



NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

**Summaries of information transmitted
to the Secretary-General during 1956**

Indian Ocean Territories:

Comoro Archipelago
Madagascar
Mauritius
Seychelles

UNITED NATIONS



NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

**Summaries of information transmitted
to the Secretary-General during 1956**

Indian Ocean Territories:

Comoro Archipelago
Madagascar
Mauritius
Seychelles

**UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1957**

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (. . .)	information not available
Dash (-)	information negligible or non-existent
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

ST/TRI/B.1956/4
31 July 1957

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

In accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have transmitted to the Secretary-General information on the Territories listed below in respect of conditions during the calendar year 1955.

The present summary of the information supplements the full summaries issued as United Nations Document A/3107 of 22 December 1955, which forms part of the publication entitled "Non-Self-Governing Territories Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1955" (United Nations Publication ST/TRI/SER.A/12).

The following shows the dates when the information was transmitted by the Governments concerned. As will be seen, most of the information was not received before 1957; the summaries are included in the present series by reason of the period to which the information applies.

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of Transmission</u>
Comoro Archipelago	1 August 1957
Madagascar	22 July 1957
Mauritius	30 July 1956
Seychelles	6 March 1957

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Comoro Archipelago	1
Madagascar	11
Mauritius	28
Seychelles	41

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO^{1/}

AREA

2,237 square kilometres

POPULATION

In 1955 the population was estimated at 170,000, as against 169,000 in 1954 and 166,000 in 1953. According to the census of October 1951 there were 992 non-indigenous inhabitants. ^{2/}

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Main agricultural products

	Cultivated area (in hectares)			Estimated production (in metric tons)		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Bananas	14,000	12,000	14,000	35,000	35,000	38,000
Manioc	12,000	12,000	10,000	25,000	25,000	23,000
Rice	(	4,500	4,000	3,000	3,200	3,000
Maize	(8,000	1,400	1,500	2,500	...	...
Pigeon peas	(	4,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,300
Sweet potatoes	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sisal	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Plants giving essential oils for perfume manufacture	2,500	3,000	3,500	35	45	46
Coconut palms (1,000 trees)	...	4,325	5,255			
Copra				2,355	2,800	3,000
Vanilla (1,000 plants)	...	2,100	3,500	70	70	65

^{1/} The unit of currency of the Comoro Archipelago is the franc CFA which is worth 2 French francs; 100 francs CFA are the equivalent of US\$0.5714.

^{2/} United Nations: Statistical Yearbook, 1956, p. 21.

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

	<u>Livestock</u> (in head)		
	1953	1954	1955
Cattle	17,000	17,000	17,000
Sheep	3,500	3,500	3,500
Goats	85,000	90,000	92,000

FORESTRY

	<u>Forest products</u> (in cubic metres)		
	1953	1954	1955
Firewood	5,000	5,400	5,600
Timber and furniture woods	1,200	1,400	1,700
Charcoal	1,000	1,000	1,000

FISHERIES

In 1955 the sea-fish catch was estimated at 500 metric tons and the production of shell-fish and molluscs at two metric tons.

POWER

In 1955 the installed capacity of the two thermal power stations was 80 Kva and their output reached 190,000 kwh. The three hydro-electric stations had a capacity of 750 Kva and an output of 1,005,000 Kwh.

INDUSTRY

Production
(in metric tons)

	1954	1955
Copra ^{a/}	3,000	4,000
Sisal ^{a/}	2,000	1,500
Coconut oil: factory output	40	180
handicraft output	200	250
Coconut thread ^{b/}	80	143
Cocoa ^{b/}	22	46
Essential oils ^{b/}	34	37
Vanilla	65	63

a/ Productive capacity.

b/ Exported output.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads
(in kilometres)

	1953	1954	1955
Roads usable throughout the year	321	357	471
Roads usable during the dry season	432	507	555

Air transport
(arrivals and departures)

	1953	1954	1955
Number of journeys	467	486	580
Number of passengers carried	3,718	4,222	6,682
Freight carried (metric tons)	109.9	106.0	117.7
Mail carried (metric tons)	15.0	16.9	22.1

Movement of ships
(including coastal shipping)

	1953	1954	1955
Arrivals and departures	1,088	1,231	1,316
Passengers			
landed	2,853	4,774	3,437
embarked	4,450	3,979	3,656
Merchandise (metric tons)			
unloaded	13,212	13,335	16,683
loaded	5,875	6,962	6,839

Communications

In 1955 the Postal and Telecommunication Service operated five post offices and agencies (three main offices, one sub-office, and one postal agency), four telegraph offices, one central telephone exchange, twenty-five main telephone stations and four radio stations (one main station and three secondary).

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure^{a/}
(in millions of francs CFA)

	1953	1954	1955
<u>Revenue</u>			
Ordinary revenue	244.2	278.3	233.5
Fiscal (included in the above)	154.3	190.2	181.4
Extraordinary revenue	215.5	164.1	140.6
Total gross revenue	459.7	442.4	374.1
Total net revenue <u>a/</u>	411.2	442.4	362.5
Territorial revenue (included in the above)	...	212.9	279.9
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Operating expenditure	215.1	250.5	239.1
Capital expenditure	213.0	164.1	140.6
Total gross expenditure	428.1	414.7	379.7
Total net expenditure <u>a/</u>	424.9	414.7	379.7

a/ After deduction of transfers and suspense items.

Financial assistance from the metropolitan Government

	1953	1954	1955
A. Contributions from metropolitan budgets to expenditure in the Territory (in millions of French francs)			
Operating expenditure	63.4	122.1	29.7
Capital expenditure	<u>40.4</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>28.3</u>
	103.8	126.3	58.0
B. <u>Fonds d'investissement et de développement économique des Territoires d'Outre-mer (FIDES)</u>			

As of 30 June 1956, appropriations for the capital equipment plan of the Territory since its origin in 1947 reached a total of 2,809 million French francs in authorized commitments and 2,766 million in authorized expenditure; on the same date payments amounted to 2,627 million French francs.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(Imports and exports)
(Special trade in millions of francs CFA)

	1953	1954	1955
Imports	546.9	559.9	529.9
Exports	415.7	558.8	355.9
Principal imports			
Rice	124.1	138.0	108.2
Cotton textiles	...	33.9	51.0
Petroleum products	33.6	31.0	38.5
Machinery and equipment	31.2	28.0	36.9
Transport equipment	24.2	21.6	30.2
Cement and binders	23.7	8.9	23.9
Manufactures of metal	26.6	33.8	22.0
Sugar	6.9	16.2	18.0
Principal exports			
Essential oils	144.0	145.8	145.6
Copra	80.7	55.5	69.7
Vanilla	145.0	260.9	65.6
Sisal	18.0	67.5	41.9
Cocoa	6.0	3.8	6.8
Cloves	4.0	7.7	4.3

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

Direction of trade
(in percentages of total value)

	1953	1954	1955
Imports from:			
France	57.6	47.3	49.9
French Union (countries other than metropolitan France)	34.8	41.4	34.8
Total franc area	92.4	88.7	84.7
Sterling area	3.9	5.0	6.2
Dollar area	1.0	0.4	2.1
"Other currency" areas	2.7	5.9	7.0
Exports to:			
France	83.4	70.3	69.9
French Union (countries other than metropolitan France)	13.2	10.5	13.8
Total franc area	96.6	80.8	83.7
Sterling area	0.5	0.4	0.3
Dollar area	2.2	17.7	11.5
"Other currency" areas	0.7	1.1	4.5

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The year 1955 saw no important change with respect to general social conditions, the status of women, the level of living, co-operative societies, housing, social security and social welfare.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Number of wage-earners

	1953	1954	1955
Public sector			
General administration	124	124	82
Technical services	1,234	1,778	2,173
Total	1,358	1,902	2,255
Private sector			
Agriculture and forestry	6,233	5,893	7,611
Building and public works	763	892	131
Industry, trade, transport	438	353	514
Domestic servants	720	720	695
Total	8,154	7,858	8,951
Grand total	9,512	9,760	11,206

Wages

In the main urban centres the minimum wage for unskilled labour ranges from 9 to 10 francs CFA per hour. Minimum hourly wages in the main agricultural regions vary from 7.50 to 8.25 francs CFA. In 1955 actual pay averaged 135 francs CFA daily for the workers and 4,500 francs CFA per month for employees. Besides these wages there are benefits in kind which include lodgings and rice rations.

Labour disputes

	1953	1954	1955
Individual disputes	11	2	28
Collective disputes	1	-	-

In 1955, of twenty-eight individual disputes, twenty-two were settled amicably by the labour inspectors and six were brought before the courts.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics
(number sentenced)

	1953		1954		1955	
	Adults	Minors	Adults	Minors	Adults	Minors
Serious offences	-	-	-	-	2	-
Less serious offences	198	3	380	9	427	4
Petty offences	107	-	622	-	...	...

Sentences

	1954	1955
Deprivation of liberty	342	397
Fine	669	...

PUBLIC HEALTH

Expenditure
(in millions of francs CFA)

	1953	1954	1955
Budget of the Territory			
operating expenditure	22,727	24,013	21,368
Assistance from the metropolitan Government (FIDES)			
equipment	<u>58,000</u>	<u>5,833</u>	<u>56,000</u>
Total	80,727	29,846	77,368

Medical and health staff

	1953	1954	1955
Physicians			
registered	3	3	3
locally trained	6	6	6
Midwives			
registered	1	1	-
locally trained	5	5	5
Male nurses			
locally trained	20	22	27
Female nurses			
locally trained	3	3	4
Public health assistants	1	1	1

Institutions

	1953	1954	1955
Hospitals	7	6	6
Infirmaries and dispensaries	19	19	20
Number of beds	300	247	272

Special institutions and services, 1955 ^{a/}	Number of services	Number of beds
Confinement	5	40
Tuberculosis	6	48
Contagious disease	6	13
Leprosy	6	38
Psychiatric	5	8

^{a/} Public institutions only.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Expenditure
(in thousands of francs CFA)

	1953	1954	1955
Budget of the Territory operating expenditure	20,442	16,560	25,564
Assistance from the metropolitan Government (FIDES) equipment	<u>38,729</u>	<u>31,418</u>	<u>13,117</u>
Total	59,171	47,978	38,681

Schools

	1953		1954		1955	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Primary schools	33	1	33	1	31	1
Secondary schools	1	-	1	-	1	-
Vocational schools (apprenticeship centres)	3	-	3	-	3	-

Pupils

	1953		1954		1955	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary schools	2,332	106	2,477	170	2,576	206
Secondary schools	104	-	109	2	96	-
Vocational schools (apprenticeship centres)	95	-	92	-	97	-

Teachers

	1953	1954	1955
Primary schools	39	41	41
Secondary schools	5	4	5
Vocational schools (apprenticeship centres)	6	6	7
Official instruction in the Koran	...	15	14

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

Scholarship holders pursuing studies outside the Territory^{a/}

	1953		1954		1955	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Secondary education	36	2	48	3	25	4
Vocational training	1	-	1	-	8	-
Preparation for higher technical institutions	-	-	-	-	1	-
Higher education	-	-	-	-	1	-

a/ Secondary and vocational education are pursued in Madagascar, higher education and preparation for higher technical institutions in France.

MADAGASCAR^{1/}

AREA

Madagascar and its dependencies cover an area of 589,840 square kilometres.

POPULATION^{2/}

	1953	1954	1955
Indigenous ^{a/}	4,460,938	4,578,232	4,686,373
French ^{b/}			
European	22,303	25,055	{ 51,767
Réunion Island	20,755	23,691	
other	13,781	15,892	
Total	56,839	64,638	66,089
Alien ^{b/}			
non-Asian	4,662	4,887	4,974
Asian	17,943	18,801	19,789
Total	22,605	23,688	24,763
Total population	4,540,382	4,666,558	4,777,225

^{a/} Estimates.
^{b/} Census.

^{1/} The currency unit of Madagascar is the franc CFA. 1 franc CFA = 2 French francs; 100 francs CFA = US\$0.5714.

^{2/} Madagascar: Bulletin de Madagascar, No. 124 (September 1956), p. 785.

MADAGASCAR

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Land use
(in thousands of hectares)

Cultivated areas	1,370
Wooded areas	13,720
Natural grazing	37,000
Usable but unused areas:	
arable	200
wooded	2,400
Unusable areas	4,110
Built-up areas, roads, airfields, etc.	200
Total	<u>59,000</u>

Principal crops

	Area (in thousands of hectares)			Production (in thousands of metric tons)		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955 ^{a/}
Rice	697.5	703.0	740.0	1,025.0	990.0	1,025.0
Maize	83.3	69.0	70.0	72.5	60.0	61.0
Beans	36.0	37.0	30.0	20.1	19.5	27.3
Cape peas	13.7	18.0	18.0	12.2	15.0	...
Potatoes	21.7	20.0	22.0	79.0	50.0	80.0
Manioc	209.0	193.0	190.0	856.6	796.0	733.0
Sweet potatoes	110.5	100.0	100.0	378.6	300.0	300.0
Groundnuts	27.3	33.6	35.0	22.3	24.7	23.0
Sugar cane	16.5	16.0	17.2	377.0	475.0	588.0
Coffee	125.3	148.0	168.0	44.7	46.0	61.6
Cloves, oil of cloves	26.0	28.0	36.0	6.9	1.0	4.0
Vanilla	2.7	3.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sisal	15.2	13.0	12.8	9.0	9.5	10.0

^{a/} Provisional figures.

Livestock

	Thousands of head			Number of slaughterings ^{a/}		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Cattle	6,088.7	6,152.9	6,228.4	265,626	265,615	260,655
Pigs	209.6	229.0	265.8	72,030	86,984	94,059
Sheep	391.8	327.3	341.6	19,218	18,323	18,865
Goats	491.6	442.7	449.9	10,598	8,105	7,894

a/ Includes only supervised slaughterings for domestic and industrial use.

Livestock products

	1953	1954 (in metric tons)	1955
Chilled meat	868	1,058	1,766
Meat preserves	2,133	1,637	1,129
Milk products	21	46	...
Hides and skins (exports)	3,796	3,003	2,561

FORESTRY

The area under exploitation amounted to 15,408 hectares on 31 December 1955, as against 17,034 on 31 December 1954 and 18,345 on 31 December 1952.

Production

	1954	1955
Sawn timber (in thousands of cubic metres)	45	28
Sleepers (in cubic metres)	2,624	2,395
Charcoal (in thousands of metric tons)	82.4	85.6

MADAGASCAR

MINING

	<u>Principal minerals</u> <u>(in metric tons)</u>		
	1953	1954	1955 ^{a/}
Gold (kilogrammes)	51.0	42.7	33.4
Mica	816.2	524.1	270.5
Graphite	13,469.0	12,051.3	14,690.0
Precious stones:			
jewellery (kilogrammes)	180.0	117.6	120.0
for bearings	1.5	3.1	0.6
Industrial beryls	468.3	588.6	287.0
Industrial garnets	10.8	10.2	171.0
Piezo-electric quartz	11.0	15.1	13.0
Quartz for decorative purposes and for smelting	18.4	18.7	29.4
Kaolin	50.5	90.0	77.6
Phosphates	1,753.0	1,342.2	3,256.0

a/ Provisional figures.

POWER

Stations supplying power for public consumption

	1953	1954	1955
Installed capacity			
Hydro-electric stations (KVA)	16,150	16,462	18,362
Thermal stations (KVA)	7,580	9,318	12,068
Power supplied to consumers (in thousands of kWh)	39,381	43,820	46,970 ^{a/}
Number of consumers	20,803	25,374	24,208 ^{a/}

a/ Consumers at twelve centres only; information for the other ten centres was not available.

In 1955 the installed capacity of private stations amounted to 21,350 KVA, including 21,030 KVA produced by thermal stations, as against 21,270 KVA, including 20,950 KVA produced by thermal stations, in 1954.

INDUSTRY

Principal industrial establishments
on 31 December 1955

Sugar refineries	4	Brick works	11
Distilleries (rum)	2	Tile works	2
Rice mills	57	Spinning mills	9
Starch works	7	Weaving mills	3
Canning plants	8	Saw mills and furniture	
Soft-drinks factories	15	factories	52
Breweries	11	Machine shops	40
Oil works	8	Tanneries	2
Soap works	6	Rope factories	3
Chocolate factories	1	Gas plants	4

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

The road network includes 16,750 kilometres usable throughout the year and 15,000 kilometres usable in the dry season.

Railways

The railway network consists of 866 kilometres in operation. In 1955 the goods traffic amounted to 144 million ton-kilometres as against 125.9 million ton-kilometres in 1954.

Air transport
(eight principal airports)

	1954	1955
Passengers		
inbound	44,975	50,445
outbound	45,691	51,847
Freight (in metric tons)		
inbound	1,262.5	1,646.3
outbound	2,287.4	2,590.6
Mail (in metric tons)		
inbound	253.4	272.4
outbound	276.6	320.6

MADAGASCAR

	<u>Sea-borne shipping</u> (foreign traffic)		
	1953	1954	1955
Goods (in thousands of metric tons)			
inbound	414.9	463.6	491.4
outbound	200.2	175.4	227.5
Passengers			
inbound	10,179	10,484	11,222
outbound	8,020	9,725	10,619

Communications

In 1955 the Postal and Telecommunication Service organized and controlled the operation of 201 post offices and postal agencies (106 main offices, 52 sub-offices and 43 postal agencies), 532 rural posts, 160 telegraph offices, 161 telephone exchanges (including one automatic exchange) serving 5,296 lines and 4,033 extensions, and 41 radio-telegraph stations (7 main stations, 8 primary stations, 25 secondary stations and one mobile station).

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure^{a/}
(in millions of francs CFA)

	1953	1954	1955 ^{b/}
Ordinary revenue	13,658	15,773	16,834
including:			
direct taxes	5,403	4,856	5,221
indirect taxes	4,898	8,216	7,936
Operating expenditure	12,352	15,773	16,834
including			
economic services	1,003	1,149	1,310
public works	399	897	929
education)		1,324	1,519
public health)	2,590	1,655	1,908
other social services)		32	38
Capital expenditure	3,607	5,514	3,591

a/ General budget and provincial budgets.

b/ Estimates.

Financial assistance from the metropolitan countryA. Contributions from the metropolitan budgets towards the Territory's expenditure
(in millions of French francs)

	1953	1954	1955
Operating expenditure	919.8	1,251.0	1,148.7
Capital expenditure	74.3	427.0	243.2
Total	994.1	1,678.0	1,391.9

B. Fonds d'investissements et de developpement economique des Territoires d'outre-mer (FIDES)

As at 31 December 1956, the funds made available under the Equipment Plan since its inception in 1947 amounted to 48,784 million French francs in commitment credits and 41,187 million French francs in disbursement credits, with total actual disbursements amounting to 37,394 million French francs.

C. Caisse centrale de la France d'outre-mer

As at 31 December 1955, loans by the Caisse centrale de la France d'outre-mer to the Territory of Madagascar amounted to 17,427 million francs CFA, including 11,472 million in advances to FIDES, 1,657 million to public agencies and establishments, 2,300 million to State and semi-public corporations, and 1,733 million in loans to private undertakings.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
Imports and Exports
(Special trade)

	Quantity (in thousands of metric tons)			Value (in millions of francs CFA)		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Imports	384.5	460.5	452.1	22,635	24,040	21,418
Exports	191.5	174.0	215.7	14,837	16,026	14,268

MADAGASCAR

Principal imports

	Quantity (in thousands of metric tons)			Value (in millions of francs CFA)		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Textile materials	8.3	10.3	8.4	3,727	4,375	3,150
Textile goods	3.6	3.1	3.5	1,206	976	1,048
Footwear (in thousands of pairs)	706.0	693.0	611.0	341	316	263
Transport equipment	9.4	13.2	9.2	2,358	2,624	2,213
Food products	44.4	53.2	47.1	2,289	2,521	2,342
Mineral products	213.0	228.0	264.0	2,329	1,810	1,985
Machinery and equipment	5.5	5.1	4.5	1,673	1,685	1,673
Chemical products	15.1	18.0	17.4	1,405	1,429	1,500
Metals	31.8	38.3	43.0	1,047	1,241	1,320
Metal products	10.9	12.6	11.8	1,276	1,401	2,364

Principal exports

	Quantity (in thousands of metric tons)			Value (in millions of francs CFA)		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Coffee	36.2	41.5	47.4	6,418	7,671	6,193
Vanilla	0.4	0.2	0.3	579	728	712
Cloves	1.0	5.7	2.3	325	1,003	324
Rice	45.0	14.9	44.7	1,554	565	1,126
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4.1	4.7	4.1	1,124	1,158	958
Graphite	13.6	12.7	16.8	398	346	455
Mica	0.6	0.5	0.7	173	130	127
Essential oils	0.6	1.0	0.7	343	569	399
Hides and skins	3.8	3.0	2.6	444	312	227
Sisal	4.5	9.6	10.3	165	363	345
Maize	9.4	5.4	7.7	120	68	103
Manioc (whole and flour)	14.8	8.5	6.6	226	113	79
Tapioca	4.9	6.0	5.7	190	216	218

Direction of trade
(in percentages of the total value)

	1953	1954	1955
Origin of imports			
France	74.5	75.3	72.6
French Union (other countries)	5.0	6.7	7.0
Total franc area	<u>79.5</u>	<u>82.0</u>	<u>79.6</u>
Sterling area	7.7	5.7	6.7
Dollar area	3.7	3.5	4.1
Other currency areas	9.1	8.8	9.6
Destination of exports			
France	70.9	69.5	64.8
French Union (other countries)	16.9	11.5	14.2
Total franc area	<u>87.8</u>	<u>81.0</u>	<u>79.0</u>
Sterling area	3.8	2.6	2.8
Dollar area	6.1	10.9	14.7
Other currency areas	2.3	5.5	3.5

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Number of wage-earners

	1954	1955
Public sector:		
Railways, harbours and roadsteads	5,602	14,217
Other public services	49,741 <u>a/</u>	28,906 <u>b/</u>
Private sector:		
Agriculture and livestock	85,620	79,281
Forestry	7,610	4,222
Electricity	...	2,092
Mining	12,920	7,476
Industry	23,312	20,015
Building and public works	11,138	19,706
Transport	7,677	15,255
Commerce and banking	16,900	21,688
Liberal professions	343	1,917
Domestic occupations	36,997	23,120
Miscellaneous	...	918
	<u>259,860</u>	<u>238,903 <u>c/</u></u>

a/ 17,553 permanent civil servants, 12,743 persons working under contract or in an auxiliary capacity, and 19,445 temporary labourers.

b/ Excluding permanent civil servants.

c/ Including 37,907 seasonal workers.

Conditions of employment

In the principal urban centres the minimum hourly wage for labourers varies from 12 francs CFA at Marovoay to 22 francs at Diego-Suarez. The minimum wage in principal agricultural areas varies from 9 to 13 francs CFA. In addition to these hourly wages workers receive benefits in kind which often include board and lodging.

Workers' and employers' organizations

In 1955 there were sixty-one employers' organizations with a membership of 3,267 and 160 trade unions with a membership of 39,140.

Labour disputes

	1953	1954	1955
Collective disputes	21	8	16
including strikes	21	4	4
Workers affected	2,661	401	2,518
Working days lost	32,089	1,217	680

Eleven of the sixteen disputes in 1955 were settled amicably by labour inspectors, and two by awards made by the Board of Arbitration.

In 1955 there were 3,006 individual disputes. By 31 December 1955, 1,130 disputes had been settled amicably by the Inspectorate of Labour and 413 had been referred to the courts.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Index of retail prices at Antananarivo

(For local consumers)

(1949 = 100)

	General index	Food	Heat	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous expenses
1954	142	147	140	142	129	140
1955	138	135	138	142	184	136

At the end of 1955 the monthly subsistence minimum varied from 2,666 francs CFA at Fianarantsoa to 4,738 francs CFA at Diego-Suarez.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

(Number of persons convicted)

	1953	Adults	1954	Minors ^{a/}	Adults	1955	Minors ^{a/}
Serious offences							
against the person	894	308		5	168		4
other	225	150		-	130		-
	<u>1,119</u>	<u>458</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>298</u>		<u>4</u>
Less serious offences	10,209	11,817		246	13,340		193
Petty offences	1,259	1,332		-	...		...

^{a/} Under the age of 18 years.Sentences

	1954	1955
Death	7	5
Deprivation of liberty	10,137	11,144
Fine	3,350	2,686

PUBLIC HEALTH^{1/}

The incidence of malaria is decreasing steadily; it continues high in only a few coastal regions to which access is difficult, but the rate of infection has been declining year after year.

In 1955 there were seventeen cases of plague, with thirteen deaths. Vaccinations are administered annually: in 1955, there were 684,429 vaccinations in districts where vaccination had previously taken place in 1954, and in the districts of Ambositra and Midongy-du-Sud. Measures have also been intensified for the prevention of small-pox. The disease is now almost extinct but vaccination must be continued.

^{1/} Madagascar: Bulletin d'Information de Madagascar (Information Bulletin of Madagascar), September 1956, No. 124.

MADAGASCAR

The campaign against syphilis and leprosy is proceeding under favourable conditions. At the end of 1955 the five leprosariums in the province of Tamatave had only 348 patients; 3,680 ambulatory patients are undergoing treatment in ninety-nine centres where disulone is dispensed. Venereal disease consultations represent a considerable percentage of the total.

Tuberculosis is the major problem of the moment in Madagascar. Indices for tubercular infections give percentages comparable to those of metropolitan France for 1946; 116,813 skin-tests were made in 1955; 91,315 chest X-rays, taken as a mass measure, resulted in the detection of 978 confirmed cases; 9,585 BCG vaccinations were administered.

Intestinal parasites are another endemic infection afflicting the population.

In addition to measures to prevent these contagious diseases, mortality which was particularly high among young children was successfully reduced. Centres where nivaquine is distributed immunize young children against malaria and numerous dispensaries examine and treat infants weekly. In the province of Tananarive the infant mortality rate declined to 70 per 1,000 births. Among other achievements of 1955 are the establishment of the surgical and maternity hospital at Fianarantsoa (FIDES), two hospital pavillions, four dispensaries, four maternity hospitals, five lying-in stations, and the socio-medical centre at Tamatave.

Expenditure

(in millions of francs CFA)

	1953	1954	1955
Budget of the Territory			
Operating costs	1,436.8	1,494.6	1,908.0
Capital outlay	<u>78.7</u>	<u>74.8</u>	<u>21.8</u>
	1,515.5	1,569.4	1,929.8
Assistance from the metropolitan Government (FIDES)			
Capital outlay	176.0	199.0	314.1

Medical and health staff

	1953	1954	1955
Physicians			
registered	130	131	128
locally trained	290	319	312
other credentials	101	135	123
Pharmacists			
registered	43	39	44
locally trained	9	8	10
Dentists			
registered	21	25	25
locally trained	19	--	--
other	20	20	20
Midwives			
registered	22	9	13
locally trained	345	356	375
other	102	109	109
Nurses (male and female)			
registered	87	82	97
locally trained	1,154	1,245	1,236
Public-health assistants	25	68	68
Other technical staff	100	57	60

Institutions, 1955

	Number of establishments	Number of beds
General hospitals	2	1,365
Secondary hospitals	5	1,361
Medical centres	148	5,259
Clinics	213	2,295
Dispensaries	126	--
Private institutions	<u>21</u>	<u>1,245</u>
Total 1955	515	11,525
Total 1954	474	11,379

MADAGASCAR

Specialized establishments and services, 1955^{a/}

	Number of establishments or services	Number of beds
Maternity		
independent units	90	973
specialized services	194	2,662
Tuberculosis		
specialized services	15	503
Contagious diseases		
independent units	1	10
specialized services	1	130
Leprosy		
independent units	9	467
specialized services	5	711
Psychiatry		
specialized services	1	382

a/ Included in the preceding table

There is also a Mission maternity centre with fifteen beds and four Mission leprosaria with 1,020 beds.

Causes of death of indigenous inhabitants in medical institutions^{1/}

	1953	1954	1955 ^{a/}
Diseases of the respiratory system	614	511	634
Malaria	288	317	278
Diseases of the digestive tract	483	314	570
Tuberculosis	208	209	145
Tetanus	49	73	22
Syphilis	64	47	74
Malignant tumors	41	40	65
Typhoid fever	28	30	36
Leprosy	7	19	7
Amebiasis	4	8	2
Plague	3	0	0
Other	<u>1,211</u>	<u>1,313</u>	<u>1,752</u>
Total number of deaths in medical institutions	3,000	2,881	3,585

a/ The figures for 1955 cover all indigenous and non-indigenous cases.

1/ Madagascar: Bulletin de Madagascar, No. 124 (September 1956), p. 792.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS^{1/}

The increase in school enrolments and the improvement in the general level of school studies call for special efforts to increase the number of State-supported (lycées) and other secondary schools in Madagascar. The new boarding section of the Gallieni Lycée has been opened and that of the Jules-Ferry Lycée is nearing completion; the opening of three secondary schools at Tamatave, Fianarantsoa and Diego-Suarez, which are in an advanced stage of planning and the sites for which are being sought; will help to decentralize secondary education for the benefit of the population in the coastal areas.

A 1955 decree dealt with the establishment of an Institute of Higher Studies (Institut des hautes études) at Antananarivo under the sponsorship of the Universities of Aix-Marseille, Bordeaux and Paris. The Institute will comprise:

- a higher school of law,
- a higher school of science,
- a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy,
- a higher school of literature.

Efforts have been made to ensure the professional training of Malagasy teachers.

After obtaining the primary school certificate they take a one year course leading to the certificate of aptitude for teaching (certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement), which is followed by a year of professional training (similar to that provided in the metropolitan country), at the baccalauréat level, which leads to the teacher-training school diploma (certificat de fin d'études normales) and the teaching certificate (certificat d'aptitude pédagogique). Candidates for this last class will be supplied by the teacher-training school of the Territory to be established at Antananarivo.

Expenditure

(in millions of francs CFA)

	1953 ^{a/}	1954 ^{b/}	1955 ^{a/}
Territorial budget			
Operating expenditure	1,088.1	1,299.7	1,487.8
Capital expenditure	186.2	96.3	107.4
Assistance from the Metropolitan Government (FIDES)			
Capital expenditure	211.1	93.6	244.2
Total	1,485.4	1,489.6	2,839.4

^{a/} Appropriations.

^{b/} Actual expenditure.

^{1/} Madagascar: Bulletin de Madagascar, No. 124, (September 1956), pp. 792, 793.

MADAGASCAR

Schools

	1953		1954		1955	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Primary schools ^{a/}	1,235	626	1,377	749	1,442	818
Secondary and ^{b/} teacher-training schools	30	117	30	105	31	101
Vocational schools ^{a/}	128	8	20	2	21	2
Higher education	4	-	3 ^{c/}	-	3 ^{c/}	-

a/ Since 1954 handicraft and domestic science courses have been included under the heading of primary schools; previously these courses had appeared under the heading of vocational schools.

b/ Includes public and private institutions preparing for the baccalauréat and local-type secondary institutions in which the curriculum does not go beyond the fourth form of the regular secondary school.

c/ Only institutions actually providing higher education, i.e. medicine, pharmacy law and sciences.

Pupils

	1953		1954		1955	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Primary schools						
Boys	106,125	36,495	115,216	49,459	119,152	53,661
Girls	65,208	28,213	68,450	41,825	73,411	45,391
Total	171,333	64,708	183,666	91,284	192,563	99,052
Secondary and teacher-training schools						
Boys	2,718	15,485	2,624	5,532	3,041	5,811
Girls	1,119	11,118	1,191	2,946	1,359	2,812
Total	3,837	26,603 ^{a/}	3,815	8,478 ^{a/}	4,400	8,623

a/ The level of the classes in the private schools varies considerably and is difficult to ascertain. For 1953, all pupils in private institutions preparing for secondary-school examinations are shown as secondary-school pupils. For 1954 the figure for secondary-school pupils in private schools includes only those from the first form of secondary school and up, while pupils in the lower forms are listed as primary-school pupils. This explains the discrepancies in private school enrolments as between 1953 and 1954.

Pupils (continued)

	1953		1954		1955	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Vocational schools						
Boys	4,607	306	1,826	386	1,897	39
Girls	<u>501</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	5,108	430	2,030	613	2,145	53
Higher education						
Boys	292	-	117	-	169	-
Girls	<u>47</u>	-	<u>36</u>	-	<u>49</u>	-
Total	339	-	153	-	218	-

Teachers

	1953		1954		1955	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Primary schools	2,211	2,022	2,337	2,161	2,405	2,296
Secondary and teacher-training schools	71 ^{a/}	35	185	27	190	40
Vocational schools	647	70	660	114	671	62
Higher education	5 ^{a/}	-	29	-	25	-
Physical education	16	...	24	...	24	...

a/ Exclusive of lecturers.

Scholarship students studying in the metropolitan country

	1954	1955
Teacher-training schools	5	9
Vocational schools	43	37
Preparatory work for higher education	5	14
Higher education	63	96
Others (training as midwives, nurses, librarians, etc.)	<u>18</u>	<u>25</u>
	134	181

In addition, in 1955 there was one scholarship student in Tunisia and two vocational school students received scholarships for study in Réunion.

MAURITIUS^{1/}

AREA

809 square miles (2,096 square kilometres), including dependencies.

POPULATION

The population comprises an Indo-Mauritian group, which included in 1952 76,944 Moslems; a Sino-Mauritian community; a white population, mainly of French origin, a few British officials, and a population of mixed French and African origin, known as the "general population".

	June 1952 (census)	Dec. 1954 (estimate)	Dec. 1955 (estimate)
Indo-Mauritian	335,327	362,145	375,899
General population	148,238	157,614	164,248
Chinese	<u>17,850</u>	<u>19,159</u>	<u>19,785</u>
Total	501,415	538,918	559,932

In addition, according to the 1952 census, the population of the dependencies was 15,085.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The relative prosperity enjoyed since the end of the war owing to increased sugar production and favourable prices continued in 1955. However, with the rapid growth in the population, the limited natural resources gave cause for concern, and great emphasis continued to be laid on the need to foster economic development.

The economy is dependent on sugar, which in 1955 accounted for about 97 per cent of all exports. Production was 533,000 metric tons, 21,000 tons more than in the previous record year 1953. The tea industry again had a good year and production increased from 1,093,556 lbs. in 1954 to 1,340,026 lbs. in 1955.

The Ten-Year Development Plan 1946-1955 stimulates economic development directly by schemes for the development of natural resources, by research and by the provision of basic services, and indirectly by the expansion of educational and health services. Expenditure under the Plan amounted to Rs. 84.5 million at the end of June 1955, as compared with Rs. 74.2 million at the end of June 1954. Further consideration was given during 1955 to the new development programme to cover the period 1955-1960.

^{1/} The currency unit of Mauritius is the Mauritius rupee (Mau.Rs.), which equals £0.1s.6d., or US \$0.21.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Principal crops

	Area (acres)			Production (metric tons)		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Sugar	184,500	186,500	189,000	512,000	499,000	533,000
Tea	2,600	3,000	3,000	412	519	599
Tobacco	750	650	510	480	470	367
Aloe fibre	6,200	6,700	...	2,177	1,980	...
Food crops and vegetables	13,700	13,500	14,000	15,245	16,665	...

FORESTRY

	Production		
	1953	1954	1955
Timber, log volume (thousand cu.ft.)	621	597	521
Firewood, solid volume (thousand cu.ft.)	3,014	1,402	1,327
Charcoal (tons)	1,126	851	965

During 1955, 1,133 acres of forest plantations were replanted under the scheme for reafforestation of Crown forests; this compares with 931 acres replanted during 1954. In addition, some 407 acres of plantations from five to twenty years of age were treated under weeding and pruning operations.

FISHERIES

During 1955, the controlled catch was 1,735 metric tons compared with 1,611 metric tons in 1954, and 1,684 metric tons in 1953.

POWER

Work on the construction of the Central Electricity Board's new diesel generating station made good progress. Its total installed capacity at the end of 1955 was 3,000 kw and its output for the year over 4 million kwh, which together with units generated by two other small diesel stations run by the Board brought the total output of thermal units to 5.1 million kwh for 1955.

The Public Works Department in conjunction with the Central Electricity Board has started a new hydro-electric scheme.

INDUSTRY

During 1955, sugar cane was milled in twenty-six factories, compared with twenty-seven in 1954. Alcohol, one of the major by-products of the sugar industry, is produced in eleven distilleries, of which only three operated during 1955. The Government-owned factory which processes raw fibre into cloth for the making of bags for the sugar industry gave cause for concern, since imported bags could be obtained at lower cost. Reorganization of production during 1955 resulted in substantial economies.

Industrial production

	1953	1954	1955
Sugar (metric tons)	512,000	499,000	533,000
Rum (1,000 litres)	1,814	1,688	2,009
Alcohol for export (1,000 litres)	1,483	14	32
Tea (metric tons)	412	519	599
Tobacco (metric tons)	480	470	367
Cigarettes (metric tons)	540	533	...
Sacks, aloe fibre (1,000 units)	1,204	2,246	2,687
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards)	34,600	40,000	64,300

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road vehicles

	1953	1954	1955
Private cars	4,962	5,173	...
Lorries	1,530	1,961	2,109
Taxis	915	916	953
Buses	219	270	309

Railway transport

	1953	1954	1955
Passengers carried	2,129	1,810	1,127
Goods traffic			
Sugar (metric tons)	399,360	431,427	418,444
Sugar canes (metric tons)	4,423	3,432	2,394
General merchandise (metric tons)	66,328	55,806	50,674
Train kilometres	383,549	363,983	319,262
Deficit of railway (thousand rupees)	3,015	2,222	1,891

Air transport

The total aircraft movements were 320 in 1955, compared with 406 in 1954, and 324 in 1953. The number of passengers arriving and departing amounted to 8,070 in 1955, against 7,474 in 1954 and 5,982 in 1953.

Sea-borne shipping

	1953	1954	1955
Vessels entering Port Louis	326	346	346
Total net registered tonnage	1,179,985	1,281,102	1,265,201
Passengers entering by ship	3,530	5,232	3,874
Cargo handled (metric tons)			
imported	333,475	315,028	359,727
exported	581,192	609,294	543,964

Weight of mail traffic
(kilogrammes)

	1953	1954	1955
Sea - Received	168,140	184,076	188,736
Despatched	15,545	15,763	17,461
Air - Received	17,414	19,348	19,693
Despatched	6,505	6,634	6,660

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

	<u>Revenue and expenditure</u> (thousand rupees)		
	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Revenue	90,006	97,778	121,805
Expenditure	88,930	94,045	115,071
Major heads of revenue			
Income tax	29,820	30,868	...
Customs	21,616	24,842	...
Licences, excise and other internal revenue	23,360	26,220	...
Major heads of expenditure			
Public debt	3,165	2,628	...
Education	12,125	12,375	...
Health	8,408	11,677	...
Emergency services ^{a/}	5,890	5,131	...

^{a/} Mainly subsidization of foodstuffs and food production scheme.

	<u>Development finance</u> (thousand rupees)	
	1952/53	1953/54
Revenue	5,621	5,254
Expenditure	15,060	16,214
Major heads of revenue		
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	5,045	4,694
Subvention from territorial revenue	500	500
Major heads of expenditure		
Irrigation and water supplies	4,780	6,937
Buildings	2,159	2,381
Secondary industries	2,159	2,054
Agriculture	654	1,049
Housing	1,000	830
Health	981	96

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(thousand rupees)

	1953	1954	1955
Imports, general	251,094	214,359	250,472
Exports, general	274,146	266,966	251,767
Principal imports			
Rice	60,180	31,966	40,879
Wheat flour	13,293	10,092	10,310
Iron and steel goods	14,132	17,154	17,893
Machinery	19,469	12,840	15,709
Manures and fertilizers	9,758	9,474	12,271
Cotton piece goods	10,667	9,705	10,438
Principal exports			
Sugar a/	258,634	252,054	237,333
Sugar molasses	4,641	4,512	2,941
Tea	171	592	945
Aloe fibre	56	25	100
Spirits	1,074	23	23

a/ Excluding value of sugar quota certificates, which amounted to Rs.6.3 million in 1953, Rs.6.8 million in 1954, and Rs.6.9 million in 1955.

Direction of trade
(percentage of value)

	1953	1954	1955
Origin of imports			
United Kingdom	38.3	37.5	40.3
Other preferential tariff countries	41.2	38.2	39.0
General tariff countries	20.5	24.3	20.7
Destination of exports			
United Kingdom	61.1	75.9	81.7
Other preferential tariff countries	37.8	23.0	17.4
General tariff countries	1.1	1.1	.9

In 1955 sugar exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 387,402 metric tons. A considerable part of the remainder of the exportable surplus was sold in Canada, smaller quantities being exported to Ceylon.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1955 in general social conditions and in the status of women.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

No significant changes were reported during 1955 with respect to the number of wage-earners and the basic monthly wages. The number of unemployed varied from 1,793 during crop time to 3,049 during the intercrop period; this compares with 1,044 to 1,818 unemployed during the same periods in 1954, and 979 to 1,340 in 1953.

Workers' and employers' organizations

	Number	Membership	
	1953	1954	1955
Workers' unions	7	12,554	11,832
Employees' associations	3	1,649	1,877
Government Nursing Association	1	130	66
Government Teachers' Union	1	105	278
Employers' associations	3	188	151
			145

Labour disputes

Trade unions normally negotiate directly with employers, and Government only intervenes after negotiations have broken down. No labour disputes were reported during 1955.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1953	1954	1955
Number of co-operative societies	275	290	293
Membership	23,431	26,421	28,424
Turnover (thousand rupees)	28,800	31,910	33,691
Assets (thousand rupees)	7,660	7,587	8,938

During 1955, a two-weeks course in co-operative and allied subjects was held for junior co-operative officers and union supervisors.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices
(1939 = 100)

	Manual workers		Moderate income group		Higher income group	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Rs.100-300 (per month)	Rs.300-500 (per month)	Rs.500-1,000 (per month)	Over Rs.1,000
1953 (June)	411	361	338	318	303	278
1954 (June)	404	356	333	315	299	274
1955 (June)	377	342	326	312	299	276

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, transport, entertainments, dependents and charities, and other services.

National income

The national income for 1954 was assessed at Rs.576 million as compared with Rs.583 million in 1953 and Rs.518 million in 1952.

The national income per capita was Rs.1,032 in 1952, Rs.1,129 in 1953 and Rs.1,086 in 1954.

Gross domestic product
(million rupees)

	1952	1953	1954
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	156	183	177
Manufacturing	122	132	128
Construction	23	28	29
Electricity, water and sanitary services	10	10	10
Transportation, storage and communication	62	79	82
Wholesale and retail trade	56	62	54
Banking, insurance and real estate	6	7	7
Ownership of dwellings	36	36	38
Public administration and defence	14	15	14
Services	44	46	48
Total	529	598	587

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

From 1950 to the end of 1955, 507 houses have been completed by the four urban local government authorities, which undertake housing construction with Government loans. Seven estates totalling 372 houses are being built by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund; about 120 houses were completed from 1953 to the end of 1955. Two co-operative housing societies received Government loans for advances to members.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

	<u>Expenditure on relief</u> (thousand rupees)		
	1953	1954	1955
Old-age pensions	3,180	4,311	4,329
Outdoor relief	2,107	2,093	2,497
Indoor relief	361	364	...
Relief work	65	65	68
Contributions to welfare organizations	89	183	...
School for the blind	15	15	...

The number of persons receiving old-age pensions increased from 17,986 in 1954 to 18,429 in 1955. Outdoor relief was paid to 10,000 persons in 1955, compared with 9,000 in 1954. Indoor relief in orphanages and infirmaries was provided in 1955 to 659 adults and 215 children, against 639 adults and 210 children in 1954.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The 1952 planning committee set up to promote community development in selected areas is now an integral unit of the Social Welfare Department. This Department, together with the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Public Assistance and Co-operative Societies, plays a large part in encouraging and supporting community development projects. Representatives of the departments working as teams held meetings attended by villagers to discuss specific problems. Schemes sponsored included campaigns for better hygiene and cleanliness, the growing of more food, vegetables and fodder. As the result of a pilot scheme in the Northern district, a co-operative store and a Better Living Society were set up.

The Social Welfare Department continued to train local leaders and voluntary workers in the rural areas. Lectures were organized in the social welfare centres, and a social welfare course was attended by staff members and voluntary workers. Youth clubs were set up. Film shows on educational and health topics were given by mobile cinema units.

The Mauritius Women's Institute was established during 1955.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	Number of cases reported to the police		
	1953	1954	1955
Crimes	971	929	1,116
Misdemeanours	17,172	17,477	18,083
Contraventions	40,707	39,567	34,237
	<u>58,850</u>	<u>57,973</u>	<u>53,436</u>

The number of persons convicted in 1954 was 33,536, compared with 36,694 in 1953.

Sentences

	1953		1954		1955	
	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults
Death penalty	1	-	1 ^{a/}	-	1 ^{a/}	-
Deprivation of liberty	591	115	732	155	741	191
Imprisonment for failing to pay fine	131	11	383	26	341	33
Borstal institution	-	49	-	46	-	52
Industrial school	-	52	-	34	-	42

^{a/} Sentences commuted to penal servitude.

PUBLIC HEALTH

During 1955, paid doctors were appointed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee at the request of the Social Welfare Department to work at the social welfare centres. A rural midwifery scheme was started by the Medical Department, and two trained midwives were posted at each of two social welfare centres; the midwifery service at the other centres will be taken over by the Medical Department from the Social Welfare Department as soon as trained midwives become available.

Expenditure
(thousand rupees)

	1952/1953	1953/1954	1954/1955
Medical Department	8,408	11,677	10,812
Expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan			
Health schemes a/	981	96	...
Medical buildings	329	937	...

a/ Mainly expenditure on anti-malaria scheme financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Medical and health staff

	1953		1954		1955	
	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.
Registered physicians	38	53	41	49	48	49
Dentists	3	21	3	26	3	26
Nurses of senior training	7	-	5	-	5	-
Certificated nurses	104	-	117	-	117	-
Partially trained nurses	2	-	2	-	2	-
Midwives	49	-	69	-	69	-
Dressers	157	-	175	-	175	-
Sanitary inspectors	55	-	57	-	57	-
X-ray technician	1	-	1	-	1	-
Pharmacists	1	39	1	43	1	43

Institutions

	Number		Number of beds			
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Hospitals	8	8	8	1,174	1,194	1,197
Dispensaries	45	47	48	-	-	-
Specialized institutions:						
Maternity and child welfare centres	7	7	7	-	-	-
Mental institution	1	1	1	693	693	707
Poliomyelitis hospital	1	1	1	142	228	203

There were also 1 leprosarium with 62 beds, 4 travelling dispensaries, 1 mobile ante-natal clinic, and 1 mobile dental clinic. In addition, there were 8 dispensaries and 33 hospitals with 738 beds on sugar estates, and 5 private clinics with 53 beds.

Vital statistics

	1953	1954	1955
Total births	23,896	21,926	22,970
Birth rate per 1,000 population	46.3	41.3	41.8
Total deaths	8,299	8,462	7,088
Death rate per 1,000 population	16.1	16.0	12.9
Deaths under 1 year	2,235	1,778	1,543
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	93.5	81.1	67.2

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1955 in respect of educational policy and the structure of the educational system.

Expenditure
(thousand rupees)

	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Recurrent expenditure	12,125	12,375	12,761
Capital expenditure	1,829	1,444	628

Schools

	1953			1954			1955		
	Govt.	Aided	Non-aided	Govt.	Aided	Non-aided	Govt.	Aided	Non-aided
Primary schools	73	76	92	76	76	95	79	76	160
Secondary schools	3	9	42	3	8	48	3	8	54
Vocational schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Teacher training	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural College	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1

MAURITIUS

	<u>Pupils</u>					
	1953		1954		1955	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary schools	45,853	33,617	43,267	32,301	48,729	36,709
Secondary schools	5,318	2,451	5,513	2,585	6,951	3,317
Vocational schools	-	-	-	-	42	36
Teacher training	90	98	60	63	104	80
Higher education						
Mauritius Agricultural College	46	-	55	-	61	-
In the United Kingdom and Ireland	249 ^{a/}		299 ^{a/}		338 ^{a/}	

^{a/} Men and women.

	<u>Teachers</u>					
	1953		1954		1955	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary schools	810	1,317	872	1,383	945	1,510
Secondary schools	269	172	292	176	354	178
Vocational schools	-	-	-	-	3	2
Teacher training	8	7	8	6	13	7
Agricultural College	17	-	16	-	15	-
	<u>1,104</u>	<u>1,496</u>	<u>1,188</u>	<u>1,565</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>1,697</u>

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Two periodicals (one French and one English) ceased publication in 1955. Circulation increased as follows: "China Times" (daily) from 800 in 1954 to 1,000 in 1955; "Mauritius Times" (French-English weekly) from 3,000 to 4,900; "Janata" (Hindi weekly) from 2,000 to 2,500; "Legionnaires" (French quarterly) from 2,300 to 2,400.

During 1955, a new radio transmitter building was completed and new equipment installed. The number of licensed radio sets at the end of 1955 was 21,103, as compared with 18,849 at the end of 1954, and 15,837 at the end of 1953.

No significant changes were reported during 1955 with respect to cultural institutions.

SEYCHELLES^{1/}

AREA

156 square miles (405 square kilometres), including dependencies.

POPULATION

The population, composed of descendants of early French settlers, Africans, Creoles, and a small number of Europeans, Indians, and Chinese, was estimated in mid-1955 at 39,722, as compared with 37,391 in mid-1954 and 34,632 at the 1947 census.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1955 in general economic conditions, livestock, power, and industry.

AGRICULTURE

Principal crops^{a/}

	1953	1954	1955
Copra (metric tons)	6,054	6,472	5,846
Cinnamon bark (metric tons)	516	475	415
Cinnamon leaf oil (metric tons)	99	99	84
Patchouli dried leaf (metric tons)	53	67	38
Patchouli oil (kilogrammes)	2,016	273	436
Vanilla pods (kilogrammes)	5,642	1,370	522

^{a/} Figures for copra show production for export; figures for other crops show actual exports.

Since virtually all production is exported, the export figures provide an approximate measurement of agricultural production.

^{1/} The currency unit of the Seychelles is the Seychelles rupee (Sey.Rs.), which is equal to 1s.6d. or US\$0.21.

SEYCHELLES

Weather conditions were largely responsible for the reduced production of copra and vanilla, and falls in world prices brought about reduced production of cinnamon and patchouli.

FORESTRY

New planting by the Department of Agriculture in 1955 totalled 254 acres, bringing total newly planted acreage since 1950 to 1,758 acres. Production in Crown forests included some 15,000 running feet of timber, 600 cords of fuel wood, and 12,000 gallons of charcoal.

FISHERIES

During 1955, 186 tons of dry-salted fish, 2.25 tons of turtle calipee, 1 ton of dry-salted turtle meat, 2.75 tons of shark fins, and 334 kilogrammes of tortoise shell were exported.

The privately owned cold store ceased to operate at the end of 1955.

MINING

The amount of guano (phosphate rock) exported in 1955 was 798 tons, compared with 11,864 tons in 1954 and 8,859 tons in 1953.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The number of motor vehicles of different types registered during 1955 was 425, compared with 414 in 1954, and 365 in 1953.

The number of vessels, which entered Victoria in 1955, was 87, against 77 in 1954 and 52 in 1953.

Sea-borne shipping

	1953	1954	1955
Number of passengers embarked and landed	3,001	2,745	2,648
Tonnage of cargo landed	7,133	10,787	12,320
Tonnage of cargo shipped	6,412	6,932	9,170

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

Revenue and expenditure
(thousand rupees)

	1953	1954	1955
Revenue	3,360	4,202	4,056
Expenditure	3,514	3,660	4,201
Major heads of revenue			
Customs	1,431	1,388	1,383
Licences, direct taxes	941	1,360	1,556
Receipts from Government property	189	300	533
Fees of court or office	317	345	303
Major heads of expenditure			
Medical	569	614	653
Public Works	180	285	634
Education	451	447	515
Agriculture and Veterinary	265	240	430
Pensions	185	222	276
Public Debt charges	23	12	-
Supplies Department a/	372	286	35

a/ Mainly subsidies on basic foodstuffs (maize and coconut oil); these subsidies were removed in 1955.

Development finance
(thousand rupees)

	1953	1954	1955
Revenue	304	447	344
Expenditure	1,099	1,045	1,153
Major heads of revenue			
C.D. and W. grants	291	422	307
Reimbursements	13	25	37
Major heads of expenditure			
C.D. and W. schemes	421	480	454
Capital development works	667	545	638
Local development scheme	11	18.5	40
World Health Organization scheme	-	1.5	21

SEYCHELLES

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(thousand rupees)

	1953	1954	1955
Imports, general	8,351	8,087	8,863
Domestic exports	8,168	9,082	6,121
Re-exports	44	33	20
Principal imports			
Rice	707	1,326	1,458
Sugar	534	426	523
Wheat flour	633	258	305
Maize	627	183	138
Other foodstuffs	830	858	1,043
Cotton piece goods	718	993	943
Machinery and transportation equipment	525	604	669
Mineral fuels and lubricants	400	390	286
Principal exports			
Copra	6,026	6,579	4,476
Essential oils	1,160	1,407	1,045
Cinnamon bark	201	214	168
Fish, salted	49	65	152
Patchouli leaves	149	271	141
Guano	334	414	29
Vanilla	149	62	4

Exports of copra went to India; essential oils to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Holland, and Australia; cinnamon bark to the United Kingdom, Kenya, Germany, and France.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1955 in general social conditions and in the status of women.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

During 1955 there was some unemployment, especially amongst artisans, owing to the disbandment of the Seychelles units of the Royal Pioneer Corps and the return of the pioneers.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1953	1954	1955
Co-operative Book Society			
Membership	92	101	109
Turnover (Rs.)	6,702	6,066	5,619
Co-Credit Society			
Membership	...	81	74
Deposits (Rs.)	3,607	5,377	5,629

STANDARD OF LIVING

Cost-of-living index

	1947 July	1953 October	1954 September	1955 December
General	100	130	126	120
Housing	9.36	11.70	11.70	11.70
Food	55.42	76.66	75.12	69.69
Fuel	8.21	11.46	10.50	10.66
Cleaning and washing	2.38	3.11	3.92	4.27
Clothing	16.50	16.32	14.35	13.46
Miscellaneous	8.13	10.69	10.17	10.23

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

During 1955, 44 houses were built under the Labour and Welfare Housing Scheme, compared with 65 houses in 1954 and 24 in 1953.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The Public Assistance and Welfare Department through the Poor Relief Branch relieves destitution by the grant of small amounts of cash paid monthly to needy applicants. During 1955, 1,033 persons were in receipt of relief amounting to Rs.75,000, compared with Rs.73,000 granted to 1,327 persons in 1954.

SEYCHELLES

During the year, 80 inmates were accommodated at the Fiennes Institute, a Government establishment which provides a home and care for the aged, destitute and infirm.

Free meals were provided for about 25 per cent of all school children.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	Number of cases taken to court					
	1953		1954		1955	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, infanticide	-	-	3	-	4	-
Other offences against the person	301	17	251	2	120	1
Offences against property	484	34	424	17	274	22
Miscellaneous offences	1,021	30	1,148	16	609	7
	1,806	81	1,826	35	1,007	30

The total number of cases reported during 1955 was 3,300, compared with 3,597 in 1954, and 3,810 in 1953. The daily average of prisoners in 1955 was 34 men and 3 women.

There has been a change in the prisoners' earning system; those working on trades are allowed 75 per cent of the cost of labour instead of 90 per cent as in the past, the balance of 25 per cent being paid into a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Fund.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Expenditure (thousand rupees)

	1953	1954	1955
Recurrent expenditure	568.6	613.5	652.7
Capital expenditure	138.3	68.9	168.4
Expenditure on C.D. and W. schemes	77.4	75.5	72.8
World Health Organization scheme	-	1.6	21.0

Medical and health staff
(Government staff)

	1953	1954	1955
Registered physicians	7	8	...
Dentists	2	2	...
W.H.O. Health Sanitarian	-	1	...
Nurses of senior training	5	5	...
Registered nurses	39	45	51
Registered midwives	56	54	64
Male nurses	-	-	2
Health inspectors	7	8	...
Laboratory technician	1	1	...

In addition, in 1953 and 1954 there were two private physicians and two private dentists engaged in full-time practice, and in 1954 two women doctors who gave part-time free services both to the Government and to the public.

Institutions

	Number			Number of beds		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
General hospital	1	1	1	110	110	126
Cottage hospitals	3	3	3	44	44	48
Dispensaries with beds	1	1	1	2	2	2
Dispensaries for out-patients	2	2	2	-	-	-
Mental hospital	1	1	1	28	28	32
Leprosarium	1	1	1	4	4	4

Vital statistics

	1953	1954	1955
Total births	1,169	1,209	1,303
Birth rate per 1,000	30.8	32.3	32.8
Total deaths	438	457	456
Death rate per 1,000	11.5	12.2	11.5
Deaths under 1 year	64	62	99
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	54.7	51.6	76.0

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

During 1955 plans were made for a teacher-training college to be opened in 1958. A pupil-teacher centre was opened and a series of reading primers were published locally and distributed to all primary schools.

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand rupees)		
	1953	1954	1955
Recurrent expenditure	523.7	511.8	...
Capital expenditure	202.5	290.7	...
	<u>726.2</u>	<u>802.5</u>	
Education Department	450.6	456.1	515.3
Funds raised locally	1.1	2.0	...
Metropolitan grant	134.8	209.8	144.8
Other government departments (on training)	5.5	5.3	...
Voluntary agencies	<u>134.2</u>	<u>129.3</u>	181.7
	<u>726.2</u>	<u>802.5</u>	

	<u>Schools</u>								
	1953			1954			1955		
	Govt.	Aided	Non- aided	Govt.	Aided	Non- aided	Govt.	Aided	Non- aided
Primary schools	2	24	8	2	23	10	2	24	...
Modern (post- primary) schools	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Secondary schools	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Technical centre	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Teacher training	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Continuation classes	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

SEYCHELLES

	<u>Pupils</u>				
	1953		1954		1955
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys and Girls
Primary schools	2,465	2,519	2,750	2,662	5,159 ^{a/}
Modern (post-primary) schools	40	82	52	88	141
Secondary schools	113	97	104	78	182
Technical centre	22	-	13	-	...
Teacher centre	-	25	-	-	...
Continuation classes	10	40	13	35	...

^{a/} Pupils in government and aided primary schools only.

The number of students following university, technical, and vocational courses in the United Kingdom was 14 in 1953, 22 in 1954, and 22 in 1955. Of these five, two, and two, were in receipt of assistance from public funds in the years 1953, 1954, and 1955 respectively.

	<u>Teachers</u>		
	1952	1953	1954
With university degrees	9	10	10
Completed secondary school	68	75	55
Not completed secondary school			
- certificated	29	29	49
- uncertificated	<u>134</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>138</u>
	240	234	252

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1955.