



EVOLUTION OF MODERN JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT IN TRAVANCORE KINGDOM

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ABSTRACT

In the history of Travancore Kingdom, there had been a series of changes in judicial system that led to the development of current system of judiciary. During the reign of Marthanda Varma, criminal disputes were disposed in front of the King or Dewan in Padmanabhapuram Palace while petty cases were disposed by local landlords. *Karthika Thirunal Rama Varma* had empowered the Manikarens, Adhikaries and Proverthikars to settle the disputes in administrative divisions. In the reign of Gowri Lakshmi Bai (1791–1814), District Courts at Padmanabhapuram, Mavelikara, Trivandrum, Vaikam and Alwaye were established in 1811 and these courts had two judges from Nair or Christian community and a Brahmin Sastri and the ancient Hindu Law was followed in the courts. In addition, a Huzhur court was also established to hear the disputes of Government servants. In 1831 C.E., Swathi Thirunal Rama Varma established Munsiff's courts for disposal of petty civil cases and police cases, for which a munsiff from the British India was appointed in each court. One year after that, Zilla courts were established in each district and a code of regulations was framed in the British style for hearing the cases in 1834. During the reign of Ayilyam Thirunal Rama Varma, in 1862, District Courts were entrusted with civil and criminal powers and the Indian Penal Code was adopted. Visakhram Thirunal Rama Varma had established Sadar Courts, whereupon the Moolam Thirunal Maharaja in 1898 C.E. provided Travancore Penal Code instead of existing Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Acts. In 1949, all the Indian Laws were put in use throughout the state. In this research paper an attempt has been made by the researcher to analyse the evolution of modern judicial system and the judicial administration of Travancore.

KEY WORDS: Judicial reform, Travancore State, Munsiff's courts, Zilla courts, Huzhur court.

INTRODUCTION

Travancore Kingdom had been ruled by a lineage of rulers descended from the later Cheras who ruled almost the Western Coast of South India in 1820 C.E. This ancient Hindu Royal Family that had red flag with a dextral silver conch in the middle ruled Travancore from the capital Padmanabhapuram or Thiruvananthapuram and the kings, for its credit, were granted 19-gun salutes by the British Empire when they visited the Governor General's or Resident's offices. Historians are of the opinion that the Travancore dynasty had originated from Venad Royal Family, the descendent from Chera Kingdom. The history of Travancore Kingdom had just begun with accession of Marthandavarma to the throne in 1729 C.E. and ends with the last King Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma (1931-1949). Judicial management in Travancore was entirely different from that in the British India but little is known about it so far. Hence, in this paper, the

researcher is trying to throw light on the growth of modern judicial system and judicial management of Travancore State.

Judicial System under Marthanda Varma (1729–1758 C.E.)

The King Marthanda Varma, the maker of Travancore Kingdom, spent his whole life to expand the small Venad province into an independent princely state and his mission was completed, as he was dreaming from his childhood onwards, in 1755, with his friends and chieftains like Arumugam Pillai Dalavay (1729-1736 C.E.), Thanu Pillai Dalavay (1736-1737 C.E.), Ramayyan Dalavay (1737-1756 C.E.) and Marthanda Pillai Dalavay (1756-1758 C.E.).¹ After conquering hostile chieftains of adjacent provinces, he bestowed the whole Travancore Kingdom to his Almighty, the Lord Padmanabhaswamy, the deity of Padmanabhapuram palace, in January 1750, and then, after placing his sword before the idol, announced that from that day onwards he would be the representative of the deity to rule over the state.² He ruled the state from 1729 to 1758 C.E. During his reign criminal disputes were disposed in front of the King or Dewan in Padmanabhapuram Palace while petty cases were disposed by local landlords, mainly Nairs or Vellalas. There was no definite code for the disposal of criminal disputes, except Dharmasastra which is ancient Hindu Code of Conducts³ written by the sages. After realizing the nature of dispute and the situation in which it was committed, the King or Dewan settle the disputes according to his own will and presence of mind. For the similar cases, different punishments may be provided in this jurisdiction.

Judiciary under Karthika Thirunal Rama Varma (1758–1798 C.E.)

The *Karthika Thirunal Rama Varma* (1724–1798) succeeded his uncle Marthanda Varma in 1758.⁴ When Marthanda Pillai (1756–1763) was the Valiya Sarvathikariakar (Dewan), the Kingdom was divided into three divisions, namely Vadkayamuham (north Travancore), Padinjaraymukham (western Travancore) and Theckaymukham (south Travancore), all of which were under the direct control of Dewan. Further, these divisions were sub-divided into districts, and placed under the administration of Sarvathikariakar and each district was again sub-divided into Maniums, Adhikarams and Proverthies, which were under the direct administration of Manikarens, Adhikaries and Proverthikars.⁵ Judiciary, tax collection, accounting and administrations were reserved with these officers who hold offices in Proverthis, Adhikarams and Maniums and the nature of judiciary was simple hearing on complaints and settlement of disputes according to their own will and justice, which varied with castes, religions, wealth and gender. Only notable disputes were referred by the Sarvathikars and Valiyasarvadhikars in the Royal Court of the Padmanabhapuram palace. Jurisdiction of his predecessor was in operation during the reign of this king.

After the death of Rama Varma, *Avittom Thirunal Balarama Varma* ascended the Travancore throne on 18th February, 1798, and ruled the state up to 1810 C.E.⁶ During his period, no special efforts were undertaken in judiciary. Dewanship was changed from Raja Kesavadhas to Odiery Jayanthan Sankaran Nampoothiri. He was succeeded by Velu Thampi Dalavay (1799–1809) and Oommini Thampi (1809–1811) as Dewans. During his period, the same system of judiciary was in practice as his predecessor. So, for about a decade there were either no reforms or no changes in the existing system.

Judicial Management under Gowri Lakshmi Bai (1810–1815 C.E.)

Ayilyom Thirunal Gowri Lakshmi Bai (1791–1814), the adopted sister of Balarama Varma, ruled this state from 1810 to 1815 C.E. Following the death of Balarama Varma, the princess Gowri Lakshmi Bai, who had rightly crossed 19 years of her, ascended the throne because of the reason that there was no competent male member in the family for ruling the state at that time. Because it was crucial to rule the state as regent until such a legal heir would be born to her. At first the throne was denied for her because the prince Kerala Varma, her distant cousin belonged to the Mavelikara Royal family, claimed to have the crown of Travancore, but it was without bias contested by the enthusiasts of Gowri Lakshmi Bai. For taking over the throne, Gowri Lakshmi Bai sent a document, emphasizing her claim on the throne by stating the indefensible grounds of Kerala Varma, to the British Resident Colonel John Munro. When the Resident, in the side of

Gowri Lakshmi Bai, tried to solve this problem, Kerala Varma, who was almost convinced by her rights, relinquished her claim. As a final point, Gowri Lakshmi Bai was made as the regent Maharani of Travancore on 15th April, 1811.

Immediately after crowning, the Maharani had dismissed the Balarama Varma's last Dewan Ummini Thambi and appointed Colonel John Munroe as the Dewan of Travancore in June, 1811. The Dewan Col. Munro, after noticing widespread corruptions in government because of accumulation of administrative and judicial powers in the hands of the Proverticars (village officers), Kariakkars (Taluka officers) and the district officials, enlightened the Queen to deprive their judicial powers and to establish separate District Courts in districts for hearing criminal disputes. Consequently, five District Courts at Padmanabhapuram, Mavelikara, Trivandrum, Vaikam and Alwaye were established in 1811, each of which had two judges from Nair or Christian community and a Brahmin Sastri. In addition, a Huzhur court was also established to hear the disputes of Government servants during her period. Although separate District Courts were established in Travancore, the ancient Hindu Law was used to dispose the criminal cases in the courts and there was no solid procedure to settle the criminal cases. The nature of judiciary was simple hearing on complaints and settlement of disputes according to their own will and justice, which varied with castes, religions, wealth and gender. Further, the police force was reorganized, based on the request of the Dewan, to assist the law courts. In 1814, Colonel John Munroe resigned his Dewanship that was not at all a permanent arrangement for the Resident to take that post and he advised the Queen to hold the Judge of the Appeal Court. Dewan Padmanabhan was appointed as Dewan.⁷

The immediate successor of Gowri Lakshmi Bai was her sister Gowri Parvathi Bai (1815 -1829 C.E.). During the ruling period of Gowri Parvathibai many administrative and social reforms were introduced. But the same judicial administration of her predecessor Gowri Lakshmi Bai was continued.

Judicial System under Swathi Thirunal Rama Varma (1829–1846)

Swathi Thirunal Ramavarma (b.1812 C.E.) ruled this state during 1829 -1846 C.E. after the reign of Rani Gowri Parvathi Bai. He introduced some changes in judicial management. In 1831 C.E., the King established Munsiff's courts for the disposal of petty civil cases and police cases, for which a munsiff from the British India was appointed in each court. It was an arrangement made to avoid injustice by local magistrates.⁸ One year after that, Huzhur court was abolished. Instead of that, Zilla courts were established in each district and a code of regulations was framed in the British style for hearing the cases in 1834. Act I of 1010 M.E. (1835) was to extend power vested in the Munsiffs and to define their Jurisdiction, which also made a clear point that the Government had adopted the judicial system of Madras Presidency from 1835 onwards and first time started to use the term "Regulation" for proclamation.⁹ The Munsiffs were entrusted the powers to receive, investigate and determine suits relating to privileges of inhabitants, landlords, gardens under the tenures, Viz., *Adima*, *Anubhogam*, *Kuduma Vritti*, *Tirumttghom*, *Tiruvealattm*, houses, wells, tanks, losses or damages sustained on any account, and every description of moveable property and transaction of lending or borrowing.¹⁰ But, the Munsiffs were not empowered to receive suits preferred by parties for the recovery of damages on account of defamation of character, or personal injuries of any nature whatsoever, which are only cognizable by Zilla Courts.¹¹ Act IV of 1010 M.E. was to expound the Jurisdiction of Zilla judges. The number of Zilla courts was reduced from seven to five at Trivandrum, Padmanabhapuram, Krishnapuram, Alleppy and Parur. The Zilla Courts were empowered to investigate suits within their jurisdiction in conformity to Regulation I Sec. 3rd clause 2nd and Sec. 4th clause 2nd and 5th of that year.¹² Regarding the punishment, the Zilla Courts were empowered to impose a fine not more than one month salary of low-grade servants of the Court, if one found guilty of inattention to their duties or improper conduct.

Uthram Thirunal Marthanda Varma (1846–1860)

Uthram Thirunal Marthanda Varma succeeded Swathi Thirunal Maharaja. In 1842, the British Government enacted the Anti-slavery Act.¹³ It prohibited the purchase and sale of slaves throughout India,

which was not enforced in Travancore for a few years so that when Christian missionaries requested the King, through the Resident, to complete emancipation of all slaves in Travancore, he readily accepted it and ordered through a proclamation to release all the government slaves free in 1855.¹⁴

Judiciary under Ayilyam Thirunal Rama Varma

Ayilyam Thirunal Rama Varma ascended as the eighth ruler of Travancore Kingdom and he continued his reign till 30th May 1880.¹⁵ A Proclamation of 1037 M.E. declared that currency of British India would be accepted as legal tender like current coins, in taluk treasuries, bankshalls and customs houses, in the commercial treasury at Alleppey, in the Sadar Court and Civil Courts and in the Huzhur, so that anyone who needed to remit the payment of Sirkar dues could issue the money in the form of British India currency.¹⁶ Act of 1040 M.E. provided that qualified lawyers could plead the cases in District Courts, Zilla Courts, Sadar Courts and Munsiff Courts in Travancore, and it further dealt with their remuneration, conduct, etc. for pleading in Criminal cases.¹⁷ In 1038 M.E., the existing judicial system was reorganized in such a way that District courts invested with civil and criminal powers were created as substitutes for Zilla courts in each of the four districts and each court would have one side for hearing civil cases and another side to hear criminal cases. A Proclamation of 1040 M.E. empowered the tenants to have the pattom lands as their own property.¹⁸ A Proclamation of 1050 M.E. declared that criminal activities of European subjects could be referred by Special Magistrates of Ordinary Criminal Courts in Travancore¹⁹ and in such cases the Special Magistrate would be a Christian Judge.²⁰ In 1874, a Law College was started at Trivandrum. It was a mile stone in the judicial history of Travancore State.

Judicial Administration of Visakham Thirunal Rama Varma

Visakham Thirunal Ramavarma ascended the throne of Travancore on 7th June 1880, and ruled the State till 4th August, 1885. In 1880, immediately after crowning, he issued a Royal Warning to people for remitting the tax arrears and other dues, left unpaid for long time, to the Government, by which the government had earned about nine lakh rupees. A Regulation IV of 1056 M.E. was enacted in 1880. That regulation separated the police force from magistracy. Previously both were functioning together. The number of judges in Sadar Court was raised from 3 to 5 including a chief justice and four Pusnie (junior) judges. For settling the disputes of Hindus, a pandit was appointed in each court.²¹ The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes were adopted to refer cases in Travancore courts, and the Indian Penal Code that was enacted by the Government of India in 1860 was immediately adopted to Travancore in 1881 as its provisions were suited to the customs, which created social relief among the people to enable them to feel their equity before the law.²²

Functioning of Judiciary under Moolam Thirunal Rama Varma

Moolam Thirunal Rama Varma succeeded Visakham Thirunal Ramavarma. He ruled from 4th August 1885 to 7th March 1924. In 1061 M.E. (1885), the King issued two proclamations, one regarding the land survey and settlement of various issues concerned with it and the other is about inquiry into conditions of land holders and service tenures for rearrangements of service and economic conditions.²³ Regulation II of 1061 M.E. (1885) authorized a single judge of High Court for sitting as vacation judge in the hearing of civil cases. Regulation of IV of 1061 M.E. authorized the execution in decrees of Travancore in Civil courts of British India and Cochin State and it also prescribed some qualifications for lawyers and Munsiffs being in work with the courts. By the Act I of 1067 M.E. the Government had established a High Court in Thiruvananthapura, which empowered the judges to inspect lower courts in Travancore. Act III of 1068 M.E. dealt with the mode of valuing suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts and for the purpose of assessing Pleaders' fees for purpose of taxation of costs.²⁴ Act II of 1070 M.E. was adopted from Act XXI of 1885, which was an act to implement the Code of Civil Procedure in one or more of territories of Munsiff courts.²⁵ A Proclamation of 1070 M.E. cancelled the taxes collected from tenants and land owners in the form of *Arthapalisa*, *Paduthalapalisa*, *Nerpalisa*, *Ubhayampalisa*, *Polikadapalisa*, *Muripalisa*, *Kudipalisa*,

Anapalisa, Acheetupalisa, Palkudapalisa, Mampattapalisa, Namaskarapalisa, Valipadupalisa, and Nallamulakupalisa dues.²⁶ By the Act II of 1071 M.E., the Government had protected the Magistrates, judges and others working in judiciary.²⁷ The Act V of 1071M.E. defined clearly the rights of Jenmis and Kudiyaans for settling disputes between them in paying the rent and others.²⁸ Regulation I of 1074 M.E. provided a general Penal Code called Travancore Penal Code, which repealed the existing Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Acts introduced to the state according to Regulation II of 1056 M.E.²⁹ Sections 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 58, 59, 187, 139, 226 and 229 Illustrations (a) and (c) under Sec. 19, the Illustration under Sec. 20, and Illustrations (a) under Sec. 81, (b) under Sec.161 (a) under Sec. 174 and (b) under Sec. 177 and also the Explanation I under Sec. 193, were omitted as they were wholly inapplicable to Travancore while new sections such as Explanation to Section 21 (of IPC) (to include certain classes of the servants of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India), the definition of Public servants (to include servants of the British Government), Imperial Post and Telegraph Offices, the Subsidiary Force at Quilon, the Residency, Cash-keeper in Treasury and matters irrelevant to Section 408 of the Penal Code.³⁰ Further, separate laws were introduced for wills, negotiable instruments, guardians, wards, lepers, printing presses, Hindu religion, endowments, dynamite, prevention of cruelty to animals, etc., were also passed in the state under the presidentship of Krishnasamy Rao.³¹

Royal Proclamation of 1887 C.E. removed the charge levied from subjects for inheritance of properties to anybody according to Marumakkathayam system of inheritance or Makkathayam system of inheritance according to their castes; in addition, the maximum money that has to be collected would be equal to one quarter of the price of the land, if an heirless Jenmy wanted to inherit his property to someone.³² In 1070 M.E., all workers attached to temples and Oottupuras were released from compulsory works for food. In the same year, a registration department was established so as to work based on the latest British Indian Act. In 1071 M.E., an act for Jail management was passed for its better management and another regulation was passed to resolve the disputes between the landlords and tenants. In 1073 M.E., the *State Life Insurance Scheme* was launched for helping the people to save their lives. Royal Proclamation of 1088 M.E. revealed that Special Appellate Judge, who had no power to transfer cases from the file of one Special Magistrate subordinate to him, would acquire that right of transferring the cases of his subordinate.³³

By the Act I of 1090 M.E., the King had established Travancore Village Panchayat Courts³⁴ in villages to settle petty disputes, for reducing the work burden of District Courts or Zilla Courts; in such courts, established under this Act, there were not less than five judges, one of whom was the president of the village, for each bench of the Court. In case of difference, the opinion of the majority was taken into account and if the Judges were equally divided their points, the opinion of the President, or, in his absence, of the senior judge would prevail. For this purpose, the government nominated one of the judges other than the president, as the senior judge.

Judiciary under Sethu Lakshmi Bai

Sethu Lakshmi Bai came to the throne of Travancore on 6th September, 1924 and her regency continued till 6th November, 1931. There were no judicial changes in Travancore under the reign of Her Highness, but she had enacted many useful Acts for administrative and social reforms in the state. In 1102 M.E., tenants were also freed from the Uooliyam service of supplying Vari and Njavara paddy to the palace, and Dhannappullu for-feeding cattle in Ampalappula.³⁵ The Queen commanded in 1102 M.E. that the singing of obscene and indecent songs at the annual uthsavam in the temple would be strictly prohibited and order was issued to the police and magistracy to take the necessary steps to prevent any such disturbance of the public peace as might arise. By the year 1103 M.E., new roads were constructed for transportation and the railway lines were broadened; after getting favourable public opinion, the Government opened all the roads for the approach of Avarnas, which was the first step taken ever in Indian Province where high castes were in the belief that if an Avarna approached them they would be polluted.³⁶ The long-standing tradition of Marumakkathayam was put aside, after thorough discussion with opposing schools of opinions, through the

Nayar Act of 1100 M.E. which was enacted by the Queen³⁷ and the same trend was also put in use in the Nanchinad Vellala Regulation VI of 1101 M.E.³⁸ In the law courts, there was a delay in settling the civil cases, so that Her Highness had appointed a Commissioner in 1105 M.E. (April 1930) to enquire into the question of delay in making decision and to suggest measures for speedy disposal of decrees.³⁹ By 1096 M.E., the Government prohibited further inclusion of dhasis in temples either by adoption or voluntary contract, but dhasis remained associated with the temples, which was completely abolished in 1105 M.E. when the Government sanctioned the complete discontinuance of the system.

Judicial Administration under Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma

The Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma was the twelfth and last ruler of that Kingdom from 1931 to 1949 C.E. There was no modification in the jurisdiction of his predecessor but he had enacted some important laws that had to be used in law courts. The High Court, District Courts and Zilla Courts established by Moolam Thirunal Maharaja had remained as chief places for disposing the criminal disputes, which have been followed even today.

In 1108 M.E. (1932), *the Travancore Kshatriya Regulation* was passed to define and amend laws related to succession, marriage and its dissolution, property management and maintenance for Nairs and Vellalas. Following this, the *Travancore Muslim Succession Regulation* was also passed to amend and define rules of succession among the Muslims and *the Jenmi-Kudiyaan Regulation* proclaiming that the landlord (jenmi) will not have any right, claim or interest in the land holding except the right to receive land dues (jenmi karam) were also enacted and enforced in the state. The *Jenmi-Kudiyaan Regulation* gave complete freedom for tenants (kudiyaan) over the tenant land and ordered the tenant to pay the land dues to the government which would then remit the dues to the land lords. Another credit to the Highness was *the Travancore Primary Education Act* which issued Free Universal Compulsory Primary Education to all children irrespective of caste, status and gender, and which strongly prohibited child labourers and also religious instructions in schools. With a view to improving the social status of women and children in Travancore, the King enacted *The Travancore Hindu Widows Remarriage Regulation (1938)*, *The Travancore Child Marriage Restraint Act & The Travancore Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (1941)*, and *The Travancore Maternity Benefit Act (1943)*, which were aiming at widow remarriage, prohibition of child marriage, prohibiting the girl's immoral traffics, and increasing the benefits for pregnant women. These legislations relieved women from the age-old traditions of Nambudris, Vellalas, Nairs, Potties, and Brahmin communities wherein pre-pubescent marriage was the rule and compulsory.

The Maharaja felt that there had been an increasing support for the entry of low caste people into temples administrated by the Government, which urged him to set up a *Temple Entry Enquiry Committee* on 25th November, 1932, under the presidentship of V.S. Subramania Aiyar.⁴⁰ After critical examinations, the Maharaja finally signed the Temple Entry Proclamation on 12th November 1936, which was subsequently published in an extra-ordinary Gazette. This proclamation wiped off the social evils like (1) Theendal pollution (untouchability) that did not allow low caste people to use temple-tanks, temple-wells, Homapura, Anakottils., etc., and (2) no right to low caste people to take bath in public tanks, fetch water from public wells and to eat in Ootupura.⁴¹

In 1957, the present judicial system was established in all the states of Indian Union, which had enacted many acts and regulations to settle Criminal and Civil disputes and at the same time simply adopted over 500 Acts that was actually enacted by the Imperial Government but suitable for Indian situation, which is definitely a milestone in the history of Judiciary in the erstwhile Travancore Princely State.⁴²

CONCLUSION

During the reign of Marthanda Varma criminal disputes were referred before the King or Dewan in Padmanabhapuram Palace and no other definite place was allotted to settle the disputes. *Karthika Thirunal Rama Varma* divided the Kingdom into Manikarens, Adhikaries and Proverthikars and disputes were inquired by office holder in-charge of these administrative divisions. In the reign of Ayilyom Thirunal Gowri Lakshmi

Bai, the District Courts at Padmanabhapuram, Mavelikara, Trivandrum, Vaikam and Alwaye were established in 1811. Each of these courts had two judges from Nair or Christian community and a Brahmin Sastri and the ancient Hindu Law was followed in the courts. In addition, a Huzhur court was also established to hear the disputes of Government servants. In 1831 C.E., Swathi Thirunal Rama Varma established Munsiff's courts for disposal of petty civil cases and police cases, for which a munsiff from the British India was appointed in each court. One year after that, Huzhur court was abolished and, instead of that, Zilla courts were established in each district and a code of regulations was framed in the British style for hearing the cases in 1834. During the reign of Ayilyam Thirunal Rama Varma, in 1862, District Courts invested with civil and criminal powers were created as substitutes for Zilla courts in each of the four districts and each court would have one side for hearing civil cases and another side to hear criminal cases. The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes were adopted to refer cases in Travancore courts, and the Indian Penal Code that was enacted by the Government of India in 1860 was immediately adapted by Travancore State as its provisions were suited to the customs. Further, qualified lawyers were allowed to plead in the courts. In the reign of Visakhram Thirunal Rama Varma, the number of judges in Sadar court was raised from 3 to 5 including a chief justice and four Pusnie judges and for settling disputes of Hindus a pandit was appointed in each court. Moolam Thirunal Maharaja authorized the execution in decrees of Travancore in civil courts of British India and Cochin State and in 1074 M.E. provided Travancore Penal Code, which repealed the existing Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Acts. Thus, there had been a gradual transition of judicial system from 1729 to 1949 when the Indian Laws were put in use throughout the state. From this research paper it is understood clearly that modern system of judiciary has grown gradually in the Travancore Princely State and the rulers of the State handled judiciary effectively as one of the main administrative organ of their domain. Through their judicial administration they took decisions and passed various Regulations for the welfare of their subjects.

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5. Menon. P. T., *op.cit.*, pp.187-188.
6. *Ibid.*, p.297.
7. *Ibid*, p.468.
8. Velu Pillai. T.K., *Travancore State Manual*, Vol. 2, pp.550-551.
9. Act I of 1010 M.E.; M.E. denotes Malabar Era started in 825 C.E.; so, 1010 M.E. means 1010 + 825=1835 C.E.
10. *Ibid*, section (2).
11. *Ibid*, section 4(2).
12. Act IV of 1010 M.E., section (6)
13. "No public officers in their jurisdiction should enforce any decree or demand of rent or revenue by the sale of slaves, that slaves should be permitted to acquire and possess property and were not to be dispossessed of such on the plea that they were slaves. This Act also declared that penal offences were not the less so when committed against slaves."
14. Velu Pillai. P.K., *op.cit.*, p, 568.
15. Nagam Aiya. V., *op.cit.*, p.538.
16. Proclamation dated the 25th Edavam 1037.
17. Act of 1040 M.E.
18. *Travancore Government Gazette*, dated 13-6-1865.

19. *Ibid.*, dated 1-6-1875.
20. *Ibid.*, dated 16-11-1875.
21. *Ibid.*, p.608
22. Act III of 1068, dated 19-1-1893
23. Act II of 1070, dated 3-6-1895
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