M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1310	Press Mis.
70-71	
Dated 10.10.1870.	

5/6

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 10th October 1860.

No. 70. Read the following Proceedings of Government, in the Revenue Department, dated 1st October 1860, No. 1,751.

Communicating for information the order passed on a letter from C. Pelly, Esq., laying before Government several propositions connected with the re-arrangement of the Talugs of Malabar and stating that Government will apply in the Judicial Department, for the permission of the Government of India, to make the arrangement relative to placing the united Taluq of Kartinad and Kurumbranad under the Jurisdiction of the Tellicherry Court.

(Vide Proceedings, Revenue Department, dated 1st October 1860, Nos. 1 and 2.)

No. 71. To the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Fort Saint George, 10th October 1860, No. 1,310.

To Government of India, 14th September 1860, No. 1,596. Revenue Department

The Government of India are aware that the Madras Government are engaged in revising the existing Revenue and Police establishments and arrangements of their several Districts in connection with the introduction of the new Police. Among the measures to that end, which have been settled for the Province of Malabar, is the union of the Kartenad and Kurumbranad Talooks into one, under the name of the Talook of Kurumbranad. By this means, as stated by the Collector, the divisions of North and South Malabar will be kept distinct. "The Elatur river," that officer states, "which forms the South "boundary of the Kurumbranad Talook is also the South boundary of North Malabar, and if "Malabar is ever to be subdivided into two districts, this boundary should be adopted as it has "an important bearing on the social customs of the inhabitants. No woman of North Malabar "will travel South of the Elatur river; if she does, she runs a chance of being repudiated by her "class. In North Malabar, marriage is honorable; in South, it is hardly observed."

2. The old Talook of Kurumbranad is under the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Court of Calicut, while the Talook of Kartenad with which it is to be united is subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Tellicherry. It is evident that the joint Talook would be more conveniently placed under the jurisdiction of the same Court, and the Collector has proposed that it be accordingly placed under the Court of Tellicherry which is the Court for North Malabar. This arrangement will however require the sanction of the Government of India under Section LIII, Act VII, 1843, and I am therefore instructed to apply for it.

3. The Government desire me also to take this opportunity of recurring to the request preferred in paragraph 16 of my letter of the 14th May last, No. 605, and of again soliciting that this Government may receive general authority to make such changes, as that now in question, if unattended with additional expense, without application to the Government of India. It is submitted that the local Government have the best means of judging when such alterations of local jurisdiction are required, and what they should be, and references on such points of administrative detail to the Government of India, can result only in causing delay and needless correspondence to both Governments.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 7th August 1860, No. 442 :—

SIR,

1. In the Malabar District the Táluqs of Kartenád and Kurumbranád were united together. It appears from Mr. Grant the Collector's letter herewith submitted, that the Civil jurisdiction of Kurumbranád is under the Calicut Court, while that of Kartenád is under the Tellicherry Court. It is obvious that the united Táluq would be more conveniently placed in this respect under the jurisdiction of the same Court, and I have the honor to submit Mr. Grant's request, that it may be placed entirely under the Tellicherry Court, for the consideration and Orders of Government. The same division was also recommended for the Police Superintendentships by the Inspector General of Mufassal Police, in his letter to Government, dated 21st May last, paragraph 7.

See Order of Government, 23rd January 1860, *No.* 112.

Letter from Collector, 14th June 1860, *No.* 1,889.

2. A portion, viz., four parishes* of the Kurumbranád Táluq was some time ago transferred to the Calicut Táluq, and Mr. Grant, when making his proposition for the new arrangement of Táluqs, as reported in my letter to Government, recommended that this portion should be restored to Kurumbranád. But on further consideration, he thinks the present arrangement should be maintained; he observes, that "the portion of country alluded to is chiefly "inhabited by Mapillas, who can be most conve-"niently reached by the Calicut Táluq officials." There seems therefore no necessity to make any change.

* 1. *Patur.* 2. *Koduvale.* 3. *Kedavur.* 4. *Kudatai.* } *See Collector's letter, 3rd December* 1859, *No.* 3,326, *paragraph* 12.

26th December 1859.

Letter dated 14th May 1860, *No.* 1,546, *paragraph* 2.

Para. 3. 3. In the same letter Mr. Grant remarks that Cochin should be separate from any other Táluq, with reference to the observation of Government in paragraph 6 of the Order already quoted. On this subject I have had further communication with the Collector and beg to refer you to his letter of 12th June, paragraphs 2 to 6, Mr. Grant describes Cochin as the seat of a large and steadily growing trade; it contains a population of 12,000 persons, and has 11 European and several Native firms. Land has acquired a great value, and the right to every foot of it is disputed with a corresponding degree of tenacity. The revenue about† 82,000 is chiefly derived from Sea Customs; the Land Revenue is small, but is collected from a number of small holders, but it is fixed, I believe, and occasions little trouble in collection. The Peshkash of the Cochin Circar, viz., 2,00,000 Rupees is also paid into the Cochin Treasury by 10 monthly instalments.

To Collector, 1st June 1860, *No.* 309.
From do. 12th do. ,, 1,867.

†Particulars of Revenue of Fasli 1268.

Land Revenue	19,682
Abkári	6,150
Mohturpha	805
Stamps	5,545
Extra Revenue	631
Sea Customs	48,139
Salt	979
	81,931

From Collector, 16th Jan. 1860, *para.* 3.

4. There is an Establishment now entertained for Police and Revenue (in addition to the Sea Custom Establishment) amounting to 294-5-6, the two Offices of Sarishtadár and Fiscal are combined in the person of Mr. Green, who draws the emoluments of both Offices, and

Revenue Establishment.

	Rs.	A.	P.			
1 *Sarishtadár*	52	8	0			
1 *2nd Gumáshta*	10	0	0			
1 *Munshi*	10	0	0			
1 *Shroff*	9	13	6			
6 *Kolkars, 3 at 5 & 3 at 4 Rs.*	27	0	0			
1 *Mashálchi*	3	8	0			
				112	13	6

Police Establishment.

1	*Fiscal*.....	67	8	0		
1	*Head Gumáshta*...	14	0	0		
1	*Kotwál*.....	10	0	0		
20	*Kolkars*, 10 *at* 5 & 10 *at* 4..	90	0	0		
					181	8 0
				Total...	294	5 6

Mr. Grant now recommends an Establishment costing Rupees 200 as per margin. This new Establishment should, Mr. Grant thinks, conduct the Revenue, Magisterial and Salt duties, and he proposes that the services of Mr. Green, the present Fiscal should be retained, remarking that "it is a matter of no small "importance that at a port where so "many foreign vessels with their "European crews touch, the Ma-"gisterial Amín should be a Euro-"pean."

Proposed Establishnemt.

		RS.	A.	P.
1	*Táluq Magistrate*...	100	0	0
3	*Gumáshtas* 2, *at* 15 & 1 *at* 12 *Rs.*	42	0	0
1	*Daftarband*.....	7	0	0
1	*Shroff*.....	10	0	0
1	*Mashálchi*.....	5	0	0
6	*Peons, at* 6 *Rs*.....	36	0	0
	Total...	200	0	0

5. But I must remark that Mr. Grant seems to lose sight of the fact that at Cochin there is the Court of a Principal Sudder Amín, presided over by Mr. W. Cullen, a European, and all Civil suits of course rest with that Court; but the Principal Sudder Amín is also Joint‡ Magistrate of Cochin, and this being the case there would be but little necessity for further Magisterial Officers, though an ordinary Táluq Magistrate might be necessary to assist the Principal Sudder Amín and relieve him of much petty Magisterial work. The Sea Customs duties being a distinct charge (for which there is at present an Establishment costing Rupees 222¾ per month) there would be left but little revenue work for the Officer proposed by Mr. Grant. I conferred personally on the subject with Mr. Robinson and he was quite of opinion that the Establishment proposed by Mr. Grant was unnecessarily extravagant. In 1857 also Mr. Robinson proposed the abolition of this Office of Fiscal and the substitution of a Town Amín.

‡ *See Collector's letter, dated* 16*th July* 1860.

Letter from Acting Collector, Malabar, to H. Ricketts, Esq., Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments, dated 23*rd June* 1857, *para.* 30.

6. The Principal Sudder Amín and Joint Magistrate has a salary of Rupees 500 with an Establishment costing Rupees 436 8-0. This Office, except so far as the Magisterial duties are provided for by it, does not come within my province. Besides it, there should be a village Establishment for collecting the assessments and keeping the accounts which should be sent in due course by the Karanam to the Tahsíldár at Ponany. And there may also be a Táluq Magistrate, who could also take charge of the small Salt Depôt and perform the few revenue duties which might be required of him. An Establishment of the 2nd class with two extra Peons for Salt duties would suffice for this work. The Sea Customs Officer would have his own Establishment; and to provide a temporary Treasury for the Land collections until they are sent to Ponany. I would propose that the village Maniyakáran pay them at intervals into the Treasury of the Sea Customs into which Treasury the Cochin Circar Peshkash might also be deposited under charge of the Custom Officer. It is probable that there would not be occasion to send the cash to Ponany, as Mr. Grant (letter 16th July, paragraph 5) expects it will be drawn out on the spot by Bills of Exchange.

See Order of Government, dated 12*th June* 1860, *No.* 367, *Political Department.*

7. The Establishments would thus be framed on a regular system and the distance of Cochin from Ponany would not be of any moment.

The cost would be

	RS.
Village Establishment (about).....	28
Táluq Magistrate (2nd class).....	124

with two extra Peons for the Salt Department and therefore with reference to the Government inquiry whether it is necessary or expedient to unite Cochin to any Táluq though the Collector is in favor of keeping it distinct from others, I see no reason why it should be so. It has a very small Land Revenue of 19,000 Rupees and contains a small area of 3 square miles, and if it is to be treated as a separate Táluq, it will be necessary to provide it with a distinct Táluq Establishment. This is in my opinion unnecessary, and I think it may advantageously continue united with Ponany Táluq. There will be a distinct Village and Magistrate Establishments both for Revenue and Magisterial duties.

See para. 6, *Order of Govt., dated* 23*rd January* 1860, *No.* 112.

Procs. Madras Govt., 23*rd Jan.* 1860, *No.* 112, *paragraph* 7.

Letter as above para. 7, *do. do.*

8. In the Proceedings of Government already referred to, I was directed to communicate with the Collector respecting the most convenient place for the Kasbas of the new Táluqs. Mr. Grant gives the following list of the names of the new Táluqs as he would propose to call them, and in column 3 the names of the Kasbas (which are now the Kasbas also of one or other of the united Táluqs and) which he would retain, with the exception of 4* places for which he proposes another town, *if new Kacheris are to be built.* I have conversed with Mr. Robinson the Inspector General of Mufassal Police, who is well acquainted with the district and able to advise on these points, and he agrees with Mr. Grant that Kattaparamba is a better locality than Katirur for the Kasba of the Kottiyam Táluq, and that Payoli is also preferable to Vadakara as the Kasba of Kurumbranád. But he is not in favor of any other changes neither do I propose any more. And with respect to the changes of the two Kasbas approved of, it must depend on new Kacheris being built; so that no immediate change is necessary; the more so because it is not intended to change the old names of the Táluqs, as in other districts has generally been done, to correspond with the name of the Kasba Town.

* 1 *Kattaparamba in Kottiyam Táluq.*
1 *Payoli in Kurumbranád.*
1 *Kundott in Ernád.*
1 *Paedinnarangudi in Ponany Táluq.*

9. The existing names of the Táluqs seem to have been taken from the principalities over which the old chiefs exercised feudal rights since resumed by our Government. The names of those Estates or principalities still however exist, and are clear to every one in Malabar. Mr. Grant strongly deprecates any change of name, observing that "there are associations in "connection with names in the history of a country which we do well to foster." In this view of Mr. Grant's, Mr. Robinson fully coincided, and at the request of these two gentlemen, I would beg to recommend that the old names be retained.

The Táluqs will then be as follows:—

New Táluqs.	Old Táluqs.	Kasbas under the present circumstances.	Kasbas if new Katcheris are built.
1 Cherikal.....	Kavái and Cherikal	Taliparamba....	
2 Kottiyam.....	Kottiyam.....	Katinur.....	Kattaparamba.
3 Kurumbranád.....	Kártenád and Kurumbranád.	Vadakara.....	Payoli.
4 Wainád.....	Wainád.....	Manantoddi.....	
5 Calicut.....	Calicut.....	Chevayur.....	
6 Ernád.....	Ernád and Shernád.....	Manjeri..... ...	
7 Ponany....	Vetutnád, Kutnád... ... Chávakád and Cochin...	Ponany.....	
8 Walawanád..... ...	Walawanád and Nedunganád	Cherupullasheri.....	
9 Pálghát....	Palghát and Temulpuram...	Pálghát.....	

Order thereon, 1st October 1860, No. 1,751.

1. In this letter Mr. Pelly lays before Government several propositions connected with the re-arrangement of the Táluqs of Malabar.

2. In paragraph 1 he supports the recommendation of the Collector that as the Táluqs of Kartinád and Kurumbranád are to form one Táluq, under the Order of January 23rd 1860, No. 112, the whole shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Tellicherry Court, Kurumbranád being now under that of Calicut. The Government approve this proposal; and they will apply in the Judicial Department for the permission of the Governor General of India in Council to make the arrangement under Section 53 of Act VII of 1843.

3. For the reasons assigned in paragraph 2 of Mr. Pelly's letter, the Government approve the proposal that the Táluq of Calicut, as at present constituted, shall remain unchanged.

4. Mr. Grant deprecates any change in the names of the new Táluqs beyond that which the reduction of the number of the former Táluqs renders necessary, and both the late Collector,

Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Pelly concur with him. The Government consider that the reasons given for this opinion are sound. It appears, however, that these reasons are not considered to apply to the Táluq in the South, formed by the union of three old Táluqs, which is proposed to be called Ponany from the name of the Kasba.

5. In four cases Mr. Grant proposes to take for the Kasbas of new Táluqs, places not now the Kasbas of existing Táluqs; Mr. Pelly and Mr. Robinson adopt his views in two cases out of the four. The Government accept this opinion. The change of locality will however be contingent on the building of new Kacheris.

6. It remains to consider the case of Cochin. This place formerly constituted a separate Táluq. Mr. Pelly proposed to make it a part of the new Ponany Táluq, but the Government expressed doubt whether that course was expedient to unite it to any new Táluq.* The Collector also objected to it, but Mr. Pelly repeats the recommendation in his present letter. It appears to the Government however that Mr. Grant shows sufficient reason for making Cochin a distinct jurisdiction. The Revenue collection amounts under all items to 82,000 Rupees; the population is 12,000; it is a place of great resort to European shipping, and not fewer than eleven European business Firms, besides Native, are established there; above twenty miles from the nearest British Territory, and it is 66 miles distant from Ponany; its proposed Táluq Kasba; it is not proposed that the collections should be sent thither, but a separate Treasury is to be maintained; its connection with the Táluq would in fact be little more than nominal. Hitherto it has been a Táluq by itself.

*23rd January, No. 112, paragraph 6.

7. For the foregoing reasons the Government are of opinion that to unite Cochin to Ponany would be inexpedient; and Mr. Pelly will be requested to consider and report as to the best mode of retaining Cochin as a separate jurisdiction, and the Establishment proper to be maintained there. The Establishment of the Principal Sudder Amín's Court appears very large when compared with the extent and population of its jurisdiction, and the probable quantity of its work. It is the full Establishment of a Principal Sudder Amín's Court in an ordinary District. The Court of Sudder Adálat will be requested to consider and report whether this Establishment cannot be reduced.

8. The names of the Táluqs in Malabar and their Kasbas will thus be as follow:—

	New Táluqs.	Old Táluqs composing the new.	Kasbas of the new Táluqs.
1	Cherikal	Kavái and Cherikal	Taliparamba.
2	Kottiyam	Kottiyam	Kattaparamba.
3	Kurumbranád	Kartenád and Kurumbranád	Payoli.
4	Wainád	Wainád	Manantoddi.
5	Calicut	Calicut	Chevayur.
6	Ernád	Ernád and Shernád	Manjeri.
7	Ponany	Vetutnád, Kutnád and Chávakád	Ponany.
8	Walawanád	Walawanád and Nedunganád	Cherupullasheri.
9	Pálghát	Pálghát and Tenulpuram	Pálghát.
10	Cochin	Cochin	Cochin.

But for the present and till new Kacheris shall be built, Katinúr will continue to be the Kasba of Kottiyam, and Vadakara of Kurumbranád.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To C. Pelly, Esq.
To the Judicial Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Inspector General, Mufassal Police.
~~" Director of Revenue Settlement.~~
~~" Inám Commissioner.~~
" Sudder Adálat.

Exd. Wm. Thomas.

3 Copies sent

4*

Judicial Department

No. 1310.

To,

The Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

The Government of India are aware that the Madras Government are engaged in revising the existing Revenue and Police establishments and arrangements of their several Districts in connection with the introduction of the new Police. Among the measures to that end, which have been settled for the Province of Malabar is the union of the Kartenad and Kurumbranad Taloos into one, under the name of the Taloo of Kurumbranad. By this means, as stated by the Collector, the divisions of North & South Malabar will be kept distinct, "The Elatur river," that Officer states, "which forms the South boundary

To Govt. of India,
14th Sept. No. 1596.
Rev. Dept.

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Taloork is also the south
"boundary of North Malabar
"and of Malabar is ever to be
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Malabar. This arrangement will however require the sanction of the Government of India under Sec: I. III. Act VII - 1843, and I am therefore instructed to apply for it.

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to-

Ge. Le. to Engd. 3
No. 33 of 1860.

To the Government &c.

Corr: of Dept.

Judicial 1860 Depart.

No. 1310.

To

The Secretary to the
Government of India

Dated 10th October 1860

Sir,

1887/61
1822

I have the honor to request the sanction of the Government of India for placing the Talook of Kurcumbranad which is to be united with the Talook of Kartinad both situated in the district of Malabar under the Jurisdiction of the Court of Tellicherry

To G. to Govt
10 October, 1860.

Replyed to No. 5 dated
8th February 1861

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70 & 71

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