

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS OF COLONIAL RULE IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1750-1802

G. Karuppuchamy

Assistant professor of History

Cardamom Planters Association College, Bodinayakanur, Theni

The term Madras Presidency was applied to specific regions in South India which passed to the British through verifiable causes in course of time and its essential development was finished by the start of the nineteenth century. The foundation of the three administrations of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay was the regular result of the endeavors of an unfamiliar maritime ability to get tractions on the Indian subcontinent for developing its business possibilities. Of the three administrations, Madras held a position of prime significance in the early history of British India. It was the primary regional procurement of the East India Company in India. Stronghold St. George was worked before the cession of Bombay and the establishing of Calcutta. Over all Madras was deliberately the most indispensable spot to the English in the beginning phases of their union.

Obtaining of Madras

The Presidency of Madras was shaped by the procurement of domains from the local rulers through success and association. Both conflict and discretion played their parts in its development. The East India Company rose up out of a modest start set apart by difficulty and misery of extraordinary greatness at home and abroad to a tallness of extravagance and force. The Company appeared when Queen Elizabeth, on the last day of 1600, conceded a contract to about 220 men of their word and shippers empowering them to take part in exchange as one body corporate and politic by the name of the Governor and Company of dealers of London exchanging toward the East Indies with a capital of £ 30, 135-6-8 partitioned into 101 offers. The contract approved them to carry on a business of isolated danger and benefit for every investor till 1613 and from that point on a joint stock premise.¹ The title East India Company began with the Act of Parliament 324 Wm. IV, Cap. 85 (A.D 1833) segment III says that the organization might be depicted as the East India Company. At first the organization was called, the Governor and Co. of Merchants exchanging toward the East Indies. Then, at that point an opponent organization was shaped, called the English Company Trading toward the East Indies. These two organizations were a while later joined together and by the Act of Queen Anne, the style turned into 'the assembled organization of Merchants of England exchanging toward the East Indies'. Finally, the Act of William IV, first cited authorized the conventional utilization of the assignment since the time its utilization.²

The British first settlements at Surat in 1613 on the Coromandal coast at Fort Saint George in 1640 and at Fort William in Bengal in 1698 were simple 'production lines' for exchanging purposes. The administration of the Company was endowed to a Governor and 24 Directors. The Company partook in the selective advantage of exchanging with all pieces

of Asia. In the early times of its reality the Company experienced impressive hardships. Its sanction was abrogated in 1693, when it neglected to pay the obligation of five percent on capital stock forced by the King.³ Its advantages were, be that as it may, reestablished along these lines by another sanction. In 1698 the exigencies of the state, brought about by the conflicts wherein Great Britain was included incited Parliament to allow another general public to exchange with India by the name, the English East India Company, despite the resistance brought up in an appeal introduced to the House of Commons by the London Company.⁴

The two Companies couldn't go after long. In 1708 under the honor of Lord Godolphin, an Act of Queen Anne joined them into one society called the "Joined Company of Merchants of England exchanging toward the East Indies". In 1713, the Company gained against impressive resistance the right of elite exchange for a time of an additional twenty years till 1733. This was recharged at regular intervals till 1773, when the Regulating Act forced parliamentary power over the issues of the Company. Its exchanging advantages were proceeded by such periodical recharges of the sanction till 1833, when the contract of that year denied the Company totally of its exchanging rights India. In result of its regional acquisitions in India the Company in 1766 raised the profits from six to ten for each cent. This abrupt upgrade and prospects of still more prominent profits instigated various individuals to become owners of India stock, a significant number of them through cash acquired at excessive paces of revenue.⁵

A significant number of them even discussed 50% as the likely quantum of things to come profits. By such purposeful publicity they raised the cost of East India stock so high that they generally clamored for enormous profits. Meanwhile the scramble for East India stocks and debates among the owners for expanded profits pulled in the consideration of general society and the Government. The Government presently exhorted the Company not to build the profit past 10 per cent. It additionally pulled out that the undertakings of the Company and its exchanges with the rulers of India would be exposed to examination by Parliament. A council was really named in November 1766 to make a thorough investigation of its issues. The Cabinet stated that the products of all successes made by subjects, however at their own cost and hazard, should have a place with the sovereign, and in this way guaranteed the regional incomes of India for the Crown. By the Parliamentary Act of 1767 the Company had to purchase the advantage of holding its regional acquisitions by a yearly installment of £ 400,000 to the Exchequer.⁶ This was the situation of the Company at home before the death of the Regulating Act.

Parliamentary Control Over the Company

Directly from the triumph at Plassey and its connected turns of events, which set Bengal at the feet of the English, it was perceived as unavoidable that the Crown ought to accept a definitive accountability for the organization of the East India Company's regional belongings in some structure or other. Somewhere in the range of 1757 and 1784 the advancement of the Company from a business power into a regional one sabotaged the solidness of its administration at home. India House turned into an equivalent for

debasement. Contemporary legislators expected the risk of an extraordinary domain being made and controlled by Britons free of the authority of the Cabinet.⁷ But move was made simply by lethargic degrees and that too with much dithering. Set apart by outrages in India and botches in Leaden corridor Street, the interest both inside and outside Parliament for the service endeavored to meet the circumstance by passing the Regulating Act, which was hailed as the principal piece of parliamentary enactment for India. This gave the Government interestingly an offer in the obligation regarding the organization of India. By passing this Act there started the "time of roundabout control by the Government over the East India Company".⁸

The Act of 1773 was practically finished disappointment and to guarantee a steady and consistent organization and the subsequent reports of the Select and Secret Committees of 1781 which were named to recharge the contract of the Company required the reexamination and reception by Parliament of another framework for the organization of India in England as well as in India by the Company. Services intruded and the Company tangled, however it was not until the North-Fox alliance created a greater part in the House of Commons not really settled endeavor was made to redesign the Company's arrangement of Government.⁹ On July 6, 1784 Pitt's India Bill was presented in Parliament. It was effectively helped through both the houses and became law on 13 August 1784. It set up a compelling instrument of control, bearing and oversight as a Board of Control with a Cabinet Minister as its President. It worked with slight adjustments till 1858.¹⁰

The Company's sanction and restrictive exchanging advantages were reestablished for an additional twenty years by the Charter Act of 1793. The Charter Act of 1813 is a milestone throughout the entire existence of British organization of India. By this the Government of India, was left in the hand of the Company for an additional twenty years permitting the continuation of its exchange and the activity of its support. In any case, the Company's syndication of Indian exchange was nullified while it was permitted to hold its China imposing business model for an additional twenty years. Exchange to and from India and different spots inside as far as possible besides with China was opened up after April 10, 1814 to everybody. Consequently the Company lost its restraining infrastructure of its eastern exchange was consistently declining. At the point when the ideal opportunity for the restoration of the contract drew closer in 1833 there emerged the topic of the Company holding this advantage of exchange by any means. General society in England was emphatically for the view that exchange among England and India ought to be left out and out in the possession of private merchants without the outlandish contest of a Company with regional belongings in India. They rehashed the expressions of Adam Smith that the obligations of dealers were not steady with the obligations of the leaders of an empire.¹¹ The merchants of London and the other enormous business habitats of England, who were desirous of the uncalled for benefits moved by the Company in India, expected to expand their own exchange if the Company could be halted from continuing exchange by any means. Hence the United Company of Merchants exchanging toward the East Indies were quick stopping to be a vendor organization at all.¹² Accordingly the Company's exchange was canceled out and out in 1833 by the death of the Charter Act of 1833 and from thus it

essentially remained as chairmen of India drawing its profits from the incomes of India. The organization consistent with its starting point clung to its pacific job as far as possible, inspite of each impulse to have a sovereign impact. Significance was constrained upon it by the numerous surprising men who showed up in its administration for a very long time after Clive. Clive's accomplishment in making the Company an income authority in Bengal opened wide vistas of benefit to the Directors who saw them eased of the need of sending out silver to India. In the early long periods of its set of experiences in India, the Company clung to the business strategy of Sir Thomas Roe. Its first settlements were absolutely business in nature containing just manufacturing plants, distribution centers and homes for its neighborhood agents of the Company and a large portion of them were close to the ocean or a waterway in Surat, Ahmedabad, Calicut, Madras, Armagon, Masulipatnam, Balasore, Ganjam, Calcutta, Cossimbazaar and Patna.¹³

The shippers of London who were close to brave dealers. They were never mixed by dreams of success or confounded by possibilities of Government. The organization's workers in India were just pioneers. The business character of the early exercises of the Company is brought out convincingly by its initial records. In the minutes of the Court of Directors and the conferences, letters and despatches from India the majority of the reference was of a business nature. They related generally to appearance or takeoff of boats, the buy and fare of long material, broadcloth, and different results of the country. The Presidents and Councils were pre-busy with ventures and records, with propels made and installments got with restraining infrastructures and land customs. Individuals of the country with whom they previously had dealings were Gomasthas, Shroffs and Dubashas. Indeed, even the early managerial approach of the East India Company was administered by its business factors. In this manner the arrangement of government which won in the early settlements of the organization was basically business in character. It was an administration by Council.

The Council in the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta resembled a Board of Directors. In Madras it comprised of six individuals in the time of 1676-1681 and ten in the hour of Lord Pigot. In Calcutta it comprised of upwards of sixteen. Solely after the death of the Regulating Act was the number diminished to five at Calcutta and three at Madras. Not for long, anyway did the organization save unmodified its business character. Power of conditions before long positioned regional desires before it. Yet, the conditions were not generally political. Prof. Holder called attention to, it was the rot to Mughal expert in India which constrained the organization to consider applying more prominent command over the terrains which delivered its staple import cotton piece products". In this way the early expansionist exercises of the organization were because of its own business intentions, the troubles in to which the trade of the organization floated prompted war and resulting regional development. Till around 1765 the equilibrium of exchange among India and England was comprised of the fare of silver from England to India. Later it was lessened. To compensate for this lack a specific part of the income of the organization was separate for acquisition of products for fare to England. This was the much noted "speculation" which had a praised impact throughout the entire existence of the organization. It is this which

affected extraordinarily the organization's nation and organization in the Presidency. It was towards accommodating this interest in Bengal, Madras and different focuses of East India exchange that the outside and inside arrangement of the Company was coordinated. Ruthnaswamy has suitably commented: "It was the speculation that was to a great extent liable for that unlimited chains of battles into which the organization infringing upon its unique senses was plunged". The business thought process impacted the English arrangement and organization from the start till practically the end. However the Company turned into a royal force, by exigencies of exchange and trade it didn't enjoy regional aspirations absent much by way of looking of a business heart.¹⁴ The business distractions additionally never stopped to administer the lead of the Company and its administration even get-togethers started to play a more political job.

Indeed, even as late as 1800 as the Chief delegate of the Company in its business limit, the Governor General in Council practiced prompt administration of its business worries in Bengal and an overall command over interest in different administrations and to an impressive degree over the undertakings in China. We are informed that these exchanging components made due as late as 1835 for in that year the Collector of Salem was selling expansive fabric however the Company stopped to be an exchanging concern. The Marquess of Wellesley who was sickened with the business strategy of his lords griped that in his time "India was controlled not from a spot; but rather an including house; not with the thoughts of a sovereign; but rather with those of a retail seller in muslin and indigo". The public authority by Council which was embraced during the early years when the Company was simply a business association was proceeded even get-togethers accepted accountability for the administration of millions.¹⁵ The collegial framework which was received at the gubernatorial level was additionally stretched out to the lower grades of legislative association when the elements of the Company expanded subsequent on its obtaining of an area.

The Boards of organization of the various divisions was at Calcutta; yet in addition at Madras from early days. Select boards of the Council of Fort St. George were responsible for military and political undertakings and that framework kept going upto 1778. In the year 1786 saw the rise of the Board of Trade, the Military Board and the Board of Revenue made out of either individuals from Council and other subordinate authorities of the Company and accused of the subtleties of organization.¹⁶ Of the multitude of sheets, as was normal, it was the Board of Trade that held the pride of spot toward the start. It was to it that the business specialists of the Company were made mindful. Till the cancelation of the Company's syndication of exchange 1813 it shaped quite possibly the main parts of the Company's apparatus of organization. It was in 1765 that the subject of land income previously came up before the workers of the Company, first in Bengal and afterward in Madras Presidency. Upto this time the English in India had been purchasers and merchants of produce. Be that as it may, in 1765 the Company was conceded in ceaselessness the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by the Moghul Emperor and the entire common military organization of this fine lot of nation went under its control. From that time onwards, the workers of the Company were fundamentally worried about issue like tax

collection and land income in India. The Board of Revenue had the longest history and the most recognized record of work. It was comprised in Madras in 1786 and singular authorities assumed responsibility in the circars.¹⁷ As the organization of the offices and eventually the organization of the nation required consultation, organization by a board appeared to be supported.

The Board of Revenue managed the assortment of land income as well as controlled the public terrains. It likewise settled the paces of evaluations, if conveniences, made development of cash for advancing development and practiced legal position. The zamindari settlement, the town settlement and the ryotwari settlement each had its supporters both in India and in England and each in its turn was embraced, set up and deserted. In the underlying phases of their standard, the experts in India and England thought it profoundly futile to meddle quickly and unconsciously with the technique for gathering income. The idea of land residencies and the way of thinking of the subject of right to the dirt were very out of their range and their characteristics were similarly outside the ability to understand of the workers of the Company. They in this manner felt it practical to permit business as usual to proceed for example the assortment of income by the Indian officials of the Nawab for the benefit of the Company under similar agreements getting under his organization. The main general procurement of the region by the East India Company the first according to an income perspective was of the country around Madras known as the Jaghir, on the grounds that it was initially conceded by the Nawab of the Carnatic as a Jaghir. The income along these lines doled out, as planned as a commitment towards the costs of the conflicts, embraced in help of the Nawab. The last obtaining of the region can be dated somewhere in the range of 1750 and 1760 being at long last affirmed by the Emperor Shah Alam in 1763. The Jaghir presently shapes the Chingleput locale, out of which a solitary taulk structures the different region of Madras.¹⁸

Obtaining of Northern Circars Territories

The following obtaining, in place of time, was that of the Northern Circars. These regions were conceded in 1765 by the Delhi sovereign, however the Madras Government, looking to the down to earth guarantee of the Nizam of the Deccan, who was not really even in name subject to Delhi, likewise acquired an award from him in 1768. The Circars of Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Condapilli and Guntur were known as the Northern Circars. They shaped the current locale of Vishakapatnam, Ganjam, Krishna and Godavari. The later augmentations to the Company's regional belongings were the areas of Salem and Krishnagherry (forming the Baramahal) and the region of Dindigul and Malabar (the last was under the Bombay Government until 1800). These were surrendered by Tipu Sultan to the British Company on 18 March, 1792. The territory of Pulicat and Sadara, were acquired from the Dutch in 1795. In 1799, a segment of the regions were moved to the Company due to the settlement of bundle with the Nizam and the Peshwa. They were the region of Canara, the space of Soondah, the area of Coimbatore, the Circar lands and the Pollams of Ballagha and the island of Seringapatnam. Around a similar time, the British moreover got the district

of Tanjore from the Raja of Tanjore. The next year for instance in 1800 the Company got the given up district, given up by the Nizam.

In the year 1801, Southern Pollams comprising of the Trinelvally and Manapara Pollams, Ramnad and Sivaganga and the Western Pollams, in all of which the Company had gathered peshkash and recognition since 1792 (under an arrangement with the Nawab) were moved to the organization by the Nawab. The leftover piece of the Carnatic comprising of the locale of Palnadu. Nellore and Ongole and the territory of Arcot, the pollams of Chittoor and the regions of Satevaidd, Trinelvally and Madura were likewise moved to the Company by the Nawab of Carnatic in 1801.¹⁹

The Jaghir

At the point when the Jaghir was procured by the Company's Government, it was set under the charge of the "Panel of Revenue", which was delegated in 1780 to deal with the Nawab's assets in the Carnatic. This Committee in 1783, let out the country in fourteen enormous ranches on leases of nine years, at expanding rents. The leaseholders with a couple of special cases over and over fizzled in their installments, their bequests were sequestered and a few of them were placed into constraint. In 1788 the Jaghir was set under Collectors, who let the locale in more modest bits to the occupants, on leases of three years. In November 1794, the nation was set under the administration of Lionel Place, who coordinated this consideration especially to inside progress in regards to the rights and advantage of the ryots. He presented the arrangement of town rents on the produce being driven for a cash installment. The gatherings who went into commitment held the chief portions of the grounds they were left to change their privileges with other people who possessed fragmentary offer. This framework proceeded until the Permanent Settlement was presented in 1802.²⁰

The Northern Circars

When procured by the East India Company, it comprised of Zamindari lands and Havelly lands. The training that won in the Zamindari lands was to permit the zamindars suitable the incomes of the region to their own utilization subsequent to paying a specific total called the jumma or lease to the public authority. The Zamindars understood the incomes by gathering them from the ryots or real cultivators, either in kind or cash or by cultivating them from the ryots or real cultivators, either in kind or cash or by cultivating them to people, on yearly or longer rents, the agreements including at least one towns, areas or at times whole zamindaries. The Havellies of Northern Circars comprised of family grounds of the Circar or Government. They were made out of areas nearby every capital town and had been attached to those towns for the stockpile of the posts and various foundations, both common and military of the Mussalmans. A portion of the Havellies had been taken from the Zamindari lands by virtue of insubordination or wrongdoing or in outcomes of disappointment of beneficiaries in a zamindari. The Havellies were subsequently lands which were not in the possession of Zamindars but rather those of the Government. The mode where the land incomes of the Havellies were gathered by the

Company's Government was by leasing them to people. The overall arrangement was to shape settlements with the head occupants for the entire of their separate towns and they sub-leased each field and orchestrated with every cultivator for the lease he was to pay.

Now and then the local area of the town was passed on to settle among themselves the measure of their particular leases, the occupants turning out to be mutually and severally liable for the total interest upon the town. These town repayments were shaped on the produce; that is the portion of the produce which had a place with the Government was driven for a cash installment, directed regarding the market cost of grain or concerning its cost on the normal of sure of years. This was known as the grain lease. These settlements were of an exceptionally defective kind since they were not established on an overview of grounds, nor does it give the idea that the leaseholders conceded pattas to the ryots are that some other orderly safeguards were taken to keep the head occupants from persecuting the second rate cultivators. The Collectors seem to have passed on the subtleties of the income examination to their local Dewans and Dubashes mainly inferable from absence of information on the local dialects. There was no fixed rule of income management.²¹

Some of the time the Board of Revenue gathered the income as indicated by their suppositions and at different occasions, the nearby specialists left them no choice or decision by deferring the transmission of fundamental data till the season had been excessively best in class. Hence yearly or periodical settlements were made with the zamindars in the Zamindari lands and with the leaseholders and ranchers in the Havelly lands. None of these, notwithstanding, had any fixed income the board. The leftover piece of the organization's old belonging comprised of little degrees of land in and close to Cuddalore, called Fort St. David and in Devacottah, Nagore and Nagapatnam.²² They were incompletely leased, on longer or more limited leases and mostly reestablished under cash rents.

The later Acquisitions

An impressive bit of these regions was held by poligars and the excess by a long shot the biggest part, was under the public authority. The poligars bore a solid partiality to the zamindars of the Northern Circars. Some of them got their plunge from the old Rajahs or from the individuals who had held high workplaces of trusts under the Hindu governments, whose precursors had gotten certain towns, part of the way on the primitive guideline of supporting a group of pony and foot which were to be at the call of the Sovereign at whatever point they may be required. Others had been leaseholders of regions or income officials who had revolted in the midst of public unsettling influence and had prevailed with regards to usurping ownership of the terrains. The Civil Government and Police of the Pollams were ostensibly left in the possession of poligars on state of paying a specified peshkash and of roviding a tactical power for the assistance of the state. A portion of the poligars had been permitted to deal with the issues of different towns other than their pollams and they continued demanding in the most discretionary way commitments from individuals in order to supply the assets important to select and increase their method for military guard.

The course sought after by the Government of Madras concerning the Poligars were as per the following: Of the unrivaled Poligars, there were a few, who having been for some time ousted, were remaining alive on remittances which they got from the previous Government these stipends, were either proceeded to the separate people or they were accommodated by regional awards on Inam tenures.²³ Those who were found in the genuine ownership of their pollams and the individuals who had been obliged to resign from the country, during the conflicts with Tipu Sultan were reestablished in the ownership of their properties gave they were faithful subjects. In 1799, an imposing, insurgence broke out in the Southern Pollams of Trinaveli.²⁴ This event was used for incapacitating the poligars, retiring their fortifications and fortresses and decreasing them to simple representatives of the organization's administration.

In the leftover domains, which were under the public authority, arrangements were gone into, with the head occupants, who again subrented each field. Duplicities and cheats were drilled by the head occupants who perpetrated genuine and broad wounds on the cultivators. It was to forestall such maltreatments that the Madras Government embraced the Ryotwari Settlements by which direct commitment were gone into with each ryot for the income he was to pay. Basically, the early income the executives in the Madras Presidency before the presentation of the Permanent Settlement was not uniform all through the administration.

End Notes

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