



Available online at: <http://www.advancedscientificjournal.com>
<http://www.krishmapublication.com>
IJMASRI, Vol. 3, issue 1, pp. 592- 596, Oct. -2023
<https://doi.org/10.53633/ijmasri>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY
ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
(IJMASRI)**

ISSN: 2582-9130

IBI IMPACT FACTOR 1.5

DOI: 10.53633/IJMASRI

RESEARCH ARTICLE

**POLITICAL SKIRMISHES IN CARNATIC REGION GLEANED FROM ARCHIEVAL
RECORDS**

Dr.D.Ashokan¹ and Dr.P.Kumaran²

¹*Guest Lecturer, Department of History, Government Thirumagal Mills college, Gudiyattam- 632 602, Vellore District*

²*Assistant professor, Department of History, C.Abdul Hakeem College, Melvisharam, Ranipet*

Abstract

This article focused to reveal the political ascendancy in Carnatic region gleaned with archival records. Carnatic region has acted as the battle ground to the French, British, Nawabs, Nizams, Marathas, Mughals, and other generals. Aix-la-Chapelle Treaty put a stop to the first phase of the Anglo-French in India, although it only served as a temporary cease-fire between the two enmity companies. The death of Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah in 1748 served as the flame that ignited the smoldering hostility that had existed between the two organizations. The Hindu rulers of Mysore and Tanjore in the Carnatic region desired to independence, while Dupeix, the French governor, dreamed of aggressive French intervention in the upheaval brought on by the jealousy of the princes in the region. Indeed, the Carnatic region has given the prosperity to the British in battles of French and native rulers. British made their settlement much better to other countries to establish strong foundation with their supremacy and innovative thinking. Their strategical ideas and power of Governors made British into Political supreme power.

Key words: Carnatic region, Marathas, Mughals, Nawabs, Nizams, Power politics, Battle ground

Introduction

Carnatic region has acted as the battleground to the French, British, Nawabs, Nizams, Marathas, Mughals, and other generals. Aix-la-Chapelle Treaty

put a stop to the first phase of the Anglo-French in India, although it only served as a temporary cease-fire between the two enmity companies. The death of Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah in 1748 served as the flame that ignited the smoldering hostility that had existed

between the two organizations. All the hidden disruptive powers in the Deccan and the Carnatic, which had previously been kept in check by the potent punishment of the first Nizam, were let loose by the death of Nizamul-mulk Asaf Jah I. His passing served as the trigger for the Deccan and Carnatic conflict of succession, which engulfed the Deccan peninsula in civil strife and chaos. The Hindu rulers of Mysore and Tanjore in the Carnatic region desired to independence, while Dupeix, the French governor, dreamed of aggressive French intervention in the upheaval brought on by the jealousy of the princes in the region. This article focused to reveal the political ascendancy in Carnatic region gleaned with archival records.

Nizam-ul-mulk after his death, Asaf Jah I left behind six sons and six daughters. The sons' names are shown below in chronological order of birth. Ghazi-uddin Khan Feroze Jung, Nizamud-Doulah Nasir Jung, Salabat Jung, Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur, Basalat Jung, Mughal Ali Khan. Additionally, one of his daughters, Khair-un-Nissa Begam, produced a grandchild by the name of Hidayat-Muhui-ud-din Khan, also known as Nawab Sadat Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Jung..¹This title was given to Hidayat Muhui Uddin Khan by his grandfather. At the time of Nuamr Muluk's death, his eldest son Gazi Uddin Khan Fellows Jung, who held the office of Amir-ul-Umara at the Mughal court, was in Delhi, but Nasir Jung was near his father. I was in Nasir Jung also happened to be the commander of the army, so he wasted no time in declaring the Deccan subedar. To give his allegations some legitimacy, he also said that his claims against his brother and Deccan Subedari had been waived. I just realized I'm not a candidate. Nizamul-mulk's grandson, his Nuzaffar Jung, also made claims against Deccan-Subedar based on the alleged company of the Mughal emperor.²

In fact, the title of Muzaffar Jung and the reigns of Raichur and Adoni Hidayt Mohui-ud-din Khan were bestowed by the Mughal emperor on the recommendation of Nizamul-mulk. Nizamul-mulk sometimes considered awarding his grandson his Deccan Subedari when Nasir Jung's actions were not very satisfactory, but the serious repercussions that could occur in the nation He abandoned the idea and made peace with Nasir Jung.

Given these events, it is not surprising that Muzaffar Jung would claim ownership of the Deccan Subah, but his claims that he sought the Deccan Subedari based on the Mughal emperor's company appear dubious. In this regard, we have only the authority of the French and Chanda Sahib, both of whom were supporters of Muzaffar Jung. The only other person to mention this was Hinge, a Maratha agent in Delhi, from whom I learned that the Marathas had planned to secure candidates for Decans Bedari. A rapid chain of events at Deccan ruined the Marathas' plans. Under the guise of crushing the rebellious polygamy in his territory, Muzaffar Jung raised an army of 25,000 men and waited for the right opportunity to attack his uncle. Nasir Jung initially tried to persuade his nephew with a conciliatory attitude, but he persisted and began to garner tributes from the polygars of Licher and Adoni for arming himself efficiently.

Meanwhile, Nasir Jung sent messengers to Delhi to obtain Furman from the Mughal emperor and confirm his claim to Deccan Subedari. Instead of sending him Furman, the emperor asked him to travel to Delhi at once to humiliate his vizier Safdar's youthful pride and bring other unruly nobles to his court.³ In addition to the emperor, Nasir Jung's brother Gazi-ud-din Khan and his cousin, the sons of future high-ranking officials Imtiaz Ud Doula also urged Nasir Jung to come to the emperor's aid. All these events tend to show that Muzaffar Jung's allegations against Deccan Svedari are based on flimsy grounds. A letter dated 22 April 1750 from Monsieur de Bassett and Délarche to Duplexi further corroborates the above suspicion.

Mir Abdul Razak, a divan of Belar, was appointed chief divan with the title of Shah Khan, and Pandit of Lambda was appointed Peshkar. Qaze Dayem was appointed Sadr-i-Sudar. Despite urgent messages from Delhi, Nasir Jung was unable to travel north because of Muzaffar Jung's religious activities. The latter reached an agreement with Changa Sahib in early 1749 and it was decided to conduct a campaign to Carnatic against Nawab Anwar Uddin. After appointing Shah Nawaz Khan as commander-in-chief of the army, Nasir Jung left Aurangabad in April 1749 for Bidar and from there to Burhanpur.⁴Furman was

received in a great ceremony by Nasir Jung, and he also sent a copy of Furman to the Governor of France Duplex through Khawaja Namatullah Khan, fujidar of Rajamundry. British Governor Freyer offered his condolences to Nasir Jung shortly after he joined Manado following the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk.⁵

The death of Nizam-ul-Mulk led to a power struggle between Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung, which eventually devolved into the Deccan power struggle between Nizam, Marathas, Britain and France. Duplex's original intention was to establish French influence in Carnatic by reviving Chanda Sahib in Arcot. However, they soon realized that Chanda Sahib's position could be maintained without the necessary support from Sbadar of Deccan. Given Chanda Sahib's unquestioned support for Nasir Jung, it was only natural that Durakes would support Nasir Jung's rival Muzaffar Jung under the circumstances. By pursuing such a political system, Duplex was eventually able to establish overwhelming French influence even in Hyderabad. According to the initial indecision against the French, Chanda Sahib was expected to give them the territory in return for the assistance received by the villages of Viryanalur and Vardavur. The Frenchman did not receive it from Nasir Jung, but Chanda Sahib received it out of his gratitude. The French live in other large areas in addition to the villages mentioned above.⁶

Chanda Sahib traveled from Arcot to Pondicherry where he was greatly welcomed by Dupleix on 28th September. He was joined by Muzaffar Jung on September 30th. After Chanda Sahib received official permission from Muzaffar Young, she moved not only the villages of Viryanalur and Vardavur, but also Bahoor along with 81 neighboring villages. Muzaffar Jung gave the French the seaport of Masriphatam and an area of 22 miles on Devi Island, bringing in an annual turnover of 8 Laksh rupees. The Governor of Madras viewed the above grant with great concern. His thirty-six villages of Bahoor were near Fort St. David, and the French could, if they wished, cut off all communications with St. David's Fort without guilt. The British were particularly resentful of giving the following places to jeopardize trade and commerce: Cove Long to Montciel Duplex, Porto Nova to Madame Duplex, Saint Tomé to Padile,

Arampara to Montciel de Auteuil. When they reported this to the board, they wrote this. Realizing that the British were in danger while sending Chanda Sahib his usual congratulatory letter about his success, they simultaneously sent a secret message to Muhammad Ali of Trichy, declaring Mansab and Jagir to match the possessions acquired from Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib by the French, who offered their assistance on the condition that they must procure from Nasir Jung. The Englishman wrote an urgent letter to Nasir Jung, asking him to come to Karanchik and save this country from its predicament.⁷

Nizams

As the Mughal emperor's authority waned, the governors of the larger provinces, Svadar, and Great Zamindar, consolidated their powers in different parts of the subcontinent. Throughout the eighteenth century, it can be divided into three overlapping groups. 1) Ancient Mughal provinces such as Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad; 2) states that enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughal Empire as Watan Jagirs. These included several principalities of the Rajput (3) The final group included uncontrolled states such as the Marathas, Sikhs, and Jatz. These differed in size and became independent from the Mughal Empire after a long armed struggle. Of the 18th-century ancient Mughal prerogatives, three stand out. These were Oud, Bengal and Hyderabad. All three states were founded by noble members of the Mughal Empire who were governors of large states - Saada Khan (Awadh), Murshid Quli Khan (Bengal) and Asaf Jah (Hydrabad). All three held high positions in Mansabdari and enjoyed the emperor's trust and confidence. Farrukh Siyar receives nobles at court. Asaf Jah and Murshid Quli Khan had that ranks of 7000 each.⁸

Nawabs

Mughal Emperor Aurangazeb deposed Zurikal Ali Khan to conquer the Carnatic Empire. The term Carnatic refers to the region lying between the Krishna and Koroon rivers, bounded to the west by Kadapan, Salem and Dindigul. Zulfiqar Ali Khan conquered Senji from the Marathas in 1698. The fall of the Mughal Empire prompted Sadathullah Khan to declare

independence. The Carnatic nawabs were thus brought under the rule of the Navayat family of Sadatura Khan. In 1722, Sadatura Khan's successor was his son Safdar Ali, who was assassinated by his brother-in-law Murtuza Ali. After Safdar Ali's death, his son Muhammad Sayyid ascended the throne as his Carnatic satrap with the title of Sadatullah Khan II, but was assassinated while attending a wedding at Arcot. Thus, ended the first Navayat dynasty of Arkot's Nawabs.⁹

French

The last to enter the trade race with India were the French. In 1664, the French East India Company was founded by Louis XIV's Minister of Finance, Jean Colbert. The French East India Company was empowered to conquer and occupy territory. With the advent of the French, Dutch and Portuguese, India's power declined. Francis Caron, appointed Director General, established the first French factory in Surat in December 1667 with Aurangzeb's permission. From Surat there was a lively trade with the Persians and Madagascar. Another factory was established in Masripatnam in 1669 with the permission of the Sultan of Golconda. In 1673, French officer Francis Martin purchased this small village from the Muslim governor of Bali Kondapuram. The village eventually grew into the famous city of Pondicherry, an important hub of French culture in India. In 1674 Francis Martin became Governor of Pondicherry. He served as governor until his death in 1706. He made Pondicherry a beautiful city.

He built Fort St. Louis at Pondicherry. In 1674, the French received from the Bengal governor Shashita Khan the site that developed into the factory of Chandranagore the Huri, 16 miles from Kalkuatta. Pondicherry was occupied by the Dutch in 1693. However, it was returned to French possession in India. Through Francis' efforts, several settlements were established in Balasor and Qasim his bazaar.

A French escort was admitted under the wise and able command of Renoir and Dumas, who were governors of Pondicherry from 1720 to 1742. In her 1721, France captured Maurious, a strategic island between Africa and India, and 172 Mahe on the Malabar Coast. Duman he became governor of

Pondicherry in 1735. He established friendly relations in the neighborhood at favorable prices, thereby increasing the prestige of the French in India. This was the first time that Dumas began actively participating in Indian politics. He offered protection to the Carnatic Nawab, Dost Ali, who was attacked by the Marathas, and Chanda Sahib, Dost Ali's son-in-law. Dost Ali's son and successor, Safdar Ali, presented him with his father's sword, gold and jewels as a reward for his help. Dumas gave the king of Tanjore some military equipment. , in return he captured Karaikal in 1739. He also received the right to mint coins from the Mughal emperor. Dupleix was appointed governor of the French settlements in India in 1741. Until Duplex was appointed governor-general, the French were engaged in trade. They maintained forts and armies for the safety and protection of their heirs. But this poocy is modified by his Duplexi. He wanted to build a French empire in India. It inevitably put them into conflict with Britain. The conflict ultimately ended in France's defeat. After 1760, the French were eliminated as a power in Indian politics, and their holdings in India were limited to Mahe, Pondicheery, Kalikal, Yanam, and Chandranagar.

Anglo –French Rivalry

By the early 18th century, French and British strengths were dynamic on the South Indian arrange. Britain and France, soaks in mercantilist excessive admiration, looked for colossal benefits. To guarantee this, it was fundamental to dispense with all completions of comparable ventures and get a exchange imposing business model. This required significant political discussion over the districts they exchanged with. Britain and France needed to set up authority in South India. This driven to an Anglo-French encounter at Caranatic. The Anglo-French struggle in South India was fair a projection of the clash of political and majestic desire between the two countries. When Alexander Dumas got to be representative of Pondicherry, it took a political turn. In most European clashes of the 18th century, Britain and France were on inverse sides. South Indah was one of these war theaters. By the time battling started in South India, the French had built up settlements at Pondikail, Chandranagore, Mahe and Karaikal, and manufacturing plants at Calicut, Surat and

Masripatanan. The British East India Company was a private company and a flourishing commerce. It locked in in numerous exchanges. On the other hand, French exchange was little and French society was destitute. It was moreover beneath the supervision of the French government.¹⁰

British Forts

The need for protection and habitation (particularly for trade and commerce) The British planned to build trading posts, factories and fortifications on the Coromandel Coast. Gradually, they obtained permission from the local kings to settle and build buildings and forts. Moving towards India's vision of 'facilitating trade', they used their shrewd knowledge and approach to procure rental housing for local rulers. Perhaps these settlements gained great prestige and served as the capital of England during the colonial period. These fortresses, too, have transformed into cities in modern times, transformed into towns, capitals and metropolises. That is, three main settlements. Madras (1639), Bombay (1698) and Calcutta (1690) are his three of his four largest cities in India today. Perhaps these cities dominated the Indian economy from colonial times to the present day. This greatest achievement happened only because of the foundation of their settlement by the British.¹¹

Over the years they controlled the Coromandel Coast, driving other Europeans out of the area. Perhaps that mission was superseded by the vision of the Great British Governor. However, it was started when the British built a fort in the area. Defensive buildings can be called forts or defensive structures. The British attempted to establish factories before Fort St. George and St. David's were established. The British first established Masripattinam and Armagon (now Durgalazapattinam) on the northern Coromandel Coast. Masulitpattinam was a prosperous trading center of the Golconda Kingdom. Masripatinam was the kingdom's principal port and served as an important market for shipping rubies and diamonds through

Golconda. The famous garment called "chintz" was made in abundance in the neighborhood, and the fortunes of Masulipatinam's English factory changed rapidly.

Indeed, the Carnatic region has given the prosperity to the British in battles of French and native rulers. British made their settlement much better to other countries to establish strong foundation with their supremacy and innovative thinking. Their strategical ideas and power of Governors made British into Political supreme power.

References

1. Yusuf Hussain Khan, *Nizamul mulk Asaf Jah I*, Asia publishing house, Bombay, 1936, p.81
2. *Records of Fort St George*, C.C.1749, L.No.98
3. *Records of Fort St George*, C.C.L.No.105, p.29.
4. *Records of Fort St George*, C.C.1749 L.No.25,p.7.
5. *Ananda Ranga Pillay's Diary*, Vol. V., p.247
6. *Ananda Ranga Pilay's Diary*, Vol.VI, p.185
7. Saronini Regani, *Nizam-British Relations, 1724-1857*, Concept publishing company, New Delhi, 1988, p.55
8. Mohd. Mubeenuddin, "Socio-Economic and Cultural developments under Asafjahi dynasty", *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, Vol.9, Issue.4, April 2019, pp.21-23.
9. H.Munavarjan, T.Shafeeqe Ahmed, "Sources for the study of Nawab Muhammed Ali Walajah", *International Journal of Research in Applied, Nature and social sciences*, Vol.4, Issue.7, July 2016, pp.25-30
10. Vincent Rose, *The French in India*, Bombay, 1990, pp.26-27.
11. Arumugasamy.P , Hameed Basha. B., "British Forts and Urbanization on the Coromandel coast", *Think Indian Journal*, Vol.22, Issue 14, December 2019.pp. 4803-4807
