This is a historical study of the influence of the Home Government on the administration of the Madras Presidency in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The important events which occurred in the Deccan Peninsula during the last decade of the eighteenth century brought about the supremacy of the East India Company. The Presidency of the Fort St. George before that consisted of Fort St. George, a small area around the town and the Northern Circars. Gradually certain parts of Mysore and whole of Carnatic was amalgamated therein. The map on opposite page illustrates the geographical and political situation of the Madras Presidency in the Deccan Peninsula during that period.

By the formation of the Madras Presidency considerable administrative problems arose. These territories were of heterogeneous nature, due to diversity of languages, customs and manners of the people. The London authorities, who technically possessed the supreme authority for the management of the East India Company's possessions on the Coromandal Coast, were themselves not very clear about their administrative policy with regard to the Madras Presidency. They were themselves divided in their aims and methods, on account of personal factors and private gains.

The contemporary imperial and religious movement made a great impact on the Home Government's attitude
towards the Madras administration. Men of outstanding calibre formulated its imperial and religious policy. The direction in land revenue and judicial administration were issued by the London authorities.

In the sphere of Modern Indian History no research has yet been made with regard to the influence of Home Government on the Madras administration during the crucial period of its very inception. In this thesis I have made an humble attempt to bring out the salient features of the impact of London authorities. I was from the beginning doubtful regarding the availability of the material required for this subject in India. I, accordingly, expressed my fears to Dr. K.K. Pillay, Head of the History Department of the Madras University, who had helped me to select this topic for research. The enormity of the task was before me, as the work would be incomplete without proper examination of the material available in various archives of the Great Britain. He, however, assuaged my fears by asking me to make a mention, of its being based on the documents available in India only.

Chapter One is just an introduction of the India policies of Great Britain and is based mainly on secondary sources. In Chapter Two, I have tried to bring forth the impact of Imperial policy on Madras, through which Carnatic was annexed to the Madras Presidency. The effect of religious
policy has been brought out in Chapter Three, which was the cause of Sepoy Mutiny at Vellore in 1806. Party politics, private jealousies, and economic measures of the Home Government led to White Mutiny in 1810, which forms the subject of Chapter Four. The impact on general administration is described in Chapter Five. The administrative policy was in the beginning formulated by Henry Dundas and Wellesley, which was implemented by introduction of Permanent Settlement of revenue in 1802 by Edward Clive. This policy was chalked out without a reference to the local conditions, and was ultimately a failure. This is described in Chapter Six consisting of Permanent Settlement and Village Leases of the revenue administration.

Through his administrative genius Thomas Munro convinced the Home Government the utility and suitability of Ryotwari system in the land revenue. This fact has been brought out in Chapter Seven. The judicial administration was inter-connected with revenue management, a change in one led to reforms in another. In the civil and criminal judicature the impact of Home Government is described in Chapters Eight and Nine.

I have tried to give an outline of financial administration of the Madras Presidency on the basis of policies of the London authorities in Chapter Ten.

In Chapter Eleven comments and conclusions have been made on the influence of Home Government on the Madras
administration. The critics may differ on the conclusion and comments in the light of data not consulted by me due to handicaps mentioned before.

I do not claim it to be a final and complete dissertation of the subject as I have been greatly handicapped in the collection of original manuscripts. I have examined various official despatches available at Madras Record Office, Madras, and National Archives of India, New Delhi, while a good deal of valuable material is available only in London. I had contemplated a thorough study of the private papers and correspondence of various individuals in the affairs relating to the Madras Presidency by personally visiting the place. But I had to give up the entire idea due to travel restrictions imposed by the Government of India. I have to rest content with the material available in India only.

The official despatches from and to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, London, to the Governor-in-Council at Fort St. George form the basis of this research. I was able to consult some important documents on India policy, through Recordak reader from the file-micro-copies, the originals of which are still in various archives of Great Britain.

The subject of my research is quite intricate. I had to go through masses of official despatches to find out the directives of the London authorities to the Madras
administration. Furthermore, I could not lay hands on any similar work for guidance. The contemporary works did not provide much valuable material. In spite of all these difficulties I have tried my best to make an original contribution to the historical knowledge, by bringing out the influence of Home Government on the administration of the Madras Presidency. The mistakes whatever may remain are inadvertent.

The maps included in the thesis are a reproduction of the maps prepared by the Madras Government for the information of the Court of Directors, regarding the contemporary developments and survey of the country. The photostat copies of these maps have been prepared through the Photo Section of the National Archives of India, New Delhi. The map of Land Revenue Systems in the Madras Presidency was prepared under my directions.

Biographical sketches of various individuals in reference to this work have been given in Appendix I. The glossary for Indian words used in the thesis have been prepared on the basis of contemporary official publications, is termed as Appendix II.

Bibliography consists mainly of the official documents and despatches, which are referred to in the thesis. The place and date of original documents of file-micro-copies which have been utilized by me in thesis is also given. Secondary sources of published books, contemporary or
otherwise have been included.

This is a case of revision and resubmission of thesis, which was submitted by me to the Panjab University, Chandigarh, 1960. I have tried to revise it in the light of corrections and suggestions of the examiners. I have spent one year in recollecting the material and re-writing first part of it.

I convey my grateful thanks to Dr. K.K. Pillay, Head of the History Department of the Madras University, under whose kind guidance and supervision I started this research; Dr. H.R. Gupta, Head of the History Department of the Panjab University, who helped me drafting in concluding the thesis begun at Madras; Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Head of the History Department of the Delhi University, who frequently gave me kindly advice on the various problems; Dr. Tara Chand, M.P., Chairman of the History of Indian Freedom Movement Unit, on the general influence of British Government; and Shri S. Roy, the then Director of the National Archives of India, New Delhi, for the constitution of the Home Government. I am grateful to the Curator and staff of the Madras Record Office, Madras, for their cordial help in the collection of material and also to the staff of the National Archives of India, New Delhi, for the assistance rendered in the successful completion of this work.

New Delhi
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