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RESEARCH ARTICLE

TIPU SULTAN REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BARAMAHAL REGION

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to find out the historical aspects of Revenue Administration and its experiment in Baramahal had great important in the revenue history of Madras Presidency. Revenue is the backbone of any administration. Hence the Tipu Sultan had aimed to collect the land revenue through different systems. Old English Mysore war (1790-1792) reached a conclusion after the deficiency of a large portion of Tipu Sultan's domains. The Treaty of Srirangapatnam was endorsed on March 17, 1792. By that the British acquired Dindigul, Baramahal and Malabar. The lost Baramahal was not in the least recuperated by the Mysore King. At any rate after the fall of Srirangapatnam on May 4, 1799, it fell under the control of the alliance of the British, the Maratha and the Nizam of Hyderabad. After the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War 1799, Baramahal was added with the British domain alongside Kanara, Coimbatore, Wynad, Dharapuram and the waterfront area of the Mysore realm. With this short recorded sketch it will be adept to have an examination about the exercises of Tipu Sultan in Baramahal.

Keywords: Revenue Administration, Baramahal, Amildars, Kotwals, Tallatits, Inam, Devadhanam, Lebbais Thanadar, Kotwals Talaiyaris

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Introduction

The word "Baramahal" conjures up an image of Palace. It connotes illegible meaning when it has been analyzed. The origin of the word and its meaning are nexuses with Hindi language. The word "Bara" denotes twelve and "Mahal" states fortress. When the readers have to connect these two words, they get the meaning. The original meaning of

“Baramahal” represents twelve palaces. The twelve palaces can be located in regions adjoining one another in composite Salem region. Cultural and social condition are the two aspects which probably engage the historians in the study of the concise and precise meaning of Baramahal. Baramahal culture is said to be the pioneer of Tamil culture as it constitutes a continuum from the ancient civilization of Indus Valley. The pre-historic cultural traditions are still followed in some of the places in India especially more particularly in Tamil Nadu.

Baramahal

Baramahal, situated in an essential spot, was very much weaved with street and correspondence. It likewise helped as a door to Mysore and filled in as a key toward the south. For Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan it was much advantageous. Being a domain under the Kongu locale, it was heavily influenced by the Pallavas, Cholas, and Nayaks of Madurai. As the greater part piece of the Tamil nation was under Vijayanagar rule, normally it was additionally an area under them. Then, at that point it went under Jaggadevaraya in 1578 A.D. also, from him it was moved to Muslim principle and from them the British caught it. After quite a while in 1782, it went under the control of Hyder Ali. Then, at that point Tipu had the option to control the region upto 1792, till the finish of the Third Anglo-Mysore War in 1792. By the Treaty of Srirangapatnam endorsed in March 1792, he needed to give up that to the British East India Company. Baramahal implies Twelve Mahals and those authoritative divisions were; at (1) Krishnagiri, (2) Jagadevagarh, (3) Varanagarh, (4) Karalgarh, (5) Maharajgarh, (6) Bujangagarh, (7) Kotagrah, (8) Thriupathur, (9) Vaniyambadi, (10) Ganganagarh (11) Sudarshana garh, (12) Thattakallu. (Allan. 1799). (Allan. 1799) These shaped the regions of Jagadeva, the Palayagar of Chennapatnam, Nawab of Cudappah and Raja of Mysore. As the words Bara and Mahal are Hindusthani words, it will be well-suited to concur that they may have been utilized by the Muslims even preceding Hyder Ali.

Politics in Baramahal

After the passing of Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan succeeded his dad as the ruler in 1782. He needed to go through the following 17 years to ensure Mysore

which confronted contention and wars. Since he was a fear to the British, he recorded his tiger token in all spots. His seat too had it. Indeed, even the dresses of his fighters too had the sign of tigers. The Nizam of Hyderabad, his child Sikkand Jha, his executive additionally upheld the British against Tipu. In the interest of the Marathas, 10,000 horsemen under Parasuram Rao and 10,000 infantrymen under Maribrandh were sent against Tipu on the side of the British. The entire condition was not for Tipu even on May 4, 1799, he inhaled his last at the Srirangapatnam fight ground when he assaulted the foe soldier. Major Allam and Col. Wellesley had their own questions about the passing of Tipu (Arbrathnet. 1881). Yet, at long last by feeling his heartbeat thump, and heartbeat, they recognized his passing.

While Hyder Ali turned into the defector leader of Mysore, he with a restrained armed force and solid cavalry needed to confront the difficulties of the Marathas the Nizam of Hyderabad and the partners of the British. With the craft of change mix, he chose to out move his foes. He set up a stockpile at Dindigul. Somewhere in the range of 1761 and 1763, he caught Hosakote, Sera, Bednur just as the palayagars of the North West. In the midst of the changed high points and low points in the political field, in 1776 he stifled his foes by catching Dindigul and Baramahal. Further Hyder Ali under his influence caught Arcot in 1780 by overcoming Col. Baillie. In the second Anglo-Mysore battle on December 7, 1782, Hyder Ali passed on. So Tipu needed to assume up the liability of the conflict. At the point when both the gatherings were worn out on battle, on March 1784, the Treaty of Mangalore was marked and both the gatherings consented to keep up with their own domains. Be that as it may, the enmity didn't stop and was continuing (Grover and Grover 1988).

The Third Anglo-Mysore war (1790-1792) reached a conclusion after the deficiency of the vast majority of Tipu Sultan's regions. The Treaty of Srirangapatnam was endorsed on March 17, 1792. By that the British got Dindigul, Baramahal and Malabar. The lost Baramahal was not in any manner recuperated by the Mysore King. In any case after the fall of Srirangapatnam on May 4, 1799, it fell under the control of the alliance of the British, the Maratha and the Nizam of Hyderabad. After the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War 1799, Baramahal was attached with the

British domain alongside Kanara, Coimbatore, Wynad, Dharapuram and the waterfront locale of the Mysore realm. With this short verifiable sketch it will be able to have an investigation about the exercises of Tipu Sultan in Baramahal (B.N. Chopra 1979).

Baramahal comprised of the territories of Dharmapuri, Hosur, and part of Krishnagiri, Thirupathur, Uthankarai and a part of Hosur. Though it was situated in the Tamil speaking areas a large number of Muslims inhabited that place. The Lebbais who were the followers of the prophet were there. The Tamils who were converted to Islam were called Lebbais and they spoke the local language. The Urdu speaking Muslims were called Pathans or Dakhani Muslims. However it was anything but an extraordinary focal point of exchange, learning or culture, most of the Muslim populace wished to be the vital part of the Mysore Kingdom. So it had wide scope for frequent and unavoidable wars with the major political powers. The people of the Deccan peninsula too had their own enmity with the dwellers of the Baramahal region. As this territory touched the Mysore plateau, Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan concentrated much on this to penetrate into the interior territories of Tamil country. After Baramahal was subdued by the Mysoreans in 1791 there prevailed peace. After the Fourth Anglo Mysore war in 1799 (Baramaha 1985) that region was annexed as the possession of the province of Madras.

Legacy of Tipu's Revenue Administration

The transfer of Baramahal to the British by Tipu Sultan enabled the British to be alert at Krishnagiri, and other Mysore territories. It was mainly for avoiding Tipu's army and men penetrating into the British domains. The natives were watched vigilantly and their assistances were utilised by the British to satisfy the needs and requirements of their contingents. By that a cordial relationship was made available. At the same time when Tipu had appointed Muslims in the place of Hindus who had been under him, he had to incur the displeasure of his own subjects. The difference in power in the Baramahal area soothed individuals from the difficulties forced on them by Tipu. But the officials and servants of Tipu were forbidden from enjoying the facilities under Tipu (Dykes 1853).

Tipu Sultan had his own financial strategies with respect to exchange and business. The merchants of those areas were paying a specified amount on transports as customs. But after the shifting of the administration, the alien officials by threat started collecting abnormal sums as customs and transport fees. Even during the period of Tipu, his revenue officials adopted false practices and cheated the ruler. They collected a huge sum and sent only a limited amount to the treasury. Such measures not only affected the rulers but also the common people who were the tax payers. The Revenue officials of that area during the rule of Hyder Ali were ignorant and unable to read and write. They were also selected and appointed from the army. They were keen on the total collection and never worried about the people. Tipu Sultan was disgusted with such unacceptable activities. Eventhough they were removed from power and started to lead a private life, they were absorbed by the British just to achieve their own ends of exploitation. (Hayavadana Rao 1948) Even when Lord Cornwallis visited Baramahal in 1792, he was perturbed by the irregularities with regard to the collection of revenue and stood for overall changes.

Land Revenue Administration

After getting Baramahal region in 1792, Captain Alexander Read as the collector, had got a sound knowledge about the conditions and the wellbeing of the people of Baramahal. He too substantiated himself a fittest individual to run the organization of the space successfully in a superior manner even while Tipu Sultan was alive. In any case, Tipu had no interest in the organization of Baramahal and his entire consideration was to discover available resources to handle the outsiders who were putting forth attempts to make companionship with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad for working him out. However Lord Cornwallis was to make this as a transitory band-aid game plan, it proceeded till Tipu was over-controlled in 1799, in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war. (Revenue Despatches from England 1787). It was brought heavily influenced by the Madras government in the year 1799.

At the point when the Baramahal locale was influenced quite a bit by, Tipu Sultan followed his

own income strategy. Rent framework was trailed by Hyder Ali and Tipu. The Amildars were incharge of grounds and they gathered the income with the help of patels and town headman. The land charge from Baramahal district was gathered either in real money or grains. At the point when the cost of grain was modest, the assessment was gathered in real money and when the cost was high they gathered grains. Further for dry terrains, charge was gathered in real money and in the wet land it was in grain. The Patel and the town headman raised the rate regularly. The ryots were the victims. Tipu's income organization smothered the ranchers. While the tax collection was weighty, the income authorities were bad and the public authority was wasteful. Tipu likewise was unconscious of the unlawful exercises of his authorities. The income account passages were not appropriately kept up with. The authorities didn't give real and legitimate records and Tipu had no records to know the specific income of a particular period. So along these lines the English, with no appropriate records, fixed the land income subjectively. In any case it is apparent that Tipu's undesirable aversion of land income organization in Baramahal prompted his fall toward the end.

In the wake of getting the Baramahal locale, the British arranged for the topographical study during January 1793. So it is not difficult to gather that during Tipu Sultan's period, land income was gathered in a subjective way without appropriate specifications. Another one of a kind element was that Tipu had no sketch of land. While this load of things permitted individuals to show their antipathy for the ruler, it was profitable for the British who added the region in 1792. During August 1793, the Board of Revenue of Fort St. George got a guide of harsh portrayals of the limits of towns and paddy fields. In this way during August 1794, another study was directed. However, such things were absolutely missing under Tipu. However, it was not the issue of Tipu since he had an affluent depository which supported him to include himself in consistent conflicts with an unfamiliar force which was focusing on the foundation of their standard in this subcontinent in the wake of smothering their adversaries. The shortfall of Revenue Board under Tipu was another downside of his income organization. During Tipu's time no duty was exacted

on the Inam or Devadhanam lands which were appropriated to the sanctuaries. Similarly lands worth 20 pagodas were allowed to Sankarayya, the Priest of the Chandra Mouleswara sanctuary in Hosur town (Sarada Raju 1941). Masjid Sannad were the grounds appointed to the individuals who were incharge of Mosques and Dhargas. All such awards were made accessible in the Baramahal locale as well.

In the Baramahal, during the rule of Tipu Sultan, the income authorities themselves were caring for income assortment, and kept law and control. At the point when the British East India Company got the force of Baramahal, there won wilderness. There was no wellbeing for the life and properties of individuals. The Amildars, Kotwals, Tallatits, were taken out from their obligations and Kavalkars were named. Koravars were delegated as Kavalkars with fixed compensation to execute the obligations of guard, ward and police. The British even requested that Tipu's authorities hand over the offenders who had disappeared to Tipu's districts from Baramahal. In any case, such things happened basically because of the exchange of force of that area structure the hands of Tipu toward the East India Company. It additionally demonstrates that individuals had no confidence over the British, the firm foes of Tipu (Baramahal Records 1989). The British accepted that the gentle treatment given to the Baramahal individuals by Tipu was additionally a reason for the confusion and disturbances around there. So they chose to make serious moves against the guilty parties.

Tipu Sultan's appraisal of land income was extremely hefty. So individuals moved to different locales other than Tipu's. He lost his pay as well as brought about the enmity of his own kin. However the authorities of Tipu urged them to give the assessments at their own will, it additionally didn't get any outcome. The individuals who couldn't pay the substantial expenses changed over themselves into marauders and killers. At the point when the East India Company offered asylum to those individuals, it influenced the organization of Tipu and his economy was likewise injured. It additionally caused issues of wellbeing and security of the state alongside the rule of law. He even didn't make an enquiry about the imperfections of individuals. (Revenue Despatches from England 1787) It offered openings for the British to improve their tactical powers around there.

Adequate safety officers were utilized to keep away from the further activities of Tipu.

Changes in Judicial Administration

The British endeavoured to maintain law and order severe punishments were given to the offenders. Spies were additionally utilized to have a gauge of the circumstance. By restoring harmony, the rule of law in the Baramahal district, the British felt that they could then just settle the income of the upset regions. The non-accessibility of any standard police framework in the Baramahal area under Tipu Sultan was liable for the issues after 1792. So to amend the circumstance, the British delegated a Thanar and set him under a Thanadar. In certain spots Kotwals were designated for keeping law and control. At the hour of Tipu, there were Talaiyaris who kept law and control with the pay they acquired from individuals of the locale and this was a huge viewpoint in the rustic region. The disorder which won there and the requirement for the support of peace and lawfulness in Baramahal under Tipu, constrained the British to dedicate more on presenting the rule of law by taking out the rebellion (H.H. Dodwell, ed 1497-1858). This made ready for the presentation of a created police framework around there by the British in the following time frame. In this manner the awful organization of income and excessive paces of duty in Baramahal came about for the movement of the ryots to the organization's regions. Rebellion and turmoil additionally won around here.

The legal organization of the Baramahal district under Tipu Sultan was not in the least a laudable one since it was a disorderly one. Individuals never partook in any uniform code of law. Equity was delivered by the conditions. Neither the Hindu nor the Islamic laws were followed circumspectly. Minor violations were being settled by the town headmen, nearby Panchayats, rank Panchayats and Juries. The Village boards and the income authorities too expressed their opinion in the legal organization. These lacks had made numerous results on occasion of emergency (Mani 2005). The predominance of turbulent state in legal organization in Baramahal under Tipu focused on the British gatecrashers to focus more on the legal executive

around there. There were no ordinary official courtrooms in the Baramahal locale. So the British needed to build up common courts called adalats in Baramahal and different areas like Conjeevaram, Triuppathur, Dindigul, and Krishnagiri. The purview of each court was additionally specified. The court established at Krishnagiri fulfilled the requirements of individuals of Baramahal. It is worth to note here that no Judges were designated with due obligations under Tipu. Solely after 1792, the British endowed the legal obligation to the income authorities and requested them to manage equity. As Tipu had no standard bookkeeping of the pay through the legal executive for the fine sums in the resulting time frame, the Judge needed to keep up with the monetary dealings of the court. Notwithstanding the other legal authorities, for example, Registrars, Darogas, Maulvis and Roshkars, Sastris, Amins, Munusifs and Sheristadars were delegated (.Chopra 1979). The District Collectors, alongside their managerial capacities, were encrusted with legal forces. In this way the inappropriate strategies for the legal executive under Tipu were smoothed out by the specialists of the East India Company at the appropriate time.

Since of the British public were the devotees of 'law and order', they were careful in the legal organization which was missing under Tipu Sultan. Baramahal was likewise brought under such sensitive circumstances. The English Judges were reserving the option to help in arbitratary juries and the Zamindars were generally named as referees. The British even conceded the right of enquiry of cases to explicit nearby individuals to limit the weight of the Judges. The Amins settled the issues with respect to lands. In this manner the course of centralization, embraced by Tipu in the legal organization, was eliminated (Allan 1799). The British committed to take care of the issues locally in a decentralized manner. However, advances were permitted in the higher courts. The British proceeded with the Panchayat court followed by Tipu in Baramahal. The issue among Tipu and the British caused a stop stage in all perspectives in the Baramahal area. The managerial head quarters of the Baramahal locale, Krishnagiri acquired importance solely after 1792. The confounded and turbulent income organization of this space by Tipu made the

British to experience much in the succeeding time frames (Proceedings of the East India Company 1784). Appropriate legal organization was set up in that district even while Tipu was alive because of the sincere undertakings by the British.

Social Changes in Baramahal

The Baramahal territory, which was mostly in the Kongu region, had the inhabitants speaking Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Marathi languages. At the point when this region went under the Islamic principle of Mysore, further religions and dialects crawled into that area. The Christian Missionaries, for example, Robert De Nobili, and Abbe Dubois achieved the presentation of Christianity around here. Especially after the Third Anglo-Mysore war, Christianity turned into a well-known religion. The Baramahal locale was one having various arrangements of individuals and every one of them lived in harmony and amicability. Hence, the ruler Tipu Sultan had the option to redirect his energies generally on wars (Board of Revenue Consultations.1793). The heterogeneous gatherings likewise didn't influence the ordinary working of the state.

Tipu Sultan had his political, strict and business contacts with the Baramahal area. Krishnagiri was the tactical central command of Tipu like Salem, Dharmapuri, Sankagiri, Rayakottai, which were the tactical focuses of Macleod and Graham, the English Generals. Materials was the main business in Baramahal. Like Salem, Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Namakkal and Attur which were fabric fabricating focuses, the silk and cotton materials delivered at Baramahal were having markets in far off nations too. Baramahal, during the hour of Tipu, assumed a conspicuous part in keeping up with its financial prevalence due over enterprises just as a market administrations. The modern creations and hand-made items had the option to fulfill individuals of varying backgrounds. For the weapons of his military, Tipu needed to rely upon craftsmans of Baramahal and Salem. So Baramahal was referred to for its business just as military exercises (Baramahal Records 1975).

While practically every one of the spots had Hindu sanctuaries, Tipu Sultan made plan for the

development of mosques in the recently procured domains like Baramahal. Dukans or shops were developed at all Kasbas for empowering the shippers to gather there to manage their monetary exercises and exchange. They were completely kept up with by the public authority. Through them the trading of cash was embraced. During Tipu's time, the craftsmans, who delivered blades lances, knives, safeguards and so on, were recognizable there because of their characteristics (Francis Buchanan.1988). Arunachala Achory, lived in Salem, was one of the individuals from the metropolitan committee. He had local heaters and created iron from the iron mineral accessible in Kanchamalai and his blades were exceptionally mainstream. However, after 1799, they surrendered their creations in light of the fact that the British were not needing such things. Overall with the downfall of Tipu, the monetary and production frameworks vanished and yielded openings for the presentation of western financial request in the Baramahal and different locales caught from Tipu Sultan (Aitchison.1876).

In the Baramahal and different areas, when the British, clung to the arrangement of strict leniencies, the locals started to understand the strict oppressions by the Muslims including Tipu. In any case the devout and dedicated demeanor of the locals didn't change. While the Muslims under Tipu pushed for necessary circumcision, the Christian Missionaries, during the organization's standard, permitted change at the desire of individuals (Ramasawamy 1972)

The Condition of Rural Areas

From the Baramahal records it is additionally conceivable to have a gauge of the monetary state of that district under Tipu Sultan. In the towns, individuals lived in basic places of mud dividers covered by palmyrah leaves, which were accessible in enormous amounts absent a lot of cost. They even utilized straw for establishing on the grounds that that was additionally modest. In the Baramahal town regions there were tiled houses. The conventional mandapams and chatrams were accessible for the voyagers to remain and they were likewise utilized for the direct of strict celebrations (Judicial

Consultations.1792). Now and again they filled in as spots of Panchayats to settle nearby cases. Yet, there won co-activity and co-appointment among individuals and that was advantageous for Tipu to focus on different parts of the state issues.

Agribusiness was the superb control of the Baramahal district. The overall financial standard was in a vile condition because of the regular and rehashed battles of Tipu Sultan. The military made a great deal of destructions the horticulture fields. The land income authorities also were putting forth jumps in the attempts to foster an agrarian economy. In the dry Baramahal region when the issue of water system was there, Tipu couldn't dedicate himself to agribusiness thus the ranchers were placed into a ton of troubles (Lawin, B.Bowring 1969). Because of the steady issues looked by the workers, they couldn't oversee agrarian pursuits and they discovered it to be suitable to fill in as farming workers. Further the inadequate wages given for men, constrained ladies and youngsters to work for a large portion of the wages. The individuals who developed paddy couldn't devour the rice since they sold the produces just to pay for the strange charges (The Baramahal Records 1921). Notwithstanding the normal and ecological issues the political issues, additionally deteriorated the development of farming and Tipu was exclusively liable for that. As the assortment of income was the excellent rationale of the organization, the ryots endured a great deal. Such hopeless predicaments of the ranchers empowered the British who curbed Tipu to furnish with the chance to move the ryotwari settlement. Since Tipu didn't dedicate himself to the usage of land for cultivating in the succeeding time frame the British brought every one of the terrains under development and offered grounds to ranchers to develop at concessional paces of expenses (Arbrathnet 1881). Tipu never pondered the aggregate liability in farming in all spaces under him including Baramahal. In any case, the British with all earnestness mixed aggregate liability in agrarian exercises, and presented Mahalwari settlements and Zamindari framework (Baramahal Records 1989).

The shortfall of any regard for monetary pursuits prompted the movement of the work populace of the Baramahal locale to metropolitan focuses. It had its own reverberation and effect over

the independent idea of the towns. For acquiring their occupation and to discover markets for their agrarian items, the moving from country regions to metropolitan focuses started during the last phases of the existence of Tipu Sultan. The weaving networks, for example, Jadars, Salars and Sourastrars delivered heavenly assortment of pleasant surface of garments and scarcely any lacking executes. They were supported generally by dealers and not by managers. On the off chance that the vendors didn't pay for the request, the situation of the weavers became unstable. With the exchange of Baramahal locale from Tipu toward the East India Company, the unfamiliar exchange concerns progressed cash to the local weavers and obtained the return which acquired gigantic benefit to them in England (Natarajan 1965). This was additionally a snag for Tipu in bringing pay to the state. The craftsmans and specialists likewise needed to confront the opposition and the old financial framework needed to respect the new western arrangement of economy.

At the point when Tipu Sultan paid no notice to exchange and business because of his inclusion in wars and in keeping up with his situation in the midst of the enmities of the British, Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad, the English took advantage of the circumstance. They, rather than offering help to exchange, obtained the domains and forced weighty obligations for their items and furthermore bought from them at less expensive rates for enhancing their own business possibilities. This likewise had its own unfriendly impacts over Tipu (Bhatt 1997). The British at the underlying stage progressed cash to dealers. However, when they acquired predominance over Tipu in Baramahal they unloaded their fabricated merchandise which totally cleared off the local hand made products.

The disappointment of Tipu Sultan in advancing streets and the method for transport in Baramahal and different districts was a menace. The British utilized boats in Kaveri and Bhavani waterways. From Trichinopoly they covered 173 Kms of water transport. Yet, Tipu didn't pay any notice to that. That influenced him from various perspectives. The Baramahal locale, during his last days, was in a mess since he had effectively lost it in 1791. Overall because of Tipu's conflicts, the Baramahal locale turned into a devastated one. There was a fall in all

the circle. The economy was weakening. Debasement among authorities was an ineradicable one. There was a fall and sadness in farming. Tipu figured out how to think or eliminating the troubles of individuals because of his association in wars (Arokiaswami 1956). The organization of the Baramahal locale as different regions was left unseen. He permitted the common organization to move in its own particular manner and that brought about pushing his own kin towards the East India Company organization of Baramahal district as well (Subramanian 1982).

Fall of Baramahal - Conclusion

The capture of Baramahal in the last of Tipu Sultan's rule favoured the British to have the control over the passes leading to the Mysore Kingdom. However this accomplishment of Lord Cornwallis was a significant one, it was in nature not an all-out triumph. By this the British had removed the Sultan of Mysore from his admittance to the place that is known for his country. Master Cornwallis had the option to injure his adversary without making either the Marathas or the Nizam of Hyderabad excessively imposing. As an outcome, Tipu, during the leftover long periods of the British force in India, all the while made an ineffective endeavor to acquire the help of the French. Such calamities filled in as foundations for the fourth and last Anglo-Mysore battle in 1799.

However long the British battled alone against Tipu Sultan, the last had a high ground. Be that as it may, the Triple Alliance of 1790, between the British, Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad empowered the British to squash Tipu's forces. At the point when the Maratha ruler and the Nizam of Hyderabad acknowledged the Subsidiary Alliance with Lord Wellesley, Tipu gruffly denied the offer. So he needed to confront another fruitless conflict in 1799, which brought his lethal end. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Baramahal turned into a monetarily in reverse area, left uninterested. It turned out to be unprotected and feeble because of the rehashed battles of the local powers and absence of appropriate authority on the local side. The code of income organization gave by Tipu after his promotion in 1782, didn't support Tipu because of his consistent and battling enmity with the British. This turned dangerous against Tipu after 1792.

The disappointment of the English powers after the attack of Mangalore from May 4, 1783, to January 30, 1784, focused on Macartnet, the Governor of Madras to send Commissioners to Tipu Sultan for harmony. Tipu was consequently ready to take advantage of the circumstance. He even reprimanded that the British had sent officials right from madras to Mangalore asking for harmony. However Tipu was brassy and known for his own fearlessness, he had no computing foreknowledge. That demolished him eventually and that really initiated from the fall of Baramahal. The stressed connection between the Marathas and Tipu had its reverberation at Baramahal. On February 15, 1786, the Maratha Nana Fadnavis and Nizam of Hyderabad met at Yadgir and resuscitated their relationship. This likewise accelerated the circumstance and Tipu was the influenced individual. The chain of occasions were not helpful for Tipu and he was left alone to confront the imposing British and the outcome was seen reflected in the Baramahal district.

Baramahal, which brought him the land income urged Tipu Sultan to advance the horticulture of that area even by bringing the waste and decrepit terrains into cultivatable grounds. Tipu guided the laborers to embrace the development of mulberry and betel around there. His framework took on in Baramahal kept on enduring significantly under the British principle. He soothed the bothers of the ranchers and kept up with his own monetary quests for the Baramahal area. So when the Baramahal locale fell under the control of the British, Tipu turned out to be really the washout as seen before because of war.

After 1792, Tipu Sultan's interests to draw the partners of the British to his side didn't succeed. This was another reason for aggression among Tipu and the British even after the deficiency of the Baramahal area. Master Cornwallis, who expected a conflict with Tipu, hurried his tactical exercises. In any case, Tipu encouraged the circumstance by an assault on Travancore which was in a coalition with the East India Company. So it was the chance for the British to assault Tipu and the catch of Baramahal was positive. The disappointment of Tipu in the Baramahal locale permitted the British to have a high ground in the whole Madras district. Tipu likewise needed to deal

with the issue of the departure of a sizable part of his infantry and labor just as his regional belongings.

The shortcoming of Tipu Sultan in the Baramahal region permitted the similarly aspiring partners to rise against Tipu to guarantee their offer in the Mysore district. The English who acquired the assistance from the local rulers and individuals, unhesitatingly proceeded with their tactical tasks against Mysore. In this way Tipu needed to deal with an enduring issue. The other local rulers, fundamentally to keep up with harmony with the British for their own security, were reluctant to have any union with Tipu and denied the development of the Mysore armed force through their areas. So Tipu needed to confront basic circumstances. In any case, he had no clue to respect the military proposition referenced by the British. The expanded number of adversaries kept Tipu from dedicating to a particular region and that jeopardized his administrations and exercises.

At the point when Tipu Sultan was unforgiving towards his Zamindars and rebuffed his insubordinate individuals, they moved to the Arcot area without satisfying their income obligations to Mysore. Notwithstanding that during their development they enjoyed loots and crushed the properties of others. So Tipu's monetary positions became powerless. So under such basic circumstances, Tipu couldn't make progress at any level. The disappointment of legitimate organization in Baramahal opened the eastern passage to the

12. *Revenue Despatches from England*.1787. Vol. V, dated, July 31,p. 112.

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organization's military which was walking towards the ruler's realm of Mysore. Prior the administrator of the British armed force set up camp at Sankri durg, moved his military and participated in the Third Anglo-Mysore War.

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