 J. C. Hannington, resumed office 15th August 1884.
 General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B.; V. C.; R. E., (acting), 7th July 1887.
 J. C. Hannington, resumed office 7th October 1887.
 H. B. Grigg, C. I. E., assumed charge 16th July 1890.
 J. C. Hannington, resumed office 16th October 1890, on leave from 6th July 1891.
 H. B. Grigg, C. I. E., assumed charge 6th July 1891.
 J. C. Hannington, resumed office 5th November 1891.
 H. B. Grigg, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.
 J. D. Rees, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.
 J. Thomson, M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.
 J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896.
 F. A. Nicholson (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.
 J. D. Rees resumed office 17th July 1897.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. A. Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1895.
 G. T. Mackenzie assumed charge 11th July 1899.
 James Andrew assumed charge 19th November 1904.
 R. C. C. Carr, (acting) assumed charge 16th March 1906.
 L. Davidson (acting), assumed charge on 24th May 1908.
 R. C. C. Carr, (acting) resumed charge 25th February 1909, confirmed 5th August 1909.
 A. T. Forbes, assumed charge on 8th October 1910.
 R. A. Graham, (acting), assumed charge on 11th February 1912.
 A. T. Forbes, assumed charge on 29th March 1913.

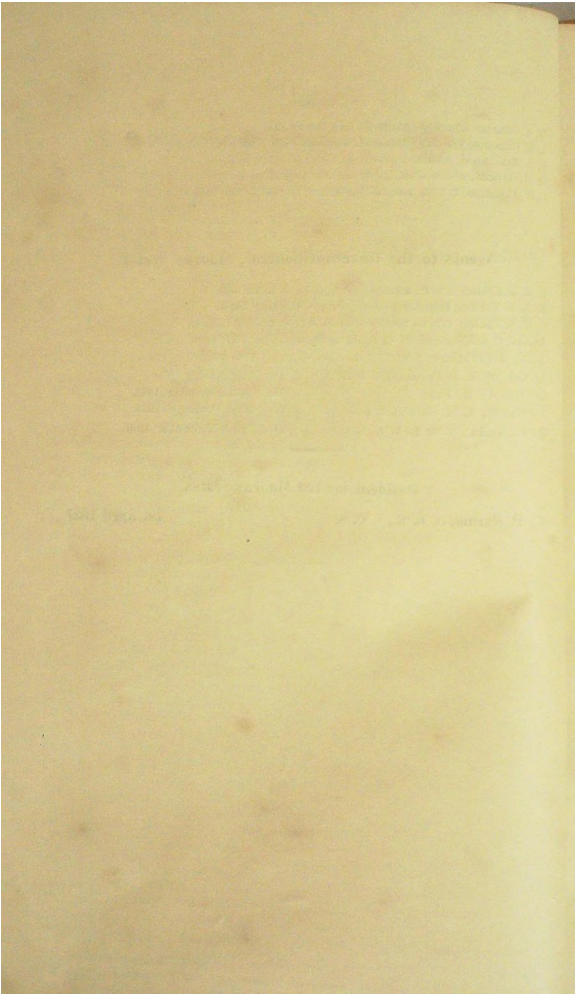
R. A. Graham, assumed charge on 25th March 1915.
 A. R. Cumming (acting), assumed charge on 18th November 1916.
 H. L. Braidwood, assumed charge on 15th February 1917.
 H. H. Burkitt, assumed charge on the 2nd December 1920.
 C. W. E. Cotton, C. I. E., assumed charge on the 26th June 1923.

Agents to the Governor-General, Madras States.

C. W. E. Cotton, C. I. E., assumed charge, 1st October 1923.
 H. A. B. Vernon, (acting) assumed charge, 4th May 1926.
 C. W. E. Cotton, C. I. E., resumed office, 9th November 1926.
 Lt. Col. C. G. Crosthwaite, O. B. E., assumed charge, 19th April 1928.
 A. N. Ley Cater, C. I. E., I. C. S. Do. 14th December 1929.
 Lt. Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, C. I. E., O. B. E. Do. 21st October 1930.
 Lt. Col. D. M. Field Do. 21st November 1932.
 Lt. Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C. B. E. Do. 22nd February 1935.
 C. P. Skrine, O. B. E., I. C. S., Do. 20th November 1936.

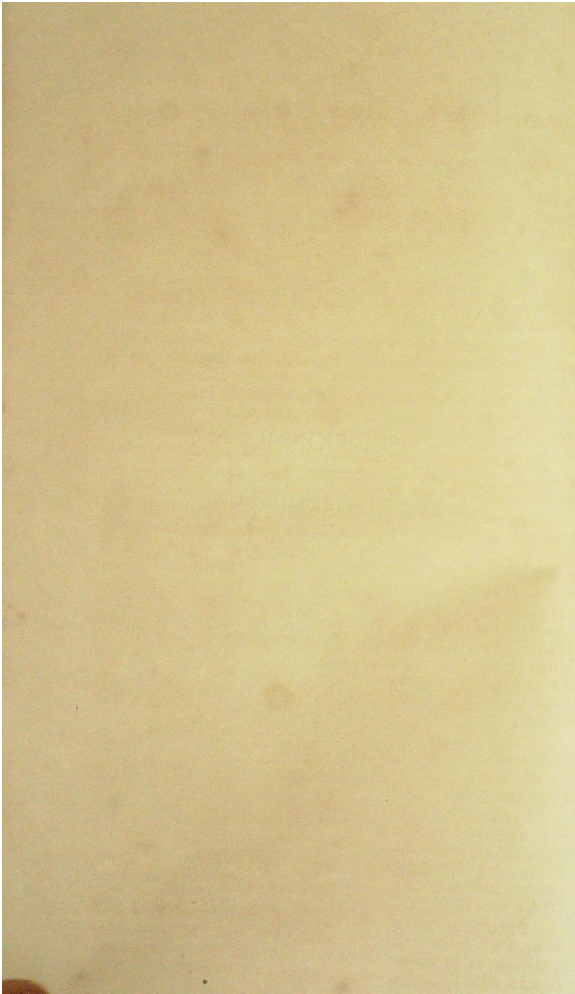
Resident for the Madras States.

C. P. Skrine, O. B. E., I. C. S. 1st April 1937.



SECTION II

General Information.



ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS IN FORCE ON THE 1ST CHINGAM 1114.

[*Note.* The Regulations marked with an asterisk were passed direct by the Sovereign.]

REGULATION I OF 1010 enacted on the 28th Kumbham 1010/9th March 1835 extends the powers vested in the Munsiffs and defines their jurisdiction. The whole of this Regulation, excepting a part of Section 17, clause (5), relating to the extent to which interest may be allowed in decrees in suits relating to claims for paddy or grain, has been repealed by Regulations I of 1057, I of 1059 and VIII of 1100.

REGULATION IV OF 1010 enacted on the 28th Kumbham 1010/9th March 1835 extends the jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. Only a part of Section 21 relating to the award of interest in grain is now in force, all the rest having been repealed by Regulations I of 1057, I of 1059, II of 1065 and VIII of 1100.

PROCLAMATION dated the 25th Edavam 1037 recognises as legal tender currency notes introduced by the Government of India.

REGULATION OF 1040 enacted on the 27th Makaram 1040/7th February 1865 provides for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in the Courts. Only Section 31 of the Regulation, which prohibits Government Pleaders from giving any advice to parties opposed to Government, is now in force, the rest having been repealed by the Vakils Regulation, III of 1075. The latter Regulation is even now the law of the land, though the Stamps Regulation IV of 1080, Vakils Amendment Regulation I of 1085, and Bar Council Regulation VII of 1112 have affected it in certain particulars.

PROCLAMATION dated the 21st Edavam 1040/2nd June 1865 enfranchises Sirkar *pottam* lands and puts them on the same footing as Ryotwari lands in the Madras Presidency.

PROCLAMATION dated the 25th Karkatakam 1042/8th August 1867 defines clearly the mutual rights and obligations between *Jennis* and tenants. Codified by Jenni and Kudiyan Regulation V of 1071 which latter enactment has been amended by Regulations XII of 1108 and VII of 1110.

PROCLAMATION dated the 17th Mithunam 1044/29th June 1869. By this Proclamation, the Sirkar relinquishes all claims to properties left by a deceased Hindu who leaves no heir of his own faith.

PROCLAMATION dated the 10th Kanni 1050/24th September 1874 prohibits the practice of appointing relations of Peishkars, Tahsildars, and of other superior officers to situations in their own Cutcheries, Divisions or Districts.

REGULATION I of 1050 enacted on the 29th Thulam 1050/13th November 1874 makes provisions against overcrowding in native passenger ships plying between ports and places in India and in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf.

PROCLAMATION dated the 16th Edavam 1050/28th May 1875 provides for the appointment of European British subjects as Special Magistrates for the trial of such subjects and defines their powers. The Proclamation divests the ordinary Criminal Courts of the land of all jurisdiction to try offences committed by European British subjects.

PROCLAMATION dated the 22nd Thulam 1051/6th November 1875 constitutes and appoints the then European Judge of the Sadr Court to be the Special Appellate Court to hear appeals from the Special Magistrate's decisions and to be the revising authority thereon and restricts powers of the ordinary Courts to take cognizance of contempt of Court so far as European British subjects are concerned, bringing them on a line with the provisions of Chapter XXXII of Act X of 1872. This Proclamation has been modified by a subsequent one dated the 25th Kanni 1084/10th October 1908 in view of the High Court Regulation II of 1057 designating the Sadr Court as High Court, for the purpose of constituting a Special Appellate Court to function during the absence of the Special Appellate Judge.

REGULATION II of 1054 enacted on the 31st Karkatakam 1054/14th August 1879 makes special provision to prevent thefts of coffee and to repress and punish the offence of receiving or disposing of stolen coffee in the neighbourhood of Coffee Plantations or Estates--based on the Madras Coffee Stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878.

PROCLAMATION dated the 2nd Mithunam 1056/14th June 1881 notifies that all rights in metals and minerals throughout the State, by whomsoever and under whatever tenure the lands may be held, are Royalties belonging to the Crown.

PROCLAMATION dated the 14th Kumbham 1061/24th February 1886 sketches out the general plan of the Revenue Survey and Settlement and lays down the principle and procedure to be observed in carrying on these operations—intended as the basis of a sound revenue administration, partly amended by Proclamation dated the 3rd Mithunam 1085/17th June 1910.

PROCLAMATION dated the 4th Edavom 1061/16th May 1886 a sequel to the Revenue Settlement Proclamation—lays down the procedure to be followed in the settlement of *Viruthi* and Service *inam* tenures.

REGULATION V of 1063 enacted on the 30th Meenam 1063/10th April 1888 empowers certain revenue officers to issue summonses for the attendance of persons or the production of documents relating to matters of revenue—a measure to facilitate revenue administration based generally on the Madras Revenue Summonses Act, No. III of 1869—amended by Regulations V of 1099 and IV of 1105.

PROCLAMATION dated the 18th Mithunam 1063/30th June 1888 relinquishes the right of Government to certain succession fees which the people following the *Maruakka hayam* law had to pay to entitle them to inherit the property of their distant kindred and also the right of Government to *Idigaru* which members of certain communities following the *Makkahayan* law had to pay at the time of succession to their uncle's property—a measure to remove inequalities of burdens on the subjects.

REGULATION V of 1067 enacted on the 31st Karkatakam 1067/14th August 1892 consolidates and amends the law relating to Criminal Procedure based on India Act X of 1182 as amended by India Acts III of 1884 and X of 1886. Absence of trial by jurors or assessors is the main difference from the law in British India—amended by Regulations II and III of 1074, IV of 1082, VII of 1085, VII of 1088, II of 1090, IV of 1094, III of 1095, VI of 1097, IX of 1097, XII of 1097 and III of 1107.

REGULATION I of 1068 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1068/19th January 1893 defines the procedure for the realisation of public revenue; modelled on Madras Act II of 1864—amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099.

REGULATION II of 1068 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1068/19th January 1893 consolidates the law for the protection and management of the forests—based on

the Madras Act V of 1882 (subsequently amended by Act VIII of 1914) and the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878—subsequently amended by Regulations IV of 1071, IX of 1085, IV of 1089, VIII of 1097 and XII of 1112.

REGULATION III of 1068 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1068/19th January 1893 prescribes the mode of valuing suits and for assessing pleaders' fees for purposes of taxation of costs—based on India Act VII of 1887.

REGULATION IV of 1068 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1068/19th January 1893 defines the conditions on which the estates of Kilimanoor and Edapally are administered and legalises the practice of recovering arrears of rent due to those estates as if they were arrears of public revenue—amended by Regulation IV of 1096 and Edavaga Regulation III of 1109.

PROCLAMATION dated the 1st Edavam 1068/13th May 1893 removes certain doubts which had arisen in respect of some portions of the Revenue Settlement Proclamation dated 13th Kumbham 1061 relating to Service *Inam* tenures.

PROCLAMATION dated the 24th Karkatakam 1068/7th August 1893 grants a permanent concession to *viruthi-cars* considerably reducing the burden and scope of *viruthi* service.

REGULATION II of 1070 enacted on the 22nd Edavam 1070/3rd June 1895 amends the Code of Civil Procedure; repealed by Regulations VIII of 1100 and III of 1101 except the provision regarding the jurisdiction of two Munsiffs when they are assigned the same local jurisdiction.

REGULATION III of 1070 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1070/14th June 1895 repeals the Police Superannuation Regulation III of 1060.

REGULATION I of 1071 enacted on the 25th Thulam 1071/9th November 1895 provides for the management of prisons; based on India Act IX of 1894.

REGULATION II of 1071 enacted on the 12th Meenam 1071/23rd March 1896 extends greater protection to Judges, Magistrates, and others acting judicially, based on India Act XVII of 1850.

REGULATION III of 1071 enacted on the 12th Meenam 1071/23rd March 1896 provides for the punishment of public gambling houses based on India Act III of 1867—amended by Regulation IV of 1086.

REGULATION IV OF 1071 enacted on the 17th Edavam 1071/29th May 1896 amends Forest Regulation II of 1068 by providing for the prevention of fires in areas set aside for reservation.

REGULATION V OF 1071 enacted on the 21st Mithunam 1071/3rd July 1896 defines clearly the relative rights of *Jenmies* and *Kudiyans* for the purpose of better carrying out the intention of the Royal Proclamation dated 25th Karkatakam 1042—amended by Regulation XII of 1108 and VII of 1110.

REGULATION II OF 1072 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1072/13th June 1897 defines certain words that occur in Regulations and lays down some general provisions applicable to all future Regulations and some applicable to all Regulations—based on Madras Act I of 1891—amended by Regulation XIII of 1112.

REGULATION III OF 1072 enacted on the 7th Mithunam 1072/19th June 1897 provides for the construction, repair and maintenance of irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of irrigation—amended by Regulations VI of 1090, V of 1097 and II of 1103.

REGULATION II OF 1073 enacted on the 4th Kanni 1073/18th September 1897 provides for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases.

REGULATION IV OF 1073 enacted on the 3rd Meenam 1073/15th March 1898 consolidates the Abkari Law in Travancore modelled on the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886—amended by Regulations IV of 1074 and I of 1104.

REGULATION VI OF 1073 enacted on the 17th Edavam 1073/29th May 1898 invests officers holding departmental enquiries into the conduct of public servants, with certain powers—modelled on India Act XXXVII of 1850 and Madras Act V of 1893.

REGULATION I OF 1074 enacted on the 2nd Kanni 1074/17th September 1898 provides a general Penal Code for the State based on the Indian Penal Code—exemption of Brahmins and women from capital punishment; penal prohibition of unauthorised erection or opening of cemeteries attached to places of public worship are some distinctive features of the Code. Amended by Regulation I of 1089, IV of 1094, IX of 1097 and III of 1107.

PROCLAMATION dated the 13th Vrischikam 1074/27th November 1898 regulates the erection and use of new places of public worship.

REGULATION II OF 1074 enacted on the 10th Dhanu 1074/23rd December 1898 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by modifications required by the new Penal Code and certain provisions to facilitate the arrest and conviction of fugitive offenders from British India.

REGULATION III OF 1074 enacted on the 11th Meenam 1074/23rd March 1899 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

REGULATION IV OF 1074 enacted on the 11th Meenam 1074/23rd March 1899 amends the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073 by providing for a legal presumption of the guilt of a person unable to account for his possession of intoxicating drugs; based on Madras Act I of 1816.

*REGULATION V OF 1074 enacted on the 7th Edavam 1074/9th May 1899 provides for the acquisition of land for Railways.

REGULATION VI OF 1074 enacted on the 18th Edavam 1074/30th May 1899 defines the law relating to Wills—amended by Regulations II of 1100 (Nayar Regulation) and V of 1108 and amplified by Probate and Administration Regulation II of 1105.

PROCLAMATION dated the 9th Kanni 1075/25th September 1899 declares the position of the State in respect of the tract known as Anjenad and Kanan Devan Hills.

REGULATION II OF 1075 enacted on the 13th Meenam 1075/25th March 1900 codifies and defines the law relating to negotiable instruments—based on India Act XXVI of 1881.

REGULATION III OF 1075 enacted on the 29th Edavam 1075/11th June 1900 consolidates the law relating to Vakils based on India Act XVIII of 1879 as amended by Act XI of 1896 amended by Stamp Regulation IV of 1080, Regulation I of 1085 and Bar Council Regulation VII of 1112.

*REGULATION IV OF 1076 enacted on the 30th Mithunam 1076/13th July 1901 makes better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State; amended by Regulations V of 1094 and I of 1098.

REGULATION II OF 1077 enacted on the 15th Meenam 1077/28th March 1902 makes provision for the care of the person and property of minors—based on India Act VIII of 1890—subsequently made subject to the Court of Wards Regulation V of 1110.

REGULATION III of 1077 enacted on the 30th Edavam 1077/12th June 1902 provides for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings—based on India Act III of 1898—amended by Regulations III of 1089 and IV of 1097.

REGULATION II of 1079 enacted on the 28th Vrischikam 1079/13th December 1903 provides for the proper regulation of printing presses and periodicals containing news, and for the registration and preservation of copies of books printed in the State—based on India Act XXV of 1867—amended by Regulation I of 1093—amplified so far as those subjects are concerned by the Copyrights Regulation VIII of 1092 and the News-papers Regulation V of 1101.

REGULATION III of 1079 enacted on the 28th Vrischikam 1079/13th December 1903 provides for the better administration of certain Hindu Religious Endowments—amended by Regulations VI of 1088, III of 1092, IV of 1100 and III of 1110.

REGULATION IV of 1079 enacted on the 20th Kumbham 1079/3rd March 1904 provides for the prevention of cruelty to animals based on India Act XI of 1890—amended by Regulations II of 1089 and X of 1096.

REGULATION V of 1079 enacted on the 20th Kumbham 1079/3rd March 1904 regulates the possession and use of explosives—based on India Act IV of 1884.

REGULATION VI of 1079 enacted on the 31st Meenam 1079/12th April 1904 gives the force of law to the Standing Orders that may be passed under the Regulation.

REGULATION III of 1080 enacted on the 13th Karkatakam 1080/28th July 1905 provides for the prevention of loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accounts—based on India Act XII of 1850 and Bombay Act V of 1879.

REGULATION IV of 1080 enacted on the 22nd Karkatakam 1080/6th August 1905 consolidates the law relating to stamps based on India Act II of 1899—repeals Schedule 2 of the Vakils Regulation III of 1075—amended by Regulations IV of 1087, and Bar Council Regulation VII of 1112.

REGULATION I of 1082 enacted on the 6th Chingam 1082/22nd August 1906 provides for the extradition of criminals from Travancore—amended by Regulations II of 1094 and II of 1107.

REGULATION II of 1082 enacted on the 15th Kaanni 1082 1st October 1906 provides for the vesting and

administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes—based on India Act VI of 1890.

REGULATION IV of 1082 enacted on the 22nd Karkatakam 1082/6th August 1907 modifies and supplements the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

PROCLAMATION dated the 25th Kanni 1084/10th October 1908 provides for the hearing of appeals from Special Magistrates during the absence of the Special Appellate Judge by the constitution of a special Appellate Court—a supplement to the Proclamation dated 22nd Thulam 1051/6th November 1875.

REGULATION II of 1084 enacted on the 21st Kumbham 1084/4th March 1909 consolidates the law relating to the Civil Courts of Travancore—amended by Regulation VI of 1092.

REGULATION III of 1084 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1084/18th March 1909 declares the rights of Government and of private individuals with respect to hidden treasure and makes provision for prescribing the rules to be observed on discovery of such treasure—based on India Act VI of 1878.

REGULATION V of 1084 enacted on the 12th Karkatakam 1084/27th July 1909 consolidates and amends the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores—based on India Act XI of 1878.

REGULATION I of 1085 enacted on the 15th Kanni 1085/30th September 1909 amends the Vakils Regulation III of 1075 by exempting Sirkar Vakils from the purview of Sections 6, 13 and 14.

REGULATION IV of 1085 enacted on the 10th Dhanu 1085/24th December 1909 amends the Public Gambling Regulation III of 1071 by the addition of a set of provisions which create certain helpful presumptions in favour of the prosecution falling under the Regulation—based on India Act III of 1867.

REGULATION VI of 1085 enacted on the 28th Meenam 1085/10th April 1910 provides for the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the State—based on India Acts XXXI of 1871 and II of 1889 amended by Regulation IV of 1092.

REGULATION VII of 1085 enacted on the 28th Meenam 1085/10th April 1910 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) to enable Government to invest any class of Police officers with the power to conduct prosecutions and meet similar administrative convenience in the Excise Department.

REGULATION IX OF 1085 enacted on the 28th Meenam 1085/10th April 1910 amends the Forest Regulation II of 1068 as amended by IV of 1071 by removing the existing defects in its administrative and legal aspects.

PROCLAMATION dated the 3rd Mithunam 1085/17th June 1910 reduces the *vilazatha* payable by the ryots of the Pallipport Farm to ten times the difference between the *kulhikapottam* and *Panlarapattam* assessments thus amends the Proclamation dated 14th Kumbham 1061/24th February 1886.

PROCLAMATION dated the 17th Kanni 1086/3rd October 1910 enhances tax on lands granted for coffee or tea cultivation under the Coffee Land Rules.

REGULATION III OF 1086 enacted on the 1st Dhanu 1086/16th December 1910 consolidates the law relating to the currency of British coinage in the State—amended by Regulation I of 1091.

REGULATION IV OF 1086 enacted on the 22nd Makaram 1086/4th February 1911 consolidates and amends the law relating to trespass by cattle—based on India Act I of 1871—amended by Regulations VII of 1090 and II of 1093.

REGULATION I OF 1087 enacted on the 12th Kanni 1087/28th September 1911 regulates the cultivation, manufacture, possession, sale, transport, import and export of tobacco.

REGULATION II OF 1087 enacted on the 21st Kanni 1087/7th October 1911 amends the law relating to the registration of documents based on India Act XVI of 1908—amended by Regulations II of 1098, I of 1106 and II of 1111.

REGULATION III OF 1087 enacted on the 18th Makaram 1087/31st January 1912 amends the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 by defining the right of suits of aggrieved parties against Government and by fixing the period of limitation for such suits.

REGULATION IV OF 1087 enacted on the 18th Makaram 1087/31st January 1912 amends the Stamp Regulation IV of 1080.

REGULATION VI OF 1087 enacted on the 12th Kumbham 1087/24th February 1912 modifies and re-enacts the law relating to court fees based on India Act VII of 1870 (as subsequently amended by Act XXXVIII of 1920)—amended by the Civil Procedure Code Regulation VIII of 1100.

PROCLAMATION dated the 22nd Meenam 1087/3rd April 1912 introduces new half and quarter rupee and *fanam* silver Sirkar coins calling in those then in circulation.

REGULATION IX OF 1087 enacted on the 30th Edavam 1087/12th June 1912 makes provision for preventing thefts of rubber—based on the Ceylon Rubber Theft Ordinance.

PROCLAMATION dated the 9th Chingom 1088/24th August 1912 invests the Special Appellate Judge with power to transfer cases from one Special Magistrate to another.

REGULATION III OF 1088 enacted on the 20th Vrischikam 1081/5th December 1912 consolidates and amends the law relating to salt revenue—based on Madras Act IV of 1889.

REGULATION IV OF 1088 enacted on the 11th Dhanu 1088/25th December 1912 provides for the recovery of tolls on public roads and bridges—based on India Act VIII of 1851—amended by Regulation III of 1098.

*REGULATION V OF 1088 enacted on the 4th Medam 1088/16th April 1913 consolidates the law relating to the levy of sea customs duties and management of sea ports—based on Act VIII of 1878—amended by Regulations IV of 1093, I of 1109 and V of 1111.

PROCLAMATION dated the 29th Medam 1088/11th May 1913 makes provision for the better discharge of the *Karanma* service.

REGULATION VI OF 1088 enacted on the 24th Mithunam 1088/7th July 1913 amends the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079 by clarifying the provisions of Section 4 of the Regulation.

REGULATION VII OF 1088 enacted on the 26th Mithunam 1088/9th July 1913 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

REGULATION I OF 1089 enacted on the 7th Thulam 1089/23rd October 1913 amends the Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074) by bringing certain Sections of the Code into conformity with the amendments brought about in the Indian Penal Code by India Acts XXVII of 1870 and IV of 1898.

REGULATION II OF 1089 enacted on the 7th Thulam 1089/23rd October 1913 amends the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation IV of 1079 by the substitution of a fresh Section for the existing Section 8.

REGULATION III of 1089 enacted on the 7th Thulam 1089/23rd October 1913 makes some verbal alterations in the Lepers Regulation III of 1077.

REGULATION IV of 1089 enacted on the 7th Thulam 1089/23rd October 1913 amends the Forest Regulation II of 1068 by an addition to Section 21.

REGULATION V of 1089 enacted on the 15th Thulam 1089/31st October 1913 regulates labour in Factories—based on India Act XII of 1911.

PROCLAMATION dated the 30th Thulam 1089/15th November 1913 makes better provision regarding coinage and mint in respect of weight, fineness, size and design of coins.

REGULATION IV of 1089 enacted on the 13th Dhanu 1089/27th December 1913 provides for the regulation of hackney carriages—based on Madras Act III of 1879—amended by Regulation I of 1103.

* REGULATION VII of 1089 enacted on the 19th Kumbhom 1089/2nd March 1914 gives Standing Orders and Rules of the Body Guard, that may be passed under the Regulation, the force of law.

REGULATION IX of 1089 enacted on the 22nd Meenam 1089/4th April 1914 consolidates and amends the law relating to Anchal Offices in the State—based on Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866—amended by Regulation IX of 1096.

REGULATION XI of 1089 enacted on the 26th Mithunam 1089/10th July 1914 consolidates the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes—based on India Act I of 1894—amended by Regulations V of 1096 and I of 1099.

REGULATION XII of 1089 enacted on the 29th Karkatakam 1089/10th August 1914 makes provision for the preservation and protection of game and fish—based on India Act VIII of 1912—amended by Regulations VI of 1091 and XI of 1097.

PROCLAMATION dated the 31st Karkatakam 1089/15th August 1914 makes provision for the control of the publication in the State of Naval and Military news or information.

REGULATION I of 1090 enacted on the 26th Chingam 1090/11th September 1914 provides for the establishment of Village Panchayat Courts in the State based on Madras Act I of 1889 (as amended by Act IV of 1904)—amended by Regulation II of 1106.

REGULATION II OF 1090 enacted on the 3rd Kanni 1090/19th September 1914 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by the addition of a sub-section to Section 340.

REGULATION IV OF 1090 enacted on the 4th Dhanu 1090/19th December 1914 consolidates the law relating to the manufacture, transport, export, import, cultivation and sale of opium in the State—based on India Act I of 1878.

PROCLAMATION dated the 16th Meenam 1090/29th March 1915 prohibits financial and other dealings relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings, with enemy States of Sovereign power.

REGULATION VI OF 1090 enacted on the 18th Karkatam 1090/3rd August 1915 amends the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072 by empowering Division Peishkars or any duly authorised officers to sanction any urgent work without the previous permission of the Dewan.

REGULATION VII OF 1090 enacted on the 18th Karkatam 1090/3rd August 1915 amends the Cattle Trespass Regulation IV of 1086 by providing for the disposal of the unclaimed surplus proceeds of the sale of cattle.

REGULATION IX OF 1090 enacted on the 22nd Karkatam 1090/7th August 1915 facilitates the collection of debts on succession and affords protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons—based on India Act VIII of 1889—amended by Regulation V of 1092.

REGULATION X OF 1090 enacted on the 22nd Karkatam 1090/7th August 1915 makes provision for the protection of inventions and designs—based on India Act II of 1911.

REGULATION I OF 1091 enacted on the 27th Chingam 1091/12th September 1915 amends the British Coinage Regulation III of 1086 by the introduction of certain verbal alterations and by declaring sovereigns and half sovereigns as legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign.

REGULATION II OF 1091 enacted on the 21st Makaram 1091/3rd February 1916 consolidates the law relating to the levy of land customs duties—amended by Regulations III of 1093 and I of 1107.

REGULATION III OF 1091 enacted on the 2nd Meenam 1091/15th March 1916 makes better provision for the protection and efficient working of the British Telegraph in Travancore.

PROCLAMATION dated the 30th Mithunam 1091/13th July 1916 prohibits the conversion of *Kandukrishi* wet lands into garden lands and building sites as well as other acts causing deterioration of such lands.

REGULATION IV of 1091 enacted on the 9th Karkatakam 1091/24th July 1916 consolidates and amends the law checking unauthorised occupation of Government lands—amended by Regulation V of 1105.

REGULATION V of 1091 enacted on the 9th Karkatakam 1091/24th July 1916 provides for the prevention of glanders and farcy among horses—based on India Act XIII of 1890.

REGULATION VI of 1091 enacted on the 9th Karkatakam 1091/24th July 1916 amends the Game and Fish Protection Regulation XII of 1089 by authorising other officers empowered in that behalf to call for the production of licenses and accounts for inspection.

REGULATION I of 1092 enacted on the 18th Kanni 1092/3rd October 1916 consolidates the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations—based on India Act VII of 1913—amended by Regulation II of 1110.

REGULATION II of 1092 enacted on the 7th Dhanu 1092/21st December 1916 consolidates the law applicable to intestate succession among Indian Christians in the State.

REGULATION III of 1092 enacted on the 15th Meenam 1092/28th March 1917 amends the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079 by empowering Government to assume the management of mis-managed Devaswoms or to exercise superintendence over them and also to direct the collection of rents and other dues of Endowments as arrears of public revenue.

REGULATION IV of 1092 enacted on the 15th Meenam 1092/28th March 1917 amends the Weights and Measures Regulation VI of 1085 by certain verbal alterations.

REGULATION V of 1092 enacted on the 15th Meenam 1092/28th March 1917 amends the Succession Certificate Regulation IX of 1090 by providing Government with power to reduce or remit the fees leviable under the Regulation.

PROCLAMATION enacted on the 22nd Mithunam 1092/5th July 1917 provides facilities for the payment to a public authority of moneys the payment of which is prohibited and prohibits or controls, as the case may be, trading by hostile foreigners and hostile firms,

REGULATION VI of 1092 enacted on the 20th Karkatakam 1092/4th August 1917 amends the Civil Courts Regulation II of 1084 by providing Government with power for the enhancement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of any Munsiff up to five thousand rupees.

REGULATION VII of 1092 enacted on the 20th Karkatakam 1092/4th August 1917 defines and amends the law relating to the holding of markets in the State—amended by Regulation VI of 1109.

REGULATION VIII of 1092 enacted on the 20th Karkatakam 1092/4th August 1917 defines and amends the law relating to copyright in literary and other works published in the State—based on English Copyright Act of 1911 and India Act III of 1911 and India Act III of 1914.

PROCLAMATION dated the 11th Chingam 1093/27th August 1917 provides for payment of certain allowances to Jennies in kind from the *Kandukrisi* granaries or in money from any treasury to be chosen by them.

PROCLAMATION dated the 22nd Kanni 1093/8th October 1917 prohibits the landing at or embarking, from the Ports within the State, of persons without passport.

REGULATION I of 1093 enacted on the 15th Thulam 1093/31st October 1917 amends the Press Regulation II of 1079 by providing for delivery of copies of newspapers to the officer empowered to receive them and providing for punishment for not doing so.

REGULATION II of 1093 enacted on the 23rd Medam 1093/5th May 1918 amends the Cattle Trespass Regulation IV of 1086 by legalising the establishment of cattle pounds and by providing for the disposal of the surplus amount realised by sale of cattle.

PROCLAMATION dated the 22nd Mithunam 1093/6th July 1918 provides for the prevention of dissuasion from enlistment in the Military or Police service of His Majesty and provides for the maintenance of supply of commodities to secure public safety.

PROCLAMATION dated the 4th Karkatakam 1093/19th July 1918 provides for extradition between Cochin and Travancore.

REGULATION III of 1093 enacted on the 27th Karkatakam 1093/11th August 1918 amends the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091 by certain verbal alterations.

REGULATION IV of 1093 enacted on the 27th Karkatakam 1093/11th August 1918 amends the Sea

Customs Regulation V of 1088 by declaring the levy of certain customs duties as short-levied within Section 40 of the Regulation.

REGULATION I OF 1094 enacted on the 28th Chingam 1094/13th September 1918 amends the law relating to Ports and Port charges—based on India Act XV of 1908.

REGULATION II OF 1094 enacted on the 3rd Kanni 1094/19th September 1918 amends the Extradition Regulation I of 1082.

REGULATION III OF 1094 enacted on the 23rd Vris-chikam 1094/8th December 1918 defines and amends the law relating to *chitties*—amended by Regulation VII of 1097, I of 1100 and VI of 1108.

PROCLAMATION dated the 25th Thulam 1094/10th November 1918 provides for the levying of fines under the Indian Defence Force Rules from European British subjects who are members of the Indian Defence Force.

REGULATION IV OF 1094 enacted on the 23rd Vris-chikam 1094/8th December 1918 amends the Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074) by the introduction of sections relating to whipping, currency notes and Bank notes, promotion of enmity between classes and certain illustrations to some sections—further amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) to suit the new changes in the Penal Code.

REGULATION V OF 1094 enacted on the 26th Makaram 1094/8th February 1919 amends the British Post Regulation IV of 1076 by bringing certain postal employees within the definition of public accountant under the Public Accountants Regulation III of 1080.

REGULATION VI OF 1094 enacted on the 26th Kumbham 1094/9th March 1919 consolidates the law relating to motor vehicles in the State—based on India Act VIII of 1914.

REGULATION VIII OF 1094 enacted on the 29th Medam 1094/12th May 1919 amends the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 by removing its defects regarding the realisation of arrears of land revenue.

PROCLAMATION dated the 29th Medam 1094/12th May 1919 makes temporary provisions for control of articles during the war.

REGULATION IX OF 1094 enacted on the 8th Edavam 1094/22nd May 1919 consolidates the law relating to loans of money to ryots for agricultural improvements based on India Act XII of 1884.

REGULATION X OF 1094 enacted on the 10th Edavam 1094/24th May 1919 consolidates the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes—based on Madras Act IV of 1897 (as amended by Acts IV of 1900, IV of 1911 and VIII of 1914)—amended by Regulation IX of 1112.

PROCLAMATION dated the 5th Mithunam 1094/12th June 1919 makes provisions for the better management of the Koodal-Manickom Devaswom in Irinjalakuda in the Cochin State.

PROCLAMATION dated the 27th Mithunam 1094/11th July 1919 provides for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of soldiers serving under war conditions.

REGULATION XI OF 1094 enacted on the 24th Karakatakam 1094/9th August 1919 makes provision for the prevention of spread of diseases among animals in the State—based on Madras Act II of 1866.

REGULATION XII OF 1094 enacted on the 24th Karakatakam 1094/9th August 1919 provides for the prevention, arrest and eradication of plant pests and plant diseases in the State.

REGULATION II OF 1095 enacted on the 28th Chingam 1095/13th September 1919 provides for the registry of ships built in the State—based on India Act X of 1841 as amended by Act XI of 1850.

PROCLAMATION dated the 16th Meenam 1095/29th March 1920 provides for regulating and restricting the temporary landing of foreigners at Ports in the State.

REGULATION III OF 1095 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1095/14th June 1920 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by introducing the required changes necessitated by the Weights and Measures Regulation VI of 1085.

REGULATION IV OF 1095 enacted on the 5th Mithunam 1095/18th June 1920 consolidates and amends the law relating to the Police Force in the State—amended by Regulation IX of 1108.

REGULATION V OF 1095 enacted on the 23rd Mithunam 1095/6th July 1920 makes provision for the organisation and administration of Municipalities in the State—amended by Regulation X of 1108.

REGULATION VI OF 1095 enacted on the 2nd Karakatakam 1095/17th July 1920 declares that the gold coins referred to in the British Coinage Regulation III

of 1086 as amended by Regulation I of 1091, shall cease to be legal tender within the State.

PROCLAMATION dated the 7th Makaram 1096/20th January 1921 provides for the transfer to the imperial Bank of India of the undertaking of the Madras Bank in Travancore.

REGULATION II of 1096 enacted on the 7th Makaram 1096/20th January 1921 provides for the prevention of the use of tobacco by young persons—based on the Mysore Regulation XI of 1911.

REGULATION IV of 1096 enacted on the 17th Meenam 1096/30th March 1921 amends the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation IV of 1088 by providing that the estates shall be liable to Government for charges on account of recovery.

REGULATION V of 1096 enacted on the 29th Mithunam 1096/12th July 1921 amends the Land Acquisition Regulation XI of 1089 by investing Government with wider powers in the matter of acquisition of lands.

REGULATION VI of 1096 enacted on the 2nd Karkatakam 1096/17th July 1921 provides for the establishment and management of public canals and ferries in the State—based on Madras Act II of 1890.

REGULATION VII of 1096 enacted on the 2nd Karkatakam 1096/17th July 1921 makes provision for the registration of births and deaths in rural tracts—based on Madras Act III of 1899.

REGULATION VIII of 1096 enacted on the 23rd Karkatakam 1096/7th August 1921 provides for the imposition of a tax on incomes derived from certain sources—based on India Act XI of 1922—amended by Regulations V of 1100 and X of 1112.

REGULATION IX of 1096 enacted on the 23rd Karkatakam 1096/7th August 1921 amends the Anchal Regulation IX of 1089 by the substitution of a new Schedule.

REGULATION X of 1096 enacted on the 23rd Karkatakam 1096/7th August 1921 amends the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation IV of 1079 by empowering the agents of the Society (S. P. C. A.) to take cognizance of the offences under the Regulation.

REGULATION I of 1097 enacted on the 29th Chingam 1097/14th September 1921 makes provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electricity—based on India Act IX of 1910.

REGULATION III of 1097 enacted on the 26th Vris-chikam 1097/11th December 1921 provides for the assignment of Government land.

REGULATION IV of 1097 enacted on the 26th Vris-chikam 1097/11th December 1921 amends the Lepers Regulation III of 1077 by widening its scope and by providing for its more satisfactory working.

REGULATION V of 1097 enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1097/16th December 1921 amends the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072 with a view to associate the ryots in matters connected with irrigation.

REGULATION VI of 1097 enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1097/16th December 1921 amends and introduces certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

REGULATION VII of 1097 enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1097/16th December 1921 amends the Chitties Regulation by providing for penalty for default to keep the chitty books as required.

REGULATION VIII of 1097 enacted on the 12th Dhanu 1097/26th December 1921 amends the Forest Regulation II of 1068 with a view to remove the existing defects in it.

REGULATION IX of 1097 enacted on the 12th Dhanu 1098/26th December 1921 provides for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections based on India Act XXXIX of 1920.

REGULATION X of 1097 enacted on the 12th Dhanu 1097/26th December 1921 amends the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 with a view to the speedy realisation of the revenue.

REGULATION XI of 1097 enacted on the 16th Dhanu 1097/30th December 1921 makes better provision for matters relating to fisheries in the State; partly repeals Game and Fish Protection Regulation XII of 1089.

PROCLAMATION dated the 30th Meenam 1097/12th April 1922 constitutes a new Devaswom Department for the better management of Devaswoms in the State and guarantees an annual contribution from the general revenues for the maintenance of Scheduled Devaswoms.

REGULATION XII of 1097 enacted on the 27th Karakatakam 1097/11th August 1922 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067), by investing Government with powers to appoint additional District Magistrates.

*REGULATION I OF 1098 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1098/20th February 1923 amends the British Post Regulation IV of 1076 as amended by Regulation V of 1094.

REGULATION II OF 1098 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1098/15th June 1923 consolidates the law relating to destruction of records—based on India Act V of 1917.

REGULATION III OF 1098 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1098/15th June 1923 amends the Tolls Recovery Regulation IV of 1088 by providing for penalty for evading payment of tolls.

REGULATION I OF 1099 enacted on the 27th Vrishchikam 1099/12th December 1923 amends the Land Acquisition Regulation XI of 1089 by enabling Government to acquire land at the cost of local authority.

REGULATION II OF 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 amends the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 by removing the bar on the devolution of the Dewan's powers under the Regulation.

REGULATION III OF 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 regulates the law relating to Government Securities—based on India Act X of 1920.

REGULATION IV OF 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 consolidates and amends the law relating to the High Court of the State.

REGULATION V OF 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 amends the Revenue Summons Regulation V of 1063 with a view to give the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner certain powers.

REGULATION VI OF 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 amends the law relating to Reformatories and makes further provision for dealing with youthful offenders—based on India Act VIII of 1897 and Madras Act IV of 1920.

REGULATION VII OF 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 amends the law respecting the age of majority.

REGULATION I OF 1100 enacted on the 18th Thulam 1100/3rd November 1924 amends the Chitties Regulation III of 1094 by empowering officers authorised in that behalf to compound offences under the Regulation.

REGULATION II OF 1100 enacted on the 1st Medam 1100/13th April 1925 codifies and consolidates the law and usage among the Nayars in respect of their marriage, inheritance and succession, partition and management of *Taricad* properties.

REGULATION III of 1100 enacted on the 1st Medam 1100/13th April 1925 codifies the law relating to marriage, succession, family management and partition among the Ezhavas amplified by Regulation II of 1101.

*REGULATION IV of 1100 enacted on the 7th Karkatakam 1100/22nd July 1925 provides further for the efficient administration of Hindu Religious Endowments in the State—amplifies the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079.

REGULATION V of 1100 enacted on the 28th Karkatakam 1100/12th August 1925 amends the Income Tax Regulation VIII of 1095 by removing the defects in the provisions regarding assessment and by facilitating reference to the High Court.

REGULATION VI of 1100 enacted on the 28th Karkatakam 1100/12th August 1925 consolidates the law relating to the limitation of suits and for other purposes based on India Act IX of 1908—amended by Regulation IX of 1100 and I of 1101.

REGULATION VII of 1100 enacted on the 29th Karkatakam 1100/13th August 1925 provides for the fostering and developing of local self-government in the rural areas of the State—amended by Regulation I of 1101.

REGULATION VIII of 1100 enacted on the 29th Karkatakam 1100/13th August 1925 consolidates and amends the law relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature based on India Act V of 1908—amended by Regulations X of 1100, III of 1101 and III of 1112.

REGULATION IX of 1100 enacted on the 32nd Karkatakam 1100/16th August 1925 amends the Limitation Regulation VI of 1100 by postponing the date of its coming into force.

REGULATION X of 1100 enacted on the 32nd Karkatakam 1100/16th August 1925 amends the Code of Civil Procedure Regulation VIII of 1100 by postponing the date of its coming into force.

REGULATION I of 1101 enacted on the 6th Dhanu 1101/20th December 1925 amends the Limitation Regulation VI of 1100 by certain Verbal alterations.

REGULATION II of 1101 enacted on the 28th Makaram 1101/10th February 1926 extends the period within which applications may be made under Section 33 (1) of the Ezhava Regulation III of 1100.

*REGULATION III of 1101 enacted on the 9th Kumbham 1101/20th February 1926 amends the Code of Civil Procedure (Regulation VIII of 1100) by provisions in

relation to suits by or against the Sreepadam Palace, the execution by the Courts in the State of foreign decrees, suits in the Courts of the State by or against the Imperial Government and the execution of decrees in such Courts, which are matters outside the purview of the Legislature.

REGULATION IV OF 1101 enacted on the 9th Edavam 1101/22nd May 1926 explains certain expressions occurring in the Regulations, Proclamations, etc.

REGULATION V OF 1101 enacted on the 9th Edavam 1101/22nd May 1926 brings under better control the Newspapers in the State—amended by Regulation IV of 1110.

REGULATION VI OF 1101 enacted on the 6th Mithunam 1101/20th June 1926 codifies the customs and usages among the Nanjinad Vellalas relating to marriage, succession and partition.

REGULATION I OF 1102 enacted on the 10th Edavam 1102/24th May 1927 makes provision for the regulation of exhibitions by means of cinematographs—based on India Act XXIII of 1919.

REGULATION I OF 1103 enacted on the 26th Medam 1103/8th May 1928 amends the Hackney Carriage Regulation VI of 1089 by providing for the recovery of the cost of supplying the plates from the parties concerned.

REGULATION II OF 1103 enacted on the 26th Medam 1103/8th May 1928 amends the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072 by providing for effective measures being taken against defaulting proprietors.

REGULATION III OF 1103 enacted on the 26th Medam 1103/8th May 1928 provides for the regulation and inspection of mines and for the prospecting for metals and minerals—based on India Act IV of 1923.

REGULATION I OF 1104 enacted on the 1st Kumbham 1104/12th February 1929 amends the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073 with a view to effect a more far-reaching control of the use of intoxicating drugs.

REGULATION II OF 1105 enacted on the 25th Kumbham 1105/8th March 1930 provides for the grant of the probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons—based on India Act XXXIX of 1925; amplifies the Wills Regulation VI of 1074.

PROCLAMATION dated the 1st Medam 1105/13th April 1930 terminates the rights of the Church Missionary Society over the Munro Island.

REGULATION III of 1105 enacted on the 12th Edavam 1105/25th May 1930 provides for certain matters in connection with the taking of census.

REGULATION IV of 1105 enacted on the 19th Edavam 1105/1st June 1930 amends the Revenue Summons Regulation V of 1063 by providing against certain difficulties experienced in the working of the Regulation.

REGULATION V of 1105 enacted on the 19th Edavam 1105/1st June 1930 amends the Land Conservancy Regulation IV of 1091 by investing the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner with appellate and revisional powers in respect of decisions of officers below him.

REGULATION I of 1106 enacted on the 27th Chingam 1106/12th September 1930 amends the Registration Regulation II of 1087 by exempting leases by or to Government from registration if the yearly rent does not exceed fifty rupees and the term does not exceed twelve years.

REGULATION II of 1106 enacted on the 19th Makaram 1106/1st February 1931 amends the Village Panchayat Courts Regulation I of 1090 by providing for the continuance of the judges even after expiry of their office till successors are appointed.

REGULATION III of 1106 enacted on the 8th Kumbham 1106/20th February 1931 defines and amends the law of succession and family management of the Malayala Brahmins.

REGULATION IV of 1106 enacted on the 13th Edavam 1106/27th May 1931 makes provision for the prevention of adulteration of food—based on Madras Act III of 1918 (as amended by Act II of 1928.)

REGULATION I of 1107 enacted on the 7th Edavam 1107/20th May 1932 amends the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091 by the substitution of a new clause in the place of clause (4) of Section 9 of the Regulation.

REGULATION II of 1107 enacted on the 10th Karkatakam 1107/25th July 1932 amends the Extradition Regulation I of 1082 by investing Government with the power to frame rules and by authorising detention of persons arrested without warrant.

REGULATION III of 1107 enacted on the 31st Chingam 1108/15th September 1932 amends the Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by making provisions for the prevention and suppression of traffic in women.

REGULATION IV of 1107 enacted on the 31st Chingam 1108/15th September 1932 makes provision for the giving of State aid to industries.

REGULATION I of 1108 enacted on the 21st Kanni 1108/16th October 1932 provides for the disposal of wrecks and for compensation for the salvage of wrecks—based on the India Merchant Shipping Act XXI of 1923 (Part VII) and the British Merchant Shipping Act 1894 (Part IX.)

REGULATION II of 1108 enacted on the 12th Thulam 1108/28th October 1932 provides for the establishment of a bi-cameral legislature in the State with enlarged functions and powers.

REGULATION III of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhannu 1108/31st December 1932 provides for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies—based on India Act V of 1912.

REGULATION IV of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhannu 1108/31st December 1932 regulates the development of towns to secure to their present and future inhabitants sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience—based on Madras Act VII of 1920 (as amended by Act II of 1930.)

REGULATION V of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhannu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the Wills Regulation VI of 1074 by repealing Section 8 of the Regulation dealing with the testamentary law of Muslims who follow *Maruma-kuthayam* law.

REGULATION VI of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhannu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the Chitties Regulation III of 1094 by enabling postponement of the payment of instalments in *Chitties* and by penalising the so-called *Kuri chitties*.

REGULATION VII of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhannu 1108/31st December 1932 defines and amends the law relating to marriage, succession, partition, *Pargari* management and maintenance of the Malayala Kshatriyas (excluding members of the Royal Family) of the State.

REGULATION VIII of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhannu 1108/31st December 1932 consolidates and amends the law relating to insolvency—based on British Indian Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 (as amended by Acts IX and XXXIX of 1926, Act XI of 1927 and Act X of 1930.)

REGULATION IX of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhannu 1101/31st December 1932 amends Police Regulation IV

of 1095 by making provisions to ensure orderliness in public passenger vehicles.

REGULATION X of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the Municipal Regulation V of 1095 by providing for the inauguration and regulation of water supply schemes and works.

REGULATION XI of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the law relating to inheritance and succession among the Muslims of the State.

REGULATION XII of 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation V of 1071 by providing for the commutation of the annual dues and the realisation thereof by Government as if they were arrears of land revenue.

REGULATION I of 1109 enacted on the 16th Thulam 1109/1st November 1933 amends the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088 by the substitution of clause (a) to Section 181 of the Regulation in the place of the existing clause.

REGULATION II of 1109 enacted on the 23rd Kumbham 1109/6th March 1934 restricts the cultivation of tea in the State to co-operate with tea restriction scheme adopted by the Government of India.

REGULATION III of 1109 enacted on the 6th Mithunam 1109/20th June 1934 provides for the settlement and better administration of certain Edavagis—amends the Estates Recovery Regulation IV of 1068 by the inclusion of some more Estates within the ambit of the Regulation.

REGULATION IV of 1109 enacted on the 6th Mithunam 1109/20th June 1934 provides for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches—based on India Act XVI of 1934.

REGULATION V of 1109 enacted on the 6th Mithunam 1109/20th June 1934 provides for the regulation of the importation of live-stock affected or suspected or liable to be affected by infectious or contagious diseases—based on India Act IX of 1898.

REGULATION VI of 1109 enacted on the 7th Mithunam 1109/21st June 1934 amends the Market Regulation VII of 1092 by defining the word “market” and by providing that a declaration by Government that a place is a market shall be conclusive of that fact.

REGULATION I of 1110 enacted on the 17th Kumbham 1110/1st March 1935 repeals the Breach of Contract Regulation II of 1080 following India Act III of 1925.

REGULATION II of 1110 enacted on the 17th Kumbham 1110/1st March 1935 amends the Companies Regulation I of 1092 by providing for inspection and audit by Government or Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

REGULATION III of 1110 enacted on the 28th Meenam 1110/10th April 1935 amends the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079 by providing for the application of the Land Conservancy Regulation to all unassigned lands belonging to Devaswoms and managed by Government.

REGULATION IV of 1110 enacted on the 20th Edavam 1110/3rd June 1935 amends the Newspapers Regulation V of 1101 with a view to bring the Newspapers in the State under more effective and better control.

REGULATION V of 1110 enacted on the 31st Mithunam 1110/15th July 1935 makes certain special provisions for the due preservation of the person and property of incapacitated persons—based on Madras Court of Wards Act 1902 and the Cochin Court of Wards Regulation XIII of 1097 makes the Guardian and Wards Regulation II of 1077 subject to this enactment.

REGULATION VI of 1110 enacted on the 31st Mithunam 1110/15th July 1935 consolidates and amends the law relating to lunacy—based on India Act IV of 1912—repeals the Lunacy Regulation I of 1080.

REGULATION VII of 1110 enacted on the 31st Mithunam 1110/15th July 1935 amends the jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation V of 1071 by providing for certain provisions found to be necessary in the actual working of the Regulation as amended.

PROCLAMATION dated the 15th Karkatakam 1110/31st June 1935 enfranchises the *Mathilukam* Service *Inam* lands and converts them into holdings of *Sai Pandaravaka pattam* tenure.

REGULATION VIII of 1110 enacted on the 25th Kanni 1111/11th October 1935 amends the Provident Insurance Societies Regulation III of 1108 by reducing the amount to be deposited by the Societies with Government.

REGULATION I of 1111 enacted on the 20th Dhanu 1111/4th January 1936 amends the Village Panchayat Regulation VII of 1100 by providing for the removal of members who absent themselves from the meetings of the Panchayat.

REGULATION II of 1111 enacted on the 20th Dhanu 1111/4th January 1936 amends the Registration Regulation II of 1087 by making provision for the registration of attachments of immovable properties.

PROCLAMATION dated the 27th Dhanu 1111/11th January 1936 abolishes royalties in trees in certain places in the State.

REGULATION III of 1111 enacted on the 23rd Edavam 1111/5th June 1936 alters the order in which certain heirs of a Hindu male dying intestate or who died intestate are entitled to succeed to his estate—follows India Act II of 1929.

REGULATION IV of 1111 enacted on the 23rd Edavam 1111/10th June 1936 provides for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on mechanical lighters—based on India Act XXIII of 1934.

REGULATION V of 1111 enacted on the 25th Mithunam 1111/8th July 1936 amends the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088 by investing Government with powers to make necessary rules in respect of duty paid as drawback.

PROCLAMATION dated the 1st Chingam 1112/16th August 1936 repeals the Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Proclamation dated 3rd Mithunam 1111/15th April 1936.

PROCLAMATION dated the 27th Thulam 1112/12th November 1936 removes restrictions placed on certain classes of Hindus from entering or worshipping at temples controlled by Government.

PROCLAMATION dated the 9th Vrischikam 1112/24th November 1936 enacts the rules under the Temple Entry Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION dated the 9th Vrischikam 1112/24th November 1936 rectifies the omission of the word "Bala" before the word "Rama Varma" in the Royal appellation.

REGULATION I of 1112 enacted on the 11th Dhanu 1112/25th December 1936 provides for the preservation of ancient monuments and objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest—based on India Act VII of 1904.

REGULATION II of 1112 enacted on the 11th Dhanu 1112/25th December 1936 provides for the control of the extension of the cultivation of rubber in the State and connected matters.

REGULATION III of 1112 enacted on the 23rd Dhanu 1112/6th January 1937 makes certain provisions to relieve agricultural indebtedness amends the Code of Civil Procedure (Regulation VIII of 1100) to some extent regarding execution of decrees.

REGULATION IV of 1112 enacted on the 12th Makaram 1112/25th January 1937 provides for the regulation of life assurance companies—based on India Act VI of 1912.

REGULATION V of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 consolidates and amends the law relating to co-operative societies in the State—based on the Madras Act VI of 1932 and Bombay Act VII of 1925—repeals the Co-operative Societies Regulation X of 1089.

REGULATION VI of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 consolidates and amends the law relating to steam boilers based on India Act V of 1923.

REGULATION VII of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 provides for the constitution and incorporation of a Bar Council in Travancore—based on India Act XXXVIII of 1926—amends the Vakils Regulation III of 1075 and the Stamp Regulation IV of 1080.

REGULATION VIII of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 provides for the registration of Trade Unions and defines the law relating to Trade Unions in the State—based on India Act XVI of 1926 (as amended by Act XV of 1928).

REGULATION IX of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 amends the Survey and Boundaries Regulation X of 1094 by penalising the placing of any mark or object which is not a survey mark.

REGULATION X of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 amends the Income Tax Regulation VIII of 1096 with a view to enhance the rate of income-tax on certain incomes and to impose a super-tax on certain others.

REGULATION XI of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 authorises the taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others—based on India Act XXXIII of 1920.

REGULATION XII of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 amends the Forest Regulation II of 1068 by verbal alteration to Section 47 A of the Regulation.

REGULATION XIII of 1112 enacted on the 30th Karakam 1112/14th August 1937 amends the General Clauses Regulation II of 1072 with a view to adjust to the changes in the designation of certain officers of Government.

*REGULATION I OF 1113 (enacted on the 16th Thulam 1110/1st November 1937) provides for the establishment and incorporation of a University for Travancore for the development of technical and technological education, the furtherance of original research in the various branches of applied science and for the conservation and promotion of Kerala Art and culture in the interests of the cultural and educational advancement of the subjects of the State.

REGULATION II OF 1113 (enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1113/17th December 1937) provides for the preliminary hearing by a single judge of the High Court of all second appeals.

REGULATION III OF 1113 (enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1113/17th December 1937) enables to reduce the work of Division Benches of the High Court by giving to Single Judges power to dispose of finally certain criminal matters.

REGULATION IV OF 1113 (enacted on the 7th Kumbhom 1113/18th February 1938), provides for the constitution of a Bank with the co-operation of the Government for the purpose mainly of granting long-term loans with a view to benefit agriculture and industry.

REGULATION V OF 1113 enacted on the 1st Meenam 1113/14th March 1938 amends Regulation III of 1086 with a view to make the British Indian Half Rupee legal tender for an unlimited amount.

PROCLAMATION dated the 1st Meenam 1113/14th March 1938 amends Coinage and Mint Proclamation dated 30th Thulam 1089/15th November 1913, with a view to make the Sirkar Half Rupee legal tender for an unlimited amount.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF 1931.

General Statistics.

The population of Travancore, according to the regular censuses taken since 1875, is shown below:—

Year.	Persons.	Rate of increase per cent.
1875	2,311,379	...
1881	2,401,158	3·9
1891	2,557,736	10·0
1901	2,952,157	11·8
1911	3,428,975	16·2
1921	4,006,062	16·8
1931	5,095,973	27·2

Travancore has a mean density of 668 persons per square mile, which, when calculated on the cultivable land and the land actually cultivated, rises to 1,072 and 1,482, respectively, each person having $\frac{3}{5}$ of an acre of cultivable land and $\frac{2}{5}$ of an acre of cultivated land. In India, Cochin alone, and outside India, only Java and Mudura, England and Wales and Belgium have slightly higher densities than Travancore.

Sex.

There has always been an excess of males over females in Travancore as in other parts of India, though, in eleven taluks, seven of which lie along the sea-coast, females out-number males. The sex ratio or the number of females per 1,000 males is 987, which is the highest the country has had since 1881. Comparatively, Travancore has a lower sex-ratio than the United Kingdom, the Provinces of Madras and Bihar and the States of Pudukotta and Cochin and a higher one than India as a whole, the Provinces of Burma, Bengal, Bombay, United Provinces, Punjab and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Jammu and Kashmir. Female deaths are lower than male deaths in the ages up to 15. They exceed male deaths in the age periods 15—20 and 20—30, show a steady fall between 30 and 60 and perceptibly increase after 60.

Marriage.

The following figures show the civil condition of the total population.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	2,700,739	1,498,635	1,202,104
Married ...	2,020,683	993,336	1,027,297
Widowed ...	374,551	73,052	301,499

Taking the population 15 years and over, the State occupies an intermediate position between India as a whole and the western countries in regard to unmarried persons, male or female. The primitive tribes have the smallest proportion of unmarried males and females. The largest proportion of unmarried males is found among Muslims and of unmarried females among Christians. The highest proportion of widows is found among Hindus and the smallest proportions of widowers and widows among Muslims and Christians respectively. Child marriage is not a serious problem in the State, the numbers getting married up to the age of 15 being considerably less than in India as a whole.

Birth-rate and Death-rate.

Seventeen per cent. of the aggregate population are under 5 years of age, 30 per cent. under 10 years, more than 42 per cent. under 15 years, about 48 per cent. between 15 and 50 years and a little over 9 per cent. above 50 years. There is a remarkable rise in the proportions of children under ten years and of persons over 50 to the total population coupled with a similar fall in those of persons aged 10-15 and 15-50. The average length of life in Travancore is 43·80 years for males and 44·55 years for females. The birth-rates, both among males and females, decreased steadily up to the middle of the decade 1921-31 and thereafter increased gradually, reaching the maximum in the last year of the decade. There was a similar variation in the death-rate also. The crude death-rates for males and females separately are 20·1 and 19·8 per mille per annum and that for the two sexes together is 19·95 or practically 20 per mille per annum.

Language

Twenty-nine languages have been returned at the Census, of which Malayalam is the mother-tongue of 84 per cent. and Tamil of 15 per cent. of the entire population, the other 27 languages being spoken by the remaining 1 per cent. As regards bi-lingualism, Tulu, Konkani, Marathi and Western Hindi are combined more largely with Malayalam than with Tamil. Telugu with Tamil more than with Malayalam, and Kanarese more or less equally with either.

Literacy.

Excluding children under 5 years, 29 per cent. of the total population are literate, the percentage of literacy among males and females being 41 and 17 respectively. The Northern Division stands first in literacy both among males and females, the Central Division coming next. As regards literacy in the vernaculars, 92 per cent. of the total literate persons are literate in Malayalam and 8 per cent. in Tamil, the corresponding percentages among male literates being 91.3 and 8.7. Literates in English per mille of the population aged 5 years and over have increased to 19 from 15 in 1921.

Castes and Communities.

Nearly 500 Hindu castes have been returned. Of these, only 77 castes have been separately treated, the other 423 castes taken together numbering only 3,381. Of the entire Christian population, 5.3 per cent. belong to the Anglican Communion, 21.0 per cent. are Jacobite Syrians, 8.9 per cent. Mar Thoma Syrians, 28.0 per cent. Romo-Syrians, 22.4 per cent. Roman Catholics, 3.7 per cent. Salvationists, 8.7 per cent. the followers of the South India United Church and 2.0 per cent. others including other Syrians. Out of the total Muslim population of 353,274, only 1,319 belong to the Shiah sect, the rest being Sunnis. Though the primitive tribes including Kanikkaran, Kuravan, Malankudi, Vishavan, Malapantaram, Malapulayan, Mala-urali, Malayarayan, Mannan, Muthuvan, Nayadi, Paliyan, Thantapulayan, Ullatan, Vetan and Vettuvan have a total population of 128,838, only 2,907 follow the tribal religions, while 115,151 are Hindus and 10,780 Christians.

Houses.

The number of occupied houses returned is 9,29,930 as against 7,61,827 in 1921, the percentage of increase during the previous decade being 22·1. The number of houses per square mile also increased from 100 to 122. The average number of persons per family is 5·46 and that per house 5·48.

Migration.

The volume of external migration is not considerable, while that of internal migration is still less. The total number of immigrants was 135,103 and that of Travancoreans residing beyond the limits of the State 58,466. Of the former, 26,964 were born in the adjacent State of Cochin, 82,963 in the contiguous districts of the Province of Madras, 21,379 in the non-contiguous districts of the same province, 2,456 in other parts of India, and 1,251 in countries beyond India. The immigrants are congregated mostly in towns, in the High Ranges and in the frontier taluks, 59 per cent. of the total immigrants being labourers employed in the estates in the High Ranges. Of the 58,466 emigrants from the State, 31,167 were in Cochin, 16,604 in the Province of Madras, 2,213 in the other Provinces and States in India and 8,482 in countries beyond India. The number of emigrants has increased from census to census but has always been less than that of immigrants.

Infirmities.

Separate statistics have been collected regarding insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness, leprosy and elephantiasis. For every 100 persons afflicted with each infirmity in 1901, there are, according to the last census, 411 persons suffering from insanity, 356 from deaf-mutism, 306 from blindness, 197 from leprosy and 248 from elephantiasis. The total number of all the afflicted persons has thus increased by more than 2½ times during 30 years. Males more than females are subject to the attack of these infirmities and the grown-ups more than young persons. The number of persons afflicted with more than one infirmity is only 63.

Occupations.

Of the total population, 29 per cent. are earners, 18·2 per cent. working dependants, and 52·8 per cent. non-working dependants, the first two together constituting the working population. 39 per cent. of the

workers are engaged in agriculture, tending cattle, hunting and fishing, about 15 per cent. in industries, nearly 2 per cent. in transport services, about 7 per cent. in trade, a little over 3 per cent. in public administration and professions and about 30 per cent. in domestic service. 54·3 per cent. of the workers and non-workers taken together are supported by agriculture. 39,000 persons are engaged in fishing, more than 8,000 in cashew-nut industry, over 126,000 (including 17,000 women) in coir-yarn industry, and over 18,000 in rice-husking. Out of the entire female population of the State, 360,603 are earners, 768,167 working dependants and the remaining 1,402,130 non-working dependants. Next to domestic service, agriculture employs the largest number of women, industries coming next. The making of lace, crepe, embroideries, etc. and rice-husking are essentially women's occupations. Of the total industrial population, 93 per cent. are engaged in cottage industries, the remaining 7 per cent. only being factory workers.

Agriculture Workers.

The total labour population has increased to 362,885 from 311,443 in 1921, i. e., by 17 per cent. Excepting Madras and the Central Provinces and Berar, Travancore has a higher proportion of agricultural labourers than any other Indian Province. The workers in tea and rubber estates have increased to 71,159 from 16,786 in 1921.

Population according to religion and education.

Religion	Literate.		Illiterate.		Literate in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>All Religions</i>	866,313	351,611	1,698,760	2,179,289	65,300	13,151
Hindu	519,200	184,240	1,048,725	1,382,723	36,199	5,505
Christian	309,276	163,081	505,557	626,561	27,692	9,604
Muslim	37,651	4,246	142,894	168,473	1,571	37
Tribal Religions	51	3	1,460	1,393	..	..
Jew	72	24	91	111	14	..
Buddhist	29	12	18	5	14	2
Jain	11	..	10	20	3	..
Zoroastrian	9	1	2	1	5	..
Sikh	3	4	3	2	2	3
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	..

Distribution of Principal Castes and Communities.

	... 3,134,888
<i>Hindu</i>	8,155
Ampalavasi	...
Arayan (including Marakkan, Mukkuvan and Nulayan)	... 27,458
Brahman Malayala, Namputiri and Potti	... 13,931
Brahman (others including Konkani)	... 54,141
Chakkiliyan (including Chemman)	... 6,188
Chetti	... 17,422
Ezhavan	... 869,863
Ilavaniyan	... 6,411
Kammalan	... 208,441
Kaniyan	... 15,652
Krishnavaka	... 12,032
Kshatriya (Malayala)	... 2,936
Kudumi	... 9,610
Kuravan	... 87,071
Maravan	... 14,399
Nadar	... 233,982
Nayar (including Chakkala and Maran)	... 868,411
Pallan	... 29,880
Paravan	... 13,602
Paryan (Sambavar)	... 70,684
Pulayan (Cheramar, including Thantapulayan)	... 208,132
Saliyan (Pattariyar)	... 12,386
Thantan (Urali)	... 41,214
Valan	... 21,172
Vaniyan (Vanigavaisyon)	... 22,527
Velan	... 16,253
Velakkithala Nayar (including Ampattan)	... 30,908
Velan (including Kusavan)	... 12,377
Veluthadanayar (including Mannan, Pathiyan and Vannan)	... 28,311
Virasaivar (including Pantaram, Vairavi and Yogiswaran)	... 19,555
Yadavan (Idayan)	... 8,457
<i>Christians</i>	... 1,604,475
Anglo-Indian	... 790
European	... 587
Indian Christians	... 1,603,098
Muslim	... 353,274
Tribal Religions	... 2,907
Others	... 429

CENSUS FIGURES OF 1931 AND 1921.

STATEMENT COMPARING THE 1921 AND 1911 CENSUSES

STATEMENT COMPARING THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921 AND 1931												
No.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.				Percentage of variation.		No. of persons per square mile in 1911.
			Towns.	Villages.		1931.		1921 (both Sexes).		1931 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
	STATE	7,625	46	3,935	9,29,930	50,95,973	25,65,473	25,30,900	40,06,062	+27.2	+10.8	668
SOUTHERN DIVISION.												
1	Tovela	144.96	2	153	8,935	40,129	19,947	20,182	36,496	+10	+3	277
2	Agastiswaram	106.92	3	459	33,545	1,59,011	78,214	80,797	1,38,257	+15	+15.2	1,487
3	Kalkulam	229.58	5	341	38,266	2,96,491	1,04,246	1,09,245	1,72,263	+19.9	+17.0	900
4	Vilavandur	165.49	1	154	29,624	1,76,220	89,685	1,35,909	1,47,169	+19.8	+16.8	1,067
5	Neyyattinkara	235.43	4	192	44,036	2,74,538	1,38,659	1,35,909	2,17,559	+26.2	+21.7	1,177
6	Tiruvandur	38.56	1	75	36,854	2,27,245	1,14,433	1,19,732	1,75,466	+29.5	+13.1	2,336
7	Nedumangad	368.02	1	84	29,709	1,57,312	79,364	77,868	1,12,111	+40.3	+27.2	480
8	Chirayinkeelam	146.50	2	95	34,635	1,33,010	32,918	1,00,092	1,57,142	+22.8	+15.7	1,317
CENTRAL DIVISION.												
9	Qutub	147.41	1	152	42,222	2,47,332	1,22,610	1,25,322	1,96,511	+26.1	+19.0	1,680
10	Kannagapally	88.99	2	120	37,015	1,92,345	94,773	97,572	1,58,058	+24.7	+15.0	2,061
11	Karikapally	74.24	1	86	26,537	1,12,845	57,585	72,200	1,17,920	+23.2	+16.8	1,595
12	Mavelikara	111.43	1	115	33,040	1,74,970	89,622	87,378	1,44,789	+20.2	+10.6	1,562
13	Konathur	150.46	1	174	22,533	1,17,110	59,678	58,432	98,463	+25.3	+20.4	1,718
14	Kottarakara	202.03	1	150	26,804	1,37,556	69,160	68,461	1,08,753	+26.5	+20.4	681
15	Puthanpore	495.67	1	82	20,038	1,07,898	51,464	49,604	73,570	+37.3	+29.6	237
16	Shumoda	129.14	3	49	10,808	1,42,682	23,841	24,027	44,650	+37.2	+26.6	371
17	Puthanmutha	898.16	1	85	26,365	1,42,682	72,868	69,789	1,04,602	+37.2	+26.6	169
18	Kuvalla	220.15	2	236	53,634	3,37,593	1,70,851	1,66,702	2,73,572	+29.3	+15.1	1,633
19	Amalappuram	147.46	2	78	40,543	2,20,768	1,11,722	1,09,046	1,77,590	+28.7	+14.1	1,497

STATEMENT COMPARING THE FINAL CENSUS FIGURES OF 1931 AND 1921.—(contd.)

STATEMENT COMPARING THE FINAL CENSUS FIGURES OF 1901 AND 1921.												
No.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.				Percentage of variation.		No. of persons per square mile in 1931.
			Towns.	Villages.		1931			1921 (both Sexes).	1921 to 1931.		
						Persons.	Males.	Females.				
NORTHERN DIVISION.												
20	Changanacherry	• 263.78	2	68	39,367	2,21,478	1,13,943	1,07,535	1,56,640	41.4	34.2	840
21	Kottayam	• 214.04	2	98	40,700	2,51,903	1,17,757	1,14,146	1,73,834	33.3	+ 17.3	1,083
22	Vaikom	• 144.09	1	86	28,436	1,63,725	77,080	76,645	1,19,678	+ 26.6	+ 3.1	1,067
23	Sherala	• 117.14	1	47	41,304	2,03,474	1,02,177	1,02,297	1,61,481	+ 26.6	+ 7.7	1,746
24	Perur	• 113.43	1	139	32,813	1,84,331	91,754	92,577	1,54,458	+ 19.3	+ 6.8	1,925
25	Kunnamad	• 361.66	2	179	40,619	2,26,093	1,11,975	1,14,118	1,84,432	+ 22.6	+ 18.2	625
26	Muvattupuzha	• 437.16	1	152	33,476	1,81,128	90,884	90,244	1,97,489	+ 31.7	+ 18.2	414
27	Tudupuzha	• 486.94	1	96	17,006	90,728	46,844	43,884	57,285	+ 58.4	+ 49.1	186
28	Munachi	• 283.41	1	125	35,574	2,01,461	1,02,431	99,030	1,63,193	+ 25.8	+ 17.5	711
HIGH RANGE DIVISION												
29	Peermade	• 450.90	••	18	9,839	46,023	26,672	19,351	24,026	+ 91.6	+ 44.5	102
30	Devicolan	• 667.33	••	108	11,183	59,201	32,901	26,300	32,895	+ 79.9	+ 40.2	89

No.	Town.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.				Percentage of variation.		No. of persons per square mile in 1931.	
			Towns.	Villages.	1931	1921 (both Sexes)		1921 to 1931.	1931.			
						Persons.	Males.			Females.		
	Municipal Towns	86.05	19	..	57,654	4,08,462	2,09,506	1,98,956	3,24,862	+25.7	+56.0	4,747
1	Trivandrum	11.29	..	..	14,272	96,016	49,392	46,624	72,784	+31.9	+14.5	8,205
2	Alleppey	4.54	..	..	7,426	43,838	23,677	20,161	32,074	+36.7	+24.9	9,656
3	Nagercoil	4.48	..	..	8,433	742,945	20,815	20,072	34,406	+24.8	+15.1	9,586
4	Quilon	4.53	..	..	5,234	33,739	17,381	16,358	25,135	+34.2	+33.4	7,448
5	Kottayam	4.42	..	..	3,302	25,236	13,280	11,956	18,833	+33.9	+24.4	5,710
6	Changanacherry	5.23	..	..	3,897	24,201	12,615	11,586	18,955	+27.7	+9.9	4,627
7	Idukki	3.57	..	..	2,564	15,176	7,686	7,431	11,949	+27.0	+13.3	4,251
8	Thiruvalla	3.43	..	..	2,209	14,483	7,438	7,090	12,010	+20.6	+50.7	5,391
9	Mavelikara*	4.00	..	..	2,325	14,194	7,032	7,162	12,209	+16.3	..	3,549
10	Varkala	3.70	..	..	2,519	13,808	7,077	6,731	11,259	+22.6	..	3,732
11	Shenkottla	0.70	..	..	2,788	12,225	5,973	6,252	11,241	+8.8	+9.4	17,464
12	Kayankulam	3.00	..	..	1,742	10,841	5,555	5,286	9,172	+18.2	+57.3	3,614
13	Attimal	13.00	..	..	1,781	10,612	5,313	5,299	11,048	-3.9	..	816
14	Harad*	3.90	..	..	1,867	10,387	5,234	5,153	8,699	+19.4	..	3,662
15	Pedmanahapuram	2.50	..	..	2,075	10,313	5,087	5,226	9,156	+12.6	..	4,125
16	Colachel	1.74	..	..	1,432	9,392	4,762	4,630	7,967	+17.9	..	5,398
17	Neyyattinkara	10.00	..	..	1,365	9,264	4,670	4,594	8,033	+15.4	..	926
18	Alwaye	2.04	..	..	1,160	4,269	2,172	3,352	6,772	+13.9	..	3,736
19	Kuzhithura	0.68	..	..	692	2,165	1,165	1,993	3,160	+31.8	..	6,125

* Not a municipal town now.

Statement comparing the final Census figures of 1931 and 1921—(concl'd.)

No.	Town.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.			Percentage of variation.		No. of persons per square mile in 1931.
			Towns.	Villages.		1931	Males.	Females.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1931.	
	OTHER TOWNS.	75-43	27	..	95,542	1,43,326	72,674	70,652	79,792	+ 79.6	1,960
1	Changanur	8.75	..	..	1,650	10,738	5,577	5,161	...	..	1,927
2	Amalapuram	4.75	..	..	1,555	10,248	4,958	5,290	9,055	+ 13.2	2,157
3	Palakur	14.00	..	..	3,582	8,432	4,341	4,101	6,443	+ 31.6	603
4	Eravali	0.82	..	..	1,431	7,513	3,658	3,855	5,541	+ 35.6	9,162
5	Ettumam	2.17	..	..	1,434	7,477	3,771	3,706	5,609	+ 33.8	3,445
6	Aravali	0.48	..	..	1,175	6,585	3,443	3,142	...	..	13,719
7	Sanjivadaktara	1.25	..	..	1,538	8,238	3,117	3,121	...	..	4,990
8	Shertala	4.60	..	..	1,985	9,940	3,078	2,862	4,781	+ 21.2	1,485
9	Perumiasur	4.61	..	..	1,930	5,343	2,981	2,882	...	..	1,544
10	Kannagappally	3.75	..	..	1,022	5,700	2,975	2,815	4,740	+ 22.9	1,916
11	Kottakara	3.00	..	..	1,022	5,747	2,964	2,783	5,017	+ 14.6	2,813
12	Myattapuzha	2.60	..	..	887	5,636	2,991	2,685	4,517	+ 24.6	5,958
13	Balanapuram	0.90	..	..	861	5,302	2,710	2,632	3,083	+ 74.0	95,382
14	Thiruthancode	0.21	..	..	864	5,326	2,509	2,737	4,973	+ 24.6	8,937
15	Thiruthandiy	0.66	..	..	1,060	4,439	2,418	2,581	4,085	+ 9.0	2,266
16	Mundakayan	3.90	..	..	946	4,399	2,747	2,162	...	..	27,088
17	Achappur	0.17	..	..	1,073	4,605	2,552	2,383	4,404	+ 4.6	372
18	Vadala	7.50	..	..	721	4,235	2,094	2,139	3,612	+ 18.9	1,666
19	Palamanthitta	2.50	..	..	785	4,165	2,106	1,979	3,620	+ 3.9	8,360
20	Sachinam	0.45	..	..	870	3,762	1,891	1,951	3,804	+ 8.9	4,824
21	Cape Comorin	0.74	..	..	684	3,598	1,807	1,791	1,892	..	8,763
22	Pearar	0.41	..	..	519	3,581	1,729	1,852	...	..	4,172
23	Todupzha	1.50	..	..	566	3,455	1,910	1,545	...	..	3,602
24	Thalassery	0.93	..	..	383	2,638	1,457	1,471	...	..	3,602

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE IN 1937.

The Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.

COMPOSITION.

The Sri Mulam Assembly consists of 72 members, of whom 48 are elected and 24 nominated members. Of the elected members, 43 are elected by general territorial constituencies, distributed over 17 electoral divisions, with reservation of seats, eight for Ezhavas and three seats each for the Muslims and the Latin Catholics. The remaining 5 members are returned by Special Constituencies, two representing Commerce and Industry, two representing Jemmes and one representing the Planters. Of the nominated members, 10 are officials and the remaining 14 non officials, representing minority communities and other inadequately represented interests.

The table below shows the names, class and extent of the various constituencies and the number of elected members thereof.

Serial No.	Name of constituency.	Class of constituency.	Extent of constituency.	Total No. of members including reserved seats.	Particulars of seats reserved.
1	Trivandrum town	General Urban	The Municipal town of Trivandrum	1	
2	Tovala <i>cum</i> Agastisvaram	General Rural	The taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram	2	
3	Kalkulam <i>cum</i> Vilavancode	Do.	The taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavancode	3	1 Latin Catholic.
4	Neyyattinkara <i>cum</i> Trivandrum	Do.	The taluks of Neyyattinkara and Trivandrum excluding the Municipal town of Trivandrum	3	1 Eshava & 1 Latin Catholic.
5	Chirayinkil <i>cum</i> Nedumangal	Do.	The taluks of Chirayinkil and Nedumangal	3	1 Eshava.
6	Quilon <i>cum</i> Kottarakara	Do.	The taluks of Quilon and Kottarakara	3	1 Muslim & 1 Eshava.
7	Pattanasapuram <i>cum</i> Shencotta	Do.	The taluks of Pattanasapuram and Shencotta	1	
8	Pattanamuttia	Do.	The taluk of Pattanamuttia	1	
9	Thiruvalla	Do.	The taluk of Thiruvalla	3	
10	Mavelikara <i>cum</i> Kunnattur	Do.	The taluk of Kunnattur and the taluk of Mavelikara excluding the portion within the Municipal town of Kayankulam	2	1 Eshava.
11	Karunagapalli <i>cum</i> Kartikapalli	Do.	The taluks of Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli and the portion of the Kayankulam Municipal town included within the taluk of Mavelikara	3	1 Eshava.

Serial No.	Name of constituency.	Class of constituency.	Extent of constituency.	Total No. of members including reserved seats.	Particulars of seats reserved.
12	Ambalapuzha cum Shertala	General Rural	The taluks of Ambalapuzha and Shertala	4	1 Ezhava, 1 Muslim & 1 Latin Catholic. 1 Ezhava.
13	Vaikam cum Kottayam	Do.	The taluks of Vaikam and Kottayam	3	
14	Changanacherry cum Poornade	Do.	The taluks of Changanacherry and Poornade	2	
15	Minachil cum Todupuzha	Do.	The taluks of Minachil and Todupuzha	3	
16	Muvattupuzha cum Devicolum	Do.	The taluks of Muvattupuzha and Devicolum	2	
17	Kunnathnad cum Patur	Do.	The taluks of Kunnathnad and Patur	4	1 Ezhava & 1 Muslim.
18	The Travancore Planters	Planting	Non-territorial	1	
19	The Travancore Jenums (South)	Jenmi	The Trivandrum and Quilon Revenue Divisions	1	
20	Do. (North)	Do.	The Kottayam and Devicolum Revenue Divisions	1	
21	Commerce and Industry (South)	Commerce and Industry	The Trivandrum Revenue Division and the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanamparam and Shenkotta in the Quilon Revenue Division	1	
22	Do. (North)	Do.	The taluks of Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Kunnathur, Mavelikara, Thiruvalla, Pattanamattita and Ambalapuzha in the Quilon Revenue Division and the Revenue Divisions of Kottayam and Devicolum	1	

FRANCHISE.

The following classes of persons are not entitled to be registered as electors or to vote in any of the constituencies of the Assembly:—

(i) Persons adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind.

(ii) Persons under twenty-one years of age.

(iii) Persons convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Travancore Penal Code or Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code, punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

Note.—No woman is disqualified, by reason of her sex only, for registration as an elector or to vote.

ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS.

General Constituencies.

Every person who has a place of residence in the constituency and who possesses the further qualifications mentioned below shall be qualified to be an elector for a general constituency.

(1) Urban Constituency.

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the urban constituency who—

- (a) was assessed in the previous year in a Municipality to a building or land tax or to professional tax; or
- (b) holds within the constituency one of the qualifications in respect of the holding of land prescribed for an elector of a rural constituency; or
- (c) is a graduate of a recognised University in the British Empire, provided that he is not undergoing a course of instruction in any recognised institution; or
- (d) was assessed to income tax in the previous year; or
- (e) was the holder during the previous year of a certificate of registration for fixed engines for fishing granted by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries; or
- (f) is a discharged, retired or pensioned military officer of the State Forces or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore.

(2) Rural Constituency.

A person shall be qualified as an elector for a rural constituency who

- (a) is a registered holder or an *inamdar* of land the annual value of which is one rupee or more; or
- (b) is a tenant holding land the annual value of which is one rupee or more; or
- (c) is a *kudiyar* holding land the annual value of which is one rupee or more; or
- (d) is a graduate of a recognised University in the British Empire, provided that he is not undergoing a course of instruction in any recognised institution; or
- (e) was in the previous year assessed in a Municipality included in his constituency to a building or land tax or professional tax; or
- (f) was assessed to income-tax in the previous year; or
- (g) was the holder during the previous year of a certificate of registration for fixed engines for fishing granted by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries; or
- (h) is a discharged, retired or pensioned military officer of the State Force or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore.

Special Constituency.

(1) *Planters' Constituency.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Planters' Constituency if he is a member of—

- (i) The South Travancore Planters' Association ;
- (ii) The Central Travancore Planters' Association ;
- (iii) The Munda kayam Planters' Association ;
- (iv) The Kanan Devan Planters' Association ; and
- (v) Such other Planters' Associations as may be recognised by the Government, by notifications in the Government Gazette.

(2) *Jenmi's Constituencies.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Jenmi's Constituency if he has an annual income of not less than five hundred rupees and has a place of residence in that constituency. In calculating the annual income of a Jenmi, the income from any source other than *jenmom* lands will not be taken into consideration.

(3) *Commerce and Industry Constituencies.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Commerce and Industry Constituency if he resides within that constituency and (i) is the owner of a factory situated in Travancore and in which work has been carried on during the previous year, or (ii) is a partner in a firm owning such a factory or (iii) is a Director of a Company having place of business in Travancore and a paid-up capital of not less than ten thousand rupees, or (iv) is the principal officer of a Company registered outside Travancore, but having place of business in Travancore and whose paid-up capital is not less than ten thousand rupees, or (v) is a banker, trader or merchant who was assessed to income-tax during the previous year, or (vi) is a partner or the principal officer of a firm which was assessed to income-tax in the previous year.

RESULTS ON THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937.
The table below shows the results of the general election to the Assembly, held on the 14th, 16th and 21st Medam 1112/April 1937 with the statistics, by sex, of the electors and of the voters who actually polled in each of the constituencies.

Serial No.	Name and class of Constituency	Number of registered Electors.			Number of Voters who actually polled.			Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength	Names of successful Candidates	Number of votes obtained.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
<i>General Urban.</i>										
1	Trivandrum Town	7060	3961	11021	..	..	..	..	* Mr. A. Thann Pillai	
<i>General Rural</i>										
2	Toval cum Agastivaram	17788	7691	25479	..	..	..	..	* Mr. M. Sivathan Pillai * Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar	
3	Kalkulam cum Vilavankod	26187	9433	35620	13561	2598	16159	45.3	* Mr. D. Francis * Mr. C. Jobamony Nadar * Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai	7413 5250
4	Neyyattinkara cum Trivandrum	16726	11145	27871	..	..	..	..	* Mr. M. L. D'Urenz * Mr. M. Kesava Panikkar * Mr. K. G. Kunjathirana Pillai	

* Uncontested. † Reserved.

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name and class of Constituency	Number of registered Electors.			Number of voters who actually polled			Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength	Names of successful Candidates	Number of votes obtained
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
5	Chirayinudi cum Nedumangad	22847	16218	39065	9154	3931	13085	33-4	* Mr. P. Nandoo Mr. M. Ramiah Pillai Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai	4939 4224
6	Quilon cum Kottarakara	28561	16168	44729	6253	2056	8309	18-6	* Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan Mr. S. Narayana Pillai † Mr. P. K. Kunji	4747 3212
7	Pattanamparam cum Shenorathi	10842	5655	15897	..	..	..	88-8	* Mr. S. Chaitanatha Karayalar Mr. T. M. Varughese	8556
8	Pattanamottai	12452	4893	17345	11081	4314	15395	72-4	Mr. P. P. Velayudhan Pillai Mr. E. John Philipose Mr. K. T. Thomas	7751 6218 5778
9	Tiruvalla	22088	9188	31276	16143	6480	22623	..	* Mr. Puthupalli S. Srinivasa Pillai ** Mr. Kamara Gopala Pasiocker	..
10	Mavelikara cum Kunnattor	22578	15696	38274	..	..	..	..	..	..

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name and class of Constituency.	Number of registered Electors.				Number of Voters who actually polled.			Percentage of voters who polled to the total voting strength.	Names of successful Candidates	Number of votes obtained
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.			
11	Karungapalli <i>cum</i> Karikapalli	23102	17727	40829	13927	9013	22040	59.9	59.9	*†Mr. K. Kesavan Mr. G. P. Nilakanta Pillai Mr. M. G. Mathew	19174 8728
12	Ambalapuzha <i>cum</i> Sertalai	23653	11011	34664	15317	5319	20636	59.5	59.5	*†Mr. V. K. Velayudhan Mr. K. Nuxayana Kurup Mr. H. B. Mohamed Rowther VMr. E. P. Varghese	5042 3963 710
13	Vaiham <i>cum</i> Kottayam	27589	9832	37421	11278	3189	14467	38.7	38.7	*†Mr. K. R. Narayanan Mr. N. J. Jubbakrishna Pillai Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai	8311 5236
14	Changanacherry <i>cum</i> Perumade	13203	4393	17596	9616	3102	12718	72.3	72.3	Mr. P. J. Sebastian Mr. Kaikkakara M. Padmanabha Pillai	6283 4835
15	Minachi <i>cum</i> Todupuzha	24901	5829	30730	16754	3705	20459	66.6	66.6	Mr. N. V. Joseph Mr. P. Sivan Pillai Mr. P. V. Mahai Chempurathy	7570 6457 3256

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name and class or Constituency.	Number of registered Electors.				Number of voters who actually polled.			Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength.	Names of successful Candidates.	Number of votes obtained.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.			
16	Muvattupuzha cum Devikulam.	16518	4253	20811	11908	2092		14000	67.3	Mr. Tharishah Kunjithommen Mr. Kottali P. Abraham	5267 3146
17	Kannattund cum Parur <i>Special</i>	23754	8229	31983	14638	3363		17956	56.2	*Mr. M. K. Mecker Pillai *Mr. P. K. Kumaran Mr. Joseph Vijayabali Mr. K. P. Kochukutumbakaran	5520 4330
18	Commerce and Industry (South).	2017	2	299	..	..	..	284	..	Mr. J. E. A. Pereira	147
19	Commerce and Industry (North).	379	3	382	..	..	..	286	..	Mr. K. M. Eapen	259
20	The Travancore Jenums (South)	99	6	105	..	..	..	..	..	*Mr. E. B. Pandarathil	..
21	The Travancore Jenums (North).	140	3	143	..	..	..	..	..	*Mr. R. Narayanan Nambucceri	..
									..	* Mr. John Vithayas Tolson	..

The Travancore Sri Chitra State Council

COMPOSITION.

The Sri Chitra State Council consists of 37 members, of whom 22 are elected and 15 nominated members. Of the elected members, 16 are elected by general territorial constituencies, distributed over 10 electoral divisions, with reservation of seats, two seats for Ezhavas and one each for the Muslims and the Latin Catholics. The remaining 6 members are returned by Special Constituencies, two to represent Commerce and Industry and one each to represent Jemmes, Planters, Municipalities, and Edavagas. Of the nominated members, 10 are officials and the remaining 5 non-officials.

The table below shows the names, class and extent of the various constituencies and the number of elected members thereof:—

Serial No.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	Total No. of members including reserved seats.	Particulars of reserved seats.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tovala <i>cum</i> Agastisvaram	General Rural	The taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram	1	
2	Kalkulam and Vilavancode <i>cum</i> Neyyattinkara	Do.	The taluks of Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Neyyattinkara	2	1 Latin Catholic.
3	Trivandrum and Nedumangad <i>cum</i> Chirayinkil	Do.	The taluks of Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil	2	1 Muslim.
4	Quilon <i>cum</i> Kunnattur	Do.	The taluks of Quilon and Kunnattur	1	
5	Mavelikara and Thiruvalla <i>cum</i> Pattanamittita	Do.	The taluk of Mavelikara excluding the portion within the Municipal town of Kanyakulam and the taluks of Thiruvalla and Pattanamittita	2	
6	Kottarakara and Pathanapuram <i>cum</i> Shencotta	Do.	The taluks of Kottarakara, Pathanapuram and Shencotta	1	
7	Karunagapalli, Karthikapalli and Ambalapuzha <i>cum</i> Shertalai	Do.	The taluks of Karunagapalli, Karthikapalli, the portion of the Kanyakulam Municipal town included within the taluk of Mavelikara and the taluks of Ambalapuzha and Shertalai	2	1 Ezhava.
8	Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry <i>cum</i> Peermade	Do.	The taluks of Vaikom, Kottayam, Changanacherry and Peermade	2	1 Ezhava.

Serial No.	Name of constituency.	Class of constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	Total No. of members including reserved seats.	Particulars of reserved seats.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Parur, Kunnathnad and Muvattupuzha cum Davicolam	General Rural	The taluks of Parur, Kunnathnad, Muvattupuzha and Davicolam	2	
10	Todupuzha cum Minachil	Do.	The taluks of Todupuzha and Meenachil	1	
11	The Travancore-Jenmies	Jenmy	Non-territorial	1	
12	Edavaga	Edavaga and Political Pensioners.	Non-territorial	1	
13	Municipal Councils	Municipal Councils	All the Municipal Councils in the State	1	
14	The Travancore Planters	Planting	Non-territorial	1	
15	Commerce and Industry (South)	Commerce and Industry	The Trivandrum Revenue Division and the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram and Shencotta in the Quilon Revenue Division	1	
16	Do. (North)	Do.	The taluks of Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Kunnathur, Ambalapuzha, Mavelikara, Thiruvalla and Pathanamthitta of the Quilon Revenue Division and the Revenue Divisions of Kottayam and Davicolam	1	

FRANCHISE.

The following classes of persons are not entitled to be registered as electors or to vote in any of the constituencies of the Council :

(i) Persons adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind.

(ii) Persons under thirty years of age (except in the case of Municipal Councils Constituency).

(iii) Persons convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Travancore Penal Code or Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

Note. No woman is disqualified by reason of her sex only, registration as an elector or to vote.

Electoral Qualifications.

GENERAL CONSTITUENCY.

Every person who has a place of residence in the constituency and who—

- (a) is a registered holder or an inamdar of land the annual value of which is twenty-five rupees or more; or
- (b) is a tenant holding land the annual value of which is twenty-five rupees or more; or
- (c) is a kudiyan holding land the annual value of which is twenty-five rupees or more; or
- (d) is a graduate of not less than ten years' standing of a recognised university in the British Empire, provided that he is not undergoing a course of instruction in any recognised institution; or
- (e) was in the previous year assessed in a Municipality included in this constituency to a building or land tax of not less than five rupees or was assessed to professional tax; or
- (f) was assessed to income-tax in the previous year; or
- (g) is a person who earns a monthly pension of one hundred rupees or more on retirement from Government service; or
- (h) has been at any time a non-official member of the Travancore Legislative Council or the Sri Chitra State Council or Sri Mulam Assembly or the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly; or
- (i) is a discharged, retired or pensioned military officer of the Nayar Brigade or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

1. Municipal Council Constituency.

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Municipal Councils constituency if he is a non-official member of any Municipal Council in Travancore.

2. Planters' Constituency.

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Planters' constituency if he is a member of any of the following Associations:—

- 1 The South Travancore Planters' Association.
- 2 The Central Travancore Planters' Association.
- 3 The Mundakayam Planters' Association.
- 4 The Kanan Devan Planters' Association.
- 5 Such other Planters' Associations as may be recognised by the Government by Notification in the Gazette.

3. Jenmi's Constituency.

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Jenmi's constituency if he has an annual income of not less than one thousand rupees.

In calculating the annual income of a Jenmi, the income from source other than *Jennom* lands will not be taken into consideration.

4. *Edavagai Constituency.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Edavagai constituency who is a proprietor of an Edavagai or who is a political pensioner and who—

- (a) if a proprietor, receives from the Edavagai an annual income of not less than one thousand rupees ; or
- (b) if a political pensioner, receives from the Government of Travancore, a political pension of not less than one thousand rupees in value per annum.

5. *Commerce and Industry Constituencies.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Commerce and Industry Constituency, if he resides within that constituency and—

(a) is the owner of a factory, situated in Travancore in which not less than 50 persons were simultaneously employed on any one day in the previous year ; or

(b) is a partner in a firm owning such a factory and has been nominated in writing by the firm for the purpose of voting in its behalf ; or

(c) is a director of a company and having a place of business in Travancore and a paid-up capital of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees, and who has been nominated in writing for the purpose of voting in its behalf by a majority of the directors ; or

(d) is the principal officer of a company registered outside Travancore and having a place of business in Travancore and whose paid-up capital is not less than twenty-five thousand rupees ; or

(e) is a banker, trader or merchant who was assessed to income tax in the previous year in respect of a taxable income of five thousand rupees or more ; or

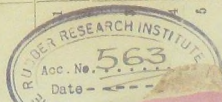
(f) is a partner or the principal officer of a firm which was assessed to income in the previous year in respect of a taxable income of five thousand rupees such partner or principal officer having been nominated in writing for the purpose of voting in its behalf.

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937.

The table below shows the results of the general elections to the State Council, held in 1937, with the statistics by sex of the registered electors and of the voters who actually polled in each of the constituencies.—

* Uncontested. † Reserved.

No.	Name and class of Constituency	Number of registered Electors.		Number of Voters who actually polled.			Percentage of voters who polled to the total voting strength.	Names of successful Candidates.	Number of votes obtained.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
1	Tovela <i>cum</i> Agastiyaram	2655	1140	3805	..	..	..	* Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai	2089
2	Kalkulam and Vilavankud <i>cum</i> Noyyattinkara	3186	931	4117	2318	371	2689	65.3 Mr. K. R. Elenkath † Mr. James Fletcher	460
3	Trivandrum and Nedumangad <i>cum</i> Chirayinkil	3187	743	3930	..	..	..	Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair † Mr. N. Abdul Rahman Sahib	..
4	Quilon <i>cum</i> Kunnathur	1127	184	1311	822	122	944	72.1 Mr. Kottur Kupukrishna Pillai	594
5	Maravelkara and Trivella <i>cum</i> Padamunitta	2573	418	2991	1583	181	1764	58.9 Mr. K. K. Karavilla Mr. Kalur Narayana Pillai	972 597
6	Kottackara and Pattanapuram <i>cum</i> Shenocotta	1396	244	1640	1059	131	1190	72.5 Mr. A. Easwara Pillai	972
7	Karunguzhali, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha <i>cum</i> Sieritalai	4189	941	5130	2978	536	3515	(8.5) * Mr. M. S. Anandhan Mr. Koonilal P. Balarishnan Tampi	2249



RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937—(contd.)

No.	Name and description of Constituency.	Number of registered Electors.				Number of Voters who actually polled.			Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength.	Names of successful Candidates.	Number of votes obtained.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.			
8	Vaikani, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Permade	4175	582	4757		1832	118	1950	41.0	Mr. K. M. Korah † Mr. T. K. Kitan	1314 299
9	Parur Kunnamkulam and Muvattupuzha cum Davipet	3529	436	3765		2554	244	2798	74.3	Mr. N. V. Chacko Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar	1343 827
10	Todupuzha cum Minicuil	1328	106	1434		..	..	..	..	* Mr. R. V. Thomas	..
11	Commerce and Industry (South)	101	..	101		..	..	93	..	Mr. Abdul Tayeb Shakh Khoy	51
12	Commerce and Industry (North)	144	1	145		..	..	126	..	Mr. Haji Hassan Sait	73
13	The Travancore Jenums	114	7	121		..	..	..	..	* Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambodiri	..
14	Edavaka	35	1	36		..	..	..	..	* Mr. P. B. Godavaras Raja	..
15	Municipal Councils	237	..	237		225	..	225	95	Mr. P. I. Simon	120
16	Planters	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	* Mr. Eric Hall	..

The subjoined statement compares the total population of the State classified under the various communities and the number of electors from each.

Communities.	Total population.	Assembly.		Council.	
		No. of electors.	Percentage of electors to total population.	No. of electors.	Percentage of electors to total population.
Nayars	868,411	173,989	20.1	10,705	1.2
Ezhavas	869,868	71,604	8.2	1,504	0.18
Other Hindus	1,396,614	86,397	6.2	9,462	0.68
Muslims	353,274	34,414	9.7	1,690	0.48
Latin Catholics	..	12,152	..	777	..
Syrian Christians	1,604,475	156,222	8.4	7,399	0.65
Other Christians	..	15,725	..	1,278	..
Other Religionists	3,356	65	1.9	20	0.6
Total	5,095,973	500,568	9.97	32,880	.64

Taking the percentage of voters who polled at the elections, the highest percentage was in the Municipal Councils Constituency, where only 12 out of 237 voters did not poll and 95 per cent. actually polled. Among the general constituencies, the Pattanam-titta Constituency of the Assembly polled the highest percentage of votes, *viz.*, 88 per cent. The lowest percentage was the Quilon *cum* Kottarakara Constituency of the Assembly, where only 18.6 per cent voted. The average percentage of the voters who polled to the total voting strength of all the constituencies together was 52 for the Assembly and 68 for the Council.

The subjoined statement exhibits the course of elections for the two Chambers.

	Assembly	Council.
<i>Constituencies.</i>		
General	17	10
Special	5	6
Total	22	16
<i>Members.</i>		
General	43	16
Special	5	6
Total	48	22
Candidates finally nominated	71	34
<i>Election avoided in—</i>		
General constituencies	5	3
Special Do.	3	3
Total	8	6
<i>Members returned unopposed from—</i>		
General constituencies	17	5
Special Do.	3	3
Total	20	8
Candidates who forfeited their securities	5	5

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

The Bombay-Trivandrum Air Mail Service, was inaugurated in October 1935 by Tata Sons Ltd., with the far sighted co-operation of the Travancore Durbar. This service continued operation during 1936-37 and 1937-38 and was extended in April 1938 to Trichinopoly.

2. The service is a seasonal one and is not operated during the monsoon owing to the lack of passenger traffic and the absence of adequate ground organisation, necessary for the continuation of the service during the bad weather conditions. The service is therefore conducted during the period from about the middle of October to about the middle of April.

3. During the 1937-38 season, the service performed 50 flights covering a distance of 40,300 miles, 382 lbs. of mail and 52 passengers were carried with 100 per cent regularity as compared with 218 lbs of mail and 28 passengers carried in the previous year. Considering the fact that the service runs only once a week and as such cannot attract much internal mail, these figures are considered satisfactory.

4. The following schedule was in operation during the year :

		South-bound.	
Dep.	Bombay	Wednesday.	06:20 hours.
Arr.	Goa	"	08:35 "
Dep.	Goa	"	09:05 "
Arr.	Cannanore	"	11:10 "
Dep.	Cannanore	"	11:40 "
Arr.	Trivandrum	"	13:45 "
Dep.	Trivandrum	Thursday	09:20 "
Arr.	Trichinopoly	"	11:20 "
		North-bound.	
Dep.	Trichinopoly	Thursday	12:00 "
Arr.	Trivandrum	"	13:45 "
Dep.	Trivandrum	Friday	08:00 "
Arr.	Cannanore	"	10:05 "
Dep.	Cannanore	"	10:35 "
Arr.	Goa	"	12:40 "
Dep.	Goa	"	13:10 "
Arr.	Bombay	"	15:15 "

5. In comparison with the sea or train journey from Bombay to Trivandrum the air service affords the considerable savings of 46 hours.

6. The service in conjunction with Tata's Karachi Colombo service, furnishes a connection at Karachi with the Imperial Airways West bound planes. As a result of the enterprise of the Travancore State and of Tatas, this State is now directly connected with Europe, the Far East and Australia.

7. The Government of Travancore have provided two first class landing grounds at Trivandrum and Quilon. At the former place they have also provided adequate hanger accommodation.

8. The Aerodrome at Trivandrum is located close to the sea-shore, about three miles from the heart of the town. The landing

ground has a total area of 44.5 acres and is "L" shaped with each arm 650 Yds. x 200 Yds. Drains running from the landing ground to the sea on the west and the canal on the east keep the area sufficiently drained. The ground is enclosed with barbed wire fencing. The hangar attached to the Aerodrome is a steel structure 69' x 60' with asbestos cement sheet roofing and walls, and is situated on the northern edge of the landing ground. Cement concrete flooring has been provided inside the hangar; and the central portion where planes are accommodated is 60' x 52' and has an entrance opening 15 feet high and 52 feet wide. In the hangar on the western side 3 separate waiting rooms each 15' x 10' 3 bath rooms each 9½' x 7½' and 3 lavatories 7½' x 5' each and on the eastern side one workshop 44' x 10' and one store room 15' x 10' are provided. Two wind indicators with the State Coat of Arms have been fitted one to the mast on the roof of the hangar and the other to a staff 35' long on the south eastern corner of the landing ground. Fire extinguishers, fire buckets and first aid out-fit with necessary tools are kept in readiness inside the hangar. Unused portions of the landing ground if any are marked by red flags.

23 aeroplanes (chartered and mail planes) landed and took off from the Trivandrum Aerodrome during the flying season between October 1935 and April 1936. During the flying season between October 1936 and April 1937, 34 planes landed and took off from the Aerodrome. The mail planes also conducted joy flights times during their stay. During the flying season of 1937-38, besides the mail planes 15 special planes also landed and took flight from the Aerodrome.

Intending pilots should apply to the Executive Engineer, Trivandrum (Telegraphic address-"Opera", Trivandrum) for making necessary arrangements for landing etc.

Aerodrome at Quilon.

The Aerodrome at Quilon is located not very far from the heart of the town. The landing area measures 400 yards by 100 yards from east to west and this consists of a firm gravelled surface.

The ground is enclosed with barbed wire fencing and is maintained in servicable state as an emergency landing ground. There is no hangar. There is a wind indicator the sock of which is hoisted on receipt of information of landing of any aeroplane. Centre and corner markings are also provided. Pilots proposing to land here should notify the Executive Engineer Quilon (Telegraphic address "Opera Quilon") at least 12 hours in advance to allow necessary arrangements to be made.

A Burnah Shell installation is situated only about 1/4 mile away from where fuel supplies can be obtained.

Rules governing aviation and the use of landing grounds for aeroplanes in Travancore.

(1) The aerodromes at Quilon and Trivandrum will be open to the public and aeroplanes are permitted to land on payment of fees as per schedule given below, but it is necessary that pre-

intimation is given to the Executive Engineer, Quilon, and Trivandrum, respectively, regarding date and time of landing so that arrangements may be made to keep the aerodrome clear of spectators, cattle, etc.

(2) For pleasure flying, special permission must be obtained from the Chief Engineer and the fees as per the schedule of rates given below will be charged.

(3) Commercial aircraft, on landing or departure, shall be provided with:—

- (a) A certificate of registration,
- (b) A certificate of air-worthiness,
- (c) Certificate and licences of the pilots and crew,
- (d) Bills of lading in case freight is carried, and
- (e) Log Books.

(4) The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water, from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

(5) As laid down in Rule No. 7 of the Indian Aircraft Rules (1920) the carriage by aircraft of arms of war, explosives of war or munitions of war is strictly prohibited. No person shall carry in an aircraft, and no person in charge of aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosives, arms, or ammunition other than such as may be required for purposes of self-defence or sport and in respect of which an arms license, if any, required under the Travancore Arms Regulation and Rules, has been granted or such as may be required for and are not kept for any purpose other than the navigation of the aircraft.

(6) In case dutiable articles are carried, the nearest Customs Officer should be informed before removal from the Aeroplane.

(7) The pilot must make his own arrangements for mooring and re-fueling.

(8) Applications for Civil Guard should be made to the District Superintendent of Police, Quilon, and Trivandrum, respectively.

(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the planes of State Guests shall not be charged with the payment of any fees.

Special rules for air traffic on and in the vicinity of the Aerodromes open to public use.

A. AERODROMES FOR LAND AERODYNES.

1. If an aerodyne starting from or about to land on an aerodrome makes a circuit, or partial circuit, the turning must be made clear of the landing area and must be left-hand (anti-clockwise) so that during the circuit the landing area shall always be on its left.

2. Unless there exist special local regulations, flights over a landing area at a lower height than 2,000 metres is prohibited for aerodynes save in the case of a departure or landing.

Every aerodyne flying outside the landing area at a distance of less than 4,000 metres from the nearest point of such area, shall, unless it is flying at a greater height than 2,000 metres, keep the landing area on its left.

3. Acrobatic landings are prohibited at aerodromes. Aerodynes are prohibited from engaging in aerial acrobatics in the vicinity of aerodromes, at a distance of less than 4,000 metres from the nearest point of the perimeter of the aerodromes, unless they are flying at a greater height than 2,000 metres.

4. At every aerodrome the direction of the wind at the landing area shall be clearly indicated by one or more of the recognised methods, *e. g.*, landing T (this T should be so placed that the long arm lies along the direction of the wind, with the cross-arm at the end of the long arm set towards the direction from which the wind is blowing) conical streamers, smudge fire indicating wind directions, etc. In the event of there being no wind if there is landing T, it shall be fixed in the direction in which the landing is to be made and the fact that it is fixed may be signalled by the use of a red square panel placed horizontally each side of which measures at least three metres and in the centre of which is arranged a yellow square panel the sides of which measure at least one metre and are parallel to those of the former panel.

ii.ig

When the bad state of the landing area calls for the observance of certain precautions in landing, use may be made of a red square panel placed horizontally each side of which measures at least three metres, and a part of which is covered by yellow triangular panels so as to leave apparent only a red isosceles triangle each side of which measures at least three metres.

When special circumstances call for a formal and continuous prohibition to land, use may be made of a red square panel placed horizontally each side of which measures at least three metres and the diagonals of which are covered by yellow rectangular panels arranged in the form of an X.

These various signals will be placed so far as practicable near the landing T or wind sleeve. Their use is optional but the meanings given to them in the present paragraph are reserved for them exclusively. Their location should be indicated in the Notice to Airmen and in plans of aerodromes which may be published.

5. Every aerodyne when taking off or alighting on an aerodrome shall do so upwind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit or in the event of there being no wind. In the latter case, every aerodyne, when taking off or landing shall do so in the direction indicated by an approximate signal or if there is a landing T, in the direction indicated by this T.

6. In the case of two aerodynes approaching an aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aerodyne flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aerodyne at the lower height.

7. Aircraft about to land on an aerodrome shall be given free way.

8. At every aerodrome, along the perimeter and at the approaches to the hangars a neutral zone shall be set apart for aircraft manoeuvring on the ground.

The landing area shall be as large as possible.

Every aerodyne when landing or taking off, shall do so in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 5 and leaving clear on its left any aerodyne which has already landed or which is taking off or about to take off.

Every aerodyne moving on the ground in the landing area shall do so in the direction of landing. Nevertheless, on certain aerodromes, aerodynes moving on the ground may be authorized to cross the landing area subject to certain reservation destined to ensure safety.

9. By way of exception to the general rule laid down in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph 8 above, at certain aerodromes the landing area may be virtually divided into two approximately equal zones, by a vertical plane bearing in the direction of landing defined in paragraph 5. For an observer facing up-wind the zone on the left will be the one reserved for landings and the zone on the right the one reserved for departure. This special arrangement must be indicated by a full white star of five points (constituted by inscribing a regular non-convex pentagon in a circle of not less than fifteen metres diameter) placed on the ground in the centre of the part of the ground reserved for departure and landings.

An aerodyne when landing shall do so in conformity with paragraph 5 in the left part of the zone reserved for that purpose by leaving clear on its left any other aerodyne which has already landed.

An aerodyne when taking off shall do so, in conformity with paragraph 5, in the left part of the zone reserved for that purpose but leaving clear on its left any other aerodynes which are taking off or about to take off.

10. The rules of the present Section shall apply equally at night on aerodromes, when the aerodrome shall be defined as accurately as possible by red lights placed on its perimeter and on its obstacles (1). The direction for landing shall as far as possible be indicated by a luminous T or, failing this, by three white lights forming an isosceles triangle whose base shall be about two hundred metres long and whose height shall be at least twice the base. The lights shall be so placed that the aerodyne must land in the direction leading from the centre of the base to the light of the apex, the base indicating the place where it should come into contact with the ground and the apex the place which it is best not to overrun.

11. No fixed balloon, kite, or moored airship shall be elevated in the vicinity of an aerodrome without a special authorisation.

12. Suitable signals by day and lights by night shall be placed at aerodromes on all obstacles dangerous to flying by reason of their not being readily visible and as far as possible on all such obstacles within a zone of 500 metres of all aerodromes.

13. The application of the special rules for air traffic on and in the vicinity of aerodromes open to public use may be temporarily suspended, partially or wholly in respect of a given aerodrome, by the contracting State in whose territory such aerodrome is situated.

In such cases the suspension shall be indicated,

(a) by day, by red square panel, each side of which measures at least three metres, placed horizontally in proximity to the signal indicating the direction of the wind.

(b) by night, by a similar panel placed in like manner the sides of which will be marked by red lights.

CIVIL AVIATION.
Charges at Government Civil Aerodromes.

Charges at Government Civil Aerodromes.																
Class.	Landing fees.						Housing fees excluding landing fees.						Remarks.			
	For machines fitted with all skids.			For machines fitted with tail wheels.			Extra per landing at night.			Up to 24 hours.				For one month at a specific aerodrome.		
	For single landing.			Covering all landings in one month at a specific aerodrome.			For single landing.			Covering all landings in one month at a specific aerodrome.				Extra per landing at night.		
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	
AA. Small type occupying less than 500 sq. ft. of floor space.	1	...	15	...	15	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	Note. The hangar at Trivandrum is ready for use from rates will be charged for Quilon, only when the hangar is ready. The floor area of the hangar at Trivandrum is 300 sq. ft. and will be able to accommodate the first three classes of machines only.	
A. Small type occupying less than 500 sq. ft.	1	8	25	...	15	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	30	...		
B. Medium type occupying over 500 sq. ft. but not exceeding 1,500 sq. ft.	3	...	90	...	60	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	90	...		
C. Large type occupying more than 1,500 sq. ft. but not exceeding 3,000 sq. ft.	6	...	180	...	120	...	5	...	5	...	12	...	180	...		
D. Large type occupying more than 3,000 sq. ft. and not exceeding 10,000 sq. ft.	10	...	300	...	240	...	5	...	5	...	20	...	300	...		
E. Large type occupying over 10,000 sq. ft.	20	...	600	...	510	...	5	...	5	...	40	...	600	...		

The floor space occupied shall be based on the product of the span and over-all length; for housing purposes the dimensions of an aircraft with folded wings shall be the over-all width and over-all length when folded.

For the landing fee, aircraft shall be entitled to the use of the landing ground for alighting and departure, and the supply of all available information as to routes and weather conditions and to the services of the aerodrome personnel, if available, for assisting in guiding machine, starting propellers, carrying petrol and oil, etc.

No additional landing fee shall be levied in respect of test flights before the final departure of the aircraft.

The extra fee for night landing will only be levied when personnel is required to attend, or flares or other lighting apparatus is used between sunset to sunrise. The extra fee will also be levied when similar services are provided at night solely for the departure of an aircraft.

The monthly rates for housing do not include landing fees.

Special rates for long periods may be fixed on application to the Chief Engineer, Travancore P. W. D., Trivandrum, in cases where a number of aircraft is housed or where extensive use is made of facilities over a long period.

All consolidated charges are payable in advance.

When housing space which has been paid for in advance is not used, the space may be used for the housing of other aircraft and no refund will be made to the lessee unless he is prevented thereby from obtaining accommodation for his aircraft.

The above scale of charges has also been adopted by the Royal Air Force

Travancore students for admission to the Engineering College, Madras.

At the instance of the Travancore Government, the Government of Madras have agreed to reserve for students from Travancore four seats in the Engineer Class and an equal number of seats in the Subordinate Class, of the Engineering College, Guindy, the reservation being subject to the following conditions:—

(a) that the students are selected by this Government from persons eligible for admission according to the College rules;

(b) that a contribution is paid by this Government to the Madras Government at the rate of Rs 800 per annum for the training of each student in the Engineer Class and Rs. 600 per annum for the training of each student in the Subordinate Class, the amount being paid in advance at the beginning of each academic year;

(c) that it is open to the Madras Government to revise the rates mentioned above on giving reasonable notice to this Government;

(d) that the students are not called on to pay any *tuition fees* to the College, the question regarding the payment of such fees being a matter for adjustment between the two Governments;

(e) that the exemption from the payment of tuition fees does not carry with it exemption from the payment of either the special fees for the athletic club and the reading room or the deposit for books and instruments according to the College rules; and

(f) that, if a seat reserved for this Government is not required by them, it is open to the College authorities to admit a Madras student.

In consideration of the contribution to be so made by this Government towards the Engineering College, Madras, the candidates, who will be selected for the Engineer Class, have to pay to this Government a fee of Bh. Rs. 200 per annum and those for the Subordinate Class Bh. Rs. 120 per annum.

This arrangement has been in force from the beginning of the academic year 1933-34. The Madras Government offered the reservation of one additional place for State students in the Engineer Class from 1936-37 in addition to the four places already reserved under the conditions of the already existing agreement, and this offer has been accepted.

The liability of the candidates selected is the payment of the fees due to this Government as mentioned above, and this is also the main term of the agreement to be executed by them. The selected students can, in no circumstances claim a refund of the fees paid by them; and they should also undertake to discharge all the liabilities which the Government may deem it proper to impose upon them by reason of any change in the conditions of tuition in the College.

With the inauguration of the Travancore University the selection of Travancore students for admission to the Engineering College Madras was discontinued for the academic year 1938-1939.

Travancore Students for admission to the Engineering College, Benares Hindu University.

In January 1931, Government sanctioned a donation of Bh. Rs. 1½ lakhs as well as a recurring annual grant of Bh. Rs. 10,000 to the Benares Hindu University on condition that the University would reserve at least four seats for Travancore students every year in the Electrical Engineering Course, two seats in the Industrial Chemistry Course and one each in the Mining and Metallurgy Courses, the seats so reserved being otherwise utilised only if there was not a sufficient number of applicants from Travancore. This arrangement has been in force from the academic year 1932-33. The recurring grant to the

University was, however, reduced by half for the year 1935-36 and the number of students selected that year was reduced from 8 to 4, 3 for the Engineering Course and one for the Industrial Chemistry Course. With the inauguration of the Travancore University, this arrangement has been discontinued from the academic year 1938-39. The annual contribution to the Benares Hindu University was also reduced in consequence to B. Rs. 2,500.

There is no liability for any payment to this Government on the part of the candidate selected for training in the University. The terms of the agreement to be executed by the selected candidate with the Government enjoin that, if, within a period of six months from the date of the candidate's completing the course and taking the degree from the University, he is called upon to serve this Government, he is bound to do so for a minimum period of five years.

Travancore students for admission to the Medical College, Madras.

It was brought to the notice of Government that much difficulty would be experienced by Travancoreans in getting admission to the Medical College, Madras, and that the College authorities had increased the rate of fees in the College with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1932-33 and had laid down that students from the Indian States will have to pay double the rates of fees paid by the British Indian students. Government considered therefore that arrangements might be made to facilitate the admission of the Travancore students into the College.

As a result of the correspondence between the two Governments, the Government of Madras agreed to reserve six seats every year, from the academic year beginning in July 1932 for Travancore students, (of which two are intended for lady candidates if they are forthcoming), in the Madras Medical College, on condition that the Travancore Government pay the Madras Government a contribution of Bh. Rs. 500 per student for the Pre-Registration Course of six months and Bh. Rs. 1,000 per student, per year for the main course of five years. If a student fails in the Pre-Registration Course, an additional contribution of Bh. Rs. 500 per student has to be paid to the Madras Government. Where, by reason of failure in the examination, a student takes more than five years (excluding the Pre-Registration Course) the State has to pay the Madras Government additional contribution at the rate of Bh. Rs. 350 per student in the case of those who fail in the December examination and take a short course before the next examination and of Bh. Rs. 650 per student in the case of those who fail in the April examination and take a long course. But since then, at the instance of the Madras Government, the number of reserved seats has been reduced to 4 with effect from the academic year (1938-1939.)

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The number of Travancore students to be selected for admission to the Medical College each year will be decided by Government when the time for selection arrives; and the notification inviting applications for selection of the required number of candidates from the State, for admission to the Medical College, will be published in the Government Gazette not later than the second week of April; and candidates seeking admission to the Medical College should forward their applications, in the form prescribed by the College, to the Surgeon-General, Travancore, on or before the last day of May every year. The application forms can be had from the Surgeon-General. Candidates will be selected by Government from the applicants eligible for admission according to the rules prescribed by the Medical College, Madras. The selected candidates will not be called upon to pay any tuition fee to the College; but they will have to pay it to this Government at the same rates as are paid by the students belonging to the Madras Presidency, women students being allowed the concession of half these rates, viz., Bh. Rs. 120 per student for the Pre-Registration Course and Bh. Rs. 200 per student per year for the main course. If a student so selected fails to complete the Pre-Registration Course in the first chance, a fee of Bh. Rs. 500 for every such additional course will have to be paid to the Government. If a student so selected takes more than five years for the main M. B. B. S., Course, excluding the Pre-Registration Course, he or she should pay to the Government fees at the rate of Bh. Rs. 350 in the case of a student who fails in the December examination and takes a short course before the next examination and Bh. Rs. 650 in the case of a student who fails in the April examination and takes a long course.

The selected students and their guardians will be required to execute the necessary agreements and surety bonds respectively before the students are admitted to the M. B. B. S. Course. The drafts of the documents referred to above will be available for perusal in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore. As per the agreement, the candidates will be required to pay the necessary fees strictly in advance not later than 15 days previous to the dates prescribed by the authorities of the Medical College for the payment of such fees. They shall pay the fees even in case of illness or failure in the examination except when they be absent for an entire academic year or be dismissed from the College, in which case they will not be required to pay fees for the subsequent years. They shall be subject to the discipline of the College for all purposes. They shall not under any circumstances claim a refund of the fees paid by them and shall undertake to discharge the liabilities the Government deem it proper to impose upon them by reason of any changes, modifications, additions, that may be made by the authorities of the Medical College, Madras, in the conditions of tuition in the College.

PASSPORTS.

It is necessary for Travancoreans to provide themselves with passports when they propose to travel outside India. They have to apply to the Resident for the Madras States for the grant of such passports. Such applications are referred by him to the Travancore Government, in regard to the antecedents, character and financial condition of the applicants. When Travancoreans get stranded in foreign places, it is the Travancore Government that has to bear the repatriation charges. Hence, the Division Peishkar concerned is usually referred to, and on the basis of his report, the recommendation to the Resident is made. It is now usual to take securities, landed property or personal, to the amount considered necessary for the repatriation charges. In the majority of cases, this is Rs. 2,000. Government will not recommend the issue of passports in cases where such security is not forthcoming.

DECLARATION OF ELIGIBILITY OF SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICES IN BRITISH INDIA.

The eligibility of subjects of Indian States to hold any Civil Office under the Crown in India, and under the Federal and Provincial Governments in British India is subject to a declaration under Section 262 of the Government of India Act 1935 which is reproduced below :—

- " (1) The Ruler or a subject of a Federated State shall be eligible to hold any civil office under the Crown in India in connection with the affairs of the Federation, and the Governor General may declare that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State which is not a Federated State, or any native of a specified tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible to hold any such office, being an office specified in the declaration.
- (2) The Governor of a Province may declare that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State, or any native of a specified tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible to hold any civil office in connection with the affairs of the Province being an office specified in the declaration.
- (3) The Secretary of State may declare that any named subject of an Indian State, or any named native of a tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible for appointment by him to any civil service under the Crown in India to which he makes appointments, and any person who, having been so declared eligible, is appointed to such a service, shall be eligible to hold any civil office under the Crown in India.
- 4) Subject as aforesaid and to any other express provisions of this Act, no person who is not a British subject shall be eligible to hold any office under the Crown in India:

Provided that the Governor-General or, in relation to a province, the Governor may authorise the temporary employment for any period of a person who is not a British subject.

(3) In the discharge of his functions under this section, the Governor-General or Governor of a Province shall exercise his special discretion.

Subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore applying for declarations of eligibility under any of the above provisions of the Act should submit their applications through the Government of Travancore, sending with their applications the following documents and information, as required in the Notification of the Madras States Agency, dated the 27th March 1928 :—

(1) (a) When applicant is Hindu, horoscope in original and an attested copy and an attested English translation of the same relating to the date of birth, attestation being made by an official of the Travancore State

Or

(b) When applicant is a Christian, a certified extract from the Baptismal Register of the Church in which he was baptised, entries relating to the candidate's baptism, with an English translation if the entries are in vernacular, attested by the Parish Priest

Or

(c) In the absence of either of the above documents, a statement from the candidate's father or other senior member of his family regarding the date of his birth duly attested by a Magistrate

(2) Certified extract from the Admission Register of the School or College in which the candidate last read, of entries relating to his admission.

(3) S. S. L. C. Book in original or a certified extract from the Register of Matriculates for the year in which the candidate passed that Examination.

(4) A certificate from an official not below the rank of Tahsildar of the Travancore State specifying the nationality of the candidate's father and mother.

(5) Full name and place of birth.

N. B. (i) Any discrepancy in the documents should be satisfactorily explained.

(ii) Candidates who are merely desirous of obtaining employment in the subordinate Civil Services in British India are required to produce declaration of eligibility until they have secured an appointment.

Such applications for declaration of eligibility are forwarded to the Resident, with the records, after ascertaining from the Divisional Officer whether the candidate has received any of his education, or resided, outside India and if so, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and whether the character and antecedents of the applicant are satisfactory.

INCOME TAX.

A. Jurisdiction of Officers.

The following statement contains information about the Assessing Officers, Appellate Officers and the Chief Revenue Authority.

Assessing Officers or Collectors.	Powers of Assessment	Appellate Authority.	Chief Revenue Authority.
Income Tax Collector, Trivandrum	All the Powers of a Collector in respect of assessment of income not exceeding Rs. 10,000 within the Trivandrum Division.	The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax.	Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.
Income Tax Collector, Quilon	Do. Quilon Division.	Do.	Do.
Income Tax Collector, Kottayam	Do. Kottayam and Perinthan Division.	Do.	Do.

INCOME TAX
Jurisdiction of officers—(Contd.)

Assessing Officers or Collectors.	Powers of Assessment.	Appellate Authority.	Chief Revenue Authority.
Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Travancore	All the powers of a Collector in respect of assessment of income above Rs. 10,000.	Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.	Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.

Note. (1) The income of temporary sojourners is liable to assessment under the Travancore Income Tax Regulation. The provisions for their assessment are contained in Section 19 A 2.

(2) The provisions relating to relief from double income tax in the case of incomes assessed both in the United Kingdom and Travancore or in British India and Travancore are contained in Notification D.A. No. 1653 of 23/Rev., dated the 5/8th December 1923. *Vide* pages 1327 and 1328 of Vol. IV of the Regulations and Proclamations of Travancore. Applications for relief have to be presented to the Collector who makes the assessment.

(3) The provisions relating to refunds of income tax are contained in Section 36 of the Income Tax Regulation. The procedure to be followed in regard to refunds is laid down in rules 47 to 55 of the Travancore Income Tax Rules 1113.

B. (i) Rates of Income Tax.

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals, not being a registered firm or a company—

	Rate.
1. When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000 ...	Nil.
2. When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000 ...	Ten cash in the Rupee.
3. When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 10,000 ...	Twelve cash in the Rupee.
4. When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 15,000 ...	One chuckram in the Rupee.
5. When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000 ...	One chuckram and four cash in the Rupee.
6. When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000 ...	One chuckram and twelve cash in the Rupee.
7. When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000 ...	Two chuckrams in the Rupee.
8. When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 50,000 ...	Two chuckrams and eight cash in the Rupee.
9. When the total income is Rs. 50,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 1,00,000 ...	Two chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
10. When the total income is Rs. 1,00,000 or upwards ...	Three chuckrams in the Rupee.
In the case of every company and registered firm, whatever its total income—	Three chuckrams in the Rupee.

(ii) Rates of Super Tax.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand rupees of total income.

	Rate.
(1) In the case of every company—	Nil.
(a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess ...	
(b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess ...	One chuckram in the Rupee.
(2) (a) In the case of every Hindu undivided family—	
(i) in respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees of such excess ...	Nil.

	Rate.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess.	One chuckram and four cash in the Rupee.
(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—	
(1) for every rupee of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess.	Twelve cash in the Rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	One chuckram and four cash in the Rupee.
(c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—	
(i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	One chuckram and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Two chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.
(iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Two chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.
(v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.
(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.
(ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(x) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess.	Six chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.

(iii) Rates of Refund.

	Refund.
1. Less than 1000000	Three chuckrams in

2.	Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000	Two chuckrams and six cash in the Rupee.
3.	Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 10,000	Two chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.
4.	Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 15,000	Two chuckrams in the Rupee.
5.	Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 20,000	One chuckram and twelve cash in the rupee.
6.	Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 30,000	One chuckram and four cash in the rupee.
7.	Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 40,000	One chuckram in the Rupee.
8.	Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 50,000	Eight cash in the Rupee.
9.	Rs. 50,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 1,00,000	Four cash in the Rupee.

* POLICE BAND RULES.

1. The Police Band is an adjunct of the Travancore Reserve Police Force, and is stationed at the Police Head Quarters, Trivandrum.

2. Its strength consists of a Band Master and twenty bands-men. The number of players may be varied at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police.

3. The service of the Band can be availed of by the public on payment of fees as detailed below:—

(i) For services within a radius of five miles of the Police Head Quarters, Trivandrum, Bh. Rs. 25 together with a fixed conveyance charge of Bh. Rs. 4.

(ii) For services beyond the above area, Bh. Rs. 30 together with the actual conveyance charge to and fro and daily batta at the rate of Bh. Re. 1 to the Band Master, and As. 8 to each of the men, per day.

4. The fee specified above is for a performance of only three hours at a stretch; if the services are required for a longer period, a fee of Bh. Rs. 5 for every additional hour has to be paid.

5. The services of the Police Band are allowed to Gazetted Officers of the Police Department at half rates, the conveyance charge and batta for the men being the same as that fixed for the public.

6. The charges should always be paid in advance to the Honorary Treasurer, Police Band Fund, Trivandrum.

7. The Band will not play for more than six hours in a day.

8. The Band will not accompany processions of any kind.

9. Applications for the services of the Police Band shall be made to the Commissioner of Police sufficiently early.

10. The Commissioner of Police reserves the right to reject any such application without assigning reasons.

LICENSES FOR WIRELESS SETS.

The importation of wireless sets in the State is controlled by licenses issued by Government under Notification R. O. C. No. 8515/26/General, dated the 6th February 1928, which runs as follows:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 (V of 1088) and in pursuance of Notification No. S. R. 6252, dated the 9th September 1904, the Government of Her Highness the Maharani Regent are pleased to restrict, with effect from the 13th February 1928/1st Kumbhom 1103, the bringing into Travancore, of any apparatus for wireless telegraphs to cases in which a license to import such apparatus has been granted by the Government".

The license is to be surrendered to the customs authorities at the place of import.

No license fee is levied for the importation or operation of the sets; but every application for license should be labelled with Government stamps to the value of Rs. 2. At the time of issue of the license, the importer is also required to record his acceptance of the following conditions:—

- (i) that he will pay to this Government a license fee if and when called upon to do so;—
- (ii) that he will conform to the provisions of any Regulation the Government may introduce for the control of wireless apparatus in the State; and
- (iii) that he or any other person, either on his behalf or with his permission or with his cognisance, will not reproduce or publish in the Press, or disseminate by other similar means, messages sent for general reception by any station or received by means of the station.
- (iv) that, in case the set is sold, he will obtain an acknowledgment from the Government purchaser's acceptance of the above conditions.

TRAVANCORE CREDIT BANK.

OFFICE :—

TRIVANDRUM.

The Travancore Credit Bank was established in 1938 (M. P. 1112) by Regulation IV of 1113 of the Government of Travancore.

The management of the Bank is vested in the Directors who for the first year of working, have been nominated by the Government of Travancore. Two Directors of the Bank will always be nominated by Government from among the Shareholders and the Government may also appoint two of their Officials to be Directors if they elect to do so. Other Directors will, in future, be elected by the Shareholders.

The object of the Bank is principally the assistance of those engaged in agriculture and industry and the Bank will operate by making loans on the primary security of landed property, of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 8 lakhs repayable over any period from 6 months to 25 years.

The Bank is in effect a Land Mortgage Bank, but has power to lend on other first class security.

Under the terms of the Regulation, the Bank was empowered to take over the business of the State Land Mortgage Bank which was managed by a Government Department. This has been done and the new Bank commenced business on the 27th August 1938.

The Government of Travancore retains to itself, certain powers of control over the accounts of the Bank.

There is every prospect of success for this new venture and the Bank should fill an important role in the future life of the State.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE—PUBLIC BRANCH.

The question of starting a scheme of Life Insurance for Travancoreans and especially for the working classes was first brought to the notice of the Government in 1923 by the then Financial Secretary. It was referred to the Economic Development Board in the same year and the Board was of the view that the introduction of the scheme in Travancore was highly necessary. The question had, however, to lie over for a decade owing to several causes. It was taken up again in 1932 and the scheme was launched in consultation with Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, one of the leading Actuaries, and after obtaining the expert opinion of the Government of India Actuary. The scheme is restricted to the *bona fide* subjects of the State; and the rules are framed to suit the convenience of all classes of Travancoreans enabling them to take out policies of Rs. 100 and multiples thereof up to Rs. 5,000.

Special attractions of the scheme. The scheme was given effect to from the 1st of Meenam 1109 and within a short period of about three years has risen to the very fore-front in the field of insurance. This is, so to say, the only life office that has left behind it a large percentage of its receipts as fund balances even at this early stage of its existence.

At the end of	Total amount of assurance.	Annual premium.	Fund balances.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
1109	93,600-0-0	3,339-5-4	2,650-7-1
1110	12,18,800-0-0	43,223-13-10	38,061-11-10
1111	19,23,300-0-0	89,611-10-4	1,16,198-0-11
1112	31,41,200-0-0	1,20,258-11-5	2,21,753-7-0
1113	40,67,000-0-0	1,64,400-0-0	3,80,000-0-0

(provisional only)

The marked increase in the volume of work during the last three years is mainly due to the low cost of management, the comparatively lower rates of premium than those of private companies and the high esteem and confidence among the public in the scheme.

Safety. The scheme offers a safe investment for the public, as Government guarantee the payment of the sums assured under these rules without reference to the Insurance Fund as such.

Expenses. Maintenance of low expense ratio is another salient feature in the working of the scheme. As the expenses incurred for the management of the scheme are lower than even one-half of the expenses of any other Company, the profits accruing can only be larger in proportion.

Policies. Five different types of policies have been adopted to meet the requirements of the general public.

1. *Whole Life Assurance.* This assurance provides any required sum at the death of the insured whenever it may happen. These policies afford an easy and economic means of making provision for family and other dependants, in the event of early death of the insured person.

Annual premium payable until death for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 to be paid at death only, with profits.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	21-15-0	35	34-4-0
25	25-1-0	40	40-14-0
30	29-2-0	45	49-6-0

2. *Whole Life Assurance with Limited Payments.* Under this scheme, the policies are payable at death, but the premia cease at the end of a specified term of years 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30. After that no more premia are to be paid. These insurances are therefore specially adapted to the requirements of those who may not wish to undertake the responsibility of paying premia in their advanced age owing to their diminished earning capacity.

Annual premia payable for a limited number of years to assure Rs. 1,000 at death, with profits.

Age.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	52-13-0	39-2-0	32-7-0	28-11-0
25	56-9-0	41-15-0	34-15-0	30-15-0
30	61-7-0	45-13-0	38-4-0	34-3-0
35	67-6-0	50-9-0	42-9-0	38-5-0
40	74-4-0	56-4-0	47-15-0	...
45	82-3-0	63-2-0	...	...
50	91-9-0	...	...	...

3. *Endowment Assurance.* These assurances provide an assured sum on the assured attaining a selected age or at his death if he dies previously. These contracts therefore make provision for the insured person himself in his old age on retiring from work and also provides for his family and other dependants should he die early.

Endowment assurances form an increasing majority of the policies taken out by the insuring public.

They are deservedly most popular, for there is no better, surer or more profitable means of investing small sums for the desirable objects referred to above. By fixing the age at which the policies will mature at 45, 50, 55 or 60 these policies can be adapted to the peculiar requirement of each individual case.

Annual premiums for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 to be paid at a specified age or at death, if earlier with profits.

Age.	45 years.	50 years.	55 years.	60 years.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	38-5-0	31-14-0	27-13-0	25-5-0
25	49-4-0	39-6-0	33-5-0	29-8-0
30	67-10-0	50-9-0	41-0-0	35-6-0
35	104-4-0	69-1-0	52-8-0	43-9-0
40	...	105-14-0	71-6-0	55-9-0
45	...	...	108-5-0	75-1-0
50	...	...	...	112-4-0

4. *Endowment Assurance*. These assurances provide the required sum on the assured completing a certain number of annual payments, say 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30. These contracts therefore make provision for the insured person himself after the specified number of annual payments and also provide for his family and other dependants, should the insured die early.

Endowment assurances form the bulk of the policies taken out at the present day as they not only make provision for the insured should he survive the date of maturity but they are really family provisions in case the insured die early.

By fixing the number of annual payments as 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30, these policies can be adapted for such purposes as education, marriage, house-building, etc. as the insured desires. These policies provide for an endowment being obtained even while the insured is very young.

Annual premiums for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 to be paid at the end of a specified term of years or at death, if earlier, with profits.

Age.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	102-4-0	66-2-0	48-8-0	38-5-0
25	102-0-0	66-11-0	49-4-0	39-6-0
30	103-4-0	67-10-0	50-9-0	41-0-0
35	104-4-0	69-1-0	52-8-0	43-9-0
40	105-14-0	71-6-0	55-9-0	...
45	108-5-0	75-1-0	...	...
50	112-4-0	...	...	...

5. *Children's Endowment*. The policies granted under this scheme are specially adapted to supply a distinct want in providing for children. The sum assured is payable absolutely at a specified date, subject only to payment of premium during the life of the father or guardian in whose favour the policy is effected; and if this person should die before the expiration of the term, the policy becomes fully paid. Should the child die before the expiration of the term, the premiums can be refunded or the payment of the term, the premiums can be continued. In the latter case, the benefit of the sum assured at the end of the term would vest in the person who had effected the policy or his other representatives.

Premia, ceasing at the death of the parent to secure an Education or Marriage Endowment of Rs. 1,000 with profits payable on the child's surviving the term of years selected, with return, in the event of the child's prior death, of all premia paid. The maximum number of annual premiums payable corresponds with the term of years selected.

Parent's Age.	10 years. Rs. as. p.	15 years. Rs. as. p.	20 years. Rs. as. p.
20	99-9-0	63-7-0	45-6-0
25	99-14-0	63-13-0	45-13-0
30	100-5-0	64-6-0	46-7-0
35	101-1-0	65-4-0	47-7-0
40	102-5-0	66-10-0	49-1-0
45	104-5-0	68-13-0	51-10-0
50	107-5-0	72-4-0	...

Payment of premium. Premia are always payable annually and in advance. However, they are made payable in half-yearly quarterly, or monthly instalments without additional charges. Fractions of an anna are taken as one anna in the calculation of premia. A grace of 15 days is allowed for monthly and quarterly payments, 30 days for half yearly payments and 60 days for yearly payments. Notices of premium falling due other than for monthly payments, are sent to the policy-holders to remind them of the date of remittance. But the non-receipt of the notice cannot be put forward as an excuse for the non-remittance of the premium on the due dates.

Medical Examination. The cost of medical examination is met from the Insurance Fund and the examination is conducted by Medical Officers of different ranks and standing attached to the nearest Government Hospital or Dispensary.

Further Insurance. Fresh proposal and advance are required, but in the case of medical examination the following relaxations of the rules are made:—

1. If the proposal is made within 3 months from the date of the last medical examination, a declaration of good health is sufficient.
2. If the proposal is made within six months, an ordinary medical certificate will suffice.
3. In any other case, the ordinary rules have to be followed.

It should, however, be noted that, in calculating the maximum risk on a particular life, the amount of assurance of the previous policies will also be taken into account.

Payment of claims. To avoid delay and unnecessary hardship in the matter of settling claims, the Insurance Office pays off claims up to Rs. 2,000 after making due enquiries through the Tahsildar or the District Magistrate of the locality. This saves the heirs or dependants of the insured from wasting time and money at the Law Courts.

Lapses. Besides the existing liberal conditions for the automatic revival of lapsed policies as per rules, the non-forfeiture scheme is also under consideration.

Agents. Over 55 Agents have been appointed all over the State to canvass proposal for insurance. As the canvassing could be done without much difficulty due to the popularity of the scheme among the public, the remuneration given for the first year is not very high. The commission for the subsequent years is, however the same as in other companies.

Copies of the prospectus giving full details of the rules regarding Insurance can be had from the Chief Account Officer, Trivandrum.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICIAL BRANCH.

General. This scheme was introduced from the 1st Makaram 1073 as a compulsory measure for Government servants in permanent service. They had to contribute a minimum originally of 10 per cent. of their pay for this purpose. All the policies that were issued were Life Policies so that the benefit went to their families after their death. But in the year 1084, Government made it optional and gave the policy-holders the option of converting life policies into endowment ones payable at 55 or at death, if earlier; and the tables were suitably modified for Endowment Assurances payable at 55 in the case of future entrants. The rules were revised again in 1098 and the percentage fixed at 5 per cent. of the pay up to a maximum of Rs. 50 per mensem. With the introduction of the State Provident Fund, the Insurance was again made compulsory in the case of Government servants who do not subscribe to the Provident Fund.

Control. The Administration of the Fund was originally under the management of the Chief Secretary to Government; and with the formation of the Financial Secretariat, the management was transferred to the Financial Secretary to Government. With the recent separation of the Finance and Accounts Departments, the management rests with the Chief Account Officer.

Scope. Persons holding permanent appointments under Government and those employed in Municipalities and other Local Funds whose services are pensionable from the General Revenues are eligible for insurance in the scheme.

Procedure for Insurance. Proposals for insurance have to be made in the prescribed forms which are available in the Account office. The Head of the Office or Department, as the case may be, has to arrange for the medical examination of the subordinate concerned by a competent Medical Officer in the State service. The medical examination is conducted free. After medical examination the proposal will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General who will scrutinise and recommend acceptance, naming the class at which the life may be placed. On production of proof of age the acceptance notice will be issued and the policy issued on payment of the first premium into the nearest Treasury. Premiums are generally short-drawn in Establishment or Salary bills.

Lapses, Revivals, etc. Policies of less than three years' duration will lapse if premium due for a month is not paid before the 25th of the same month. But if all arrears of premia are paid within six months of the due date, the policy will be revived. In the case of policies of not less than three years' duration, if the premium for a particular month is not paid within the 25th of the same month, the policy will be forfeited at the end of 12 months unless all arrears together with 8 per cent. interest thereon are paid within the said 12 months.

Loans. Loans carrying 6 per cent. interest are sanctioned on encumbered Policies by the Account Officer to a maximum of 10 per cent. of the Surrender Value of a Policy, which has to be assigned in favour of Government. The loans are repayable monthly, quarterly or half yearly, by deduction from pay bills or by remittance into the Treasury.

Claim by Maturity. On an Insured completing his 55th year of age, the sum assured, less arrears of premia, if any, due, will be paid to him or his assignee on surrender of the policy and on production of a certificate of identity.

Settlement of claims on death. The sum assured is paid to the heirs after due enquiry after deducting departmental liabilities, if any.

Miscellaneous. The Actuarial Valuation of the Fund is conducted once in five years and the Profits ascertained by the valuation are distributed to the policy-holders at the discretion of Government by way of Reversionary Bonus Certificates.

Every Insured is supplied with a Premium Receipt Book whereon the payment of each premium is acknowledged by the office realising the same.

Table. The premia (vide Table subjoined) rates are comparatively very low. Further, bonuses have been declared on the last two valuations though the policies themselves are non-participating ones.

Table of sum assured payable on the completion of age 55 tabulated according to age and to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.

Age last birthday	Monthly premium in rupees.																			Age last birthday
	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	
19	691	751 1/2	1,006	1,577 1/2	1,649	1,700 1/2	2,012	2,235 1/2	2,515	2,706 1/2	3,018	3,307 1/2	3,521	3,775 1/2	4,051	4,345 1/2	4,657	4,985 1/2	5,330	19
20	687	739 1/2	974	1,517 1/2	1,621	1,704 1/2	1,948	2,101 1/2	2,315	2,490 1/2	2,765 1/2	3,040 1/2	3,254 1/2	3,508 1/2	3,783 1/2	4,068 1/2	4,362 1/2	4,674 1/2	5,020 1/2	20
21	683	729 1/2	962	1,477 1/2	1,581	1,664 1/2	1,898 1/2	2,051 1/2	2,265 1/2	2,440 1/2	2,715 1/2	2,990 1/2	3,204 1/2	3,458 1/2	3,733 1/2	4,018 1/2	4,312 1/2	4,624 1/2	4,970 1/2	21
22	679	725 1/2	950	1,437 1/2	1,541	1,624 1/2	1,855 1/2	2,008 1/2	2,222 1/2	2,397 1/2	2,672 1/2	2,947 1/2	3,161 1/2	3,415 1/2	3,690 1/2	3,965 1/2	4,250 1/2	4,562 1/2	4,908 1/2	22
23	675	721 1/2	938	1,397 1/2	1,501	1,584 1/2	1,815 1/2	1,968 1/2	2,182 1/2	2,357 1/2	2,632 1/2	2,907 1/2	3,121 1/2	3,375 1/2	3,650 1/2	3,925 1/2	4,210 1/2	4,522 1/2	4,868 1/2	23
24	671	717 1/2	926	1,357 1/2	1,461	1,544 1/2	1,775 1/2	1,928 1/2	2,142 1/2	2,317 1/2	2,592 1/2	2,867 1/2	3,081 1/2	3,335 1/2	3,610 1/2	3,885 1/2	4,170 1/2	4,482 1/2	4,828 1/2	24
25	667	713 1/2	914	1,317 1/2	1,421	1,504 1/2	1,735 1/2	1,888 1/2	2,102 1/2	2,277 1/2	2,552 1/2	2,827 1/2	3,041 1/2	3,295 1/2	3,570 1/2	3,845 1/2	4,130 1/2	4,442 1/2	4,788 1/2	25
26	663	709 1/2	902	1,277 1/2	1,381	1,464 1/2	1,695 1/2	1,848 1/2	2,062 1/2	2,237 1/2	2,512 1/2	2,787 1/2	3,001 1/2	3,255 1/2	3,530 1/2	3,805 1/2	4,090 1/2	4,402 1/2	4,748 1/2	26
27	659	705 1/2	890	1,237 1/2	1,341	1,424 1/2	1,655 1/2	1,808 1/2	2,022 1/2	2,197 1/2	2,472 1/2	2,747 1/2	2,961 1/2	3,215 1/2	3,490 1/2	3,765 1/2	4,050 1/2	4,362 1/2	4,708 1/2	27
28	655	701 1/2	878	1,197 1/2	1,301	1,384 1/2	1,615 1/2	1,768 1/2	1,982 1/2	2,157 1/2	2,432 1/2	2,707 1/2	2,921 1/2	3,175 1/2	3,450 1/2	3,725 1/2	4,010 1/2	4,322 1/2	4,668 1/2	28
29	651	697 1/2	866	1,157 1/2	1,261	1,344 1/2	1,575 1/2	1,728 1/2	1,942 1/2	2,117 1/2	2,392 1/2	2,667 1/2	2,881 1/2	3,135 1/2	3,410 1/2	3,685 1/2	3,970 1/2	4,282 1/2	4,628 1/2	29
30	647	693 1/2	854	1,117 1/2	1,221	1,304 1/2	1,535 1/2	1,688 1/2	1,902 1/2	2,077 1/2	2,352 1/2	2,627 1/2	2,841 1/2	3,095 1/2	3,370 1/2	3,645 1/2	3,930 1/2	4,242 1/2	4,588 1/2	30
31	643	689 1/2	842	1,077 1/2	1,181	1,264 1/2	1,495 1/2	1,648 1/2	1,862 1/2	2,037 1/2	2,312 1/2	2,587 1/2	2,801 1/2	3,055 1/2	3,330 1/2	3,605 1/2	3,890 1/2	4,202 1/2	4,548 1/2	31
32	639	685 1/2	830	1,037 1/2	1,141	1,224 1/2	1,455 1/2	1,608 1/2	1,822 1/2	1,997 1/2	2,272 1/2	2,547 1/2	2,761 1/2	3,015 1/2	3,290 1/2	3,565 1/2	3,850 1/2	4,162 1/2	4,508 1/2	32
33	635	681 1/2	818	997 1/2	1,101	1,184 1/2	1,415 1/2	1,568 1/2	1,782 1/2	1,957 1/2	2,232 1/2	2,507 1/2	2,721 1/2	2,975 1/2	3,250 1/2	3,525 1/2	3,810 1/2	4,122 1/2	4,468 1/2	33
34	631	677 1/2	806	957 1/2	1,061	1,144 1/2	1,375 1/2	1,528 1/2	1,742 1/2	1,917 1/2	2,192 1/2	2,467 1/2	2,681 1/2	2,935 1/2	3,210 1/2	3,485 1/2	3,770 1/2	4,082 1/2	4,428 1/2	34
35	627	673 1/2	794	917 1/2	1,021	1,104 1/2	1,335 1/2	1,488 1/2	1,702 1/2	1,877 1/2	2,152 1/2	2,427 1/2	2,641 1/2	2,895 1/2	3,170 1/2	3,445 1/2	3,730 1/2	4,042 1/2	4,388 1/2	35
36	623	669 1/2	782	877 1/2	981	1,064 1/2	1,295 1/2	1,448 1/2	1,662 1/2	1,837 1/2	2,112 1/2	2,387 1/2	2,601 1/2	2,855 1/2	3,130 1/2	3,405 1/2	3,690 1/2	4,002 1/2	4,348 1/2	36
37	619	665 1/2	770	837 1/2	941	1,024 1/2	1,255 1/2	1,408 1/2	1,622 1/2	1,797 1/2	2,072 1/2	2,347 1/2	2,561 1/2	2,815 1/2	3,090 1/2	3,365 1/2	3,650 1/2	3,962 1/2	4,308 1/2	37
38	615	661 1/2	758	797 1/2	901	984 1/2	1,215 1/2	1,368 1/2	1,582 1/2	1,757 1/2	2,032 1/2	2,307 1/2	2,521 1/2	2,775 1/2	3,050 1/2	3,325 1/2	3,610 1/2	3,922 1/2	4,268 1/2	38
39	611	657 1/2	746	757 1/2	861	944 1/2	1,175 1/2	1,328 1/2	1,542 1/2	1,717 1/2	1,992 1/2	2,267 1/2	2,481 1/2	2,735 1/2	3,010 1/2	3,285 1/2	3,570 1/2	3,882 1/2	4,228 1/2	39
40	607	653 1/2	734	717 1/2	821	904 1/2	1,135 1/2	1,288 1/2	1,502 1/2	1,677 1/2	1,952 1/2	2,227 1/2	2,441 1/2	2,695 1/2	2,970 1/2	3,245 1/2	3,530 1/2	3,842 1/2	4,188 1/2	40
41	603	649 1/2	722	677 1/2	781	864 1/2	1,095 1/2	1,248 1/2	1,462 1/2	1,637 1/2	1,912 1/2	2,187 1/2	2,401 1/2	2,655 1/2	2,930 1/2	3,205 1/2	3,490 1/2	3,802 1/2	4,148 1/2	41
42	600	645 1/2	710	637 1/2	741	824 1/2	1,055 1/2	1,208 1/2	1,422 1/2	1,597 1/2	1,872 1/2	2,147 1/2	2,361 1/2	2,615 1/2	2,890 1/2	3,165 1/2	3,450 1/2	3,762 1/2	4,108 1/2	42
43	596	641 1/2	698	597 1/2	691	774 1/2	1,015 1/2	1,168 1/2	1,382 1/2	1,557 1/2	1,832 1/2	2,107 1/2	2,321 1/2	2,575 1/2	2,850 1/2	3,125 1/2	3,410 1/2	3,722 1/2	4,068 1/2	43
44	592	637 1/2	686	557 1/2	651	734 1/2	975 1/2	1,128 1/2	1,342 1/2	1,517 1/2	1,792 1/2	2,067 1/2	2,281 1/2	2,535 1/2	2,810 1/2	3,085 1/2	3,370 1/2	3,682 1/2	4,028 1/2	44
45	588	633 1/2	674	517 1/2	611	694 1/2	935 1/2	1,088 1/2	1,302 1/2	1,477 1/2	1,752 1/2	2,027 1/2	2,241 1/2	2,495 1/2	2,770 1/2	3,045 1/2	3,330 1/2	3,642 1/2	3,988 1/2	45
Monthly premium in rupees.	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	Monthly premium in rupees.

STATE PROVIDENT FUND.

Scope of the Scheme—With a view to provide facilities for Government servants to invest a portion of their pay every month to accumulate at compound interest and thus form an asset at the time of their retirement or a provision for their families in case of death before retirement, Government sanctioned the institution of the State Provident Fund with effect from 1st Meenam 1107. The Fund is open to all officers in permanent pensionable and non-pensionable service under Government, Local or Municipal bodies. Admission to the Fund is compulsory in the case of all entrants into permanent Government service on or after 1st Meenam 1107/14th March 1932, who do not insure their lives in the State Life Insurance meant for Government servants. It is optional in the case of others.

Rates of Subscription—The minimum and the maximum rates of subscription are fixed at 1 1/2 chukrams and four chukrams to the rupee, respectively, of the officer's salary, for officers drawing above Rs. 100. The minimum rate is chukram one per rupee of the salary for officers drawing salary of Rs. 15 and not above Rs. 100. For officers drawing below Rs. 15, the subscription will be chukrams seven or chukrams fourteen according to their option.

Interest of Subscription—Subscription to the Fund carries now compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum, Government of course reserving the power to alter the same at any time with 6 months' notice to the subscribers. From the 1st Dhanu 1114, the rate of interest has been reduced to 3 1/2 per cent.

Withdrawal of amounts—Final withdrawal of the sum to the credit of the subscriber will be permitted only at the time of his retirement or quitting the service or death. But temporary advances are granted to subscribers (under sanction of the competent authority as laid down in the Provident Fund Rules) repayable in equal number of whole rupees, in monthly instalments not exceeding 24, together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum till 1st Dhanu 1114 and at 5 per cent. thereafter. The amount of advance granted would not ordinarily exceed 3 months' pay of the subscriber and 50 per cent. of the amount standing to his credit.

Administration of the Fund The General administration of the Fund rests with the Government in the Finance Department and the accounts are kept by the Account Officer. The volume of business transacted since the inauguration of the scheme may be seen from the statement appended below showing the number of subscribers who were admitted to the Fund, the closing balance at the end of each year and payments from the Fund.

REALISATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Year ending.	No of subscribers admitted.	Closing balance		
		Rs.	Chs.	C.
1107	1,000	1,056	0	3
1108	4,200	52,931	4	4
1109	6,595	1,69,544	27	4
1110	7,679	3,21,840	3	1
1111	8,346	5,05,824	27	18
1112	9,811	7,28,584	19	9
1113	11,234	9,65,215	13	6

(PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING, ADVANCES ETC.)

Year.	No. of Accounts.	Amounts paid.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C.
1107	...	...	...	...
1108	1	27	20	7
1109	37	372	3	14
1110	106	5,526	15	11
1111	277	10,321	14	3
1112	439	24,084	3	13
1113	749	50,180	24	14

General—Printed forms have been prescribed and should, be used for application for admission, for advances, etc.

A printed card showing the statement of account of every subscriber is sent to him either direct or through his office at the end of each year so as to enable him to know exactly the amount he has paid, and the interest earned by him during the year and also to get errors, if any, rectified.

To avoid delay in settlement of claims, every subscriber is required to nominate, in his declaration form, the person or persons who should receive the amount after him, in case of the subscriber's death. In the case of married persons, the wife has to be a necessary nominee if she be living, and not judicially separated from him. To suit the convenience of the subscribers, this declaration form is allowed to be renewed from time to time.

COMPASSIONATE GRATUITY TO THE FAMILIES OF DECEASED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Prior to 1108, there was no provision in the Travancore Service Regulations for affording relief to the family of a Government servant who died in harness, whatever be the length of service rendered by him. With a view to remedy this defect, Government introduced the scheme of compassionate gratuity with effect from the 1st Vrischikam 1108, by which the families of Government servants in the permanent pensionable service, who die before or within one year of retirement, are paid compassionate gratuity according to the following rules.

1. The minimum service required for the grant of compassionate gratuity is 5 years and the maximum for which it is payable is 30 years.
2. The amount is calculated at the rate of one month's pay for each year of pensionable service based on the monthly pay drawn by him on the 1st Chingam of each year.
3. The maximum monthly pay for the calculation of compassionate gratuity is Rs. 400 and the maximum amount payable is Rs. 3,000.
4. In the case of a Government servant dying within one year of retirement, the amount calculated as above will be reduced by the amount of pension drawn till the date of his death.
5. The grant of compassionate gratuity is entirely with in the discretion of Government.

Under the scheme, family means and includes—

- (i) Widow and minor children.
- (ii) Unmarried major daughters, *only if they are poor.*
- (iii) Married daughters subsequently divorced or widowed at the time of the application for compassionate gratuity, *if they are poor.*
- (iv) Father and mother, *only if they were solely dependent on the deceased for maintenance*

The application for compassionate gratuity should be in the prescribed form and should be accompanied by the requisite documents.

In the case of the death of a Government servant before retirement, the Head of Office concerned on production of death certificate by the family of the Government servant, will prepare and submit the application, to Government through the Audit Officer; but in the case of a Government servant dying within one year of retirement, his family should submit the application to the Head of the Department concerned, who will, after verification, submit it to Government through the Audit Officer.

(For further information see Appendix 12 of the Travancore Service Regulations).

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS.

1. Examinations Conducted by the Board of Examiners.

1. The Board of Examiners, Special Test-Examinations, as now constituted, consists of the following gentlemen :

- (1) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, [President.]
- (2) The Excise Commissioner.
- (3) The Director of Registration.
- (4) The Conservator of Forests.
- (5) The Account Officer.
- (6) The Legal Remembrancer to Government.
- (7) The Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
- (8) The Anchal Superintendent.
- (9) The Devaswom Commissioner.
- (10) Assistant Peishkar, Trivandrum, (Secretary.)

2. The examinations that are now conducted by the Board are the following :—

- (1) The Revenue Test Examination.
- (2) The Account Test Examination.
- (3) The Excise Test Examination.
- (4) The Registration Test Examination.
- (5) The Forest Test Examination.
- (6) The P. W. D. Accounts Entrance and P. W. D. Divisional Test Examinations.
- (7) The Anchal Test Examination.
- (8) The Devaswom Officers' Test Examination.

1. The Travancore Revenue Tests Examinations.

1. The Examination known as the "Travancore Revenue Test Examination" shall be held once a year in the month of January beginning on the second Monday. It shall be held at such places as may, from time to time, be notified in the Government Gazette.

2. This Examination has been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to the Revenue Department.

3. The Examination will be under the control of the Board of Examiners appointed by Government for the purpose and will be conducted according to such instructions as the Government may issue to the Board of Examiners from time to time.

4. Candidates before appointment or promotion to, or confirmation in, the appointment specified in the Schedule appended should have, besides the general qualifications prescribed in Rule I of the Public Service Notification, passed the "Revenue Test" or the "Village Officer's Test" as the case may be.

5. Subject to the following proviso, the examination shall be open to all persons who are qualified under Rule I of the Public Service Notification for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned pay of which is Rs. (10) ten per mensem or more.

Proviso. Notwithstanding anything in the above rule, the examination shall be open to all officers of the Revenue Department, specified in the schedule, who were already in permanent service on the date on which the Rules took effect, *viz.*, the 5th November 1920. They shall pass the examination before the close of 1100 M. E. which period may, in special cases, be extended by Government on the recommendation of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. Failure to pass the Examination will be a bar to promotion in their case.

6. The subjects and scope of the Examinations shall be as hereunder specified:—

A. REVENUE TEST.

Part I. Land Revenue Regulations and Proclamations (The Travancore Land Revenue Manual, Vol. I).

Part II. Rules and Standing Orders of the Land Revenue Department (The Travancore Land Revenue Manual, Vol. II).

Part III. Land Revenue Accounts (The Travancore Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III).

B. VILLAGE OFFICER'S TEST.

THE VILLAGE OFFICER'S MANUAL.

6 A. A candidate for the Revenue Test Examination may, at his option, present himself for the whole or for any one or more parts at any one time;

Provided that the certificate of having Passed the examination shall be given to a candidate only after he has passed all the three

parts. Provided further that only those who pass the three parts in the same examination shall be eligible for a first class under Rule 11.

7. The examination, which shall be by means of printed question papers, shall be conducted in the English language for the Revenue Test. The examination for the Village Officer's Test will be conducted in Malayalam. The use of books will be allowed in answering all the papers for both the Tests.

8. The Regulations, Rules, etc., prescribed shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may, from time to time, be made, according as the law may be changed or the Government may direct, and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations provided they have been published or notified not later than six months previous to the date of the Examinations.

9. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subject of Examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each :—

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
(i) Revenue Test.	(1) Land Revenue Regulations and Proclamations.	Three hours (with books).	100
	(2) Rules and Standing Orders of the Land Revenue Department.	Do.	100
	(3) Land Revenue Accounts.	Do.	100
(ii) Village Officer's Test.	Village Officer's Manual.	Do.	100

10. The minima for passing the Examinations shall be as follows :—

Revenue Test :—40 per cent. of the maximum marks in each subject.

Village Officer's Test :—40 per cent. of the maximum marks.

11. Successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes in each Test, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks and the second of all others.

12. The names of the successful candidates in each Test shall be published in the Travancore Government Gazette, only they being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

13. To every successful candidate in each test, a certificate signed by the President of the Board shall be issued specifying the Test passed by him and the class in which he has been placed.

Where evidence is laid before the Board of Examiners showing that any person to whom a certificate has been or is proposed to be awarded under the Rules has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Board of Examiners may cancel or withhold the certificate.

14. Applications for admission to the Examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the Taluk, Division and Land Revenue Commissioner's Offices. These applications should reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 31st October or 30th April previous, as the case may be.

15. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the Examinations:—

Revenue Test,	S. Rs. (2) two for each Part.
Village Officer's Test.	S. Rs. (2) two.

The prescribed fee in each case shall be remitted into any Government treasury, and the treasury receipt for the same attached to the application for admission to the Examination.

16. Exemptions from passing the examinations may be granted to those officers who have put in more than 20 years of service and who are above 50 years of age or for any other specified reason.

Schedule showing the officers or appointments for which the Revenue Test Examinations are severally prescribed.

REVENUE TEST.

Tahsildars (Taluk).
Stationary Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars (Melkanganam, Sanketham and Kandukrishi).
Secretariat Superintendents.
Division Sheristadars.
Assistant Tahsildars.
Head Accountants in Divisional Treasuries.
Head Accountants in Taluk Offices.
All Clerks in Revenue Offices on Rs. 40 and above.

VILLAGE OFFICER'S TEST.

Proverthiars.
Pakuthi Accountants.
Munigars and Melkanganakars of the Sri Pandaravaga Departments.
Vicharippukars of the Kandukrishi Department.
Accountants in the Kandukrishi and Sri Pandaravaga Departments.

(2) The Travancore Account Test Examination.

1. The Travancore Account Test Examination will be held twice every year in the month of January and July on the days following the date of termination of the Revenue Test Examination.

2. The examination will be conducted under the control of the Board of Examiners appointed by Government for the purpose.

3. The examination shall be open to all officers in the superior service under the Government or under a Local Fund administered by the Government and shall be compulsory in the case of those drawing Rs. 35 or above.

Exception : Persons who have already passed compartment I of the Revenue Test Examination, or who have passed any departmental examination in which the subject prescribed for this examination forms part of its syllabus, are exempted from passing this examination. The exemption under this rule may be granted by the Department in which the officer serves.

3A. All officers who were in permanent service on the date on which the rules took effect, viz., the 19th April 1923 and who were drawing Rs. 35 or above shall pass the Examination before the close of 1100 M. E. The period may, in special cases, be extended by Government on the recommendations of Heads of Departments or offices. Failure to pass the Examination will be a bar to promotion in their case.

4. The subject for the examination shall be :—

(i) The Travancore Service Regulations, forming Part I of the examination, and

(ii) The Travancore Account Code, Parts I and II and the Sub-Treasury Manual, forming Part II of the examination. nd 1U

Candidates are expected to be acquainted with all the amendments and corrections issued by the Government to those publications and published in the Government Gazette three months prior to the date of the examination.

4A. A candidate for the examination may, at his option, present himself for the whole or any one part at any one time :

Provided that the certificate of having passed the two parts shall be given to a candidate only after he has passed the two parts.

Provided further that only those who pass the two parts in the same examination shall be eligible for a first class under Rule 7.

5. The examination, which shall be by means of printed question papers, shall be conducted in the English language. oD

6. The question papers to be set for the examination on the subjects noted in paragraph 4 supra, the time allowed for answering each paper and the maximum marks assigned for each shall be as shown below :

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Time allowed.</i>	<i>Maximum mark.</i>
1. Travancore Service Regulations	3 hours.	100
2. Travancore Account Code and Sub-Treasury Manual	3 hours.	100

Candidates will be allowed the use of books for answering the papers and the questions set for the examination will be of a practical nature.

7. Candidates who get 40 per cent. of the maximum marks in each paper shall be declared to have passed the examination ; those who get 60 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class and others in the second class. du

8. The names of the successful candidates shall be published in the Government Gazette and a certificate signed by the President of the Board shall be given to each successful candidate.

9. A fee of Sr Rs. 2 Chs. 14 shall be paid by each candidate for admission to each Part of the Examination and the treasury receipt for the same should be attached to the application for admission.

10. The latest date by which applications for admission should reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners will be notified in the Government Gazette.

11. Exemption from passing the examination may be granted by Government to those officers who have put in more than 20 years of service or who are above 50 years of age or for any other special reason.

(3) The Travancore Excise Tests Examinations.

I. The Examination known as the "Travancore Excise Tests Examinations" shall be held once a year in the month of January simultaneously with the Revenue Test Examination. It shall be held at Trivandrum or such other centres as may, from time to time, be notified in the Gazette.

II. This examination has been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to the Excise Department.

III. The Examination will be under the control of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Government for the purpose and will be conducted according to such instructions as the Government may issue to the Board of Examiners from time to time.

IV. Subject to the following proviso, the examination shall be open to all persons who are qualified under Article I of the Public Service Notification for any appointment to any post in the superior service, the sanctioned pay of which is Rs. 15 or above per mensem.

Proviso. Notwithstanding anything said above, the examination shall be open to all officers and men of the Excise Department who are already in permanent service on the date on which these rules come into force.

V. The subjects prescribed for each test and the scope of the examination in each shall be as specified in the schedule appended.

VI. The fee to be paid for admission to the examination shall be Rs. 8. for the entire test or Rs. (2) two for each compartment thereof.

VII. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had of the Excise Commissioners' Office or from the offices of the Assistant Excise Commissioners. These applications should reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 31st October previous to the examination.

PART II.

VIII. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Board of Examiners in a time-table to be previously published, candidates shall be at liberty to appear for any one or more or all the four tests at a time.

IX. The examination in each test shall be by means of written papers and will be conducted in the English language.

X. The question papers will be of a general nature dealing with the general principles of law and practice embodied in the Regulations and Manuals. Use of a book will be allowed in answering all the papers.

XI. The Regulations, codes, Rules, and Orders prescribed for any test shall be subject to such modifications or alterations as may from time to time be made according as the law may be changed or as may be directed by Government; and the candidates will be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided they have been published or notified not later than six months prior to the date of the examinations.

XII. The names of successful candidates in each Test shall be published in the Travancore Government Gazette. To every successful candidate in each Test, a certificate signed by the President of the Board will be issued specifying the Test passed by him. Where evidence is laid before the Board of examiners showing that any person, to whom a certificate has been or is proposed to be awarded under the Rules, committed what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Board of Examiners may cancel or withhold the certificate.

XIII. (a) All officers of the Department below the rank of second Grade Assistant Excise Commissioners, *viz.*, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and third Grade Assistant Excise Commissioners, permanent and acting, should pass the examinations in all the four tests within two years from the date of starting the examinations before promotion or confirmation.

(b) Clerks will be required to pass examinations in Tests B, C, and D, before promotion to posts carrying Rs. 35 and above. The time allowed to officers is applicable to the case of clerks as well.

(c) Candidates for appointments to the class of officers mentioned in Sub-clauses (a) and (b) should have previously passed the examination prescribed for that class of officers.

(d) Graduates may be recruited as higher grade clerks before passing any of the above examinations, but they will, however, be required to pass the Tests B, C and D before they can earn the first increment in the scale of their pay.

XIV. (a) Officers who have passed the B. L. degree examination or any equivalent thereto, or the Travancore Pleader Examination, Magistrate's Test Examination or the Criminal Law Examination of the Madras Government will be exempted from passing Test A. (Criminal law.)

(b) If at any time candidates who have passed the Special Tests Examination are not available, unpassed candidates may be entertained; but they shall not be confirmed in their appointments unless within two years of their entertainment they shall have passed the required tests, failing which they will be discharged from service or reverted as the case may be.

List showing the subjects prescribed for the Travancore Salt, Abkari, and Customs Test Examinations and the marks required for a pass.

No.	Subject in which papers will be set.	Time allowed for each paper.	Maximum marks.	Percentage of marks required for a pass.	Remarks.
		Hours.			
	(a) <i>Test--A--Criminal law.</i>				
1	Travancore Penal Code	3	100	40	
2	Indian Evidence Act				
3	Criminal Procedure Code				
	(b) <i>Test--B--Salt.</i>				
1	Salt Regulation	2	100	50	
2	Salt Rules and standing orders				
3	Chemistry of salt				
	<i>Test--C--Excise.</i>				
1	Abkari Regulation	3	100	50	
2	Opium Regulation				
3	Tobacco Regulation				
4	Rules, Notifications and standing orders under the above Regulations				
	<i>Test--D--Customs.</i>				
1	Sea Customs Regulation	3	100	50	
2	Land Customs Regulation				
3	Ports Regulation				
4	Native Passenger Ships Regulation				
5	The Arms Regulation				
6	The Explosives Regulations the Rules, Notifications and Standing orders, under the above Regulations				

(4) The Travancore Registration Test Examination.

The Examination will be conducted in English and Malayalam and the candidates will have the option of selecting either of the two languages for their examination. The language which the candidates select should be specifically noted in their applications.

No candidates will be allowed to sit for the examination outside his District without the previous sanction of the Board.

The examination is divided into two parts, candidates being allowed to appear for both the parts together or at different times.

Candidates are expected to pay a fee of Rs. 6 for both the parts, viz., Rs. 4½ for Part I and Rs. 1½ for Part II.

There will be four papers for Part I and one paper for Part II as shown below :—

PART I.

1. The Registration Regulation, Rules and Tables of fee.
2. Circular Orders and Procedure.
3. The Stamp Regulation with the Schedule thereto and the Rules passed thereunder.
4. Precis and letter drafting.

PART II.

Travancore Service Regulations and the Account Code.

- Note.*—(1) Candidates are expected to be acquainted with all such alterations or modifications or amendments in the Regulations and Rules that have been published.
- (2) The prescribed fee must be paid into the nearest Government Treasury and the treasury receipts attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.
- (3) The Examination will be confined only to the employees in the Registration Department who have passed any of the Public Examinations prescribed in Rule 1 (a) (1) of the Public Service Notification dated 13th May 1914.
- (4) The term "employees" in paragraph (3) above includes all those persons who have an aggregate acting service in the Registration Department of not less than six months to their credit and who are in the waiting list.

(5) The Travancore Forest Test Examination.

The Examination will be conducted in English.

No candidate will be allowed to sit for the examination outside his division without the previous sanction of the Board.

Candidates are expected to pay a fee of Sirkar Rupees two for each Group or Sirkar Rupees four for the two Groups together for admission to the examination; and the treasury receipt for the same should be attached to the application for admission.

There will be two sets of examinations, viz., (1) Forest Test Examination for officers of the controlling and executive staff in the Forest Department, and

(2) for the protective staff (below the rank of Deputy Rangers and above that of Guards) and for Clerks and Accountants in the Forest Department.

(a) There will be three papers for the Forest Test Examination for officers of the controlling and executive staff.

- I. *General Law*:—(i) Travancore Forest Regulation and Rules framed thereunder
- (ii) Travancore Land Acquisition Regulation.
- (iii) Boundaries Regulation.
- (iv) Cattle Trespass Regulation.
- (v) Travancore Penal Code (Chapters 1 to 5, 9 to 11, 17, 18 and 23).
- (vi) Travancore Criminal Procedure Code (Chapters 1, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24, 25 and 80).

II. *Law*:—Travancore Forest Regulation and Rules framed thereunder.

III. *Procedure*:—Travancore Forest Code and Departmental Rules.

(b) There will be two papers for the Forest Test Examination for the Protective Staff, Clerks and Accountants in the Forest Department.

- (i) *Law*:—Travancore Forest Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder.
- (ii) *Procedure*:—Travancore Forest Code and Departmental Rules.

N. B.—Detailed knowledge of the practical application of the Regulations and Rules will be tested.

NOTE:—(1) Candidates are expected to be acquainted with all such alterations or modifications or amendments in the Regulation and Rules that have been published.

(2) The prescribed fee must be paid in the nearest Government treasury and the treasury receipt attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the office of the Board of Examiners.

(6) The Travancore P. W. D. Accounts Entrance and
P. W. D. Divisional Test Examinations.

The subjects for the examination are the following :—

- (a) *For the Entrance Test.*
 - (i) Arithmetic (not advanced).
 - (ii) Mensuration.
- (b) *For the Divisional Accounts Test.*
 - (i) Precis-writing and Drafting.
 - (ii) P. W. D. Code (Departmental.)
 - (iii) Book-keeping.
 - (iv) P. W. D. Account Code.

Note.—(1) The papers on parts (ii) and (iv) the P. W. D. Code Departmental and the P. W. D. Account Code may be answered with books and the questions set for this will be of a practical nature.

- (2) The P. W. D. Account Code has not yet been published. There will therefore be no paper on part (iv) P. W. D. Account Code now and the number of subjects for the Divisional Account Test will be confined only to the first three parts. But clerks who pass in these three parts will not be required to sit for the P. W. D. Account Code later on the publication of the book.
- (3) The standard fixed for part (iii) Book-keeping is that prescribed for the Lower Grade Examination of the Madras Government Technical Examinations.
- (4) Candidates who have passed the Madras Government Technical Examination in Book-keeping (Lower or Higher) or any examination on the subject recognised by Government as equivalent thereto, or the London Chamber of Commerce Junior or Senior in Book-keeping or any examination on the subject recognised by Government as equivalent thereto, will be exempted from sitting for the Book-keeping paper under the Divisional Account Test.
- (5) Candidates eligible for exemption under Note 4 should remit the fee prescribed under para 4 *infra* before exemption is sought for and granted by the Board. They should also produce, along with their applications, certificates in original in support of the exemption sought for.

4. The candidates are expected to pay an admission fee of Rs. 3 for the Entrance Test and Rs. 3 for each part of the Divisional Accounts Test, if taken in parts or Rs. 8 for the whole of the Divisional Test, if taken at one sitting.

5. The prescribed fee must be paid into the nearest Government treasury and the treasury receipt attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the office of the Board of Examiners.

Schedule.

Schedule showing the officers or appointments for which these tests are severally prescribed.

P. W. D. ACCOUNTS ENTRANCE TEST.

- (1) The Entrance Test Examination is in addition to the Special Examinations conducted by the Public Service Commissioner and should be passed by the new recruits, whose appointment is advised by that officer, during the period of their probation.
- (2) Non-graduates are required to pass this examination before confirmation as clerks of the lowest grade in the Department or promotion to higher grades.
- (3) Those of the graduates recruited on or after the date when these rules come into force who have not taken Mathematics or Physical Science as their optional subject for their B. A. Degree course will not be confirmed in or promoted from the Rs. 20-25 grade, nor allowed to appear for the Divisional Test unless they pass the Mensuration paper of the Entrance Test.

N. B.—Restrictions under paras (2) and (3) will not, however, apply for confirmation in the scale of Rs. 20-1-25 to clerk who have already acted in that grade (since abolished) on or before 17th September 1928.

P. W. D. DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTS TEST.

The Divisional Accounts Test shall be open only to clerks who have passed the Entrance Test; and to graduates or those among the under-graduate clerks who have either passed the Travancore Account Test or have rendered five years' permanent service as clerks or those who have passed the Madras Government Technical Examination in Earth-work and Road-making and Building Materials and Construction and those who have passed the Civil Overseer Test of the S. M. T. School. The passing of this examination shall be a condition precedent to the promotions of clerks, whether graduates, or non-graduates, to the grades of Rs. 25-40 and above. This restriction is in addition to those prescribed by the rules regarding the Travancore Accounts Test.

(7) The Anchal Test Examination.

Candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Office of the Anchal Superintendent and the Anchal Inspectors. No notice will be taken of any application from candidates requesting to be supplied with application forms from the Board Office.

Candidates are expected to pay a fee of British Rs. 3 for admission to the examination.

The Anchal Test comprises the following subjects:—

- (a) Translation from Malayalam or Tamil into English.
- (b) Translation from English into Malayalam or Tamil.

- (a) The Travancore Anchal Regulation Rules and Orders.
- (d) Savings Bank Rules.
- (e) Anchal Manual.

The prescribed fee must be paid into the nearest Government Treasury and the Treasury receipt attached to the application. No account will the fee be received in the office of the Board of Examiners.

Candidates will be given the option of answering papers in (a) and (d) above either in English or Malayalam. In the case of (b) and (c), marks will be assigned with special reference to handwriting, spelling and composition.

The examinations will be open to all persons who have passed any of the public examinations prescribed in the Public Service Notification and to such as may be specially exempted from the Notification by Government.

No person shall be eligible for permanent appointment to any post in the Anchal Department, the sanctioned pay of which is Rs. 15 and above per mensem unless he has passed the Anchal Test Examination.

(8) The Devaswom Officers' Test Examination.

1. The Examination known as the Devaswom Officers' Test Examination shall be held once a year in the month of January on such dates and at such places as may, from time to time, be notified in the Gazette.
2. This examination is instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of the clerical staff and officers of the Devaswom Department for the special duties appertaining to them and thus to make them conversant with the rules and standing orders of the Department.
3. This examination shall be under the control of the Board of Examiners for Government Examinations and shall be conducted according to such instructions as the Government may issue to the Board from time to time.
4. The Examination shall be open to all persons who hold or have held appointments whether permanent or acting in the pensionable superior service in the Department and shall be compulsory in the case of all appointments sanctioned in the schedule noted *at foot*. Temporary appointments of clerks and officers in the superior service will also come in this category.
5. The employees specified in the schedule who are already in permanent service on the date on which the rules take effect *vide* G.O. Chingam 1114, shall pass the Examination within two years thereafter, which period may, in special cases, be extended by Government on the recommendation of the Devaswom Commissioner. Failure to pass the Examination shall be a bar to get increments in their scales and to further promotions in the Department. Those who have no substantive footing in the Department will be considered only on passing this examination and those acting hands who do not pass the examination within three chances will not be provided for.

Proviso.—Exemption from passing the examination may be granted to those officers who, at the time these Rules take effect, have put in more than twenty years of service and who are above fifty years of age.

6. The subjects and scope of the Examination shall be the Devaswom Accounts and Rules and Standing Orders of the Devaswom Department contained in the "Travancore Devaswom Manual" and such other matters connected with the administration of the Devaswom Department as may be prescribed from time to time by Government.

7. Candidates are expected to be acquainted with all the Modifications, amendments and corrections issued to the Devaswom Manual from time to time.

8. The Examination shall be by means of written papers and shall be conducted in the English language. The use of books will be allowed in answering the question papers.

9. The question papers to be set for the examination on the subjects noted in paragraph 6 above, the time allowed for answering each paper and the maximum marks assigned for each shall be as shown below :—

Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Part I. Rules Regulations, Standing Orders and Departmental Procedure (with books) ...	3 hours.	100
Part II. Devaswom Accounts (with books) ...	3 hours.	100

10. Candidates who get 40 per cent. or more of the aggregate marks and not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in each part shall be declared to have passed the examination. Those among the successful candidates who get 60 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class and the others in the 2nd class.

Note.—A candidate may at his option present himself for the whole examination or for either of the parts at any one time provided that the certificate of having passed the examination shall be given to a candidate only after he has passed both the parts. Only those who pass the two Parts in the same Examination shall be eligible for a first class under Rule 11.

11. The names of all the successful candidates shall be published in the Gazette, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

12. To every successful candidate, a certificate signed by the President of the Board shall be issued, specifying the class in which he has been placed. Where evidence is laid before the Board of

Examiners showing that any person to whom a certificate has been or is proposed to be awarded under the Rules has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Board of Examiners may cancel or withhold the certificate.

13. Applications for admission to the Examination shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners. These applications should reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 31st October.

14. A fee of Sirkar Rs. (2) two shall be paid by each candidate for each part for admission to the examination and it shall be remitted into any Government Treasury under the head "Devaswom Officers' Test Examination" and the treasury receipt for the same attached to the application for admission to the Examination.

15. Permanent Clerks in the Department who do not know English should pass instead the Sub Group Officers' Test Examination within a period of two years from the passing of the Rules to entitle them to increments in the scale.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule showing the Officers or appointments for which the Devaswom Officers' Test Examination is compulsory.

The Clerical staff and the officers of the Devaswom Department paid from General Revenue getting a pay of Rs. 125 and below except Typists.

II. Examinations not conducted by the Board

A. DEVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Group Officers' Test Examination.

The Sub-Group Officers' Test Examination was introduced in 1937, and is a Departmental Examination intended to examine the knowledge of the subordinate officers of the Department, such as Srikariams, Chandirams and others paid out of the Devaswom Fund, and Personal Deposit Fund, in matters connected with the administration of Devaswoms and other religious institutions entrusted to their care. The examination is conducted in Malayalam by means of printed question papers and is held not more than twice a year (generally in Vrishchikom and Edavom) in the four District centres of Suchindram, Trivandrum, Ambalapuzha and Valkom. The subjects and the scope of the examination are the Devaswom Accounts and Rules and Standing Orders of the Devaswom Department contained in the "Devaswom Sub-Group Officer's Manual" and such other matters connected with the Devaswom administration as are prescribed by the Devaswom Commissioner from time to time. There are two papers for the examination, *vis.*, (1) Rules, Regulations and Standing Orders of the Devaswom Department; and (2) Devaswom Accounts. The use of book is allowed in answering the question papers. The question papers are set by two officers, who have served as Assistant Commissioners of Devaswoms, to be selected by the Devaswom Commissioner.

The Examination is open only to persons who were or are in service in the Department and is compulsory in the case of Sirkariams, Chandirams, Store-keepers, Treasurers and Accountants. Failure to pass the Test will be a bar to future promotions and to get increments in their permanent scales.

The applications for admission to the examination are to be made on printed forms which are available in the Group and District Offices and in the Devaswom Commissioner's office. The fee for the Test is Rs. 2 which should be remitted into any Government Treasury and the chalan receipt attached to the respective application.

Candidates who get 40 per cent. or more of the marks in each subject will be declared to have passed the test and the names of the successful candidates will be published in the Government Gazette, those getting 60 per cent. and above of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first class.

(b) ACCOUNT OFFICE.

It was observed that the recruits recently entertained to service in the Account Office were not evincing that interest in their work which is expected of them. Their knowledge of the rules of the Account Code and Service Regulations was found to be quite rudimentary. With a view to improve the efficiency of their work by insisting upon a fuller knowledge of the codes and regulations of audit, it was decided to revise from 1-8-1103 the rules for the conduct of the Departmental Examination of the Account Office.

(1) The Departmental Examination of the Account Office will consist of the following subjects :—

- (a) Travancore Service Regulations.
- (b) Account Code and Introduction to Indian Government Account and Audit.
- (c) Audit Code.
- (d) Precise-writing.
- (e) P. W. D. Code, (Madras)—Public Works Account Ccd.
- (f) Elementary Book-keeping

(2) No recruit to the superior service of the Account Office will be confirmed unless he or she passes the Departmental Examination.

(3) Each candidate should score at least 40 per cent for (a) and (b) supra (Travancore Service Regulations and Account Code) and 85 per cent. for the remaining subjects to obtain a pass in the examination.

(4) Candidates are allowed to sit for the examination compartmentally.

(5) Acting Graduate clerks will not be eligible even for acting promotion to the higher grade unless they pass the Departmental Examination. The Account Officer, however, reserves to himself the power to make any deviation from the said rule in instances where he is satisfied that the incumbent otherwise eligible for promotion is particularly efficient at his work.

(6) No non-graduate clerk will be considered to have passed the Departmental Examination unless he or she possesses a working knowledge in the operation of the Comptometer Machine. The

Officer in charge of the General Section will arrange for the training of the acting non-graduate clerks and issue certificates of proficiency as and when they become eligible for the same in virtue of their efficiency in the operation of the machine. Without such a certificate of proficiency, no non-graduate will be confirmed in the superior service.

(7) Attenders, acting or permanent, eligible for promotion to the clerical grade in virtue of their general qualification, will not ordinarily be granted the same unless he or she passes at least Precis-writing [(d) of Clause (1)] and produces in addition a certificate of proficiency as detailed in Clause (6).

(8) Those who have passed the Travancore Account Test Examination are exempted from passing the Travancore Service Regulations and Account Code; no exemption will be allowed to them in respect of the other subjects for the departmental examination.

(9) Such of them as have not completed the examination hitherto will have to sit for the next examination treating the number of subjects for a complete examination as 6 as specified above. For this purpose those who have already passed Account Code will be considered to have passed Audit Code also.

(10) Ordinarily two examinations will be held in a year.

(11) Admission to the Examination is strictly reserved to the employees of the Accounts Department.

(12) An Auditor should pass the Departmental Test within two years from the date of commencement of his continuous service in the Accounts Department.

(13) Juniors who have passed the examinations should be confirmed earlier than their seniors who have not passed the Test. But if such seniors pass the Test within the time-limits, i.e., two years, their original rank may be restored to them.

(14) Auditors who do not pass the Test within three years from the date of commencement of continuous service will be disbanded from service, provided, however, that in the case of those who are now in service, the period of three years mentioned in this rule shall count only from the date of this order.

(c) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(i) SHERISTADARS' AND HEAD CLERKS' TESTS.

A special examination will ordinarily be held every year by the High Court under the rules specified below:—

(1) The special examination will be confined to servants in the Judicial Department, whether they are permanent, acting or temporary.

(2) It shall be divided into two grades:

- i. Sheristadar's Test,
- ii. Head Clerk's Test.

(3) The candidates for both the examinations will be examined in the following subjects:—

- I. i. The Travancore Civil Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1965 as amended by sub-

Marks

		Marks
	ii. The Criminal Procedure Code (Regulation V of 1937 as amended by subsequent Regulations.)	60
II.	i. The Court Fees Regulation.	
	ii. The Limitation Regulation.	
	iii. The General Stamp Regulation	60
III.	i. The Civil Courts' Guide with subsequent amendments.	
	ii. The Digest of Criminal Circulars and the Criminal Circulars issued thereafter	60

The examinations will be held in English only. The paper set for both the examinations will be the same.

To secure a pass in the Sheristadar's Test, a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of the number of marks assigned to each group of subjects and 42 per cent. in the aggregate. To secure a pass in the Head Clerk's Test, a candidate must obtain not less than one-fourth of the number of marks assigned to each group of subjects and one-third in the aggregate.

Applications for the Sheristadar's and Head Clerk's Tests should be presented in the form prescribed to the presiding Judge of the Court in which the candidate is employed and he shall forward the same with a list to the Registrar of the High Court. Candidates from the High Court establishment shall submit their applications to the Registrar direct.

The application fee for the Sheristadar's Test shall be Br. Rs. 7 and that for the Head Clerk's Test Br. Rs. 5.

Candidates failing in the Sheristadar's Test will be declared to have passed the Head Clerk's Test, if they have obtained sufficient number of marks to secure a pass in that Test.

All candidates appearing for the Tests from the Judicial Department shall be examined at Trivandrum, and the examination will be conducted in the Law College Hall, Trivandrum.

The dates and hours of examination will be notified in the Government Gazette a month before the day fixed for the sending in of applications for the examination.

(d) EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION FOR PETTY OFFICERS AND PEONS.

1. The Petty Officers and Peons of the Excise Department should pass an examination, the text book for which will be in the form of a catechism which will be published by the department. Those already in permanent service will ordinarily be eligible for promotion only after passing the examination. They should pass the examination within two years from the date of starting the examination.

2. Fresh recruits to the cadre of Petty Officers and Peons may be entertained as acting men; but they shall not be confirmed unless they pass the examination within 2 years from the date of their entertainment. Those who do not pass within the period will be discharged from service.

3. The examination will be in writing and in the Malayalam language and will be conducted at Trivandrum and such other centres as may be selected from time to time by the Excise Commissioner and under the supervision of the Assistant Excise Commissioners.

4. The examination will be held annually in the month of March. Applications for admission to the examination shall be in printed forms to be had in the office of the Excise Commissioner and in the Assistant Excise Commissioners' offices. These applications should reach the Excise Commissioner at least three months before the first day of the month in which the examination is held. No fee is charged for admission to the examination in the case of men already in service. All others should pay a fee of Rs. 1. It is open to all candidates seeking admission to service in the Department as well as those already in the Department. The applications of those who are undersized *i. e.*, below 5 ft. 3 inches in height and 32 inches in chest girth will be rejected.

5. The question paper will be set by the Excise Commissioner or any of the Assistant Excise Commissioners selected by the Excise Commissioner from time to time.

6. The maximum number of marks for the paper will be 100 and those who get 35 and more will be declared to have passed the examination.

7. The examination is held at the following centres.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Nagercoil. | 6. Kottayam. |
| 2. Trivandrum. | 7. Piravom. |
| 3. Quilon. | 8. Parur. |
| 4. Mavelikara. | 9. Devicoolam. |
| 5. Arukutty. | |

8. The text book prescribed for the examination is the Catechism in Malayalam published by the Department. The book is available for sale in the Excise Commissioner's Office and its price is 7 Chs., excluding packing and postage. The examination is in writing and in the Malayalam language. Candidates have to answer one paper of three hours' duration.

9. Except in the case of persons in permanent service in the Department as Petty Officers and Peons, applications from those who are below 5 feet 5 inches in height and 32 inches in chest girth will be rejected.

10. Ordinarily, those in permanent service in the Department will be eligible for promotion only on passing the Examination and passed candidates will be preferred to unpassed candidates in the matter of recruitment. Fresh recruits will not be made permanent unless they pass the Examination within two years of their enlistment and those that do not pass the examination within that period are liable to be discharged from service.

11. A Notice will be published in the Excise sheet of the Travancore Government Gazette in the month of Kannu or Thulam every year, fixing the date of the Examination and the last day for receipt of applications for admission to the Examination and also giving other relevant particulars regarding the examination to be conducted that year.

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FEE CONCESSIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF FEE CONCESSIONS.

1. Full fee concession is intended to be given to pupils of the backward communities with less than 100 literates per 1,000 of the population of 7 years and over, in all Schools and Colleges. The concession shall also apply to pupils of this category in Sanskrit Schools, Technical Schools and Training Schools with this exception namely that in Training Schools and the Training College, those who are given stipends will not be allowed the above concession or any other concessions.
2. Full fee concession in English Schools and half fee concession in Vernacular Schools is intended to be given to communities with less than 25 literates in English per 10,000 of the population of 7 years and over.
Half fee concession in English and Vernacular Schools is intended to be given to communities with 100 to 150 literates per 1,000 of the population of 7 years and over.
4. Half fee concession in English Schools only is intended to be given to the communities with 25 to 100 literates in English per 10,000 of the population of 7 years and over.
5. No fee concession except as provided for in these rules will ordinarily be given in Colleges, and Technical and Training Schools.
6. Mahomedan boys shall be given half fee concession in Colleges and English and Vernacular Schools, provided they are poor. The award of concession to these pupils in Vernacular Schools shall be subject to the percentage restriction referred to in Rule 11 below.
7. All Mahomedan girls shall be given full fee concession in schools and colleges, provided they are poor. The percentage restriction in Rule 11 below shall not apply.
8. Girl pupils in Departmental schools shall pay three-fourths of the tuition fees as prescribed in the Education Code.
9. In regard to poor pupils belonging to classes that do not fall under any of the above categories, they shall be classified into four communal divisions for purpose of fee concession, viz., (1) Brahmins (2) Nairs (3) Christians (4) Others, and shall be awarded half fee concession.
10. For purpose of fee concessions, English Schools shall be divided into (1) the High School section, (2) the Middle School section and (3) the Preparatory section, and Vernacular Schools shall be divided into (1) the High School section and (2) the Middle School section.
11. The fee concession granted to pupils of the communities comprised in Rules 2, 3 and 4 above are subject to the condition that the number of pupils enjoying such concession in the Preparatory, or the Middle or the High School section in English Schools or the High or the Middle School section in Vernacular Schools shall not

exceed 15 per cent. of the strength of the particular communal division to which the pupils belong in the section, any fraction less than one being rounded in one.

This rule shall also apply to pupils specified in Rule 9 above but the number of pupils to whom concessions are allowed shall not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

NOTE 1.—The percentage shall be calculated on the strength of the community in the concerned section at the time of award.

NOTE 2.—The number of awards of fee concession made in a section shall remain unaltered irrespective of the fluctuation in strength of such communities in the section after the award.

NOTE 3.—This rule shall not apply to pupils comprised in Rule 1 and to Mahomedan boys in English Schools and Colleges.

12. Headmasters and Headmistresses of English Middle Schools and English and Vernacular High Schools shall be entrusted with the work of awarding fee concessions so far as these schools are concerned and Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses in respect of Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys and Vernacular Middle Schools for girls respectively on the recommendations of the heads of the respective institutions.
13. The award shall be made in the case of each pupil who applies for the concession with due regard to his poverty. Poverty certificates shall be produced from Tahsildars or other Gazetted Officers, Members of the Legislature, Retired Officers of the Gazetted rank and other well-known trustworthy persons.

NOTE 1.—This rule does not apply to communities comprised in Rule 1 above.

NOTE 2.—For the purpose of fee concessions in English Schools the standards of poverty should be fixed differently in the case of Middle Schools and High Schools. While the bulk of the pupils have a school near their homes to which they can resort for their Middle School education, they may have to migrate to distant places for their High School study. This fact should be taken into consideration in fixing the standards.

14. Fee concessions shall be awarded independently of the religion of the pupils, provided they are otherwise eligible.
15. The concessions shall also apply to such Christian pupils as are certified by the local Parish Priests to belong to any of the communities eligible for fee concession under these rules.

NOTE 1.—The certificate shall, in all cases, show that the pupil concerned is a Christian pupil and that he belongs to.....community. (The name of the community to be specified in the space left blank.)

NOTE 2.—“Parish Priests” includes the local Christian ministers of each village.

16. The concessions are ordinarily restricted to subjects of His Highness the Maharaja and the children of the domiciled subjects of the State. In special cases, they may be extended to others with the sanction of Government in each case.
17. The concession allowed in one class of institution shall not be continued in another class of institution. In such cases, the pupils should apply afresh for fee concession.
18. Three-eighths of the prescribed fees only shall be levied from girl pupils who are allowed half fee concession.
19. Full fees shall be realised from all pupils for the instalment or instalments which may fall due before the award of fee concession is made and the amounts recovered in excess shall be adjusted towards future payments where-ever necessary.
20. When pupils who are in receipt of fee concession in one school have to join another school on account of transfer of guardian or any similar justifying cause, the same concession shall be continued to them, in the new school, but the Headmaster of the old school shall not fill the vacancies arising by the migration of such pupils.
21. Fee concessions that are stopped shall not be transferred to other pupils in the course of a year.
22. Applications for fee concession from pupils whose cases were considered previously should be received and re-considered in succeeding years, provided such applications show any altered conditions in the circumstances of the pupil economically.
23. If the retention of Mahomedan pupils or those of particular classes entails any genuine hardship such as inability to study Arabic or to obtain a fee concession, the transfer of such pupils to departmental schools in the locality shall be permitted.
24. In the case of pupils referred to in Rule 1, ordinarily one failure to secure promotion will be allowed for the Middle School course and also for the High School course in all schools. In the case of failure of such students in Colleges, each case will be decided by the Travancore University on its merits on the recommendation of the Principals concerned.
25. All pupils except those referred to in Rule 24 above will not be ordinarily given any fee concession in the case of failure in English and Vernacular Schools.
26. Fee concessions shall be awarded annually at the beginning of each school year after the admissions are closed and in any case before the end of Mithunam in each year.
27. In cases in which pupils absent themselves with or without the permission of the Headmaster or Headmistress and for satisfactory reasons for part of a school year, the break in studies may be condoned by the Director of Public Instruction.

28. It is left to the Managements of Private institutions to grant or refuse the concessions specified in these rules. Managers must either grant the concession to all pupils that are eligible for them under these rules or refuse to do so to all.
29. In private schools, the awards shall be made annually by the respective Headmasters or Headmistresses in consultation with the Managers on the lines laid down for departmental schools.
30. Managers of private schools shall be re-imbursed to the extent of 60 per cent. of the loss occasioned by the award of concessions in accordance with these rules over and above the ordinary maintenance grants to their schools.
31. For purpose of fee concession awarded according to the scheme, girl pupils attending boys' schools shall be separated and a separate percentage, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 10 per cent. as in the case of boys, shall be fixed for them alone. Boys attending girls' schools shall not be eligible for fee concession.
32. Pupils to whom fee concessions are granted are not thereby disabled from holding scholarships at the same time.
33. The grant of fee concession shall be confined to recognised schools and classes.
34. Fee concessions under these rules may be withdrawn in the course of the school year, if the progress and conduct of the concession holders are considered unsatisfactory.
35. Pupils who were getting full fee concession without percentage restriction under the old rules but who are not eligible only for half fee concession with percentage restriction, will however be granted as a transitory measure, for a period of three years only, the benefit of the half fee concession without any restriction in regard to numbers.

Scholarships and free Studentships.

Government scholarships are allowed to students of departmental and private Colleges, departmental and private English and Vernacular schools. These are of three kinds (1) Open (2) Closed and (3) Mahomedan.

- (1) An "Open" scholarship is one that is open to all communities. (2) A "Close" scholarship is one that is reserved for "back ward" communities. (3) "Mahomedan" scholarships are intended for Mahomedan students only.

All Mahomedan girls attending Departmental English Schools and Colleges are awarded scholarships at the rates admissible to Mahomedan boys in such institutions. The following Government Scholarships are awarded in Colleges.

B. A. Classes. Nine "Open" scholarships of the value Rs. 11½ each per mensem for the B. A. (Pass) or Honours Course of study are awarded every year on the results of the Intermediate Examination. Two such scholarships are awarded to students passing the Intermediate Examination from

College of Science, two from the Arts College and one from each of the five other recognised Colleges of the State including the College for Women. They are tenable for a period of two or three years according as the students take up the B. A. (Pass) or B. A. (Hons) Course.

Four "Close" scholarships of Rs. 11½ each per mensem are awarded every year to students of the backward communities studying in the B. A. or B. A. (Hons) classes. The scholarships are tenable in any First Grade College in the State.

Intermediate Classes. Sixteen "Open" scholarships and eight "Close" scholarships of the value of Rs. 7½ each per mensem are awarded every year to the students of the Intermediate classes in any of the Colleges in the State. Two of the sixteen "Open" scholarships are set apart exclusively for the girls of both Boys' and Girls' Schools other than the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum. The remaining fourteen "Open" scholarships are distributed among the four regions into which the State has been divided for the purpose at the rate of 4 scholarships each for the first two regions and three scholarships each for the remaining two regions. The eight "close" scholarships are distributed at the rate of two to each of the four regions. In addition, two scholarships of the value of Rs. 7½ each per mensem tenable for one year in the Junior Intermediate class are provided to the girl pupils who pass the English School Leaving Certificate Examination from the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum. The scholarships are continued to the pupils in the Senior Intermediate class, if they subsequently secure promotion at the end of the year.

Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 80 each per mensem known as the Lady Willingdon scholarships are awarded every year to the two best lady students passing the Intermediate Examination from the College for Women, Trivandrum for their B. A. (Pass) or B. A. (Hons) Course in the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, or the Presidency College, Madras or the College of Arts or Science, Trivandrum.

Mahomedan Scholarships. Two scholarships of Rs. 7½ each per mensem in the Intermediate classes and of Rs. 11½ in the B. A. classes are awarded every year to Mahomedan students on the results of the E. S. L. C. Examination. These scholarships are tenable in any of the Colleges in the State for a period of four or five years according as the students take the B. A. or B. A. (Hons) Course.

Scholarships in the Sanskrit College. There is provision for the award of twenty scholarships every year and they are awarded as below.

Mahopadhiaya III class	5 scholarships at Rs. 7-14-0
(under the old Scheme)	each per mensem.
Third year Siromani class	5 scholarships at Rs. 5 each
	per mensem.
Second year Siromani class	5 scholarships at Rs. 5 each
	per mensem.
First year Mahopadhiaya class	5 scholarships at Rs. 5 each.
(under the new Scheme)	per mensem.

English and Vernacular Schools. There are 86 "open" scholarships, 19 "close" scholarships and five Mahomedan scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3-21-0 in Forms IV, V, VI of English Schools. Of the 86 "open" scholarships, 8 scholarships are reserved for girl pupils studying in schools other than the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, and two scholarships for the girls passing from Form III of the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum.

In the English Middle Schools, 8 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2-7-0 each per mensem are awarded to Mahomedan boy pupils studying in the Preparatory class, tenable for a maximum period of 5 years (allowing one failure in any of the Middle School classes). In the Vernacular Schools, 12 Mahomedan scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2-7-0 are awarded to boys and girls studying in class V, tenable for a period of 4 years (allowing one failure). These scholarships are tenable only in the recognised institutions in the State and are awarded by a Board consisting of the Division Inspector of Schools, Trivandrum, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and the Headmaster of one of the private English High Schools in Trivandrum. Only subjects of H. H. The Maharaja are eligible for the scholarships and these are awarded on the basis of merit in a competitive examination conducted by the Board. For the purpose of awarding the open and close scholarships to pupils passing from Form III, the State has been divided into 19 *regions* and 4 "open" and 1 "close" scholarships are awarded in each region.

Two scholarships of Rs. (3) each per mensem are awarded every year in the Thiruvattar Vernacular Middle School for Girls, to the best pupils of Class VII.

THE TRAVANCORE ARMS REGULATION

Regulation V of 1084.

A REGULATION TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE, ON THE 27TH JULY 1909, CORRESPONDING TO THE 12TH KARKATAGOM 1084, UNDER SECTION 13 OF REGULATION V OF 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. Preliminary.

1. This Regulation shall be called "The Travancore Arms Regulation": and it extends to the whole of Travancore.

Short Title.

Local extent.

Savings.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to,

(a) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any sea-going vessel and forming part of her ordinary armament or equipment; or

(b) the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores, by order of Our Government, or by a public servant in the course of his duty as such public servant.

2. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Visichigom 1085.

Commencement.

3. On and from that day, Regulation III of 1061 and Regulation I of 1069 shall be repealed. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed, under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Regulation.

And all such authorities, permissions, licenses, and exemptions shall, except as otherwise provided by this Regulation continue in force for the periods for which they may have been given or granted respectively, or, where no such period is expressly fixed, for one year from the date on which this Regulation comes into force, and shall then cease to have effect.

4. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation clause.

PART II.

"cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall-pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same :

"arms" includes fire-arms and bayonets, also cannon and parts of arms and machinery for manufacturing arms, but does not include swords, daggers, spears, spearheads, bows and arrows :

"ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flints, gun-wads, percussion-caps, fuses and friction-tubes, all parts of ammunition, and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre :

"military stores," in any Section of this Regulation as applied to any part of Travancore, means any military stores to which Our Government may from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, specially extend such Section in such part, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which Our Government may, from time to time, so extend such section :

"license" means a license granted under this Regulation and "licensed" means holding such license.

II. Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert, sell, keep, or offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition, which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, to any person who is not, by any enactment for the time being in force, prohibited from possessing the same ; but every person so selling arms or ammunition shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III. Import, Export and Transport.

6. No person shall bring or take, by sea or by land, into or out of Travancore, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition and military stores taken from one part of Travancore to another, by sea or across intervening territory not being part of Travancore, are taken out of and brought into Travancore within the meaning of this Section.

7. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification Power to prohibit in the Official Gazette,—

transport.

(a) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores, over the whole of Travancore, or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

(b) cancel any such notification.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores trans-

shipped at a port in Travancore are transported within the meaning of this Section.

Transshipment of arms.

8. Our Government may, at any places along the boundary line between Travancore and foreign territory, and at such distance within such line as they deem expedient, establish searching-posts at which all vessels, carts and baggage-animals and all boxes, bales and packages, in transit, may be stopped and searched for arms, ammunition and military stores, by any officer empowered by Our Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

IV. Going Armed and possessing Arms, etc.

9. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Prohibition of going armed without license.

Any person so going armed, without a license or in contravention of its provisions, may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police-officer or other person empowered by Our Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

10. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any arms, or any ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Unlicensed possession of arms, etc.

11. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

Arms of which possession has become unlawful to be deposited at Police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this Section does not, within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited, produce a license authorising him to possess the same, and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Our Government.

V. Licenses.

12. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the Form in which and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules, among other matters,—

(a) fix the routes by which arms, ammunition and military stores may be imported or exported;

(b) fix the period for which any license shall continue in force;

(c) fix a fee, payable by stamp or otherwise, in respect of any such license;

(d) direct that the holder of any license, other than a license for possession, shall keep a record or account, in such Form as Our Government may prescribe, of anything done under such license, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government so to do;

(e) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, or kept by any person holding a license of the description referred to in Section 5 or Section 6;

(f) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control, on demand, to any officer to Government so empowered; and

(g) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the same, when called upon by an officer of Government so to do.

13. Any license may be cancelled or suspended—

Cancelling and suspension of license.

(a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any Magistrate of a District, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such license may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, or Magistrate deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license; or

(b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Regulation, or against the Rules made under this Regulation.

14 Our Government may, at their discretion, by a Notification in the Official Gazette, cancel or suspend all or any licenses, throughout the whole or any portion of Travancore.

Power to Government to cancel or suspend license.

VI. Penalties.

15. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

For breach of Sections 5, 6, 7 and 9 to 12.

(a) manufactures, converts, sells, keeps, or offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, in contravention of the provisions of Section 5;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same Section;

(c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores, in contravention of the provisions of Section 6;

(d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores, in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under Section 7.

(e) goes armed, in contravention of the provisions of Section 9;

(f) has in his possession or under his control, any arms, ammunition or military stores, in contravention of the provisions of Section 10.

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule made under Section 12, clause (d), he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule made under Section 12, clause (f), he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by Section 11, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

16. Whoever, on any search being made under Section 21, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

For concealing arms, etc.

17. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act, shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under Section 15 or Section 16, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. punished with fine

18. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores, from any person not licensed or authorised under the proviso to Section 5 to sell the same ; or

For knowingly purchasing arms, etc., from unlicensed person.

For delivering arms, etc., to person not authorised to possess them.

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores, into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same ;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

19. Any person violating any rule made under this Regulation, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Regulation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for breach of rule.

20. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Regulation, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate, further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

Power to confiscate.

VII. Miscellaneous.

21. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person, residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction, has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person or in which such Magistrate has reason

Search and seizure by Magistrates.

to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, although covered by a license, in safe custody, for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by, or in the presence of, some officer specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by Our Government.

22. Our Government may at any time order, or cause to be seized, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as the Government think it necessary for the public safety.

Seizure and detention by Our Government.

23. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification Power to exempt. published in the Official Gazette,—

(a) exempt any person, by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition, or withdraw any part of Travancore, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Regulation; and

(b) cancel any such Notification, and again subject the persons, or things, or the part of Travancore, comprised therein, to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

24. Every public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, give information to the nearest Police-officer regarding any arms, ammunition or military stores, or box, package or bale in transit, which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores, in respect of which an offence against this Regulation has been or is being committed.

Information to be given regarding offences.

25. No prosecution under this Regulation shall be instituted without the previous sanction of Government or of the Magistrate of the District.

Prosecution not to be instituted without sanction.

26. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law, for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Regulation or the Rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Regulation: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

27. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, direct a census to be taken of all arms in any local area, and empower any person, by name or in virtue of his office, to take such census.

On the issue of any such Notification, all persons possessing any arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms, when so required, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

II

(1) The Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4, 7, 12 and 23 of Regulation V of 1084, and in supersession of the Notifications dated the 5th November 1909 and 29th January 1912 and amendments thereto, the following rules are passed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja under date the 15th July 1922 corresponding to the 31st Mithunam 1097.

1. These rules may be called the Travancore Arms Rules; and they shall come into force on the 1st day of Chingom 1098.

2. (1) In these rules—
'The Regulation' means the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084.

'Form' means a Form as set out in Schedule V.

(2) The General Clauses Regulation shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of any Regulation or Proclamation in Travancore.

3. (1) The persons and classes of persons, the arms and ammunition, specified or described in Schedules I to III are respectively exempted and excluded to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Regulation:

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedules I and II are made subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import, export or transport of arms, ammunition or military stores through the Post or Anchal Office;

(b) any person so exempted may be required by any general or special order in writing by the Dewan to register in such manner as may be specified in the order any fire-arm of ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Regulation;

(c) every person shall, on the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest Police Station; and

(d) the Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, direct that any such exemption upon a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the Notification.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in proviso to sub-rule (1), shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

4. For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" in Section 4 of Regulation, all Sections of the Regulation are extended throughout Travancore to all lead, sulphur and saltpeter.

Import.

5.* (1) A license shall not be granted for import by sea or backwater or by land of—

(a) (i) cannon,

(ii) articles designed for torpedo service,

(iii) submarine mining,

(iv) war-rockets,

(v) dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition; or

(b) (i) rifles of '303 or '450 bore or parts or fittings for rifles of such bores; or

(ii) rifles of any other bore containing the following components capable of use in rifles of '303 or '450 bore *namely*, actions, breech blocks, breech bolts, bodies magazine cases, cocking pieces and breech bolt heads; or

(iii) pistols or revolvers of .441 or .455 or any intermediate bore or of parts of or fittings for pistols or revolvers of such bores; or

(c) ball ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of clause (b); or

(d) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire arms.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to prohibit the grant of a license for the import of such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of

* [Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl., dated the 31st January 1933.]

clause (b) of sub-rule (i) or parts of or fittings for such rifles, pistols or revolvers or of balled ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers when such are lawfully possessed in British India.

6. Save as otherwise provided for by Rule 5, licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores by sea may be granted in Form I by the Dewan, provided that the licensee has taken the previous permission of the British Resident in Travancore. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India a copy of the license will be sent to the British Resident in Travancore.

7. (1) Save as otherwise provided for by Rule 5, licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores by land or backwater may be granted by the Dewan in Form II.

(2) Such licenses may be granted for the import of arms which—

(a) belong to any person who resides outside Travancore and is exempted under Schedule II from the necessity of taking out a license for going armed with, or for possessing, such arms if the previous permission of the British Resident has been obtained therefor, and

(b) having been exported for the purpose of repair, is imported after repair.

(3) Licenses under sub-rules (1) and (2) will be granted if the previous permission of the British Resident has been obtained therefor.

(4) In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India, a copy of the license will be sent to the British Resident.

8. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores should, after having obtained the previous permission of the Resident, apply to the Dewan in Travancore in accordance with the instructions contained in the Circular Memorandum issued by the Resident and detailed in Schedule IV. In the case of imports from Cochin the applicants should also produce the export licenses from the Cochin State.

9. *Bona fide* travellers, who carry arms and ammunition for personal protection and who do not wish to import them into Travancore, are permitted to deposit the same at the nearest Customs Office at the time of their entry into the State. The Customs Officer should give a receipt for the arms and ammunition so deposited and should return them to the owners at the time of their leaving the State, obtaining from the latter an acknowledgment for the same. The Customs Officer cannot undertake to oil or clean the arms deposited.

*9. (A)—In cases where there is obviously no doubt about the social standing of the traveller, the firearms brought by such traveller may be passed by the Customs Officer, on payment of

* [Added by Notification R. Dis. No. 962 of 1923 Judl. dated the 27th March 1923 and amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 438/30/Judl., dated the 17th February 1930.]

duty, if any, the owner being informed at the same time that he should obtain the requisite licenses within a month of arrival at the destination. As a safeguard the address of the passenger should be taken and an intimation giving all necessary details in regard to the arm or arms and the owner thereof should be immediately sent by the Customs Officer to the Government through the Excise Commissioner. In cases, however, where the Customs Officer is doubtful as to the propriety of allowing any weapon to be taken into the State without a license, the procedure prescribed in Rule 9 should be followed.

10. (1) General licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issue may be granted by the Dewan in Form III to applicants who have obtained the previous permission of the Resident, to carry through the frontiers of the State, arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities and for *bona fide* purposes of sport or protection.

(2) General licenses may be granted under sub-rule (1) only to persons licensed or exempted under the Regulations of their own State, who have occasion frequently to carry arms and ammunition across the frontiers.

10. (A) "*Bona fide* travellers, possessing British Indian or Indian States licenses for the possession of arms, ammunition or military stores, when they visit Travancore in the course of their journey, may be permitted to pass through the State on their obtaining, on payment of a fee of one rupee, a carrying license issued by the officer at the chowkey of entry in respect of the chowkeys mentioned below, or the Excise Inspector concerned in respect of the other chowkeys, current for a period not exceeding 15 days and leave the State within the fixed period. If they overstay the period, they are liable to prosecution under the Arms Regulation, unless they have in the meanwhile applied for the necessary import license.

The carrying license shall be surrendered at the chowkey of exit at the time the licensee leaves the State.

Aramboly, Trivandrum Sea Customs, Quilon Sea Customs, Alleppey Sea Customs, Arukutty, Veluthully, Colachel Sea Customs, Trivandrum Central Railway Customs, Quilon Land Entrance, Gundar, Kandanad, Kumili, Karincolan, Alwaye Railway Chowkey, Anjagramom, Kottarakara Railway Chowkey, Shencotta Railway Chowkey, Mukkom, Udayamperoor, Varapuzha, Mamala, Parur Thottumukom, Munambhoom, Edappally (Palarivattom), Karukutty Frontier and Chinnar.

11. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles a declaration of their contents.

* [Added by Notification R. Dis. No. 2493 of 1937/Judl., dated the 14th September 1937 and amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 3587/37/Judl., dated the 28th December 1937.]

12. (1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a license, shall —

(a) if the consignment is by sea, produce the license before the Customs Officer at the port of shipping or consignment, before the articles are allowed to be removed, and

(b) if the consignment is imported by land or backwater, deliver the license within six days of the arrival of such consignment to the local Magistrate.

(2) Every officer before whom a license is produced or to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself :

(a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the descriptions given in the license ; and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export.

13. (1) Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from any of the ports in Travancore may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form IV.

(2) The authority granting a license under this rule shall send a copy of such license to the agent or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license shall be shipped, and such agent or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original license and shall satisfy himself :—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such license ; and

(b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to him.

14. (1) A license for the export by land or backwater of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place outside Travancore may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form V.

(2) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by land or backwater, a copy of the license shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of Travancore and such Magistrate may in his discretion require the licensee to produce them for inspection before allowing them to leave the District.

15. A license may be granted by the District Magistrate for arms which are exported solely for the purpose of repairs.

16. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores exported under Rules 13, 14 and 15 to any port in or any part of British India, a copy of the license shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the Dewan for transmission to the British Resident in Travancore.

17. (1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by land or backwater, the license shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignmen in the District out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such District or to such Officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for the purpose.

(2) Every Officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license; and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

18. Person exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles a declaration of their contents.

Import and Re-Export.

19. Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in Travancore calls at any port in Travancore in the course of its voyage and there remains for a period exceeding forty-eight hours, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from any liability to take out a license in respect of such possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs Officer to be detained until the departure by sea of such passenger and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any license in respect of arms, ammunition or military stores so delivered and detained.

Transport

20. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of Travancore, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply:—

(a) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a license for their import or export and are being transported in accordance with such license:—

(i) from the port or other place of import to the place of destination in Travancore;

(ii) from the place of despatch in Travancore to the port or other place of export or

(iii) by transshipment in the port of import for re-export by sea;

(b) to arms, ammunition or military stores transported:—

(i) In reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such a license; or

(ii) by a licensed dealer, where such articles are transported in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in sub-clause (i) in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use; or

(c) to arms and ammunition transported in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed.

21. (1) A license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form VI.

(2) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (1) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the District in which the place is situated.

(3) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (1) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits of his District shall forthwith be sent to the Subordinate Magistrate having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

22. (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or backwater under a license shall deliver the license within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination to the local Magistrate.

(2) Any officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license and

(b) that the deficiency is properly accounted for.

Manufacture and Sale.

23. (1) A license—

(a) in Form VII to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale; or

(b) in Form VII to sell and keep for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores;

may be granted by the District Magistrate.

(2) Every license holder under the rule shall keep, in such Forms as the Government may from time to time direct, registers of all arms, manufactured or converted, of all ammunition or military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand and of all sales.

(3) Every Magistrate and every Police-Officer not below the rank of Inspector or, if the Government so direct, of sub-Inspector, may, within the local limits of his authority,

(a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, converted, sold or kept for sale, and

(b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

24. A license to keep for safe custody fire-arms deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form IX by the District Magistrate to the holder of a license in Form VII or VIII.

Possession.

25. A license for the possession only of fire-arms (other than pistols and revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form X by the District Magistrate.

Possession and going Armed.

26. (1) A license for the possession of arms mentioned in Rule 5 (1) (a) shall not be granted.

*(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-rule (1), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purpose of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XI by the District Magistrate or by Government in exceptional case to be decided by them :

† Provided that—

(i) no license shall be granted for such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clause (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-clause (i) of Rule 5 or of ammunition for such rifles, pistols or revolvers or for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers unless such rifles, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into Travancore ; and

(ii) no license shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 unless the authority granting the license is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into Travancore as the case may be and the amount of balled ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the license.

*(3) A license granted by the Government under sub-rule (2) shall be valid throughout the whole of the State. But a license granted by a District Magistrate under the same sub-rule shall ordinarily be valid only in the district in which it is granted, provided that any such license may on counter-signature by any other District Magistrate be made valid in the district of such other District Magistrate.

* [Amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 3337/32/Judl. dated the 4th November 1932.]

† [Substituted by notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl. dated the 31st January 1933.]

27. A license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings may be granted in Form XII by the District Magistrate.

28. A license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted in Form XIII by the District Magistrate :

Provided that such license —

(a) shall be granted only to *bona fide* cultivators and
(b) shall be valid only in the place or area specified in the license by the licensing Officer.

29. (1) A license for going armed on a journey in or through any district may be granted in Form XIV by the Magistrate of the District.

(2) Where such Magistrate receives an application for a license of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who—

(a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority, or

(b) is not personally known to him,
he shall, before granting the license, ascertain whether there is any objection to the grant of the license unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be unnecessary.

30. Licenses may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form XV to contractors, cultivators and other persons entitling the holders to possess and transport gun-powder and fuses, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate to be required *bona fide* in the case of licenses granted to contractors for blasting purposes, and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and other persons, for similar purpose in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. No license shall be granted under this rule to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in quantities exceeding 30 lbs.

31. Licenses may be granted by the District Magistrate to contractors and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate to be required *bona fide* for blasting purpose. Such licenses also shall be given in Form XV. No license shall be granted under this rule to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps in quantities exceeding 30 lbs.

Application for and Grant of Licenses.

32. (1) Every person who wishes to obtain a license under these rules shall apply in writing to the authority empowered

to grant such license, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such license to be granted.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1), every application for a license—

- (a) for import by land or back-water,
- (b) for the export,
- (c) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify—

- (i) the place of destination,
- (ii) the route,
- (iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and
- (iv) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the license is required and the purpose for which they are intended.

(3) Where the grant of the license requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in Rules 6 and 7, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

33 (1) Every license shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate form, save as otherwise therein expressly provided, and the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named in the license shall alone be covered thereby.

(2) Every such license shall be written or printed in English and in the Vernacular of the Taluk.

34 (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every license under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations provided in the appropriate form the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(2) A license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated in the license.

(3) Every license may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it.

35 (1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a license may in his discretion,

- (a) refuse to grant or renew such license, or
- (b) where the authority is subordinate to the Dewan, refer the application to the Dewan.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties, conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

36. (1) Any person who -

(a) holds a license granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules or

(b) is acting under colour of such license or pass, shall forthwith produce such license or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police officer of a rank not below that of an officer in charge of a Police Station.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a license to grant or renew it upon any condition, inconsistent with that sub-rule, with respect to the production of such license.

37. The authority by whom any license has been granted under Rules 25, 26, 27 or 28 may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such license are still in possession of the licensee at any time while the license is in force, by order in writing, require the licensee to produce such arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

38. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse and subject to these rules and subject to the provisions of the Regulation.

Fees.

39. (1) Every license granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be charged with the fee (if any) indicated in the form in which it is granted under these rules.

(2) Government may by general or special order grant exemption from or reduction of the fee payable in respect of grant or renewal of any license.

40. Where a license granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed the authority empowered to grant such license may grant a duplicate:—

(a) where the original license was granted without payment of any fee, free of all fee; or

(b) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original license was charged, whichever is less.

41. (1) All fees payable under Rule 39 or Rule 40 shall be paid by means of impressed stamps.

(2) The Government may, by general or special order direct in regard to any application for a license or a duplicate in respect of which a fee is payable—

(a) that the application shall be written upon an impressed stamp of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case the license or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper;

or

(b) that the license shall be written upon an impressed stamp, to be supplied by the applicant, of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case the application may be written on plain paper.

(3) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a license or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

42. Applications for the grant or renewal of a license whether chargeable with a fee or not shall be considered to be applications within the meaning of the Court Fees Regulation and shall bear the court fee stamp prescribed therein. Applications for transfer of license shall be considered as applications for fresh license in the name of the transferee and shall also bear the court fee stamps prescribed in the Court Fees Regulation.

Cancellation and savings.

43. The Travancore Arms Rules, 1087, are hereby cancelled;

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced and all powers conferred by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14th July 1922.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Deewan.

SCHEDULE I

See Rule 2

PERSONS EXEMPTED

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (b) and (c) to Rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Regulation as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. *The Dewan, the Judges of the High Court, the Commissioner of Police, the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, the District Magistrates and the Gauc warden. 2. The staff of the Police, Excise, Forest, Jail, and other Departments in regard to arms supplied for their use by Government. 3. The Heads and other members of the following swaroopams and families viz., (1) Edappalli Swaroopam, Kunnathood taluk. (2) Kilimanur Kottaram, Chirayinkil taluk. (3) Poonjattu Koikkal, Meenachil taluk. (4) Vanjipuzha Matom Kottaram, Chengannur taluk. (5) Lekshmiapuram Kottaram, Changanacherry taluk. (6) Ananthapurathu Kottaram, Karthikapally taluk. (7) Chempro Kottaram, Karthikapally taluk. (8) Mavelikara Kottaram, Mavelikara taluk. (9) Prayikkara Kottaram, Mavelikara taluk. (10) Ennakkad Kottaram, Chengannur taluk. (11) Panthalathu Koikal, Mavelikara and Chengannur taluks. (12) Paliakkara Kottaram, Thiruvalla taluk. (13) Nedumpurathu Koikal, Thiruvalla taluk. (14) Arannula Kottaram, Do. (15) Mariapalli Kottayam taluk. (16) Thekkunkoor Koikkal, Do. (17) Vadakkunkoor Koikkal, Do. (18) Vada-seri Ammaveedu. (19) Arumana Do. (20) Nagercoil Do. (21) Thiruvattar Do. (22) Kallampalli Do. (23) Pallimootu Do. (24) Pallathu Kottaram. 4. Land holders who pay an assessment of not less than Rs. 500 per annum.	All except— (a) cannon ; (b) articles designed for torpedo service (c) war-rockets.	Sections 9 to 11.

* [Amended by Notifications R. Dis. No. 2986/29 Judl., dated the 25th November 1929 and R. Dis. No. 45/34/Judl., dated the 6th January 1934.]

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 3).

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (b) and (c) to rule 3, exempted in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried, or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Regulation as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. (a) The Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors, Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners of British Indian Provinces, members of the Council of India when visiting India during their term of office, members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General, Governors and Lieutenant Governors, Residents of the First Class, Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts, Judges of Chief Courts, Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners, members of Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners.	All, except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets, *(d) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-classes (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 5 and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers not lawfully imported into Travancore.		Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
(b) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns.	(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition;		
2. (a) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns;	and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be agreed to by Government and may, where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order on each occasion.	Do.
(b) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the British Government;	Do.		
(c) the retinues of any Prince, Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (a) and (b) when such Prince, Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in Travancore to such numbers as may be agreed to by the British Government;			
(d) all officials of British India passing through Travancore on duty;			

* [Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl., dated the 31st January 1933.]

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions
3. Every Maharajah, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognised by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phigera in the North-West Frontier Province.	All except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rickets; (d) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers not lawfully imported into Travancore; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire arms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as may be agreed to by Government to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
4. Every Consul and Consular Agent.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5. Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6. The following persons and their retainers, namely:— (a) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency; every Malikana holder in the Malabar District; the Prince of Arcot; Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad and his successors from time to time in the title of Raja; M. R. Ry. A. G. A. R.R.M. Arnachalam Chettiar Avergal, Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad District; and the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency;	Do.	This exemption shall be subject to— (a) the orders of Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in such case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and	

*Added by Notification R. O. G. No. 6159/32/Judl., dated the 20th January 1935.
 †Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl., dated the 31st January 1935.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(b) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country States; the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family, *Such Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and such of the Mewasi chieftains in the west Kanadesi District of the Bombay Presidency as the Government of Bombay may designate; (c) the great Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam; (d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; (e) Shan Sawbwas and other Chiefs in Burma; (f) (i) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces; (ii) the Dewan of Senoi; (iii) the Bhaskute of Timarni and Burhanpur; (iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Sangor; (v) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsla family, known as the Kuar Sahib; (vi) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Sanjor; and (g) The Taluqdars of Oudh and Rao Krishna Pal Singh Jai Deo of Gopalapura, Jalaun, in the United Provinces and such other Zamindars of the United Provinces as may be declared to be great Zamindars.	Single-barrel rifle of .303 bore required for matchshooting purposes.	(b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.	Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
7. Every officer holding commission from His Majesty, every officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces, and of the Indian Territorial Force, every person who has been enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act 1920 (XLIX of 1920) and every warrant officer or staff Sergeant of a British unit of His Majesty's Regular Forces including a warrant officer or staff sergeant who is an instructor of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial force.		1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of	

*Amended by notification R. O. C. No. 6159/32/Judl., dated the 20th January 1933.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial Force, become part of the equipment to the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs.	
		4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, Senior Officer or head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that in the case of regimental officers, Warrant officers non-commissioned officers and persons appointed to corps of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of staff and departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of	

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment. 5. This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force; provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so being removed, he may take the weapon with him. 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Force or in any Imperial Service Troops who is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Commanding Officer. NOTE.—Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, British or Indian, must take out licenses for any private arms, but so long as they are in service, they will not be charged fees for such licenses.	Such arms, if any, as are provided by the British Government for sporting purposes.	This exemption shall apply only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass.	Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
2. All individual members of the undermentioned classes who were as such exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, immediately before the coming into force of these rules:— (a) Members of any Order of Knighthood; (b) Persons holding the Kaiser-i-Hind medal; (c) Persons holding titles conferred or recognized by the Governor-General in Council; (d) Persons holding swords or other arms received as gifts from the British Government; (e) Persons holding certificates received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria; (f) Retired officers (other than retired subordinates warrant, petty and non-commissioned officers) of the Royal Navy and retired British Indian Officers within the meaning of Section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, in receipt as such of a pension; and (g) Landholders and members of a municipal board or a committee designated for exemption in any list issued in this behalf by the British Government.	All except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets; (d) Such Rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers not lawfully imported into Travancore. (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as may be agreed to by Government to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Do.
3A. All members who before the first day of January 1920 had been admitted as members of the distinguished service order, the Indian Order of Merit or the order of British	Do.	Do.	Do.

*[Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl., dated the 31st January 1933].

Pro?H>W ami

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
India, or had been awarded the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Distinguished Flying Medal, the long service and good conduct Medal, the Volunteer Acceration, the King's Police Medal, the Volunteer Long Service Medal or the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.	All except.— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war rockets; * (d) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-classes (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers not lawfully imported into Travancore; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms. Do.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities if any, as may be agreed to by Government to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
10. Such of the second and third class Sardars of the Deccan, of the second class Sardars of Gujarat and of the Melwasi Chieftains in the Bombay Presidency as were exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and Menerban Fattessingh Gomansingh, the Chieftain of Chikali.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11. Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gift from the Governor-General-in-Council or a local Government.	Such swords or other arms as have been so received together with ammunition for any firearms so received.	The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as may be agreed to by Government.	All

*[Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judicial, dated the 31st January 1933.]

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act of 1878 (XI of 1878) and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The article shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7 and bulk shall not be broken nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be lightly written thereon, and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression, "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the Railway authorities.

Madras States Agency;
Trivandrum,

Trivandrum,
Dated 30th May 1936.

M. V. MENON.

For Agent to the Governor-General
Madras States,
(Resident for the Madras States).

SCHEDULE V

(See Rule 2)

FORM I.

(See Rule 6.)

FEE--TEN RUPEES.

FEE--TEN RUPEES.
License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea into the port of

License for the import of arms, ammunition or explosives.									
Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									From the to the

Arre. Signature.)
Dewan.

Conditions

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

3. The articles shall be either—
(a) deposited.

(i) in a warehouse appointed under Section 14 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, or

(ii) in a warehouse licensed under Section 15 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, or

(1) South with downwashed to their place of destination.

FORM II.

(See Rule 7.)

Fee—

- (a) where granted under rule 7 (1) five rupees.
 (b) where granted under rule 7 (2), free of all fee.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or by sea.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).		Number of packages.		Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.		Purpose for which required.		Place of destination.		Name, description and residence of consignee.		Period for which the license is valid.	
				Description.		Number.		Description.		Weight or number.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							

(Signature.)

Seal.

Dewan.

The _____
 of _____
 The _____ of _____ 19____

{ Date on which a copy is sent to the
 Resident for the Madras States.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.
2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.
3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores" as the case may be so as to be readily recognizable by the Railway authorities.

FORM III.

(See Rule 10.)

*(a) where granted to a person exempted under Schedule I, free of all fee
 (b) In all other Cases, Ten Rupees.

License to carry arms, ammunition or military stores through the frontiers
 of the State.

Serial number of license.	Name, descri- ption and residence of licensee.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Pur- pose for which granted.	Period for which license is valid.
		Descrip- tion.	Number.	Descrip- tion.	Number or weight.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							From the — to the —

The — of — 19 — { Date on which the previous sanction
 of the Resident for the Madras States
 was obtained.

Deccan.



The — of — 19 —

C additions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.
2. This covers only the person and the arms, &c., named herein.
3. This is valid only for the period named herein.
4. This authorises the holder to carry the arms, &c., covered by this through the frontier chowkeys of the State for *bona fide* protection or sport.
5. This must be produced before the Customs Officers.

* [Amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 114/27JndI, dated the 13th January 1927.]

PART II,

FORM IV.

(See Rule 15)

FEE-FIVE RUPEES.

License for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the
port of ————— to the port of —————

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch, and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the— — to the— — 11

(Signature)
District Magistrate

The ———— { Date on which a copy is sent to,
 (1) the Dewan (rule 16)
 (2) the Agent or Master of vessel at

—11 . the ———— port [rule 13 (2).]

The ———— of —11 .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, or the consignment stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

FORM VI.

(See Rule 21.)

Fee—Ten rupees.

License for the transport of Arms, Ammunition, or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Licencee's place of business, if any.		Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
	Number of packages.		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the ... to the..... 11

(Signature)

District Magistrate.

The—

Date on which a copy is sent to the

—

District Magistrate of the—district
[rule 21 (2)]

—11

Magistrate at—[rule 21 (3)]

The— of —11

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1934, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1937.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores" as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

FORM VII.

[See Rule 23 (1) (a)]

Fee—Twenty rupees
 License to manufacture, convert, sell, or keep for sale, arms,
 ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms.		Description of ammunition or military stores.		Date on which license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Signature.)

The ——— of ——— 11

Seal.

District Magistrate.

Form for renewal of the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of District Magistrate.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand and of all sales in such forms as the Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Government so direct, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or "licensed to deal in" as the case may be) arms, ammunition and military stores."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of Section 24 of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, either in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser, holding a license in form XI, XII, XIII or XIV.—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold.

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and
(c) the date of sale,
and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his Register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's license.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than in the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces or an officer or sepoy of the Nair Brigade, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorised in this behalf by the Government, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" means respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

12. Save where the Government direct the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

FORM VIII.

[See Rule 23 (1) (b).]

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

License to sell and keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business or shop.	Description of		Date on which the license expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature)

The.....of.....11

Seal

District Magistrate.

Form for renewal of the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of District Magistrate.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1984, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1997.
 2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Government may direct.
 3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Government so direct, of Sub-Inspector.
 4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms ammunition and military stores".
(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 24 of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1984, in English or in the Vernacular of the district.
 5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form XI, XII, XIII, or XIV—
 - (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,
 - (b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and
 - (c) the date of sale.
 and shall sign the endorsement.
 6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.
 7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Government may direct.
 8. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's license.
 9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.
 10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces or an officer or sepoy of the Nair Brigade, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.
 11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores unless he is specially authorised in this behalf by the Government, keep or revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.
- Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—
- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon property of the Government; and
 - (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government" means respectively ammunition and military stores respectively ammunition and military stores or prepared for and supplied to Government.
12. Save where the Government direct the omission licensee shall forthwith give information at the time of loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores.

FORM IX.

(See Rule 24)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession by holders of licenses in Form VII or VIII of arms deposited by their owners for safe keeping.

Name, description and residence of owner.	Description of fire-arms.	Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	Period for which the license is valid.
1	2	3	4

The.....of.....11

(Seal)

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

NOTE.—A license in this form will be granted for a period ending on the day on which the licensee's license in Form VII or VIII as the case may be, is due to expire.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1934, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1937.
2. It covers only fire-arms of the description given in column 2 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3, but does not authorise the licensee—

- (i) to go armed, or
- (ii) to keep Government arms.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this condition "Government arm" means fire-arm which is the property of the Government.

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms in his possession under this license in such form as the Government may direct.
4. He shall exhibit such arms and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or if the Government so direct, of Sub-Inspector.
5. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

FORM X.

(See Rule 25)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession of firearms (other than pistols or revolvers) ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and Number and place of deposit of firearms.	Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	† Period for which the license is valid.
	Description.	Quantity.		
The.....	3	4	5	6
Date and year of renewal.				

.11

(Seal)

(Signature.)

District Magistrate.

may be granted for any period not exceeding 3 years

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1934, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1937.

2. It covers only the firearms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 2 and 4 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorise the licensee—

(i) to go armed, or

(ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. Condition 2 (ii) may be cancelled by the authority granting the license. It empowered to do so by the Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

4. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

5. The authority granting the license has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the license, whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and may require the production of the weapon for the purpose of such an inquiry.

FORM XI.

(See Rule 20.)

Fees—(a) if the arm or ammunition is of the kind referred to in rule 26			
(i), proviso	(ii). FREE OF ALL FEE	*	...
(b) in other cases	...	...	14 Chackrams
(c) for pistols and revolvers	...	...	Rupees ten.
(d) for breach loading-weapons	...	...	Rupees five.

The above mentioned fees are for licenses granted for periods of one year or less. A license in this form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years; in which case, unless the license is free of all fee, a compounded fee shall be levied.

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose

sport
of protection
display

Serial number of license.		Name, description and residence of licensee and agents (if any)		Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Retainers (if any) covered by the license.			District or place within which the license is valid.		Date on which the license expires.	
		Description.	Quantity.			Name of retainer	Name of retainer's father	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.			
									Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		

(Signature)
 Chief Secretary to Government
 or District Magistrate.

The _____ of _____ 1

FORM FOR RENEWAL OF THE LICENSE.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of— *Chief Secretary to Government or District Magistrate of the...district.
1	2	3

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules 1097.
2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 5.
3. Except as provided in rule 26, it extends only to the district or place specified in column 10.
4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of ^{sport} ~~protection~~ and save where he is specially authorized in this behalf by the District Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.
5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature namely:—
 - (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
 - (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
 - (c) the date of purchase

* [Amended by Notification B. Dis No 5337/32, Judicial, dated the 4th November 1932.]

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which is from time to time fixed by the Government.

7. Save where the Government direct the omission of this condition, he shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

8. He shall not possess Government Arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition.—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorized to possess.

10. Where the license is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee to any retainer acting under the license shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the Government in respect of the game-birds and animals herein after set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the license.

12. The authority granting the license has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the license whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

FORM XII.

(See Rule 27).

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Arms and Ammunition.		Place or area for which the license is granted.	Specification of the wild beasts which may be destroyed under this license.	*Period for which the license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December
	Description.	Quantity.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7



(Signature)
District Magistrate.

The _____ of _____ 111
Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1984, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1997.

2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this license and every weapon covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 7.

3. He shall not go armed with any arms covered by this license otherwise than in good faith for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings nor shall he take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage, or to any considerable distance beyond the place or area entered in column 4.

4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by this license.

*Note.—A license in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation. For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

6. Condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence, if empowered to do so by the Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. The licensee shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Government.

8. At the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature namely:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased, and

(c) the date of purchase.

9. Without prejudice to the voidness of this licence for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if—

(a) the licensee dies, or

(b) any weapon covered thereby—

i) is sold, or

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee-holder, and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

FORM XIII.

(SEE RULE 28.)

Free of all Fee.

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle residing with him, by whom the arms covered by the license may be also used.	Arms and Ammunition.		Place or area within which the license is valid.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
					From ——— To ———

District Magistrate of the ——— district

The ——— of ——— 11

[Note.—A license in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1984, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1997.

2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this license otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the license.

3. He shall not use any arms covered by this license otherwise than in the place or area in which the license is valid.

4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this license to any person, other than a member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the license and who is mentioned in column 2 of the license.

5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. Condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

8. The licensee shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may, from time to time be fixed by the Government.

9. At the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase.

10. This license shall be void if the licensee commits a breach of any of the above conditions or if the licensee dies, or if any weapon covered thereby—

(i) is sold,

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

11. The authority granting the license has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the license whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

FORM XIV.
(SEE RULE 29.)

FEES Seven Chackraus for each weapon.

License for going armed on a journey in or through any District.

Name, description and residence of licensee and Agent (if any)	Arms or Ammunition that licensee is entitled to carry		Retainers (if any) covered by the license.						Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period which the journey is likely to occupy.	Period for which the license is valid.		
	Description	Quantity	Name of retainer.			Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry	Description.	Quantity.				
			Name of retainers' Father or Karta.	Payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
											From the -		
											to the		
											1		

(Signature)

District Magistrate.

Seal.

The _____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1984, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1997.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms, and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4.

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the license go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. The licensee shall, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

- (d) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
 (e) the date of purchase.
5. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.
- Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—
 (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
 (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to the Government.
6. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of loss or theft of any arms covered by this license.

FORM XV.

(RULES 30 AND 31).

Free of all fee.

License to possess and transport gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gels and detonating caps, for *bona fide* blasting purposes.

Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Columns to be filled in cases of transport.			Quantity of gun powder, fuses, &c.	Place within which the license is valid.	Term for which the license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which the license is valid.	Destination, fuses, &c.			
		From the... 11...to the...11...				From the ... 11...to the.....11...

Date

(Signature)

District Magistrate

Seal.

Conditions.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1884, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
2. It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, &c., named.
3. It extends only to the place named, and is void after expiration of the term mentioned.
4. In cases of transport, the license becomes void, if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.
5. The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.
6. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of their arrival at their destination.

(SEE RULE 10 A.)

Free One Rupee.

Temporary license to carry Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores through the State.

This license is valid only for fifteen days from the date of issue.

This license is valid only									
Serial No. of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military stores		Purpose for which granted.	Name of the Chowkey of Entry.	Name of the Chowkey of Exist.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or Number.				
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

From
To

*Signature and Designation
of the Issuing Officer.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1984, and of the Travancore Arms Rules of 1997.
2. This covers only the person and the arms etc., named herein.
3. This is valid only for the period named herein.
4. This authorises the holder to carry the arms etc., covered by this through the State for *bona fide* protection or sport.
5. This must be produced before the Customs Officer and eventually surrendered to the Officer in charge of the chowkey of exist at the time of the licensee leaving the State.

(2) Rules relating to the disposal of arms, ammunition and military stores, forfeited or confiscated to the Government.

(Dated 24th August 1912/9th Chingom 1088)

1. All arms, ammunition and military stores forfeited or confiscated to the Government under the provisions of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, or under the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, shall be sent to the Superintendent of Police.

2. Arms, ammunition and military stores which can be utilised by the Police or by any other Department may be retained and brought into use with the sanction of the Government. Arms, ammunition and military stores not so retained, may be sold to licensed dealers or other persons authorised to possess them.

3. Arms, ammunition and military stores not disposed of according to Rule 2 supra, shall be broken up and the materials sold.

4. Arms, ammunition and military stores not disposed of in the manner provided in Rule 2 or Rule 3 supra, shall be destroyed.

5. The Superintendent of Police shall forward to the Court or Officer from whom any arms, ammunition and military stores have been received, a certificate regarding the action taken, as soon as practicable.

6. The Superintendent of Police shall keep or cause to be kept a Register of the arms, ammunition and military stores received, showing the following particulars :—

- (a) serial number (for each year separately) ;
- (b) the Court or Officer from whom the arms, ammunition and military stores were received ;
- (c) the date of receipt ;
- (d) how disposed of ;
- (e) the date of disposal ;
- (f) the date of despatch of certificate to the Court or Officer.

7. The Superintendent of Police, shall, in his annual report, give information as to the number or quantity of arms, ammunition and military stores, received and dealt with under these Rules, how they were disposed of, and what the amount of the sale proceeds, if any, was.

(3) Rules relating to the safe custody and disposal
of arms deposited in Police Stations.

(No. G. 9146, dated the 13th November 1915/28th Thulam 1091)

(Issued on 20-11-1915)

Arms, the possession of which is unlawful owing to the cancellation or expiry of license or otherwise, must be at once deposited in the nearest Police station. The arms so deposited should be shown in a "Register of Arms deposited" as per Form annexed, and an accurate description of each arm, with the maker's name and number if given and actual measurements if a country gun, should be given in column 3. The Station-House Officer is responsible for the safe guarding of all arms deposited in the Station. The arms should be kept under lock and key.

Arms in deposit in Stations for over three years for which no license has been obtained will be considered forfeit to Government. The Station-House Officer will prepare once a month an extract from the "Register of Arms deposited" in duplicate, showing therein all time-expired arms and forward it to the District Magistrate, through the District Superintendent of Police, for formal orders declaring the arms "forfeit to Government." The District Magistrate will return one copy of the extract with his orders and on receipt of this, the Superintendent should issue an order to the Station-House Officer to send the arms to the Office of the Commissioner of Police. A copy of the Superintendent's order should be sent to the Commissioner of Police. Arms sent to the Commissioner of Police should be accompanied by the extract from the "Register of Arms received" from the District Magistrate with his orders, and an acknowledgment should be obtained in it for the arms delivered, from the * (Manager, Police Commissioner's Office.) Inspecting Officers should, during inspection, check all arms in deposit with the "Arms Deposit Register" and see that an accurate description of every arm is entered in the Register. They should report having done so in the Inspection Report.

* Substituted for "Reserve Inspector" by Notification D, Dis. No. 2/J, dated the 31st January 1924.

Serial No.	Date.	Particulars of arms	By whom deposited or from whom taken.	Village.	Taluk.	Signature of Station-House Officer, owner and a witness when arms are deposited.	If license obtained when.	If license not obtained, how, where arms disposed of.	Designation of Magistrate passing order.	Signature of owner for return of arms, with date.	Signature of Station-House Officer, and date of disposing of arms.
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											

On Label outside "Register of Arms deposited."

III
NOTIFICATIONS.
CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

(Peravagay Department No. 1924 dated 11th November 1904).

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to exempt from the Customs duty, arms and ammunition imported into Travancore by the Arab Chiefs of the Aden Protectorate and the Persian Gulf, whose names are included in lists A and B hereto appended. Arms and ammunition imported by the sons of such Chiefs will also be exempted from Customs duty. The exemption, is however, conditional on the production of a certificate signed by the Political Officer concerned showing the status of the Chief, or of his son, and stating the number and description of the weapons which he should be allowed to import into Travancore free of duty. The present procedure under which a deposit of the amount of duty ordinarily payable is required, will be discontinued.

It should be clearly understood that the above concession must not be regarded as affecting or modifying in any way the existing Rules or orders governing the importation into Travancore of arms and ammunition except in so far as the payment of Customs duty, is concerned.—

[Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in Notification No. P. D. 1924 dated the 11th November 1904. (No. P. D. 367 dated 1st March, 1905).]

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute
1	Sultan of Lahaj	... 9 guns
2	Fadhli Sultan of Shukara	... 9 guns
3	Haushabi Sultan of Masoimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Haushabi country	... ..
4	Sultan of the Upper Aulaki (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Aulaki Sultan of Nisab)	... ..
5	Upper Aulaki Chief of Yeshbum	... ..
6	Yaffai Sultan of Kahfar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country	... ..
7	The principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	... ..
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	... ..
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed	... ..
10	Sultan of the Kishu and Socotra	... 9 guns.
11	The principal Sheikh of the Rujai Section of the Subaihi	... ..
12	The principal Sheikh of the Dhubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	... ..
13	Sheikh of the Muflahai Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal.	... ..
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki	... ..
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla	... 9 guns*
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali	... ..
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balahan	... ..
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Attiffi Section of the Subaihi	... ..
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makudumi Section of the Subaihi	... ..
20	Sharif of Behau-al-Kasab	... ..
21	Alawi Shekh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country	... ..

*The present Sultan gets a personal salute of 11 guns.

Serial No.	Chiefs	Salute
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Manasiri Section of the Subaihi	...
23	The Principal Sheikh of the Barhaini Section of the Subaihi	...
24	Sheikh of Irka	...
25	Sheikh of Haura	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	...
27	Sakladi Sheikh of the Sahib tribe of the Yaffai-as-Suffal	...
28	Amir of Dihnala	...
29	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi	...

LIST B

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have concluded treaties, including the Sultan of Maskat.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Maskat	21 guns
2	Sheikh of Koweit	+ 7 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	+ 7 guns.
4	Sheikh of Abu Dhabi	+ 5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	+ 3 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah*	+ 3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	+ 3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Um-el-Kowein	+ 3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima*	+ 3 guns.

* Chiefships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah.

† Fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. J. 1087, dated the 30th January 1913.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087 it is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to wholly remit the fee payable under para 2 of Clause (b) of Article I of Schedule II of the said Regulation, on applications presented to a Division Peishkar for refund of the value of stamp paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for the renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

The Government have also been pleased to reduce to two chukrans, the fee of two rupees payable under Clause (c) of Article I of the said Schedule on applications to the Dewan for licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the Travancore Arms Rules dated the 29th January 1912, for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection.

No. J. 814, dated the 24th January 1914.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the Resident and the Assistant Resident are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

No. J. 4553, dated the 26th May 1916/10th June 1916.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the guard attached to the Bank of Madras, Trivandrum, comprising one Havildar and four Privates are included in the class of persons exempted from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, by Notification No. J. 5631, dated the 4th November 1909, published on page 1966 of Part I of the Government Gazette dated the 9th November 1909.

No. J. 9545, dated the 10th/23rd November 1916.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that explosives imported into Travancore by the British Government for their works are exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

No. J. 9576, dated the 16th November 1917.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that Gazetted Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department are exempted from the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

R. Dis. No. 1287 of 23/Judl., dated 10th May 1923.

With reference to Section 1 (D) of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084 it is hereby notified that a District Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent or an Inspector of Police is entitled in the course of his duty as a public servant to bear or possess either a revolver supplied to him by Government or a private revolver or automatic pistol of suitable pattern and ammunition for the same.

R. Dis. No. 1530 of 1923/Judl., dated the 4th June 1923.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by any member of the Auxiliary Force, India, residing in Travancore, in respect of the grant or renewal of any license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules.

R. Dis. No. 1237/27/Judicial, dated the 7/9th May 1927.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub Rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Raul Regent are pleased to exempt all officers of the Excise Department above the rank of Sub-Inspectors from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules for the possession of one revolver and ammunition for the same and for going armed for the purpose of protection.

R. Dis. No. 1228 of 27/Judicial, dated the 7th May 1927.

In confirmation of the Notification No. J. 814, dated 24th January 1914, published at page 580 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 3rd February 1914, it is hereby notified, under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1984, that the Agent to the Governor-General and the Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

R. Dis. No. 1319/31 Judl., dated the 18th May 1931.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent are pleased to exempt all officers of the Forest Department of and above the rank of Deputy Rangers from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules for the possession of one smooth bore gun, double or single barrelled, of any size up to 12 bore, taking both shots and ball, and ammunition for the same, and for going armed for purposes of protection.

R. Dis. No. 2926/31/Judl., dated the 19th November 1931.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1988, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea, land or backwater, into or out of Travancore, of arms, ammunition or military stores as defined in the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1984, save in accordance with the provisions of that Regulation and of the Rules and orders for the time being in force thereunder.

R. Dis. No. 3699/32/Judicial, dated the 5th December 1932.

It is hereby notified that under section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation VI of 1987, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been pleased to remit the fee payable, under Article I of Schedule II to the said Regulation on applications for import and export licenses in respect of 450 bore revolvers whenever such applications are made by members of the Indian Auxiliary Force residing in Travancore.

R. Dis. No. 3699/32/Judicial, dated the 5th December, 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been pleased to exempt the members of the Auxiliary Force, India, residing in Travancore, from the payment of fees for import and export licenses in respect of 450 bore revolvers.

R. Dis. No. 1590/32/Judicial, dated the 10th June 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1984, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to direct that an annual census of arms in the State should be taken and completed in the month of Karkadagon every year, and to empower all Sudder Magistrates by virtue of their office to take such census within their respective jurisdictions.

D. Dis. No. 280/35/Judicial, dated the 1st February 1935.

It is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation VI of 1987, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to remit the whole of the fee leviable under

the said Regulation for the grant or renewal of licenses submitted under the Travancore Arms Rules by headmen of the Hillmen Settlements recognised by the Rules for the Treatment and Management of Hillmen passed under date the 14th December 1911.

D. Dis. No. 280 of 35/Judicial, dated the 1st February 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to exempt headmen of the Hillmen Settlements recognised by the Rules for the Treatment and Management of the Hillmen passed under date the 14th December 1911, from the fee payable in respect of any license granted or renewed under the said Travancore Arms Rules.

R. Dis. No. 3163/35/Judicial, dated the 27th November 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub Rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to exempt the C. I. D. Sub Inspectors of the Excise Department from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules for the possession of one revolver or automatic pistol and ammunition for the same and for going armed for the purpose of protection.

NOTIFICATION.

R. Dis. No. 1859 of 38/Judicial.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Travancore Arms Regulation (V of 1934), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Travancore Arms Rules, namely:—

1. In the Travancore Arms Rules, the following shall be added at the end:—

"EXEMPTIONS."

44. (a) Nothing contained in the Regulation or in the foregoing provisions shall apply to arms or ammunition entering, passing through and leaving the Travancore State, while such arms or ammunition are being carried under a Cochin State License from one part of Cochin to another through intervening Travancore territory.

Provided that the arms or ammunition are accompanied by a pass, in Form No. XVII, issued to the licensee, on his entering Travancore, by the officer in charge of the Chowkey at the place of entry, containing the following particulars, namely:—

- (i) full name and signature of Cochin State licensee,
- (ii) description of the arms or ammunition,
- (iii) description of the Cochin State license in respect of the arms or ammunition,
- (iv) the time of the entry of the arms or ammunition,
- (v) the time before which the arms or ammunition should be taken out of Travancore,
- (vi) the route through which the arms or ammunition will be taken, and
- (vii) the place through which the arms or ammunition will be taken out of Travancore.

(b) Arms or ammunition retained within Travancore territory beyond the period allowed by the pass or transported by any route other than that mentioned in the pass will not have the benefit of this exemption and will be dealt with according to law."

2 In the list of forms attached to the Travancore Arms Rules, after form No. XVI the form appended hereto shall be inserted as Form No. XVII.

(By order, G. O. MADHAVAN,

No. XVI the form appended hereto.
 Hazur Cutcherry, (By order, G. O. MADHAVAN,
 Trivandrum, 9th July 1938. *Ag Chief Secretary to Government.*

FORM No. XVII.

See Rule 44 (a)

Free of all fee.

Free of all fee.

Pass to cover transport of arms and ammunition issued to Cochin State licensees by Officers in charge of the Chowkeys at the places of entry into Travancore.

[illegible]

Station.

Date.

(Signature)
Officer in charge of the Chowkey.

CONDITIONS.

Date. _____

CONDITIONS.

The period for the transport of the arms or ammunition should not exceed one day for every twenty miles, or any fraction thereof, of the route by road, fifteen miles or any fraction thereof, of the route by water, and seventy miles^a or any fraction thereof, of the route by rail.

PART II.

LIST OF CHOWKEYS.

The following is the list of Travancore Chowkeys situated in the intervening-territories of Travancore and Cochin through which the residents of the Cochin State may have to pass carrying their arms and ammunition from one part of Cochin to another:

I. COCHIN-SHORANUR RAILWAY CUSTOMS HOUSES

1. Edappalli.
2. Alwaye.
3. Aukamali.
4. Karukutty.

II. BACKWATER CUSTOMS.

5. Chathanad.
6. Parur Thottumukham.
7. Kuriapalli.
8. Munnambam.
9. Bhagavathykotta.
10. Alwaye Thottumukham.
11. Puthenchunkam.
12. Varapuzha.
13. Vallam.

III. LAND CUSTOMS HOUSES.

14. Karukutty Frontier.
15. Marcala.
16. Palarivattam.

NOTIFICATION.

R. Dis. No. 3367/38/Judl.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 39 (2) of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to exempt all stipendiary Magistrates below the rank of a District Magistrate from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules, for the possession of one revolver or automatic pistol of suitable pattern and ammunition for the same and for going armed for the purpose of self protection.

(By order)

M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd December 1938.

NOTIFICATION.

R. Dis. No. 3534/38/Judl.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to exempt all officers of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard and of the Travancore State Forces in or above the rank of Indian Officers from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules for the possession of one revolver and ammunition for the same and for going armed for the purpose of protection.

(By order)

M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th December 1938.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Government have hitherto raised two Loans by Public subscription. One is the 5 per cent. Loan of 1091 m. R. for Rs. 14'49 lakhs raised within the State for providing funds for the construction of the Railway Line from Quilon to Trivandrum and is repayable on the first day of Chingam 1117. The other is the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of Rs. 50 lakhs raised in 1936 for financing productive schemes such as the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme and for meeting the share of Government in the loan required for expenditure on the Fourth Stage works of the Cochin Harbour and it is repayable at par on the first day of Chingam 1132 corresponding to the 16th day of August 1956.

Interest on these Loans is payable half-yearly and is free of Travancore income-tax. The response from the public to the last loan was very satisfactory as the subscriptions received therefor amounted to Rs. 285.5 lakhs against Rs. 50 lakhs required. The market value of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan ranges between 103 and 104 at present.

Interest on the 5 per cent. Loan is payable only at the State Treasuries, as the Loan was floated only in Travancore. But, for the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan, arrangements have been made for payment of interest at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Trivandrum, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi and Delhi in addition to the State Treasuries.

The Loans are under the control of the Chief Account Officer; and the accounts relating thereto are maintained in the Public Debt Branch of his office. A set of rules has been framed and issued by Government in 1113 cancelling the old rules on the subject and these rules regulate the procedure for drawing interest scrutiny of endorsements, conversions, renewals, consolidations, sub-divisions, issue of duplicates of securities, etc. Copies of the rules can be had from the Chief Account Officer on application.

Any further information about the Loans can be had from the Chief Account Officer.

TOLLS.

Tolls have been established on roads in order to realise from the vehicles and animals using them a return for the expenditure incurred by Government on their periodical maintenance and on the construction of bridges of magnitude. The first toll gate in the State was established in the year 1056 m. R. at Kuzhithura on the construction of the bridge there. This toll gate was in existence till the year 1070 m. R. when it was abolished.

In view of the heavy expenditure that Government were incurring on the maintenance of roads and in view of the fact that this expenditure was on the increase year after year, the establishment of toll gates to tax the vehicles etc. using the roads in order to realise, as a permanent source of revenue, a contribution towards the amount spent on road maintenance, was introduced first in the year 1087 m. R. As a result of this measure, toll gates were established from 1-4-1087 on the Main Southern Road, the Kottayam-Kumili Road and Quilon-Shencotta Road. These gates were located at Kuzhithura, Kanjirappally and Punalur respectively. That year and in the next year (1088) the toll collections were conducted departmentally; but the collection of tolls, from the beginning of the year 1089, was leased out in open auction, which practice still continues.

As the vehicular traffic and more particularly the traffic of the fast moving motor vehicles was rapidly increasing on all the roads in the State and as in consequence the expenditure on the maintenance of roads was increasing enormously, the system of levying toll on road traffic was extended gradually

to other trunk roads also and now the traffic on almost all the important trunk roads is taxed by toll. The distribution of the toll gates in the State on the trunk roads at present is as follows:—

Name of road.	Length of road.	Toll Gates.
1. Northern Outlet road	36½ miles	Chinnar toll gate in 37th mile on the British Frontier . . . 1
2. Main Central road	155 miles	1. Perumbavoor, 142½ mile and Muvattupuzha, 131½ mile } . . . 2 2. Ettimanoor, 103½ mile . . . 3 3. Changanacherry, 86th mile . . . 4 4. Adoor, 59th mile . . . 5 5. Ayoor at 34th mile with a sub-gate at Venjaramood 17th mile . . . 6*
3. Alwaye Mannar road	7½ miles	Neriamangalam, 27th mile } Pallivasal, 67th mile } . . . 7
4. Vaikom Udayampoor road	12½ miles	At 3.3/8 miles of the road . . . 8
5. Alwaye Edapally road	8½ miles	In the 9th mile of the road . . . 9
6. Alleppey Aror road	29 miles	Sherthalsi, 16th mile with a sub-gate at 5th mile . . . 9
7. Kottayam Kumbili road	70 miles	1. Pulikalkavala, 14th mile . . . 10 2. 28th mile of the road . . . 11 3. Kuttikanam, 47th mile . . . 12 4. Vandiperiyar, 60th mile with a sub-gate at Kumbili 70½ mile . . . 13
8. Quilon Alleppey road	53½ miles	Nesundakara, 6th mile (Bridge toll) . . . 14 2. Nangiyarkulangara 31st mile with sub-gates at 23rd mile and 47th mile . . . 15
9. Quilon Shencotta road	59½ miles	Punatur 28th mile with a sub-gate at 3rd mile near Quilon . . . 16
10. Trivandrum Shencotta road	64½ miles	Nedumangad 11th mile . . . 16
11. Trivandrum Quilon road	44½ miles	Paripally 31st mile with sub-gates at 17th and 42nd mile . . . 17
12. Main Southern road.	53½ miles	1. Kuzhithurai, 22½ mile with a gate at Balaramapuram 9th mile . . . 18 2. Aramboly, 51st mile in the British Frontier . . . 19
13. Nagercoil Cape road	13 miles	Suchindram, 4th mile . . . 20
14. South Travancore roads	70 miles	Monday Market } Colachal } . . . 21 Karingal }

* The gates at Ayoor on M. C. road and at Punalur on Quilon Shencotta road are linked and payment of toll fee at any one place will exempt vehicles from payment at the other place the same day.

Note.—The gates bracketted together are linked together. Payment of toll fee at any one gate will exempt a vehicle from payment at the other gate the same day.

There are in all 21 separate independent toll gates requiring separate payments in the State. Each of the above toll gates except the gates at Pulikal-kavala at the 28th mile K. K. road, and at Neendakara, consists of one or more main gates and one or more subsidiary or check gates some of which are on adjoining less important roads which either connect important centres or towns with the trunk road or which run parallel to the trunk road and afford facility for vehicles to evade payment of toll. The following is a list of such less important roads taxed by the above toll gates and the positions of the gates on them.

Name of road.	Position of the gate	Name of gate.
1. Muvattupuzha-Tohdu-puzha road	1st mile	Sub gate of Muvattupuzha toll gate on M. C. road
2. Palacozha-Piravom road	2nd mile	Do. Do.
3. Perumbavoor Alwaye road	1st mile	Sub gate of Perumbavur toll gate on M. C. road
4. Alwaye Vengola road.	7rd mile	Do. Do.
5. Perumbavoor Kotha-mangalam road	2nd mile	Do. Do.
6. Athirampuzha Lalam road	2nd mile	Do. of Ettumanoor toll gate on M. C. road
7. Lalam Thodupuzha road	1st & 8th mile	Do. Do.
8. Church Hill road	4th mile	Do. of Kuttikanam toll gate on K. K. road
9. Changanacherry Wazhur road	3rd mile	Do. of Changanacherry toll gate on M. C. road
10. Thiruvella Kozhen-cherry road	2nd mile	Do. Do.
11. Mavelikara-Pandalam road	1st mile	Do. of Nangiyarkulangara toll gate on Quilon Alleppey road
12. Kayenkulam Mannar road	3rd mile	Do. Do.
13. Kuttitheruvu road	4th mile	Do. Do.
14. Kayenkulam Punalur road	35th mile	Do. of Punalur toll gate on Quilon Shencottah road
15. Nedumangad Shorala-code road	2nd mile	Do. of Nedumangad toll gate on Trivandrum Shencottah road.

Although one toll gate in most cases consists of one or more main gates and one or more subsidiary or check gates, a vehicle passing through all or any number of these gates the same day need make only one payment at the first gate it crosses and it will be all well free passage at all the other gates of the same toll gate the same day if the pass obtained at the first gate is shown. For this purpose, a day is reckoned as commencing from sunrise one day and ending at sunrise the next day.

A schedule of the rates of toll fee for the different types of vehicles and the different animals is given below :—

Schedule of rates for all toll gates.

				Annual compound- ing fee.		
	Rs.	Ch.	C	Rs.	Ch.	C
1. Traction Engine	2	0	0	42	0	0
(a) Do. with waggon or waggons together	5	0	0	63	0	0
(b) Waggons	1	0	0	21	0	0
2. Large buses 10 seats and above	2	0	0	42	0	0
3. Small Do. below 10 seats	1	14	0	31	14	0
4. Six wheeled units of about 2 tons similar to those run by Messrs Motor Transport and Aerial Ropeway Co.	3	0	0	63	0	0
5. Light lorries	1	14	0	31	14	0
6. Heavy lorries	2	14	0	62	14	0
7. Motor cars	0	21	0	15	21	0
8. Four wheeled vehicle	0	7	0	5	7	0
9. Two wheeled vehicle	0	4	0	3	0	0
10. Rickshaw or push	0	2	0	1	14	0
11. Motor cycle without side car	0	7	0	5	7	0
12. Motor cycle with side car	0	10	8	7	24	8
13. Ordinary cycle	0	2	0	1	14	0
14. Horse either loaded or carrying persons	0	2	0	1	14	0
15. Led horse	0	1	0	0	21	0
16. Loaded bullock, ass, etc.	0	2	0	1	14	0
17. Elephant	1	0	0	21	0	0
18. Camel	0	7	0	5	7	0

As persons residing near toll gates will have to cross the toll gates daily while proceeding for their daily vocations and as the imposition of daily toll on their vehicle at the above rates will be hard, a concession is allowed to such persons in respect of the toll gates near their residence. A *bona fide* resident is entitled to obtain, for the vehicle or animal kept or maintained for his domestic or private use (as opposed to business or commercial use), an annual pass enabling the vehicle or animal to pass through all the gates of one toll gate situated within a radius of 3 miles of his residence. Such a compounding pass can be obtained from the lessees of the different toll gates on payment to the lessees of the annual compounding fee which is 21 times a day's toll for the particular vehicle or animal, and on production by him of a certificate from the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the inhabitant resides, certifying that the applicant is a *bona fide* inhabitant, that the vehicle or animal for

the pass is applied is kept or maintained for his private use, and that the gates mentioned in the application are within 3 miles' radius of the residence of the applicant. A compounding pass so obtained will be in force till the last day of the Malabar year in which it is obtained.

The existence of a toll gate at a place is signified by notice boards and at night by lights with the words "P. W. D. toll gate—Stop" inscribed about 50 yards away on each side of the gate in order to give warning to approaching vehicles.

The toll gates are under the control of the officers of the P. W. D. within whose jurisdiction the gates are situated and the lessees of toll gates are responsible to them on all matters relating to their management.

The following are the vehicles exempted from payment of toll :—

- (a) Vehicles conveying Royal Personages of Travancore.
- (b) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Resident for the Madras States and the Indian Assistant to the Resident for the Madras States and the Madras State Residency motor lorry.
- (c) Steam or motor road rollers and trailers attached to them, hand carts, water carts, bullock carts, cycles, steam or motor tractors, engines and pumps and elephants and all other vehicles and animals belonging to the Government of Travancore.
- (d) The State motor cars of the Dewan of Travancore and all other Travancore State motor cars.
- (e) The State motor cars belonging to the Cochin Government.
- (f) Vehicles and animals belonging to the members of the Indian Auxiliary Force stationed in Travancore other than Reservists of A. F. (i) unit while they are used by the members in their capacity as such and when they are in uniform and travelling on duty.
- (g) The ambulance car of the Salvation Army Nagercoil.
- (h) Elephants belonging to the Devaswom Department.
- (i) Vehicles and animals belonging to P. W. D. gazetted officers and Section Officers within their jurisdiction.
- (j) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Ruler of Sandur and his personal suite.
- (k) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Commandant and Adjutant of the Nilgiri Malabar Battalion Auxiliary Force (India) while travelling in uniform and on duty.
- (l) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Cochin Police officers while travelling in uniform and on duty.

LAW OF STAMP DUTY.

Nature of the Stamp Law. The Stamp Law deals with general or non-judicial stamps that is, stamps used to denote duties levied on the record of certain private transactions distinguished from the judicial fees to be paid by persons having business in Courts of Justice and Government Offices.

The Stamp Law imports nothing of principle, but depends entirely upon the language of the Legislature. It is partly a substantive and partly an adjective law. Questions as to the description of stamp on an instrument, the amount of duty chargeable or the crime of prosecution and punishment for an offence belong to substantive law and are always governed by the law in force at the time when the document concerned was executed; whereas questions as to the amount of penalty leviable on documents not duly stamped, the procedure to levy it, the procedure to obtain a refund, the admissibility of an instrument in evidence, the procedure for instituting criminal prosecution belong to the adjective law and are governed by the law in force when the questions arise.

Object of the Stamp Law. Though the immediate occasion of the Stamp Law was almost everywhere been for the purpose of revenue, its object is the prevention of forgery, old documents, it being very difficult to procure unused stamp paper of old date or to falsify the same without knowing the description and size of the stamps used at that particular time.

Early Stamp Laws. Stamp duties appear to have been invented by the Dutch in 1604. They were first imposed in England in 1694, but for a temporary period only as a means of raising funds for carrying on war. Other statutes from time to time followed and the system of taxation being found convenient, such of the duties as were temporary only were made perpetual. The first of the present series of the Indian Stamp Acts was Act XXXVI of 1860.

History of Stamp Law in Travancore. Under the old law, a penalty used to be levied on unstamped conveyances when produced before the Court. Hence, the stamp duties were not altogether novel to the people. But Regulation I of 1959 was the first Stamp Law enacted in Travancore. The reasons that led to the enactment were thus described: "The reduction of duty on tobacco in the latter part of 1955, the lowering of the sale price of salt in the latter part of 1955 and the relaxing of many stringent rules affecting land revenue, however beneficial in the long run, involved an immediate sacrifice of revenue. These reductions rendered it necessary in the interests of progressive administration to seek for some new source of revenue and His Highness's Government resolved imposing a moderate Stamp Duty as the least objectionable mode of levying an additional revenue and, as affording with registration, an additional protection from forgery. A Stamp Regulation was accordingly passed during the year generally on the lines of the British Indian Act, modified where necessary to suit local circumstances. The Stamp Law (Regulation I of 1955 as amended by Regulation III of 1965) was found defective in practice, its chief defect being the want of clearness. Also certain transactions which might well be included had been omitted in the previous Regulation. Further, additional exemptions and concessions as are clearly necessary in the public interest were not allowed by the previous law. Moreover, the Regulation then in force did not contain any procedure for the recovery of stamp duties and penalties. These defects were removed by Regulation IV of 1960. Provision was also made for the revision of orders of the Division Peishkars in Stamp Cases. Several other useful alterations and amendments were introduced in accordance with the British Indian Act. The Officer Member in charge spoke as follows in introducing the Bill. "The chief purpose proposed to be served in re-enacting the Stamp Law is to make its provisions clearer and bring them more in conformity with the law in force in British India." The Regulation was published in the Gazette dated 8-8-1965.

Regulation IV of 1967 brought about a few amendments in the Schedule attached to the Regulation. They consist merely in raising the stamp value that has to be paid in regard to particular instruments. This increase of stamp value brought it to the level with the stamp value then payable for similar instruments under the British Indian Law. This Regulation was published in the Gazette dated 7-2-1912.

Regulation IV of 1960, as amended by Regulation IV of 1967, governs the Stamp Law in Travancore. An extract from the schedule, relating to the commoner and more important documents is given below.

Copies of the Stamp Regulation are available at the Government Press, Trivandrum.

Rates of Stamp Duty in regard to the commoner and more important instruments.

For purposes of the Schedule, one rupee shall be equal to 28 chs.	
eight annas	" " 14 chs.
four annas	" " 7 chs.
two annas	" " 3½ chs.
one anna	" " 1½ chs.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.																																																						
ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession: provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property	One anna.																																																						
1. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	Two annas.																																																						
(a) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange; ...	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share. Eight annas.																																																						
(b) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate																																																							
(c) if not otherwise provided for																																																							
<i>Exemptions.</i>																																																							
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—																																																							
(a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM																																																							
(b) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.																																																							
AGREEMENT TO LEASE. See LEASE.																																																							
3. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by Section, 3 (2) and (3)] not being a Bond, bank note or currency note—	One anna																																																						
(a) where payable on demand	<table><tr><th>If drawn singly.</th><th>If drawn in set of two for each part of the set.</th><th>If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.</th></tr><tr><th>Rs.</th><th>Rs. A. P.</th><th>Rs. A. P.</th></tr><tr><td>If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed ... 200</td><td>0 2 0</td><td>0 1 0</td></tr><tr><td>exceed ... 400</td><td>0 4 0</td><td>0 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed ... 600</td><td>0 6 0</td><td>0 3 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 400 Do. ... 1,000</td><td>0 12 0</td><td>0 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 600 Do. ... 1,200</td><td>1 2 0</td><td>0 9 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 1,000 Do. ... 1,600</td><td>1 8 0</td><td>0 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 1,200 Do. ... 2,500</td><td>2 4 0</td><td>1 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 1,600 Do. ... 5,000</td><td>4 8 0</td><td>2 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 2,500 Do. ... 7,500</td><td>6 12 0</td><td>3 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 5,000 Do. ... 10,000</td><td>9 0 0</td><td>4 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 7,500 Do. ... 15,000</td><td>13 8 0</td><td>6 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 10,000 Do. ... 20,000</td><td>18 0 0</td><td>9 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 15,000 Do. ... 25,000</td><td>22 8 0</td><td>11 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 20,000 Do. ... 30,000</td><td>27 0 0</td><td>13 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Do. 25,000 Do. ...</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of 30,000</td><td>9 0 0</td><td>4 8 0</td></tr></table>	If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed ... 200	0 2 0	0 1 0	exceed ... 400	0 4 0	0 2 0	If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed ... 600	0 6 0	0 3 0	Do. 400 Do. ... 1,000	0 12 0	0 6 0	Do. 600 Do. ... 1,200	1 2 0	0 9 0	Do. 1,000 Do. ... 1,600	1 8 0	0 12 0	Do. 1,200 Do. ... 2,500	2 4 0	1 2 0	Do. 1,600 Do. ... 5,000	4 8 0	2 4 0	Do. 2,500 Do. ... 7,500	6 12 0	3 6 0	Do. 5,000 Do. ... 10,000	9 0 0	4 8 0	Do. 7,500 Do. ... 15,000	13 8 0	6 12 0	Do. 10,000 Do. ... 20,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	Do. 15,000 Do. ... 25,000	22 8 0	11 4 0	Do. 20,000 Do. ... 30,000	27 0 0	13 8 0	Do. 25,000 Do. ...			and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of 30,000	9 0 0	4 8 0
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and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of 30,000	9 0 0	4 8 0																																																					
(b) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—																																																							

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight ...	The same duty as a bond for the same amount.
4. BOND [as defined by Section 3 (5)], not being a DEPOSIT and not being otherwise provided for by the Stamp Regulation or by the Court Fees Regulation for the time being in force.	
Rs.	
Where the amount or value secured does not exceed	10
Where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed	Two annas.
Do. 50 Do. 100	Four annas.
Do. 100 Do. 200	Eight annas.
Do. 200 Do. 300	One rupee.
Do. 300 Do. 400	One rupee eight annas.
Do. 400 Do. 500	Two rupees.
Do. 500 Do. 600	Two rupees eight annas.
Do. 600 Do. 700	Three rupees.
Do. 700 Do. 800	Three rupees eight annas.
Do. 800 Do. 900	Four rupees.
Do. 900 Do. 1,000	Four rupees eight annas.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	Five rupees.
Two rupees eight annas.	
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.	
5. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for ... See also RELEASE, REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT, SURRENDER OF LEASE, REVOCATION OF TRUST.	Five rupees.
6. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10.	Two annas.
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25	Four annas.
(c) In any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money only.
7. CHITTY OR KURIVARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100	One rupee.
8. CONVEYANCE [as defined by Section 3 (8)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under that head. Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs.	
Do. 100 Do. 100 ...	One rupee.
Do. 200 Do. 200 ...	Two rupees.
Do. 300 Do. 300 ...	Three rupees.
Do. 400 Do. 400 ...	Four rupees.
Do. 500 Do. 500 ...	Five rupees.
Do. 600 Do. 600 ...	Six rupees.
Do. 700 Do. 700 ...	Seven rupees.
Do. 800 Do. 800 ...	Eight rupees.
Do. 900 Do. 900 ...	Nine rupees.
Do. 1,000 Do. 1,000 ...	Ten rupees.
for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000 ...	Five rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Assignment of Copyright by entry made under Regulation II of 1939, Section 2.	
CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED—See PARTNERSHIP	
9. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court fees—	
(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case ...	One rupee
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.	
10. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid	
(a) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(b) in any other case ...	One rupee.
<i>Exemption</i>	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty.	
11. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage ...	
DOWER—Instrument of. See SETTLEMENT	
DUPLICATE. See COUNTERPART	One rupee.
12. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of ...	
	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp duty.
13. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property— ... (a) when the original mortgage is one of the descriptions referred to in clause (a) under mortgage, (that is, with possession) ... (b) when such mortgage is one of the descriptions referred to in clause (b) under mortgage (that is, without possession) — ... (i) if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument. ... (ii) if possession is not so given ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument. The same duty as a Conveyance of a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge. The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
14. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a SETTLEMENT or WILL OR TRANSFER ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—See AGREEMENT ...	
15. INDEMNITY-BOND ...	The same duty as a Security Bond for the same amount.
16. LEASE including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let— ... (a) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered— ... (i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year ... (ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years. ... (iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years ...	The same duty as a Bond for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved. The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.
(b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved. ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered. Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
(a) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed Rs. 100.	
(b) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
<i>Explanations.—</i>	
(i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the prepayment of rent such as muppattam, pattapiddavata in marayappattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanoon and other deeds specified in Section 3, clause 15 (a) and (b).	
(ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article Except (Exemption c).	
17. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY.—	
(a) if accompanied by Articles of Association under Section 37 of Regulation I of 1903 [Indian Companies Act, 1882] ...	Fifteen rupees.
(b) not so accompanied ...	Forty rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under Section 26 of Regulation I of 1903 (Indian Companies Act 1882).	
18. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, BOTTOMRY BOND, MORTGAGE OF A CABOT, RESPONDENTIA BOND, SECURITY BOND.	
(a) If the possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
19. INDEMNITY BOND.	
(i) When possession is not given or agreed to be given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given.	The same duty as a BOND for the amount secured by such deed.
(c) where the sum loaned the rent is paid or deferred.	
(d) where the time for payment is for a term of less than one year.	
(e) where the time for payment is for a term of more than one year.	
(f) where the time for payment is for a term of more than one year, but not more than three years.	
(g) where the time for payment is for a term of more than three years.	The same duty as a BOND for the amount secured by such deed.
(h) where the time for payment is for a term of more than three years, but not more than five years.	
(i) where the time for payment is for a term of more than five years.	The same duty as a BOND for the amount secured by such deed.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1966, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances. (2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.	
19. *PARTITION.—Instrument of [as defined by Section 3 (14)]	The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.
20. PARTNERSHIP.—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas
(b) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.— <i>See</i> AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWNS OR PLEDGE	
21. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY; [as defined by Section 3 (21)] not being a Proxy	
(a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas
(b) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a)	One rupee.
(c) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five rupees.
(d) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Ten rupees.
*N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated.	
Provided always that—	
(a) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas.	
(b) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue.	
(c) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition is stamped with the stamp for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
<i>Explanations.—</i> (i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the prepayment of rent such as muppattam, pattapdivatu in marayapattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kaum and other deeds specified in Section 3, clause 15 (a) and (b). (ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article Receipt (Exemption c). ...	
17. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY— ... (a) if accompanied by Articles of Association under Section 37 of Regulation I of 1963 [Indian Companies Act, 1882] ... (b) not so accompanied ...	Fifteen rupees, Forty rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i> Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under Section 26 of Regulation I of 1963 (Indian Companies Act 1882). ...	
18. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, BOTTOMRY BOND, MORTGAGE OF A CAB, RESPONDENTIA BOND, SECURITY BOND (a) When possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgager or agreed to be given. ... (b) When possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed. The same duty as a BOND for the amount secured by such deed.
<i>Explanation.</i> A mortgager who gives to the mortgagee a power of attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article. (c) When a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped— For every anna secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ... and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	
	Eight annas. Eight annas

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1966, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances. (2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.	
19. *PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by Section 3 (14)]	The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.
20 PARTNERSHIP.—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas
(b) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.— <i>See</i> AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE	
21 POWER-OF-ATTORNEY; [as defined by Section 3 (21)] not being a PROXY	
(a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas
(b) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a)	One rupee.
(c) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five rupees.
(d) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Ten rupees.
*N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated;	
Provided always that—	
(a) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas.	
(b) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue.	
(c) where a final order for effecting a partition is stamped with the stamp an award by an arbitrator directing a partition is stamped with the stamp for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(e) when given for consideration and authorizing the attorney to sell any immovable property ... (f) in any other case ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration. One rupee for each person authorized. N.B. - The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.
<i>Explanation.</i> For the purposes of this Article, more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person. ...	
22. PROMISSORY NOTE as defined by Section 3 (2) .. 23. RECEIPT as defined by Section 3 (23) for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees ...	The same duty as a bill of exchange according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be. One anna.
<i>Exemptions.</i> Receipts— (a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to Section 6 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government; acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured; (b) for any payment of money without consideration; (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator; (d) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body-Guard when serving in such capacity; (e) given by the holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard and serving in such capacity; (f) or pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity; (g) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for: ...	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
provided that the same is not expressed to be received of or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for :— provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—	
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000. ... (b) in any other case ...	The same duty as Conveyance or the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Conveyance. Ten rupees.
RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by Section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property— (a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ... (b) in any other case ...	The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release. Five rupees.
SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,— (a) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ... (b) in any other case ...	The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured. Five rupees.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Bond or other instrument— (a) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation as security for the repayment of such advances; (b) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.	
VI. SETTLEMENT—	
A. INSTRUMENT OF, (including a deed of dower) ...	The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
	Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and a instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty of such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.
B - REVOCATION OF -	The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the Instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.
28. SURRENDER OF LEASE - (a) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees ...	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(b) in any other case ...	Five rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.	
29. TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration) -	
(a) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(b) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not ...	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
(c) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage deed or policy of insurance, -	
i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees ...	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
iii) in any other case ...	Five rupees.
(d) by any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate ...	Ten rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(d) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary ...	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (a) to (c) of this Article.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Transfers by endorsement—	
(a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;	
(b) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;	
(c) of a policy of insurance;	
(d) of securities of the Government of India.	
31. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.	
TRUST—	
A. DECLARATION OF—of or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a WILL ...	The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.
B. REVOCATION OF—of or concerning any property when made by any instrument other than a WILL ...	The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.

LAW OF REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Object of the law of Registration. The object of the Registration Law is to give certainty to titles and prevent the operation of fraudulent and secret transactions by which a man's rights in the property which he had acquired might be defeated.

History of the Registration Department. The old system of Registration of Assurances provided a regular agency of Village Notaries (*Oorkanakkans*) who derived their appointments from, and acted under the orders of, the Sadr Court. Their number was unlimited. The parties had to resort to these Notaries to have their documents written on stamped *cadjans* (leaves of talipot palms). The stamped *cadjans* were supplied to the Notaries through the Munsiff's Courts and were sold at certain fixed rates, the proceeds being credited to the State. The Village Notaries were remunerated not by salaries but by fees levied upon the instruments which they registered and which had to be drawn up by themselves and transcribed for registry. These *Oorkanakkans* had power to make summary enquiries into objections against the execution of the deeds and to refuse registration in cases where those objections were deemed valid. They were also prohibited from registering whenever they found that the Sirkar had lien on the property, such as for arrears of revenue or where the land was under attachment. Transfers of lands which were held under service or personal *istam* tenures were disallowed. This unsalaried agency did not work either to the profit of the State or to the satisfaction of the public; and the latter were subject to much annoyance, delay and extortion. The system was thus defective in many respects and it left registration or non-registration in all cases to the option of the parties to the deed. As the system was found to be unsatisfactory and cumbersome, Regulation I of 1042 was passed on the lines of the British Indian Registration Act of 1866 and it came into force in 1043 M. E. Under this Regulation, the Registrars became paid servants of the State, divided into four classes of 31 Registrars, their salaries ranging from Rs 13 to Rs 60, besides a commission of 5 per cent. on the fees collected. Above the Registrars, there were 8 Inspectors. The work of these Registrars and Inspectors was checked and controlled by a Central Office at the head of which was the Huzur Registrar.

Amendments to the Regulation were made from time to time. Regulation I of 1070 on the lines of the British Indian Act of 1879 repealed the previous Regulations. By this Regulation, the supervision and control of the Department was vested in an officer styled the Director of Registration. The State was divided into 3 Registration Districts and 43 Sub-Districts. Each District was put in charge of a District Registrar and each Sub-District under a Sub-Registrar. Parties were required to present their documents with true copies, which were to be forwarded by the Sub-Registrars after registration, to the Director's Office. These copies were scrutinised in the Central Office and preserved there. The system of giving commission on fees to Sub-Registrars was abolished in 1072. In 1076, additional safeguards against false personation were provided by a direction to take thumb impressions of the executants of documents.

The law now in force, Regulation II of 1087, was enacted on 14-1087. The most important feature of this Regulation was to do away with the then rule that every document presented for registration should be accompanied by a true copy of the same. The disadvantages of that system far outweighed any benefit derivable from it. It retarded the process of registration and entailed unnecessary trouble both on the registering officer and the public. Moreover, Index No. 2, introduced at that time, embodying as it does all the material parts of the document, is amply sufficient to secure all the advantages of the previous system.

In 1091, an additional Registration District was organised, with Devicolam as its headquarters. The number of Sub-Registry Offices which rose from 31 in 1043 to 45 in 1079 came up to 75 in 1092 and 77 in 1094 and 80 in 1114. The Devicolam District and the Sub-Registrar's Offices at Devicolam and Peermade were placed under the charge of officers of the Revenue Department. Another Registration District was opened in 1093 with Nagercoil as its headquarters. In 1095, the Devicolam District was abolished and the Sub-Registry Offices in the High Ranges were included in the Kottayam District.

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In 1096, the Registration Rules and the Table of fees were revised.

In 1098 the Nagercoil District was abolished and the number of District Registrars reduced to 3. A further re-organisation of the Department was sanctioned in 1098. In 1102, 5 Temporary Sub-Registry Offices were opened with a view to cope with the increased work of the Department. Eight more Temporary Offices were established in 1103 and 3 more in 1105. Owing to the fall in registration, 9 of these Temporary Offices were abolished by the end of 1106, 2 more from 1-9-1107 and 2 more in the beginning of 1110. The remaining three temporary offices have been made permanent from 1-1114.

Present Organisation. The State is divided into three Registration Districts named Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam and with headquarters at the same places. Each District is divided into a number of sub-districts - the number of sub-districts in the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Districts being 31, 25 and 24, respectively. Each Sub-District is under the charge of an Officer styled Sub-Registrar and each District under that of an Officer named Registrar. Control and supervision over the whole Department is exercised by the Director of Registration.

Extracts from the Table of Fees under Section 72 of Regulation II of 1087 are subjoined.

Extract from the Table of Fees under Section 72 of
the Registration Regulation II of 1087.

	Rs.	ch.	c.
1. (a) Registration of documents in Books I and III.			
(1) Where the value does not exceed Rs. 25	0	14	0
(2) Where the value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50	...	0	31 0

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	Rs.	ch.	c.
1. (a) Registration of documents in Books I and III.			
(1) Where the value does not exceed Rs. 25	0	14	0
(2) Where the value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50	...	0	21 0

	Rs.	ch.	c.
(3) Where the value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	1	0	0
(4) Where the value exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ...	2	0	0
(5) Where the value exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 600 ...	3	0	0
(6) Where the value exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 1000 ...	4	0	0
(7) Where the value exceeds Rs. 1000 but does not exceed Rs. 5000 ...	5	0	0
(8) Where the value exceeds Rs. 5000— for every Rs. 1000 or part thereof ...	1	0	0
(9) For the registration of a power of attorney ...	2	0	0
When a duplicate or counter-part of a document is presented for registration on the same day as the original document, the registration fee for such duplicate or counter part shall, if the original document is also accepted for registration, be ...	0	14	0
The registration fee for a deed rectifying an error in a previously registered deed shall be the same as the fee leviable on the original document subject to a maximum of ...	2	0	0
The registration fee for a deed of cancellation shall be the same as the fee leviable on the original document subject to a maximum of ...	5	0	0
In the case of all other documents in which neither the consideration for the transaction nor the value of the property affected is expressed or in which it is not fully expressed, the fee leviable shall be ...	5	0	0
Registration of Wills in Book II.			
(1) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register ...	2	0	0
(2) Will presented open ...	4	0	0
(3) Revocation of Will ...	4	0	0
Seal covers (Book V.)			
(1) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a Will ...	2	0	0
(2) Withdrawal of any such cover ...	2	0	0
Attesting powers of attorney.			
(1) Special power ...	0	14	0
(2) General power ...	1	0	0

Rs. ch. c.

For every attendance at a private
residence, an extra fee, besides
travelling allowance, of ... 10 0 0

N. B.—All fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force are remitted in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any registered co-operative society or by an officer or a member of such society and relating to the business thereof.

COURT FEES.

The Travancore Court Fees Regulation is an Act passed primarily for the purpose of prescribing the fees which are to be paid in respect of Suits and Appeals and also provides in the schedules for the stamps to be used in respect of documents and petitions to be filed in certain Public Offices. The Act not only prescribes the fees but also provides how those fees are to be ascertained, how questions of sufficiency of fees in documents so far as courts are concerned are to be determined and the conditions under which the documents mentioned in the schedule may be received, filed, registered, or used, as the case may be, in the Courts of Justice. It also specifies the documents which need not be stamped under the provisions of the Act for the purpose of being used in Courts.

In the earlier years of the British rule, there was no tax on litigation in India. But as litigation of a frivolous and vexatious type grew in volume, the necessity was felt for imposing a tax on litigation; and Acts imposing such tax were promulgated in all the important Presidencies of India. In Madras, the earliest Act was in 1782 and the various Acts passed in the Presidencies were amalgamated into one Act in 1860, which enacted, for the first time, the law for the whole of British India. As by the Devolution Act, the various Provinces were empowered to fix their own Court Fees, amendments to this Act have been made in Madras in 1922 and 1923.

Prior to 1053 M. E., there appears to have been no direct legislation on the subject of Court Fees in Travancore. But Regulations I and IV of 1010 empowered the Munsiffs and Zilla Judges respectively to levy in all suits preferred before them a fee of five per cent. on the value of the amount in dispute. Regulation II of 1053 was the first attempt at codification of the law relating to Court Fees; but it was superseded by Regulations I of 1062 and later by Regulation VI of 1087 which is the one now in force.

The Court Fees Regulation consists of a Preamble, 25 Sections under four different Chapters and two Schedules. The general principles relating to the levy of Court Fees in Suits and Appeals and the mode of payment of the fees are dealt with in the Sections. The Schedules contain the Table of *ad valorem* fees payable in respect of Suits or Appeals and the fixed fees prescribed under the Regulation in respect of certain suits and applications as well as the fees with which copies of decrees judgments and other records produced in court are to be charged when filed in courts.

Some of the principal features of the Regulation relating to the modes of calculation are briefly as follows :—

In all suits filed for recovery of property not based on contract, whether a consequential relief is prayed for or not Court Fees have to be paid on the subject matter, i. e., the market value of the properties which in cases of dispute shall be estimated at ten times the annual mesne profits minus the assessment, if any, paid to the Sirkar.

In suits for money or for recovery of trees apart from the site or to enforce a right of pre-emption or of any moveable property, court fee has to be paid on the value of the subject matter; but where it has no market value, the plaintiff should state the amount at which he values the suit and pay *ad valorem* fees on such amount.

Where a suit is filed for establishing a right to maintenance or annuity or other sum payable periodically, court fee has to be paid on ten times the amount claimed as payable for one year.

For setting aside an attachment of a Civil or Criminal Court, fees has to be paid on the amount for which such attachment is made.

In suits based on a contract for sale or mortgage, the consideration for the document is the amount in respect of which court fees has to be paid.

In suits filed on lease deeds without any term, court fee has to be paid on one year's rent with premium or fine if any, and for a term not exceeding 25 years on one fifth of the aggregate amount of rent payable for the term fixed with the premium or fine.

In suits of enhancement of rent, court fee has to be paid on ten times the amount claimed and for renewal of Kanom or Lease deeds, or for recovery of land from which a tenant has been wrongfully ejected, on the rent for the year preceding.

Where in a written statement a set-off is claimed, it has to be treated as a suit for purposes of court fees; and when a suit embraces more than one subject matter, it will be chargeable with the aggregate amount of fees to which the plaints would be chargeable if they were separate. When alternative reliefs are prayed for, the plaint shall be chargeable with the highest fee payable in respect of the reliefs claimed.

In suits where the subject matter can be definitely ascertained only during the course of the suit or after the decree when the final settlement of accounts etc., is taken, the decree passed in the case could be executed only after the excess court fees have been paid.

The subjoined Schedules prescribe the fees payable under the Regulation in respect of suits and appeals.

SCHEDULE I.
ADVALOREM FEES

	Value of suits.		Fees leviable.	Value of suits.		Fees leviable.
	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.		When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
Maint. written	0	100	5	5,100	5,200	260
agent pleading a	100	200	10	5,200	5,300	265
of or memoran-	200	300	15	5,300	5,400	270
of appeal not	300	400	20	5,400	5,500	275
wise provided for	400	500	25	5,500	5,600	280
Regulation or	500	600	30	5,600	5,700	285
cross-objection pre-	600	700	35	5,700	5,800	290
sented to any Civil or	700	800	40	5,800	5,900	295
Criminal Court.	800	900	45	5,900	6,000	300
	900	1,000	50	6,000	6,100	305
	1,000	1,100	55	6,100	6,200	310
	1,100	1,200	60	6,200	6,300	315
	1,200	1,300	65	6,300	6,400	320
	1,300	1,400	70	6,400	6,500	325
	1,400	1,500	75	6,500	6,600	330
	1,500	1,600	80	6,600	6,700	335
	1,600	1,700	85	6,700	6,800	340
	1,700	1,800	90	6,800	6,900	345
	1,800	1,900	95	6,900	7,000	350
	1,900	2,000	100	7,000	7,100	355
	2,000	2,100	105	7,100	7,200	360
	2,100	2,200	110	7,200	7,300	365
	2,200	2,300	115	7,300	7,400	370
	2,300	2,400	120	7,400	7,500	375
	2,400	2,500	125	7,500	7,600	380
	2,500	2,600	130	7,600	7,700	385
	2,600	2,700	135	7,700	7,800	390
	2,700	2,800	140	7,800	7,900	395
	2,800	2,900	145	7,900	8,000	400
	2,900	3,000	150	8,000	8,100	405
	3,000	3,100	155	8,100	8,200	410
	3,100	3,200	160	8,200	8,300	415
	3,200	3,300	165	8,300	8,400	420
	3,300	3,400	170	8,400	8,500	425
	3,400	3,500	175	8,500	8,600	430
	3,500	3,600	180	8,600	8,700	435
	3,600	3,700	185	8,700	8,800	440
	3,700	3,800	190	8,800	8,900	445
	3,800	3,900	195	8,900	9,000	450
	3,900	4,000	200	9,000	9,100	455
	4,000	4,100	205	9,100	9,200	460
	4,100	4,200	210	9,200	9,300	465
	4,200	4,300	215	9,300	9,400	470
	4,300	4,400	220	9,400	9,500	475
	4,400	4,500	225	9,500	9,600	480
	4,500	4,600	230	9,600	9,700	485
	4,600	4,700	235	9,700	9,800	490
	4,700	4,800	240	9,800	9,900	495
	4,800	4,900	245	9,900	10,000	500
	4,900	5,000	250	10,000	10,100	505
	5,000	5,100	255	10,100	10,200	510

PART II.

SCHEDULE I—(contd.)

Value of suits		Fees leviable	Value of suits.		Fees leviable
when the amount exceeds.	when the amount does not exceed.		when the amount exceeds.	when the amount does not exceed.	
Panama.	Panama.	Panama.	Panama.	Panama.	Panama.
29,400	30,100	1,274	1,18,500	1,12,000	43
30,100	30,800	1,292	1,12,000	1,15,500	43
30,800	31,500	1,330	1,15,500	1,19,000	43
31,500	32,200	1,358	1,19,000	1,22,500	43
32,200	32,900	1,386	1,22,500	1,26,000	43
32,900	33,600	1,414	1,26,000	1,29,500	43
33,600	34,300	1,442	1,29,500	1,33,000	43
34,300	35,000	1,470	1,33,000	1,36,500	43
35,000	35,750	1,540	1,36,500	1,40,000	43
35,750	36,500	1,610	1,40,000	1,43,000	43
36,500	37,250	1,680	1,43,000	1,46,000	43
37,250	38,000	1,750	1,46,000	1,49,000	43
38,000	38,750	1,820	1,49,000	1,52,000	43
38,750	39,500	1,890	1,52,000	1,55,000	43
39,500	40,250	1,960	1,55,000	1,58,000	43
40,250	41,000	2,030	1,58,000	1,61,000	43
41,000	41,750	2,100	1,61,000	1,64,000	43
41,750	42,500	2,170	1,64,000	1,67,000	43
42,500	43,250	2,240	1,67,000	1,70,000	43
43,250	44,000	2,310	1,70,000	1,73,000	43
44,000	44,750	2,380	1,73,000	1,76,000	43
44,750	45,500	2,450	1,76,000	1,79,000	43
45,500	46,250	2,520	1,79,000	1,82,000	43
46,250	47,000	2,590	1,82,000	1,85,000	43
47,000	47,750	2,660	1,85,000	1,88,000	43
47,750	48,500	2,730	1,88,000	1,91,000	43
48,500	49,250	2,800	1,91,000	1,94,000	43
49,250	50,000	2,870	1,94,000	1,97,000	43
50,000	50,750	2,940	1,97,000	2,00,000	43
50,750	51,500	3,010	2,00,000	2,03,000	43
51,500	52,250	3,080	2,03,000	2,06,000	43
52,250	53,000	3,150	2,06,000	2,09,000	43
53,000	53,750	3,220	2,09,000	2,12,000	43
53,750	54,500	3,290	2,12,000	2,15,000	43
54,500	55,250	3,360	2,15,000	2,18,000	43
55,250	56,000	3,430	2,18,000	2,21,000	43
56,000	56,750	3,500	2,21,000	2,24,000	43
56,750	57,500	3,570	2,24,000	2,27,000	43
57,500	58,250	3,640	2,27,000	2,30,000	43
58,250	59,000	3,710	2,30,000	2,33,000	43
59,000	59,750	3,780	2,33,000	2,36,000	43
59,750	60,500	3,850	2,36,000	2,39,000	43
60,500	61,250	3,920	2,39,000	2,42,000	43
61,250	62,000	4,025	2,42,000	2,45,000	43
62,000	62,750	4,095	2,45,000	2,48,000	43
62,750	63,500	4,165	2,48,000	2,51,000	43
63,500	64,250	4,235	2,51,000	2,54,000	43
64,250	65,000	4,305	2,54,000	2,57,000	43
65,000	65,750	4,375	2,57,000	2,60,000	43
65,750	66,500	4,445	2,60,000	2,63,000	43
66,500	67,250	4,515	2,63,000	2,66,000	43
67,250	68,000	4,585	2,66,000	2,69,000	43
68,000	68,750	4,655	2,69,000	2,72,000	43
68,750	69,500	4,725	2,72,000	2,75,000	43
69,500	70,250	4,795	2,75,000	2,78,000	43
70,250	71,000	4,865	2,78,000	2,81,000	43
71,000	71,750	4,935	2,81,000	2,84,000	43
71,750	72,500	5,005	2,84,000	2,87,000	43
72,500	73,250	5,075	2,87,000	2,90,000	43
73,250	74,000	5,145	2,90,000	2,93,000	43
74,000	74,750	5,215	2,93,000	2,96,000	43
74,750	75,500	5,285	2,96,000	2,99,000	43
75,500	76,250	5,355	2,99,000	3,02,000	43
76,250	77,000	5,425	3,02,000	3,05,000	43
77,000	77,750	5,495	3,05,000	3,08,000	43
77,750	78,500	5,565	3,08,000	3,11,000	43
78,500	79,250	5,635	3,11,000	3,14,000	43
79,250	80,000	5,705	3,14,000	3,17,000	43
80,000	80,750	5,775	3,17,000	3,20,000	43
80,750	81,500	5,845	3,20,000	3,23,000	43
81,500	82,250	5,915	3,23,000	3,26,000	43
82,250	83,000	5,985	3,26,000	3,29,000	43
83,000	83,750	6,055	3,29,000	3,32,000	43
83,750	84,500	6,125	3,32,000	3,35,000	43
84,500	85,250	6,195	3,35,000	3,38,000	43
85,250	86,000	6,265	3,38,000	3,41,000	43
86,000	86,750	6,335	3,41,000	3,44,000	43
86,750	87,500	6,405	3,44,000	3,47,000	43
87,500	88,250	6,475	3,47,000	3,50,000	43
88,250	89,000	6,545	3,50,000	3,53,000	43
89,000	89,750	6,615	3,53,000	3,56,000	43
89,750	90,500	6,685	3,56,000	3,59,000	43
90,500	91,250	6,755	3,59,000	3,62,000	43
91,250	92,000	6,825	3,62,000	3,65,000	43
92,000	92,750	6,895	3,65,000	3,68,000	43
92,750	93,500	6,965	3,68,000	3,71,000	43
93,500	94,250	7,035	3,71,000	3,74,000	43
94,250	95,000	7,105	3,74,000	3,77,000	43
95,000	95,750	7,175	3,77,000	3,80,000	43
95,750	96,500	7,245	3,80,000	3,83,000	43
96,500	97,250	7,315	3,83,000	3,86,000	43
97,250	98,000	7,385	3,86,000	3,89,000	43
98,000	98,750	7,455	3,89,000	3,92,000	43
98,750	99,500	7,525	3,92,000	3,95,000	43
99,500	1,00,250	7,595	3,95,000	3,98,000	43
1,00,250	1,01,000	7,665	3,98,000	4,01,000	43
1,01,000	1,01,750	7,735	4,01,000	4,04,000	43
1,01,750	1,02,500	7,805	4,04,000	4,07,000	43
1,02,500	1,03,250	7,875	4,07,000	4,10,000	43
1,03,250	1,04,000	7,945	4,10,000	4,13,000	43
1,04,000	1,04,750	8,015	4,13,000	4,16,000	43
1,04,750	1,05,500	8,085	4,16,000	4,19,000	43
1,05,500	1,06,250	8,155	4,19,000	4,22,000	43
1,06,250	1,07,000	8,225	4,22,000	4,25,000	43
1,07,000	1,07,750	8,295	4,25,000	4,28,000	43
1,07,750	1,08,500	8,365	4,28,000	4,31,000	43
1,08,500	1,09,250	8,435	4,31,000	4,34,000	43
1,09,250	1,10,000	8,505	4,34,000	4,37,000	43
1,10,000	1,10,750	8,575	4,37,000	4,40,000	43
1,10,750	1,11,500	8,645	4,40,000	4,43,000	43
1,11,500	1,12,250	8,715	4,43,000	4,46,000	43
1,12,250	1,13,000	8,785	4,46,000	4,49,000	43
1,13,000	1,13,750	8,855	4,49,000	4,52,000	43
1,13,750	1,14,500	8,925	4,52,000	4,55,000	43
1,14,500	1,15,250	8,995	4,55,000	4,58,000	43
1,15,250	1,16,000	9,065	4,58,000	4,61,000	43
1,16,000	1,16,750	9,135	4,61,000	4,64,000	43
1,16,750	1,17,500	9,205	4,64,000	4,67,000	43
1,17,500	1,18,250	9,275	4,67,000	4,70,000	43
1,18,250	1,19,000	9,345	4,70,000	4,73,000	43
1,19,000	1,19,750	9,415	4,73,000	4,76,000	43
1,19,750	1,20,500	9,485	4,76,000	4,79,000	43
1,20,500	1,21,250	9,555	4,79,000	4,82,000	43
1,21,250	1,22,000	9,625	4,82,000	4,85,000	43
1,22,000	1,22,750	9,695	4,85,000	4,88,000	43
1,22,750	1,23,500	9,765	4,88,000	4,91,000	43
1,23,500	1,24,250	9,835	4,91,000	4,94,000	43
1,24,250	1,25,000	9,905	4,94,000	4,97,000	43
1,25,000	1,25,750	9,975	4,97,000	5,00,000	43
1,25,750	1,26,500	10,045	5,00,000	5,03,000	43
1,26,500	1,27,250	10,115	5,03,000	5,06,000	43
1,27,250	1,28,000	10,185	5,06,000	5,09,000	43
1,28,000	1,28,750	10,255	5,09,000	5,12,000	43
1,28,750	1,29,500	10,325	5,12,000	5,15,000	43
1,29,500	1,30,250	10,395	5,15,000	5,18,000	43
1,30,250	1,31,000	10,465	5,18,000	5,21,000	43
1,31,000	1,31,750	10,535	5,21,000	5,24,000	43
1,31,750	1,32,500	10,605	5,24,000	5,27,000	43
1,32,500	1,33,250	10,675	5,27,000	5,30,000	43
1,33,250	1,34,000	10,745	5,30,000	5,33,000	43
1,34,000	1,34,750	10,815	5,33,000	5,36,000	43
1,34,750	1,35,500	10,885	5,36,000	5,39,000	43
1,35,500	1,36,250	10,955	5,39,000	5,42,000	43
1,36,250	1,37,000	11,025	5,42,000	5,45,000	43
1,37,000	1,37,750	11,095	5,45,000	5,48,000	43
1,37,750	1,38,500	11,165	5,48,000	5,51,000	43
1,38,500	1,39,250	11,235	5,51,000	5,54,000	43
1,39,250	1,40,000	11,305	5,54,000	5,57,000	43
1,40,000	1,40,750	11,375	5,57,000	5,60,000	43
1,40,750	1,41,500	11,445	5,60,000	5,63,000	43
1,41,500	1,42,250	11,515	5,63,000	5,66,000	43
1,42,250	1,43,000	11,585	5,66,000	5,69,000	43
1,43,000	1,43,750	11,655	5,69,000	5,72,000	43
1,43,750	1,44,500	11,725	5,72,000	5,75,000	43
1,44,500	1,45,250	11,795	5,75,000	5,78,000	43
1,45,250	1,46,000	11,865	5,78,000	5,81,000	43
1,46,000	1,46,750	11,935	5,81,000	5,84,000	43
1,46,750	1,47,500	12,005	5,84,000	5,87,000	43
1,47,500	1,48,250	12,075	5,87,000	5,90,000	43
1,48,250	1,49,000	12,145	5,90,000	5,93,000	43
1,49,000	1,49,750	12,215	5,93,000	5,96,000	43
1,49,750	1,50,500	12,285	5,96,000	5,99,000	43
1,50,500	1,51,250	12,355	5,99,000	6,02,000	43
1,51,250	1,52,000	12,425	6,02,000	6,05,000	43
1,52,000	1,52,750	12,495	6,05,000	6,08,000	43
1,52,750	1,53,500	12,565	6,08,000	6,11,000	43
1,53,500	1,54,250	12,635	6,11,000	6,14,000	43
1,54,250	1,55,000	12,705	6,14,000	6	

SCHEDULE I—(contd.)

	Ad valorem fees.	Proper fees.
Application for re-judgment, if presented before the ninetyeth day from the date of the award.		One half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
Application for re-judgment, if presented after the ninetyeth day from the date of the award.		The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
Application to file made without the sanction of a Court of Session presented before the thirtyeth day from the date of the award.		Ten Rupees.
Application to file made without the sanction of a Court of Session presented on or after the thirtyeth day from the date of the award.		The fee leviable on the value of the property awarded.
Copy or translation of a judgment or order not having the force of law.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court, other than the High Court, or by the Presiding Officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive authority,— (a) if the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty Rupees or less; (b) if such amount or value exceeds fifty Rupees.	Quarter Rupee Half Rupee.
Copy of a decree or order having the force of law.	When such judgment or order is passed by the High Court. When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court, other than the High Court, or by any Revenue Court — (a) if the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty Rupees, or less than fifty Rupees; (b) if such amount or value exceeds fifty Rupees.	One Rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by the High Court.	Half Rupee.
		One Rupee.
		Two Rupees.

SCHEDULE I—(conold.)

	Ad valorem fees.	Proper fees.
VIII. Copy of any document liable to stamp duty under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(a) When the stamp duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ; (b) In any other case.	The amount of stamp duty chargeable on the original. Half Rupee. Half Rupee
IX. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceedings or order not otherwise provided for by this Regulation, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office.		

SCHEDULE II.

	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
I. Application or petition.	(a) when presented to any Officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate, by any person having dealings with the Government and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings ; or, when presented to any Officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with the Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement ; or, when presented to any President of a Town Improvement Committee under any Regulation for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement ; or, when presented to any Civil Court, or to a Division peishkar or other Officer of Revenue, in relation	

SCHEDULE II—(contd.)

	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
I. Application or (contd.)	to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty Rupees ; or, when presented to any Civil Criminal or Revenue Court or Executive Officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or Officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office ; (b) when containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police Officers may under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court ; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or to a Division Peishkar or any Revenue Officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Division Peishkar, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Regulation. (c) when presented to Our Government or to any Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, and not otherwise provided for by this Regulation ;	Two Chackrams Half Rupee Two Rupees.
II. Application to sue as a pauper.		Half Rupee
III. Application for appeal as a pauper.	(a) when presented to a District Court. (b) when presented to the High Court.	One Rupee. Two Rupees.
IV. Bail-bond or other security or obligation made in pursuance of an order made by a Civil Court		Half Rupee

SCHEDULE, II—(consold.)

	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
V. Mokthiarname or Vakalatnamas.	When presented for the conduct of any one case.— (a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than the High Court or to any Revenue Court, or to any Polshkar or other Officer in charge of a Revenue Division or Magistrate or other Executive Officer, except such as are mentioned in Clause (b) of this Number ; (b) to the High Court or to Our Government.	Half Rupee. Two Rupees.
VI. Memorandum of appeal, when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented.	(a) to any Civil Court other than the High Court, or to any Revenue Court or Executive Officer subordinate to our Government ; (b) to the High Court or Our Government.	Half Rupee. Two Rupees.
VII. (Repealed by Regulation VIII of 1100.)		
VIII. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits—	(a) where the <i>ad valorem</i> fee on the value of the property does not exceed forty Rupees ; (b) in all other cases.	<i>Ad valorem</i> fee. Forty Rupees.
i. to remove a Karanavan ;		
ii. to remove a trustee ;		
iii. to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts ;		Fifteen Rupees.
iv. to alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates ;		Ten Rupees
v. to set aside an award ;		
vi. to set aside an adoption ;		
vii. every other suit where it is not possible to estimate, the subject-matter in dispute and which is not otherwise provided for by this Regulation.		Ten Rupees.
IX. Application under Section 502 of the Code of Civil procedure.		Ten Rupees.
X. Agreement under Section 506 of the same Code.		Ten Rupees.

Written statements, first applications for execution, petitions or *vakalat*s executed by persons in duress, petitions by judgment creditors to take steps in pursuance of first applications for execution, requisitions by Government for copies of records, applications presented in the Munsiffs' Courts in non-appealable cases, complaints by public servants, applications for money made to Government, applications for compensation, petitions or applications made to a Police Officer in respect of offences, applications for refund, etc., are exempted from payment of court fees.

Though the Travancore Court Fees Regulation is modelled on the British Indian Act, there are many material differences between the two enactments. The rates of *ad valorem* fees fixed in the Travancore Regulation are lower than those in British India. Refund of Court Fees in suits or appeals which are compromised or decided solely on admission of parties is permitted in Travancore, while no such concession is allowed under the British Indian Act. There is also no provision in the Regulation for levying Special Court Fees for declaratory reliefs as in the British Indian Statute.

All fees chargeable under the Regulation are to be collected in stamps, adhesive or impressed, it being the duty of the Head Ministerial Officer of every Court to see that proper Court Fee as prescribed is levied and to refer all questions which might arise relating to it to the Judicial Officers for decision.

Impressed Stamp Papers of the value from Re. 1 to Rs. 425 and Copying Papers of the value of 34 chuckrams, Adhesive Labels of the value of one chuckram, 2 chuckrams, 4 chuckrams, Quarter Rupee and Half Rupee are issued for the use of the litigant public. Stamp papers above the value of Rs. 35 are sold to the public through the Treasuries, while stamps of all other denominations are sold by the licensed Vendors.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

With effect from the 1st Chingam 1113, the Government have reconstituted the Economic Development Board, which has been in existence for fifteen years, in order to make it more useful.

Government's object in re-organising the Board was to make it a really representative organisation, representing the economic interests in the State and comprising only those who can advise Government with authority backed by experience. It is to function through sub-committees each of which will consist of three or, at the most, five members. Its object must be to help Government in bringing about well-conceived schemes of economic planning spread over a few years. The Board should not fritter away its attention on a large number of questions, but should pick out a few which are considered most urgent and important. Each one of these problems should be left to a sub-committee of the Board instead of the whole Board sitting over it. There cannot be more than three or four such problems in any one year.

The Board is composed of 30 members, 10 officials and 20 non-officials. The following are the official members :—

- (1) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.
- (2) The Conservator of Forests.
- (3) The Excise Commissioner.
- (4) The Senior Professor of History and Economics in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts, Trivandrum.
- (5) The Financial Secretary to Government.
- (6) The Development Secretary to Government.
- (7) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- (8) The Director of Industries.
- (9) The Director of Public Health.
- (10) The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Of the 20 non-official members, 17 are nominated and 3 elected. The nominated members are distributed as follows :—

- (1) Three to represent commerce, *vis.*, one the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, another the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce, and the third the commercial interests of Trivandrum and South Travancore.
- (2) Two members to represent planting interests (one European and the other Indian);
- (3) Two members to represent agricultural interests.
- (4) Two members to represent banking interests.
- (5) One member to represent industrial interests.
- (6) One member to represent co-operation.
- (7) One member to represent rural reconstruction work.
- (8) Four others to represent other interests.
- (9) The President of the Kerakarsaka Sangham.

Three members are elected to the Board by the Legislature, two from the Sri Mulam Assembly and one from the Sri Chitra State Council, by the non-officials from among themselves.

The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner is the President of the Board. The Board has a Secretary of the status of a Superintendent of the Secretariat. The term of the Board is fixed at four years.

The Board is to function through sub-committees. All the members will not be expected to be present at all the meetings; the Board will work in sub-committees, a number of which will be formed, one for each important and urgent problem. Rules will be framed for the purpose by the Board and approved by Government.

The Board continues to be a purely advisory body without any executive functions. The functions of the Board are :—

- (i) to discuss all questions of policy relating to the working of the various Development Departments;
- (ii) to make suggestions to Government in regard to agricultural, industrial and other matters of economic importance and to co-ordinate the work of the several Development Departments; and
- (iii) to consider important proposals and schemes sent up by each individual Development Department or Government and make recommendations thereon.

Government have agreed to give the best consideration to the suggestions of the Board and not to initiate any new economic policy without consulting it.

The Board retains the power to co-opt members.

The non-official members of the Board are given the same rates as T. A. and D. A. as are allowed to the non-official members of the Legislature.

One of the earliest duties of the new Board is the organisation of rural reconstruction work in selected areas, preferably through non-official agencies. The marketing of the products of cottage industries may form another problem for consideration.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH REGULATION.

The authority having power to grant licenses under the Cinematograph Regulation, *i. e.*, the 'Licensing Authority' is the respective Municipal Councils in municipal areas and in other places the District Magistrate.

A license will be granted by the Licensing Authority only if it is satisfied that adequate precautions have been taken, in the place in respect of which the license is to be given, to provide for the safety of persons attending exhibitions therein. The licensee shall exhibit only films which have been certified as suitable for public exhibition.

The procedure to be adopted in the matter of cinema exhibitions in the State is that the films intended for exhibition should invariably be censored by the Board. But, in respect of films which have already been certified in British India, the certifying authority in this State, *i. e.*, the Board, may act on the British Indian certificate, or may subject the film to a fresh examination in detail, if deemed necessary. For examination of films produced and proposed to be exhibited in this State, a fee of Rs. 5 for every thousand feet is charged. But, in respect of films which have already been certified by the British Indian Board, when such certificates are accepted by the Board without further examination, a fee of Rs. 1 for every thousand feet is alone charged; and in cases where the Board considers for any reason that it is necessary to re-examine a film and does so, re-examine it, the full fee of Rs. 5 per thousand feet will be charged. Ordinarily, the films certified in British India are certified here also; and it is only in cases of doubt as regards the suitability of the film

for exhibition here that the Board will re-examine the film. In order to enable the Certifying Board to decide whether any film should be exhibited before them for the purpose of certification, the cinema exhibitors should in all cases furnish to the Board beforehand the details of the subject matter of the film.

The Board constituted for the purpose of examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition in the State consists of officials and non-officials. The members of the Board are :—

1. The Commissioner of Police (*President*.)
2. The Chief Engineer.
3. The Director of Public Instruction.
4. A non-official member of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum.
5. A non-official member of the Legislative Council.

Every cinematograph installation has to be inspected when first erected and once annually by the Chief Engineer or by any other officer appointed by the Government in this behalf, who will certify to the Licensing Authority that the installation fulfils the requirements of the rules.

The Chief Engineer and the Electrical Engineer may delegate to any officer in the Public Works Department or the Electrical Department respectively not lower in rank than an Executive Engineer the work of inspection and measurement necessary for the Chief Engineer or the Electrical Engineer to comply with the requirements of inspection and certification by them under the rules.

For every license when granted or renewed, a fee will be charged according to the scale laid down below :—

For an annual license.

Rupees 5 for an area of 1000 square feet or less with an additional fee of Rs. 2½ for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1000.

For a temporary license for a period not exceeding three months for a building thatched or constructed of wood or mats or other inflammable materials or for a tent.

Rupees five for a month or for a portion thereof for an area of 1000 square feet or less with an additional fee of Rs. 2½ for a month or for a portion thereof for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1000.

For a temporary license for a period not exceeding three months for a building thatched nor constructed of inflammable materials.

Rupee one for a month or for a portion thereof for an area of 1000 square feet or less with an additional fee of 14 chs. for a month or for a portion thereof for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1000 feet.

The list of certified films is published periodically in the Government Gazette.

A list of the permanent and touring Cinema Theatres in the State is subjoined.

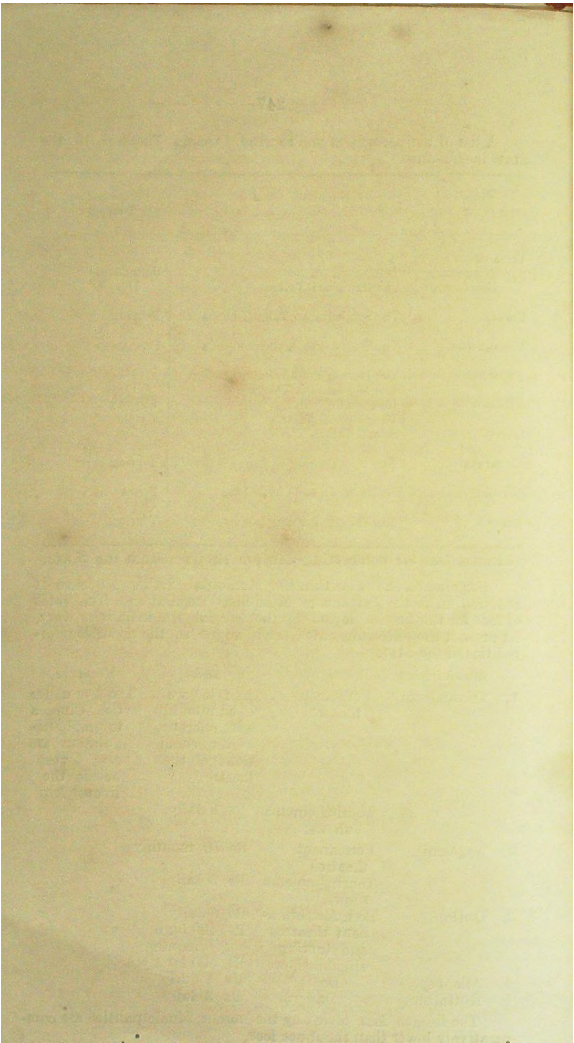
Place.	Name of Theatre.	Permanent or Touring.
Trivandrum Thampanur Contonment	The New Theatres The Rajeswari Talkies	Permanent Do.
Eraniel	The South Indian Talkie Cinema	Touring
Vilavancode	The Shanmukhasanda Picture Palace	Permanent
Nagercoil	The Pioneer Picture Palace The Meenambika Theatre	Do. Do.
Alleppey	Bhagavathy Vilas The Imperial Talkies	Touring Permanent
Quilon	Swarni Talkies	Do.
Kottarakara	The Lily Touring Cinema	Touring
Munnar	K. D. H. P. and Coy., Ltd.	Permanent
Parur	The Golden Touring Talkies	Touring

License fees for conducting Cinema shows within the State.

For cinema shows within the Municipal limits, a license is required under the Travancore Municipal Regulation. The rates of fees for the license levied by the several Municipalities vary. At present the following rates are in vogue in the major Municipalities of the State :—

Municipality.	Description.	Rates.	Remarks.
1. Trivandrum.	Permanent theatres.	The rates are fixed monthly with reference to the conditions of the theatre.	The fees under the Cinema to graph Regulation are also levied beside the license fees.
	Touring cinema shows.	Rs. 5 daily.	
2. Nagercoil.	Permanent theatres	Rs. 50 monthly	
	Touring cinema shows	Rs. 3 daily	
3. Quilon.	Both for permanent theatres and touring cinema shows.	Rs. 5 daily Rs. 400 for 6 months Rs. 500 for 1 year	
4. Alleppey.	Do.	Rs. 5 daily	
5. Kottayam.	Do.	Rs. 3 daily	

The license fees levied by the minor Municipalities are comparatively lower than the above fees.



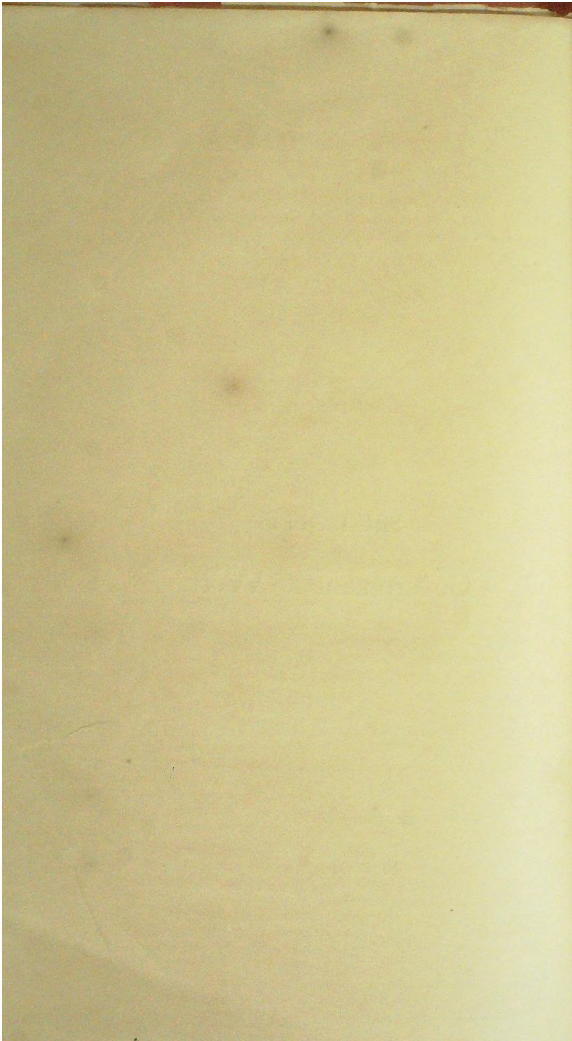
SECTION III.

Government at Work.

PART II.

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TERRITORIAL JURISDICTIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Civil.

Travels	The whole taluk.	Principal and Addi- tional Munsiffs.	District Judge, Nagercoil. (Nagercoil.)
Agastisvaram	Do.	Nagercoil (Nagercoil)	
Kalkulam	Do.	Principal and Addi- tional Munsiffs, Pad-	
Vilavankod	Kizhmidalam, Mid- alam and Kishkulam pakuthies.	masabhapuram. (Thuck-isy)	
	The remaining pa- kuthies except Palo- kal and Kollankodu.	District Munsiff, Kuzhithura- (Kuzhithura)	
	The above two pa- kuthies.		
Neyyattinkara	The whole taluk ex- cept Tiruvallam. Nemon, Pallichal and Vilappil pakuthies.	District Munsiff, Neyyattinkara, (Neyyattinkara)	
	The above 4 paku- thies;		
Trivandrum	The whole taluk ex- cept Andurkonam Pallipuram, Kadimau- kulam, Veilar, Mel- thonnakkal and Kizh- thonnakkal pakuthies.	Principal 1st Addi- tional and 2nd Addi- tional Munsiffs, Trivandrum- (Trivandrum)	District Judge Tri- vandrum. (Trivan- dram.)
Nedomangad	The whole taluk.	District Munsiff, Nedomangad. (Nedo- mangad)	
Chirayinkil	The whole taluk; and the remaining six pa- kuthies of Trivandrum taluk.	District Munsiff, Attingal. (Attingal)	
Quilon	The whole taluk; West Kallada pakuthi of Kunnattur taluk; and	Principal and Addi- tional Munsiffs, Quilon (Quilon)	
Karunagapalli	Thekkumbhagam Pakuthi.		District Judge, Quilon (Quilon.)
	The remaining pa- kuthies except Krish- napuram, Pernasado and Podupellil.	District Munsiff, Karunagapalli. (Karunagapalli)	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Kartigapalli	The above three pakuthies ;	District Munsiff, Krishnapuram. (Kayamkulam.)	District Judge, Quilon. (Quilon)
	Pattiyur, Kirik- kadu; and Kandalur pakuthies ;		
	Perungala pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.		
Kunnattur	The whole taluk ex- cept West Kallada pakuthi ;	District Munsiff Adoor. (Adoor)	
	Palamel, Pandalam Thekkakara and Ton- nallur pakuthies of Mavelikara taluk ;		
	Pattazhi and Path- anapuram pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.		
Kottarakara	The whole taluk;	District Munsiff, Kottarakara. (Kottarakara)	
	Villakudi, Punalur Idamulakkal, Talavur and Anjal pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.		
Ambalapuzha	(See the jurisdictions of the District Mun- siffs of Ambala- puzha and Alleppey.)		
Mavelikara	The whole taluk except Perungala, Palamel, Pandalam Thekkakara and Ton- nallur pakuthies ;	District Munsiff, Mavelikara. (Mavelikara.)	
	Mannar and Kurat- ticheri pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk.		
Tiruvalla	Tiruvanyandur, Pan- danadu, Chengannur, Puliyur, Cherianadu, Ala, Vadakkekara, Puthenkavu, Venmani Pandalam, Vadakke- kara, Arannulla, Koip- puram and Thotta- puzhacheri.	District Munsiff, Chengannur. (Chengannur)	
	Ayirur ;			District Munsiff, Pattanamittai. (Pattanamittai)
Pattanamittai	The whole taluk.		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Adthasapuram	(See the jurisdiction of the District Munsiffs of Adoor, and Kottarakara)			
Shencotta	The whole taluk.	District Munsiff, Shencotta. (Shencotta)		District Judge, Quilon. (Quilon)
	The whole of Kar- tigapalli taluk ex- cept the 3 pakuthies of Pattiyur. Kirikadu and Kandalur.	District Munsiff, Haripad. (Haripad)		
	Talavadi, Kozhi- mukku, Takazhi; Pur- akkadu, Ambalapuzha, Nedumudi, and Chambakulam paku- thies of Ambalapuzha taluk.	District Munsiff, Ambalapuzha. (Ambalapuzha)		District Judge, Alleppey. (Alleppey)
	The remaining six pakuthies of Amba- lapuzha taluk.	Pri. and Addl. District Munsiffs, Alleppey. (Alleppey)		
Changanachery	(See the jurisdic- tions of the District Munsiffs of Kanjira- ppalli and Changan- achery, and of the Pl. and Temporary Mun- siffs, Kottayam)			
Kottayam	(See the jurisdic- tions of the District Munsiff, Kanjira- palli and Pl. and Tem- porary Munsiffs, Kot- tayam)			
Shertala	The whole taluk ex- cept the 4 pakuthies of Vadhathalamatta- thilbhagon, Pallipo- ram, Panavalli and Takkatuchery	Principal and Tem- porary Munsiffs, Shertala. (Shertala)		
	The remaining 4 pakuthies; and			District Judge, Alleppey. (Alleppey)
Vaikam	The whole taluk.	Principal and Tem- porary Munsiffs, Vaikam. (Vaikam)		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

	Kishakkumbhagam, Kadappa, Nedum- puram, Peringara, Kavumbhagam, Tiru- valla, Iraviperur, Ka- viyur, Kalluppara South and Echumattur pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk.	Principal Munsiff, Tiruvalla. (Tiruvalla)	
	Vashur, Vellayur, Manimala, Cherivalli, Chirakkadavu, Kanji- rappalli North and South pakuthies of Changanachery taluk;	District Munsiff, Kanjirappalli. (Kanjirappalli)	District Judge Kottayam. (Kottayam)
	Pambadi and Agala- kunnam pakuthies of Kottayam taluk;		
	and the whole of Peer- made taluk.		
	The remaining pa- kuthies of Changan- achery taluk except Poduppalli ;	District Munsiff, Changanachery. (Changanachery)	
	Kalloppara N. rth paku- thi of Tiruvalla taluk.		
	Poduppalli pakuthi of Changanachery taluk ; and	Principal and Tem- porary Munsiff, Kottayam. (Kottayam)	
	All the pakuthies of Kottayam taluk except Pambadi and Agala- kunnam.		
Minachil	The whole taluk	District Munsiff, Minachil, (Minachil)	
Muvattupuzha	Do.		
Kunnathnad	Semmanadu and Ai- karanadu pakuthies ; and	District Munsiff, Muvattupuzha (Muvattupuzha)	District Judge Parur. (Parur)
Thodupuzha	Kanni Elam Tract.		
	The whole of Kun- nathnad taluk except the above 2 pakuthies of Semmanadu and Aikaranadu.	District Munsiff, Perumbavur. (Perumbavur)	
	The whole of Tho- dupuzha taluk except the above Kanni Elam Tract.	District Munsiff, Thodupuzha. (Thodupuzha)	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT — (contd.)

The whole taluk.	{ District Munsiff, Parur (Parur)	District Judge, Parur. (Parur)
Do.	{ District Munsiff, Devicodam. (Devicodam)	

(See the jurisdiction
of the District Mun-
siff, Kanjirappalli)

Criminal.

The whole taluk.	{ Stationary Magis- trate, Kottar. (Nagercoil)	Division 1st class Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram.
Do.	{	
The whole taluk except the six pak- uthies of Triparappu, Tiruvattar, Aruvi- khara, Attur Mekkedu and Ponnans ;	{ Stationary 2nd class Magistrate, Eraniel. (Neyyoor)	
Kizhmidalam, Mi- dalem, Killiyur and Kilkulam.	{	
The remaining 6 pa- kuthies of Kalkulam taluk;	{ Stationary 2nd class Magistrate, Kushithurai. (Kushithurai)	Division 1st class Magistrate, Trivandrum.
The whole taluk of Vilavancode except the above 4 pakuthies of Kilmidalam, Mid- alam Killiyur and Kilkulam.	{	
The whole taluk.	{ 1st Class and 2nd Class Magistrates. Neyyattinkara.	
Do.	{ (1) Town 2nd class Magistrate, Tvm. (2) Uthavannattu 2nd class Magistrate (Trivandrum)	
Do.	{ Stationary 2nd class Magistrate. (Nedumangad)	Division 1st class Magistrate, Trivandrum.
Do.	{ (1) Stationary 2nd class Magistrate. At- tingal (Attingal) (2) 1st Class Magi- strate Chirayinkil (Attingal)	

District Magistrate Trivandrum. (Trivandrum.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Quilon	The whole taluk; and West Kallada pakuthi of Kunnattur taluk,	Stationary 2nd class Magistrate, Quilon. (Quilon)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Quilon.
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk ex- cept three pakuthies of Krishnapuram, Perumadu and Pudu- ppalli.	2nd Class Magistrate, Karunagappally.	
Kartigapalli	The above three pakuthies;	Stationary 2nd class Magistrate, Kayam- kulam (Kayamkulam)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Alleppey.
	Cheppadu, Pattiyur Kandalur, Kirikadu, Muthakulam;		
	The whole taluk of Mavalikara except the 4 pakuthies of Nura- nadu, Palameli, Pan- dalam Thekkakara and Tonnaller.		
Kunnattur	The remaining 13 pakuthies of Kartiga- palli taluk.	2nd Class Magis- trate, Kartigapalli. (Haripad)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Chengannur.
	The whole taluk except West Kallada.	2nd Class Magis- trate, Kunnattur. (Adoor)	
Kottarakara	The whole taluk.	2nd Class Magis- trate, Kottarakara (Kottarakara.)	Division 1st Class Magistrate Quilon.
Ambalapuzha	Do.	2nd Class Magis- trate, Ambalapuzha. (Ambalapuzha.)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Alleppey.
Mavelikara	Nuranadu, Palamel Pandalam Thekkakara Tonnaller pakuthies;	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Chengannur. (Chengannur.)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Chengannur
Tiruvalla	The whole taluk except the 5 pakuthies of Nedumporam, Per- ingara, Kavumbagaru Kaviyur and Iravi- perur.		
	The remaining pakuthies,	2nd Class Magis- trate, Tiruvalla. (Tiruvalla.)	

District Magistrate, Quilon (Quilon)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT - (contd.)

Pathanamthitta	The whole taluk.	2nd Class Magistrate Pathanamthitta. (Pathanamthitta)	Division I Magistrate, Class Magistrate Quilon. (Quilon)	District Magistrate, Quilon
Pathanapuram	Do.	Do. Pathanapuram. (Punaiur)		
Shencotta	Do.	1st Class Magistrate (Munsiff) Shencotta (Shencotta)		
Changanachery	Puthupalli Kuriichi and Nilamperor pakuthies;			District Magistrate, Kottayam.
Kottayam	Tiruvappu, Kottayam, Nattagam Panichakkadu, Vijayapuram, Panbadi Alimanam, Kummanam and Kumaragam pakuthies.	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Kottayam, (Kottayam)		
	Agalakonnam;			
	Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakkadavu, Kanjirapalli North and South, Nedunkunnam, Vashur and Vellavur pakuthies of Changanachery taluk.	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Pankunnam. (Ponkunnam)		
	The remaining 8 pakuthies of Changanachery taluk.	2nd Class Magistrate, Changanachery. (Changanachery)		
	The remaining 5 pakuthies of Kottayam taluk;			District Magistrate, Kottayam.
	Manjur and Kaduthuruthi pakuthies of Vaikam taluk; and Kidangor, Ilakkadu Kanagary, Pullaonur and Vullavur pakuthies of Minachil taluk.	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Ettimannur. (Ettimannur)		
Shertala	The whole taluk.	(1) 1st Class Magistrate, Shertala. (Shertala) (2) Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Shertala. (Shertala)		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT — (Conold.)

Vaikam	The whole taluk except the 2 pakuthies of Manjur and Kaduthorathi.	2nd Class Magistrate, Vaikam. (Vaikam)	Division I class Magistrate Kottayam.	District Magistrate, Kottayam. (Kottayam.)
Minachil	Bemapuram, Lalam, Bharananganam, Min chil and Konder pakuthies.	2nd Class Magistrate, Minachil. (Minachil)		
	Poonjar Idavaka	Poonjar Idavaka 1st Class Magistrate. (Poonjar)		
Muvattupuzha	The whole taluk;	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Muvattupuzha. (Muvattupuzha)	Division I class Magistrate, Perumbavoor.	
Kunnathad	Rayamangalam pakuthi.			
Thodupuzha	The whole taluk.	1st Class Magistrate, Thodupuzha.		
	The remaining portion of the taluk of Kunnathad;	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Alwaye (Alwaye)		
Parur	Parakkadavu, Aiyur, Alangad, Kodungallor, Chennaganad, Idappalli North and South pakuthies.			
	The remaining pakuthies.			
		2nd Class Magistrate, Parur. (Parur)			Division I class Magistrate, Peermede.
Devicoolam	The whole taluk.	(1) First Class Magistrate (Munsiff) Devicoolam. (Devicoolam) (2) Special Magistrate, Devicoolam. (Devicoolam)		
Peermede		(1) First Class Magistrate, Peermede (Peermede) (2) Special Magistrate, Peermede. (Peermede)	District Magistrate, Devicoolam.	

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Area	The whole taluk.	Tahsildar (Bhoothapandy)		
Agasthevaram	Do.	Tahsildar (Nagarcot)	} Assistant Peishkar, Padmasabhapuram.	
Alakulam	Do.	Tahsildar (Thuckalai)		
Alavankod	Do.	Tahsildar (Kozhithurai)		} Division Peishkar, Trivandrum.
Neyyattinkara	Do.	Tahsildar (Neyyattinkara)		
Trivandrum	Do.	Tahsildar (Trivandrum)	} Assistant Peishkar, Trivandrum.	
Nedumangad	Do.	Tahsildar (Nedumangad)		
Chirayinkil	Do.	Tahsildar (Attingal)		
Quilon	Do.	Tahsildar (Quilon)	} Assistant Peishkar, Quilon.	
Karunagapalli	Do.	Tahsildar (Padanayarkulangara)		
Karukapalli	Do.	Tahsildar (Haripad)	} Assistant Peishkar, Alleppey.	
Kunnattur	Do.	Tahsildar (Adoor)		
Kottarakara	Do.	Tahsildar (Kottarakara)	} Assistant Peishkar, Quilon.	
Ambalapuzha	Do.	Tahsildar (Alleppey)		
Mavelikara	Do.	Tahsildar (Mavelikara)		} Division Peishkar, Quilon.
Tiruvalla	Do.	Tahsildar (Tiruvalla)		
Pathanamthitta	Do.	Tahsildar (Pathanamthitta)	} Assistant Peishkar, Chengannur.	
Pathanapuram	Do.	Tahsildar (Punalur)		
Shenootta	Do.	Tahsildar (Shenootta)		

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT--(conold.)

Changanachery	The whole taluk	Tahsildar (Changanachery)	} Assistant Peishkar, Kottayam.	} Division Peishkar Kottayam.	
Kottayam	Do.	Tahsildar (Kottayam)			
Shertallai	Do.	Tahsildar (Shertallai)			
Vaikam	Do.	Tahsildar (Vaikam)			
Minachil	Do.	Tahsildar (Lalam)	} Assistant Peishkar, Perumbavur.		
Muvattupuzha	Do.	Tahsildar (Muvattupuzha)			
Kunnathod	Do.	Tahsildar (Perumbavur)			
Thodupuzha	Do.	Tahsildar (Thodupuzha)			
Parur	Do.	Tahsildar (Parur)	} Assistant Peishkar, Perumbavur.		
Devicoolam	Do.	Tahsildar (Devicoolam)	} Commissioner Devicoolam.		
Peermade	Do.	Tahsildar (Peermade)			

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Tiruvallur	All the pakuthies except the portions comprised in the South Frontier Patrol Range.	Excise Inspector Tovala (Bhoothapandy)
	Aramboly Chowkey.	Excise Inspector
Agastivaram	The territories lying between the frontier line and the Kottakara Reserve in the Agastivaram and Tovala taluks together with the said Reserve and the hills bordering the frontier extending from the sea to the north of Thattarippu and passing through Kanakappuram up to and including the Nadukani pass.	Excise Inspector, South Frontier Patrol Range, (Anjagramam)
	All the pakuthies except the portions comprised in the South Frontier Patrol Range.	Excise Inspector, Agastivaram. (Nagercoil)
Nagercoil	Tobacco Bankshall, Kottar.	Excise Inspector.
	Nagercoil Distillery.	Do.
	Thamaraculam Old allom, Old allom Extension, Swami allom and Kunari allom.	Do.
	Thamaraculam Extension salt factories Nos. I and II.	Do.
	Sri Moolagopalanathan allom.	Do.
	Sri Moolakrishnamony allom and Sri Sankara allom.	Do.
	Puthallom.	Do.
	Sri Chitra Thirunal Muthuswamy Factory.	Do.
	Aloor, Eraniel, Thalakulam, Kadipattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel, Thiruvithamcode, Valvathaghostam and Kappiara pakuthies	Excise Inspector, Eraniel. (Monday Market)
	Midalam and Kizhmidalam pakuthies.	
Kalkulam	The remaining pakuthies of Kalkulam taluk.	Excise Inspector, Tiruvattar.
Vilavankod	Colachel Sea Customs and Salt Factory.	Excise Inspector.

Assistant Excise Commissioner, Nagercoil.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Neyyattinkara	The remaining pakuthies of Vilavankod taluk.	Excise Inspector, Vilavankod. (Thoduvetty)	} Asst. Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.
	Neyyattinkara, Athianur, Parasala, Ottasekharanangalam, Perumkadavila, Kolla, Chengal, Koliathur, and Kunnathukal pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Neyyattinkarai.	
	Kariukulam, Kottukal and Thiruvarethoor pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Kariukulam. (Nalukettu)	
Trivandrum	The remaining pakuthies of the taluk	Excise Inspector, Nenom.	} Asst. Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.
	Kadakkampalli, Palkulangara, Mutiathara, Irainimuttam, Vanchiyoar, Chengazhacherry, Aramad, Anchamad, Radavanada, Chetivilakam and Madathuvilagam pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Trivandrum town.	
	The remaining pakuthies of the taluk.	Excise Inspector, Kashekuttiam.	
	Trivandrum Central Railway Customs.	Excise Inspector.	
	Sea Customs and Port Salt Depot, Trivandrum.	Do.	
Nedumangad	Tobacco Bankshall, Trivandrum.	Do.	} Asst. Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.
	The whole taluk.	Excise Inspector, Nedumangad	
Chirayinkil	Do.	Excise Inspector, Chirayinkil	} Asst. Excise Commissioner, Quilon.
Quilon	Quilon, Thirukadavur, Perinad, East Kallada, Munro Island, Kilikollu, Kottengara and the Keras of Vadakavila Pattathanam and Karapuram of Vadakkevila pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Quilon.	
	The remaining portions of the taluk.	Excise Inspector, South Paravur. (Paravur)	
	Quilon Land Entrance Chowkey.	Excise Inspector.	
	Sea Customs and Railway and Port Salt Depots Quilon.	Do.	
	Tobacco Bankshall, Quilon.	Do.	

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Karunagapalli	The whole taluk except the Krishnapuram, Puthappally and Perinad pakhuties.	Excise Inspector, Karunagapalli	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Mavelikara.
	The above 3 pakhuties.	Excise Inspector, Kayankulam.	
Kartikapalli	Kandallur, Keerikad and Pathiyur; and		
	Perungala pakhuthi of Mavelikara taluk.		
	The remaining pakhuties of Kartikapalli taluk.	Excise Inspector, Kartikapalli. (Haripad)	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Quilon.
Kunnattur	The whole taluk.	Excise Inspector, Kunnattur. (Paracode)	
Kottarakara	Do.	Excise Inspector, Kottarakara.	
Karunapuzha	Thalayadi, Kozhimukku, Thakazhi, Purakkad, Ambalapuzha, Nedumudi, Chembakulam and Pulinkunnu pakhuties.	Excise Inspector, Karunady	
	The remaining pakhuties.	Excise Inspector, Alleppey.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Mavelikara.
	Sea Customs, Alleppey.	Excise Inspector.	
	Tobacco Bankshall, Alleppey.	Do.	
	Port Salt Depot, Alleppey.	Do.	
Mavelikara	The whole taluk except Perungala pakhuthi.	Excise Inspector, Mavelikara.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Tiruvalla.
Tiruvalla	Mannar, Kurattisseri, Kizhakkumbhagam, Kadapra, Nedumpuram, Peringara, Kavumbhagam, Tiruvalla, Eraviperur and Kaviyoor pakhuties.	Excise Inspector, Tiruvalla.	
	Vadakkekara, Puthencavu, Thiruvavandur, Pandanad, Chengannur, Puliyoor, Vennani, Pandalam, Vadakkekara, Cherianadu and Ala pakhuties.	Excise Inspector, Chengannur.	
	The remaining pakhuties; and	Excise Inspector, Kozhenchery.	
	Cherukole and Mallapuzha-cherry pakhuties of Pathanamthitta taluk.		

EXCISE DEPARTMENT - (contd.)

Pathanamthitta	The whole taluk except Cherukole and Mallapuzhachery pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Pathanamthitta.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Quilon.
Pathanapuram	The whole taluk.	Excise Inspector, Pathanapuram. (Punalur)	
Shencotta	Do.	Excise Inspector, Shencotta.	
Changanachery	The whole taluk except the pakuthies of Vazhur, Vellavur, Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakkadavu and Kanjirapally North and South.	Excise Inspector, Changanachery.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Kottayam.
	The remaining pakuthies except certain karas of Kanjirapally North and South pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Ponkunnam.	
Kottayam	Agalakunnampakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Kottayam.	
	The remaining pakuthies except Kodumalur, Perumbaikadu, Kaipuzha, Ettumanoor, and Onanthuruthu.	Excise Inspector, Kottayam.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Arakkutty.
Sheriala	Marsikulam North, Thannirmukom South and North, Sherialai South and North, Kothamangalam and Vayalar West and East pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Sheriala.	
	Arur and Thiruvur North and South pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Veluthully.	
	The area comprised within the following limits:—		
	<i>North.</i> The frontier line to the north of Kottapuram in the Arur pakuthi to where it touches the land frontier at Udayamperur.		
	<i>East.</i> The eastern foreshore of the Kandamad, Kalathode, Edachembu, and Kombankuzhi lakes extending to the north of the Ithipuzha river and including Channumakari.	Excise Inspector, Perumbalam. (Nerakkadavu)	
	<i>South.</i> A line drawn across the lake from the mouth of the Ithipuzha river to the southern boundary of the Pallipuram pakuthi and the Southern boundary of that pakuthi.		

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(Contd.)

	West. Thykkattusseri lake extending up to Kottapuram west.	Excise Inspector, Perumbalam. (Nerakadatu)	Ast. Excise Commissioner, Arukutty.
	The remaining pakuthies of Kottayam taluk :	Excise Inspector, Ettumanur.	Ast. Excise Commissioner, Kottayam.
	Manjar pakuthi of Vaikam taluk :		
	Kidangoor, and certain karas of Kauskari pakuthi of Minachil taluk :		
	The Manakunnam and Chempu pakuthies and the Karas of Varikankunnu, Vadakara and Karipadam of the Vadayar pakuthi of the Vaikam taluk.	Excise Inspector, Poothatta. (Poothatta)	Ast. Excise Commissioner, Arukutty.
Vaikam	Thalayazham, Vaikam, Neduveti, Valakemuri, Kulasekharanagalam Vetchoor and Padinjarekara pakuthies	Excise Inspector, Vaikam.	
	Maravanthuruthi and portions of Vadayar pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Vadayar	
	Kaduthuruthi pakuthi; and		Ast. Excise Commissioner, Kottayam.
Minachil	Uzhavur, Elakkadu and the remaining karas of Kauskari pakuthi	Excise Inspector, Kozha.	
	Kondur and Poonjar pakuthi except Enthayarkara.	Excise Inspector, Poonjar, (Erattupetta)	
	Puliyannoor, Ramapuram, Lalam Bharananganam & Minachil.	Excise Inspector, Minachil, (Pala)	
	Enthayarkara of Poonjar pakuthi		
	The whole taluk of Peermade except Vandamettu pakuthi :	Excise Inspector, Peermade. (Mankalavayam)	
	The remaining karas of Kanjirapally North and South pakuthies of Changanacherry taluk.		

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(Contd.)

	Arakutty Chowkey.	Excise Inspector,	}
	Velathully Chowkey.	Do.	
Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha, Arakkozha Mulavur pakuthies and karas of Padin-garai Ponnammattam, Katampady, Ka'ampor, Parampancherri, Thot-tamcherri, Karimattam, Puthur, Enanattoor and Ayavans of the Enamallor pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Muvattupuzha.	}
	Kothamangalam, Kuttamangalam, Eramallur and Varapetty pakuthies and the Karas of Enamallor pakuthy not included in the Muvattupuzha Range.	Excise Inspector, Kothamangalam.	
	The Thonnallur and Kalampur karas of the Vadayar pakuthi of the Vaikam taluk and the Pazhoor kara of the Piravom pakuthi, Muvattupuzha taluk up to the Piravom Peppathipara road.	Excise Inspector, Thottoor.	
	The portions of the Ramangalam pakuthi in the Muvattupuzha taluk which lies on the right bank of the Muvattupuzha river and the portion of the Pazhoor kara of the Piravom pakuthi to the north of Piravom-Peppathipara road including the road.	Excise Inspector, Vettical. (Mundankad)	
	Those portions of the Piravom and Ramangalam pakuthies which lie on the left bank of the Muvattupuzha river and the Koothattukulam and the Thirumaradi pakuthies of the Muvattupuzha taluk and the Mulekulam pakuthi of the Vaikam taluk.	Excise Inspector, Piravom.	
Kunnathur	Kazhukambalam, Kunnathur, Aikarand and Chennanad.	Excise Inspector, Mamsal.	} Asst. Excise Com.
	Perumbavur, Cheranallur, Vengoor, Asamanoor, Royamangalam, Mazhuvannur Vengola and Vazhakulam.	Excise Inspector, Perumbavoor.	

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(concl'd)

Asst. Excise Commr.	Kothakulangara, Manickamangulam and Manjapa pakuthies of Kunnathnad taluk ;	Excise Inspector, Ankamali.	} Asst. Excise Commissioner Parur.
	Parakadavu pakuthi of Parur taluk.	Excise Inspector, Thodupuzha.	
Thodupuzha	The whole taluk.		
Parur	Parur, Vadakkekkara, Puthenvelikara, Puthenchira and certain karas of Kottuvalli pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Parur.	} Asst. Excise Commissioner, Parur.
	Ezhi kara, Varapuzha, Edappalli North and South, and the Karas of Kottuvalli and Valluvalli of the Kottuvalli pakuthi and the Karas of Kongorally and Olanad of the Alangad pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Varapuzha.	
	Kodungallor Chengamansad, and certain karas of Alangad pakuthi &	Excise Inspector, Alwaye.	
	Alwaye and Thrikkakara pakuthies of Kunnathnad taluk.	Excise Inspector.	
	Port Salt Depot, Munsarabam		
	The whole taluk except Udumban-shola & Pooppara pakuthies	Excise Inspector, Devicoolam North Munnar.	
Devicoolam	The remaining portions of the taluk; Vandamettu pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Devicoolam South Thervaram.	
Permade			

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole taluk excepting a portion of Arumanallur pakuthi.	Kalkulam Range, (Azhakiapandipuram.)	Southern Division, (Trivandrum.)	
Agastisvaram	The whole taluk.			
Kalkulam	Aloor, Kadiyattanam, Manalakarichi and portions of Colachel, Talakulam, Eraniel, Thnokala, Kalkulam, Kothanallur, Mekode and Ponmana.			
	The remaining portions of taluk;	Vilavankod Range, (Kulasekharam.)		
Vilavankod	The whole taluk;			
Neyyattinkara	Kulathur, Chengal, Parassala, Kolla, Kunjathukal and Perumkadavila and portions of Ottasekharanagalam and Neyyattinkara; and			
	Portion of Arumanallur pakuthi of the Tovala taluk.			
	The remaining portions of the Neyyattinkara taluk.	Neyyattinkara Range, (Parothipalli.)		
Privandrum	Muttathara, Irainmuttom, Chengazhachery, Aramad, Anjamada, and portions of Palakulangara, Vanchiyur and Rendamadakuthies.			
Nedumangad	Mannurkara, Perumkulam, Kulathumel, Veeranakavu, Vellanaad and portions of Ariyanad, Uzhamalakkal, Nedumangad, Anad and Karakulam pakuthies.			
	Nallanad Manikal and Vembayam and portions of Ariyanad, Uzhamalakkal, Nedumangad, Anad, Karakulam, Vamana, poram, Palode and Pullampara pakuthies.	Nedumangad Range, (Vembayam.)		

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

yinkil	The remaining portions of Trivandrum taluk.	Nedumangad Range, (Vembayan.)	Southern Division, (Trivandrum)
	Ashur, Kizhvallam, Idakode, Iamba, Mundakkal, Avanancheri, Attingal and Kundal- tur and portions of Charkkara and Chirayinkil pakuthies.		
	The remaining portions of the taluk.		
	Portions of Palode, Vamanapuram and Pullampara pakuthies of Nedumangad taluk;		
on	Portions of Paravur and Meenad pakuthies;	Kadakkal Range, (Kadakkal.)	
	Kummill and Chadayamangalam pakuthies of Kottarakara taluk; and, portion of Anchal pakuthi of Pathanapuram taluk.		
	Adichanallur, Nedumpana, Tirukovilattam, Iravipuram, Vadakkevila, Kottagara and portions of Paravur, Meenad, Quilon and Kilikollur pakuthies of Quilon taluk;		Quilon Division, (Quilon)
	Veliyam, Ummanur, Velloallur and portions of Melila, Kottarakara and Eshukone pakuthies of Kottarakara taluk;	Yerur Range, (Anchal.)	
	Idamulakkal and portions of Vilakudi Punalur and Anchal pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.		
	Trikadavur, Perumad, Eastern Kallada, Muoro Island and portions of Quilon and Kilikollur pakuthies of Quilon taluk;	Pathanapuram Range, (Pathanapuram.)	

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

	Kolakkada, Mallem and portions of Ezhekone, Kottarakara and Mellia pakuthies of Kottarakara taluk ;	Pathanapuram Range, (Pathanapuram)	Quilon Division, (Quilon.)
	Pattazhi, Talavur and portions of Vilakkudi, Punsur and Pathanapuram pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.		
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk ;	Koni Range, (Koni)	Central Division, (Koni.)
Kartikapalli	The whole taluk excepting a portion of Viyapuram pakuthi ;		
Kunnattur	The whole taluk ;		
Kottarakara	(See the ranges of Yerur, Kadakai and Pathanapuram <i>supra</i>)		
Ambalapuzha	Perakkadu and portions of Thakachi and Ambalapuzha pakuthies ;		
Mavelikara	The whole taluk excepting portions of Pandalam Thekkakara and Thonnallur pakuthies ;		
Tiruvalla	Mannar and Kurattisseri pakuthies ;		
Pathanapuram	Portions of Pathanapuram pakuthi ;		
Pathanamthitta	Portions of Valliko'e, Omallur, Honthur, Pathanamthitta, Ranni and Kombazha pakuthies ;		
Shencotta	Portions of Shencotta pakuthi.		
	Karkkudi, Puliara, Padur, Samburvadakara, Achappudur, Hattor, Kilangadu, Ayikkudi and portion of Shencotta pakuthi ;	Shencotta Range, (Shencotta.)	Shencotta Division, (Shencotta)
	Portions of Pathanapuram and Anchal pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk ;		

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Portions of Ranni pakuthi of Pathanam- thitta taluk.	} Shencotta Range, (Shencotta.)	} Shencotta Division, (Shencotta.)
Portions of Pathana- puram and Anchal pakuthies of Pathana- puram taluk; and	} Shendurney Range, (Thennala)	
Portion of Shencotta pakuthi of Shencotta taluk	}	
Portion of Anchal pakuthi of Pathana- puram taluk.	} Kulathupuzha Range (Kulathupuzha.)	
Portion of Pallode pakuthi of Nedman- gad taluk;	}	} Central Divi- sion, (Koni.)
Kozhimukki, Talavadi and portion of Taka- zhi pakuthi of Amba- lapuzha taluk;	}	
Portion of Viyapuram pakuthi of Kartika- palli taluk;	}	
The whole of Tiruvalla taluk excepting Man- nar, Kurattisseri and portions of Kallupara and Ezhumattur paku- thies;	}	
Portions of Pandalam Thekkekara and Thon- nallur pakuthies of Mavelikara taluk ;	} Rani Range (Rani.)	
Cherukole Mallapuzhas- seri and portions of Ilanthur, Omallur, Pathanamthitta, Ranni, Kumbasha and Vallikodu paku- thies of Pathanam- thitta taluk ;	}	
Changanacherry Muttar, Changanas- cherry, and portions of Ramankari, Velia- nadu, Vashappalli Kizhakkumbhagam, Madappalli and Nedma- kunnam pakuthies.	}	

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

	Chenankari, Nilampurur, Vashappalli Padija- rabhagam, Kurichi, Pudupalli, Vellavur, Masimale, Cheruvalli, Kanjirapally South and portions of Raseankari, Vetianadu Vashappalli Kishak- kumbhagam, Madap- palli, Nedumkunnam, Vashur, Cheriak- kadavu and Kanjirap- palli North pakuthies;	
	Nedumudi, Chamba- kulam, Pulinkunnu, Kainagari, Alleppey, Ariyad North, Ariyad South, Mararikulam South and portion of Ambalapuzha pakuthi of Ambalapuzha taluk;	Manimala Range, (Manimala.)
	Portions of Kallupara and Ezhumattar pak- uthies of Tiruvalla taluk;	
	Portion of Ranni pakuthi of Pathanam- thitta taluk;	Kottayam Division, (Kottayam.)
	Portions of Peruvantha- nam and Peerinade pakuthies of Peer- made taluk;	
Kottayam	Nattagam, Panichakadu and portions of Tiru- varpu, Kottayam, Vijayapuram and Paubadi pakuthies.	
	The remaining portions of Kottayam taluk;	
Shertala	Mararikulam North, Thannirmukkom South and Thannir- mukkom North, and Shertala South;	Meenachil Range, (Puliamur.)
	Portions of Vashur, Chierakadavu and Kanjirapalli North pakuthies of Changa- nacherry taluk.	

FOREST DEPARTMENT - (contd.)

Takam.	(See the Thodupuzha Range <i>infra</i>)		
Meenachil	The whole taluk:	Meenachil Range (Poliannur) — (contd.)	
Thodupuzha	Portion of Kuthattukulam pakkuthi:		
	Portions of Peruvanthanam and Peermade pakkuthies of Peermade taluk.		
	Tirumaradi, Piravai, Ramamangalam, Arakulam and Muvattupuzha and portions of Mulavur, Enasallur and Kuthattukulam pakkuthies:		
	The remaining portions of Shertala taluk:		
	The whole of Vaikom taluk:	Todupuzha Range. (Todupuzha.)	
Kannanad	Portions of Chemmanad and Aikaranad pakkuthies:		
Todupuzha	Karikode, Todupuzha, Manakad, Kumaramangalam, Karimannur and portions of Karikode Kannu Elam tract and Karimannur Kannu Elam tract:		
	Portions of Karikode Kannu Elam tract and Karimannur Kannu Elam tract:		
	Vandanmet pakkuthi of Peermade taluk:	Vandanmet Range. (Vandanmet)	
	Portions of Udumbashola pakkuthi of Devicollam taluk:		
	Mapara, Periyar and portion of Peermade pakkuthi of Peermade taluk:	Periyar Range. (Kumili)	
	Portion of Rani Hills of the Pathanamthitta taluk.		

Kottayam Division. (Kottayam.)

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Puduk

The whole taluk:

Manikkamangalam,
Kashukambalam, Ma-
shuvannur, Kunnatnad,
Vazhakulam, Vengola,
Perumbavur, Chera-
nalloor, Payamanga-
lam, Trikkakara,
Kothakulangara, Al-
waye and portions of
Chemmanadu, Ayika-
ranadu, Manjappa-
Asasannur and Ven-
gur pakhuthies of
Kunnatnad taluk:

Manjappa Range
(Ankamali)

Portions of Mulavur,
Iramallur and Kotha-
mangalam pakhuthies
of Muvattupuzha
taluk;

Portion of Manjappa
pakhuthi of Kunnat-
nad taluk;

Idyara Range,
(Malayattur.)

Portion of Kuttamanga-
lam pakhuthi of Mu-
vattupuzha taluk.

Portions of Vengoor and
Asasannur pakhuthies
of Kunnatnad taluk;

Varappetti and portions
of Iramallur, Kotha-
mangalam, Kuttaman-
galam and Eranallur
pakhuthies of Muvattu-
puzha taluk;

Neriyamangalam Range,
(Kothamangalam.)

Portion of Karimannur
Kanni Elam tract of
Todupuzha taluk.

Portion of Manjappa
Hills of Kunnatnad
taluk.

Anjanad Range.
(Marayur)

Northern
Division.
(Malayattur.)

FOREST DEPARTMENT —(concl'd.)

Devicollam.	Natchivayal, Marayur, Kilanthur, Kauthalur, Kottakombu, Vatta- vada, Kanan Devan Hills, Anakulam Es- tate West.	Anjanad Range. (Marayur).—(cont'd.)	Northern Division. (Malayattur)
	Pooppara, Pallivassal and portion of Udumban- shola pakuthi :		
	Portion of Vengoor pakuthi of Kunnatnad taluk :	Pooppara Range. (Santhampara)	
	Portion of Karimannur Elam tract of Thodu- puzha taluk.		
Peermade	(See the Ranges of Peri- yar, Vandannatt, Minachil and Mani- mala <i>supra</i> .)		

REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	All the pakuthies except Trippadisaram and Erachakulam.	Sub-Registrar, Tovala (Bhoothapandy.)
	Trippadisaram Erachakulam;	
Agastisvaram	Dharmapuram Vadivesvaram Nagercoil Vadaaseri.	Sub-Registrar, Nagercoil (Nagercoil.)
	Eravipudur Suchindram Parakkai Tengampudur Marunkur Terur.	
	Kanniyakumari Agastisvaram Tamarakulam Kulasekharapuram.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Agastisvaram (Edalakudy.)
	Neendakara A and B;	
Kalkulam	Aloor Kadiapattanam.	Sub Registrar, Aloor (Veerani.)
	Kalkulam Thuckalai Kothamallur.	
	Tiruvattar Triparappu Attur Pommana Aruvikara Mekkodu.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Kalkulam (Thuckalai.)
	Thalakkulam Manavalaturichi Tiruvankodu Eraniel.	
	Valvatchaghostam, Kappiyara; and Nattalam pakuthi of Vilavankod taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Tiruvattar (Tiruvattar.)
	Colachel pakuthi of Kalkulam taluk;	
	Midalam Kishukulam Kishmidalam.	Sub Registrar, Eraniel (Eraniel.)
		Additional Sub-Registrar, Kalkulam (Puliyadi.)
Vilavankod		Sub Registrar, Colachel (Colachel.)

District Registrar, Trivandrum (Trivandrum.)

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Vilavankod	Kunnattur	}	Sub-Registrar, Vilavankod (Kuzhithurai.)
	Nallur		
	Vilavankod.		
	Arumana	}	Sub-Registrar, Arumana (Arumana.)
	Kalial		
	Idakkodu		
	Pakodu.		
	Arudesapattu	}	Sub-Registrar, Munchira, (Munchira.)
	Killiyur		
	Paiukulam.		
	Kollenkodu	}	Sub-Registrar, Kollen- kodu (Punnamottukada.)
	Ezhudesapattu		
	Kulather pakuthi of Neyyattinkara taluk ;	}	Sub-Registrar-Kunnathu- kal (Kunnathukal.)
	Paiukal pakuthi of Vilavankod taluk ; and		
	Kunnathukal pakuthi of Neyyattinkara taluk.		
	Medukommal pakuthi of Vilavankod taluk ;	}	Sub-Registrar, Parassala (Parassala.)
	Parassala.		
Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara	}	Principal Sub-Registrar, Neyyattinkara (Neyyattinkara.)
	Adiyannur.		
	Karimkulam	}	Additional Sub-Registrar, Neyyattinkara (Nalukattu.)
	Tirupuram.		
	Kottukal	}	Sub-Registrar, Balarama- puram (Venganoor.)
	Tiruvallam.		
	Kolla	}	Sub-Registrar, Amaravila (Amaravila.)
	Perumkadavila		
	Chengal.	}	Sub-Registrar, Nemom (Nemom.)
	Nemom		
	Pallihol		
	Vilappil		
	Marukil.	}	Sub-Registrar, Maranal- lor (Kattakada.)
	Maranallur		
	Ottasekharamangalam ; and		
	Perumkulam		
	Mannurkara		
	Kulathummel		
	Vesarakavu pakuthies of Nedumangal taluk.		

District Registrar, Tiruvandrum (Tiruvandrum.)

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Trivandrum	Oolur	Sub-Registrar, Kathakottam (Kazhakottam.)
	Uliyashathurai	
	Pangappara	
	Cheruvikkal	
	Attipra	
	Menankulam	
	Kazhakottam	
	Iruppara	
	Andarkonam	
	Pallipuram	
	Kadinankulam	Principal Sub-Registrar, Trivandrum. (Puthenchanthai.)
	Velur.	
	Kadakampalli	
	Palkulangara	
	Muttattara	
	Vanchiyur	
	Madathuvilagam	
	Irannimuttom	
	Chengalacherri	
	Aramada	
	Aojamada	Additional Sub-Registrar, Trivandrum. (Chalai.)
	Randamada	
	Chettivilagam.	
	Maltonakkal	
	Kiltonakkal ; and	
	Kizha Attingal	
	Nagarur	
	Alamkodu	
	Avanancheri	
	Attingal	
	Ilamba	Sub-Registrar, Attingal (Attingal.)
	Idakodu pakuthies of	
	Chirayinkil taluk.	
Nedumangad	Nedumangad	Principal Sub-Registrar, Nedumangad (Nedumangad.)
	Karakulam	
	Anadu	
	Palode	
	Uzhamalakal	
	Vellanad	
	Ariyanadu.	
	Vamanapuram	
	Nellancherry	
	Manikal	
	Vembayam	Additional Sub-Registrar, Nedumangad (Vamanapuram.)
	Pullampara ;	
	Pullimattu	
	Koduvalanur	
	Mudakkal.	

District Registrar, Trivandrum, (Trivandrum.)

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Chirayinkil (contd.)	Kadaikavur Kundalor Kilvallam Azhur Charkkara Chirayinkil.	Sub-Registrar, Chirayin- kil. (Chirayinkil.)	District Registrar, Trivandrum (Trivandrum)
	Pallikkal Navakkulam Vellalur Ottur Karavaram Madavur Manambur.	Sub Registrar, Navai- kulam. (Navakkulam.)	
	Vettur Cheruniyur Varkala Edava Chennamarudi Athur	Sub-Registrar, Varkala. (Varkala.)	
	Kilimanur Palayakunnimel ;		
	Chadayanangalam Kummel and Velinallur pakhthies of Kottarakara taluk ; and	Sub-Registrar, Chadaya- mangalam. (Ayoor.)	
	Idamulakal pakuthi of Pattana- pura taluk.		
Quilon	Paravur Minadu Adichanallur Tirukovilvattom	Sub-Registrar, Chathampur. (Nedungolam)	
	Trikadavu Quilon.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Quilon. (Quilon.)	
	Kilikollur Vadakkevila Iravipuram	Additional Sub-Registrar, Quilon. (Kolluvila)	
	Nedunopana Kottangara Perunada ; and	Sub-Registrar, Kundara. (Kundara.)	
	Ezhukone pakuthi of Kottarakara taluk.		District Registrar, Quilon (Quilon.)
	Eastern Kallada pakuthi of Quilon taluk ; and		
	Churunadu Western Kallada and Poruvazhi pakhthies of the Kunnattur taluk ;	Sub-Registrar, (Saschamocotta)	
Trivandrum	Minagappalli		

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Karunagapalli —(contd.)	Karunagappalli Tashava Thodiyur Kulesekharapuram.	}	Sub-Registrar, Karunaga- palli. (Patanayarkulangara.)
	Chavara Tekkumbagom Pannana Tevalackara.		
	Krishnapuram Perunadu Pudupalli; and Vallikunnam pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.	}	Sub-Registrar, Krishna- puram. (Oachira.)
Karttigapalli	Kirikkadu Kandalur Pattiyur Arattupuzha Mandukulam; and Perungala pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.		
	The remaining 13 pakuthies of the Karttigapalli taluk.	}	Sub-Registrar, Kartiga- palli. (Haripad.)
Kunnattur	Kunnattur Pallikal Adoor Enathimangalam Koduman; and Pandalam Thelkkokara pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.		
	Kottarakara Ummannur Kulakkada Vottikavala Mallam Voliyan Molila; and All the pakuthies of Pathanapora taluk except Idamulakkal.	}	Sub-Registrar, Kottara- kara. (Kottarakara.)
Kottarakara			
		}	Sub-Registrar, Pathana- puram. (Punalur.)
Ambalapuzha	Pullunkunnu Kainageri Alleppey Ariyad South.		
		}	Sub-Registrar, Alleppey. (Alleppey.)

District Registrar, Quilon (Quilon.)

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Ambalapuzha— (contd.)	Thalavadi Koshimukku Takazhi Purakkadu Ambalapuzha Nedumudi Chambakulam.	Sub-Registrar, Ambala- puzha. (Ambalapuzha)	District Registrar Quilon (Quilon.)
	Ariyad North Mararikulam South : and Mararikulam North and Tanniurinkhom South pakhthies of Sertala taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Marari- kulam. (Kasavoor.)	District Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)
Mavelikara	Thekkokara Kannamangalam Mavelikara Tazhakkara.	Sub-Registrar, Maveli- kara. (Mavelikara.)	
	Tamarakulam Bharanikavu Noranad Palamel Tonallur Chnuakkers.	Sub-Registrar, Noranad. (Erumakuzhi.)	
	Tirupperunthura Chennithala :		
Tiruvalla	Mannar Kurattiseri Kizhakkambagom Kadapra Chengannur.	Sub-Registrar, Mannar, (Mannar.)	District Registrar, Quilon (Quilon.)
	Tiruvandur Puthencavu Vadakkokara Pandanadu Puliyur Ala Cherinadu Pandalam Vadakkokara Venmani.	Sub-Registrar Chengannur (Chengannur.)	
	Peringara Kavumbhagam Tiruvalla Iraviperur Kaviyur Nedumpuram.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Tiruvalla. (Tiruvalla.)	

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—(contd.)

Tiruvalla	Kalluppara	}	Additional Sub-Registrar, Tiruvalla (Valurkara.)	District Registrar, Quilon.
—(contd.)	Ezhumattor			
	The remaining 4 pakuthies :	}	Sub-Registrar, Aranmula. (Aranmula.)	
Pathanamthitta	Mallapuzhachery Cherukol.			
	The remaining six pakuthies	}	Sub-Registrar, Pathanam- thitta (Pathanamthitta.)	
Pathanapuram	(See the Jurisdictions of the Sub-Registrars of Pathanapuram and Chadayamangalam Supra)			
Shencotta	The whole taluk		Sub-Registrar, Shencotta (Shencotta.)	
Changanacherry	Pudupalli ; and	}	Additional Sub-Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)	
	Vijayapuram and Pambadi pakuthies of Kottayam taluk.			
	Vazhor Vellavur Manimala Cheruvalli Chirakkadavu Kanjirappalli South Kanjirappalli North, pakuthies of Changan- acherry taluk; and	}	Sub-Registrar, Kanji- rappalli. (Ponkunnam.)	
	Agalekunnam pakuthi of Kottayam taluk			
	The remaining 11 pakuthies of Changa- nacherry taluk.	}	Sub-Registrar, Changan- acherry (Changanacherry.)	
	Changanacherry Mannanthi Mannanthi			
	Kanjirappalli and Hakkadi Taluk (of Arcot)	}	Sub-Registrar, Ettimannur. (Ettimannur.)	
	The remaining 4 taluk of Kottayam			
			Principal Sub-Registrar, Kottayam. (Kottayam.)	

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Sertala	Vayalaru East Vayalaru West Kokkothamangalam Sertala South Sertala North Tannirmukham North.	Sub-Registrar, Sertala. (Sertala.)
	Vadathalamattathil- bhagam Panavalli Turavur North Turavur South Arur Taikattuchery.	
Vaikam	Palliporam ;	Sub-Registrar, Vaikam. (Vaikam)
	All the pakuthies except Kaduthuruthi Vadayar Mulakkulam and Manjur	
	The above 4 pakuthies.	Sub-Registrar, Kadu- thuruthi. (Kaduthuruthi.)
Minachil	Minachil Lalam Polianmur Ramapuram.	Sub-Registrar, Minachil. (Palai.)
	Poonjar Kondur Bharavanganam.	
Muvattupuzha	Velavur ;	Sub-Registrar, Kuthat- tukulam. (Kuthattukulam.)
	Kethattukulam Tiromaradi Piravam.	
	Muvattupuzha Ennallur Molavur Arakkuzha.	
	Varappatti Kuttamangalam Iramallur Kothamangalam ; and Asamannur pakuthi of Kunnathud taluk.	

District Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT (contd.)

	Ramanangalam paku- thi of Muvattupuzha taluk; and	
	Aikaranadu Semmanadu Kunmatnad Kalukambalam and Malavanur pakuithies of Kunmatnad taluk.	Sub-Registrar Aikaranadu. (Puthencruz.)
Thodupuzha	The whole taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Thodu puzha. (Thodupuzha.)
Kunmatnad	Vengoor Cheranallur Rayanangalam Perumbavur Vengola Vashakulam	Sub-Registrar, Kunmatnad (Perumbavur.)
	Alwaye Trikkakkara; and	
	Alangadu Kadongallur Idappalli Vadakkum- bagam Idappalli Thekkum- bagam pakuithies of Parur taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Alangad. Alwaye.)
	Kothakulangara Manikkamangalam Manjappira pakuithies of Kunmatnad taluk; and	Sub-Registrar, Ankamali (Ankamali.)
Parur	Parakkadavu Chengamanadu.	
	Parur Kottivalli Lzhikkara Varapuzha.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Parur. (Parur.)
	Puthenchira Puthenchelikkara Vadakkekkara Aiyur.	Additional Sub-Registrar, Parur. (Parur.)
Devicoolam	The whole taluk.	Ex-officio Sub-Regtra, Devicoolam (Devicoolam)
Peermade	The whole taluk.	Ex-officio Sub-Registrar, Peermade. (Peermade.)

District Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

	The whole taluk.	Inspector of Police, Aranboly.
Atisvaram	All the pakhuthies except Vadivemawaram, Nag- crooil, Vadassery and Neendakara B.	Inspector of Police, Edalakudy.
	The remaining paku- thies except Neenda- kara B.	Inspector of Police, Kottar.
	Neendakara B.	
Kulam	Eraniei, Thalakkulam, Kallipattanam, Mana- valaskurichol and Cola- chal.	Inspector of Police, Eraniei.
Vilavankod	Kizhmidalam, Mida- lam, Kilkulam and Killiyoor.	
	Kalkulam, Thuckalai, Thiruvithamecode, Aloor, Kothanallur, Kappiyara and Val- vachaghostam paku- thies of Kalkulam taluk.	Inspector of Police, Thuckalai.
	The remaining 6 paku- thies of Kalkulam taluk; and	
	Arumana and Kaliyal pakhuthies of Vilavan- kod taluk.	Inspector of Police, Thiruvattar.
	The remaining 12 paku- thies of Vilavankod taluk.	Inspector of Police, Vilavankod.
Neyyattinkara	All the pakhuthies except Nemom, Tiruvallam, Kottukal, Pallichal, Marukil, Vilappil and Mara- nallur.	Inspector of Police, Neyyattinkara.
	The remaining 7 paku- thies.	Inspector of Police, Ne...
Trivandrum	Iranimuttom, Muta- thara and portions of Chengalacheri and Vauchiyoar paku- thies.	Inspector of Police, Fort.

A. S. P. N. geroil.

D. S. P. Trivandrum.

POLICE DEPARTMENT. —(contd.)

Tiruvandipuram (Vand)	Portions of Othungalasheri, Vanchiyoor, Pattulampara, Kadalampatti, Kulathoor pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Pattanchanthai.	A. S. P. Tiruvandur.
	Portions of Vanchiyoor, and Othungalasheri pakuthies, the whole of municipal area comprised within the pakuthies of Rendamadai Anchamadai and the whole of Chettivillagom and Madattivillagam pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Cantonment.	
	Aramadai, and portions of Rendamadai and Anchamadai pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Vattiyurkavu.	
	The remaining pakuthies of the taluk.	Inspector of Police, Kazhakuttam.	
Nedumangal	Nedumangal, Abadu, Karikulam, Pullampara, Manikal, Vamanapuram, Palodu, Vembayam, and Nellamad.	Inspector of Police, Nedumangal.	A. S. P. Alleppey.
	The remaining 7 pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Kattakada.	
Quilon	All the pakuthies except Airoor, Chemmaruthi, Cheruniyur, Edava, Kadakavoor (portion) Madavur, Navaikulam, Ottur, Pallikhal, Warkalai, Vellalur and Vettur.	Inspector of Police, Attingal.	D. S. P. Quilon.
	The remaining pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Warkala.	
	The whole of Quilon Municipal Town area.	Inspector of Police, Quilon (Town.)	
	Quilon, Thirikkadavoor, Kikkolur, Kottangara, Perinadu, East and Kallada Munro Varam and Island Vadakkai.	Inspector of Police, Quilon taluk.	
Devicoolam	Puthenchira, Puthenchikara, Vadakketara, Aiyur.	Inspector of Police, Paravur.	A. S. P. Madagannur.
	The whole of the taluk except the above mentioned portions.	Inspector of Police, Karunagapalli.	
Peernade	The whole of the taluk.	Inspector of Police, Haripad.	

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—(contd.)

Trivandrum— (contd.)	Portions of Chengalacheri, Vanchiyoor, Palkulangara, Kadakkappalli, Kulathoor pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Puthenchanthai.	A. S. P. Trivandrum.	D. S. P. Trivandrum.
	Portions of Vanchiyoor, and Chengalacheri pakuthies, the whole of municipal area comprised within the pakuthies of Rendamadai Anchamadai and the whole of Chettivilagam and Madattuvilagam pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Cantonment.		
	Aramada, and portions of Rendamadai and Anchamadai pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Vattiyurkavu.		
	The remaining pakuthies of the taluk.	Inspector of Police, Kazhakuttam.		
Nedumangad	Nedumangad, Azadu, Karakulam, Pullampare, Manikal, Vamanapuram, Palode, Vembayam, and Nellanad.	Inspector of Police, Nedumangad.	A. S. P. Trivandrum.	D. S. P. Trivandrum.
	The remaining 7 pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Kattakada.		
Chirayinkil	All the pakuthies except Airoor, Chemmaruthi, Cheruniyur, Edava, Kadakkavoor (portion), Madavur, Navaikulam, Ottor, Pallikattal, Warkalai, Vellalur and Vettur.	Inspector of Police, Attingal.		
	The remaining pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Warkala.	A. S. P. Alleppey.	D. S. P. Quilon.
Quilon	The whole of Quilon Municipal Town area.	Inspector of Police, Quilon (Town).		
	Quilon, Thrikkadavoor, Kilikollur, Kottangara, Perinadu, Eastern Kallada Munro and Island Vadakke.	Inspector of Police, Quilon taluk.		
	Puthenchira, a portion of Puthenchikara, Vadakkattara, Aiyur.	Inspector of Police, Paravur.		
Devikulam	The whole of the taluk except Kirikadu and Pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Karunagapalli.		
Perumade	The whole taluk except Kirikadu and Pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Haripad.	A. S. P. Mangalore.	
		Inspector of Police, Mangalore.		