



**ANANDA RANGA, PILLAI'S THE PRIVATE DAIRY, DESCRIBED EUROPEANS  
TRADES ESTABLISHED IN THE INDIA**

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**1. Introduction:**

The English venture to India was entrusted to the East India company. Which received its monopoly rights of trade in 1600. The company included a group of London merchants attracted by Eastern prospects, not comparable to the national character of the Dutch company. It's initial capital of Rs. 50000 was less than one tenth of the Dutch Company. It's object, like that of the Dutch was to trade in spice, and it was at first, modestly organized on a single-voyage basis. The company were replaced in 1612 by terminable joint stocks, which covered operations over a term of years. Not until 1657 was a permanent joint stock company established.

The company's objective was the spices of the East indias (Indonesia) and it went to India. The secondary purpose was of security cottons for sale to spice growers. The British East Indian venture met with determined Dutch opposition, culminating in the massacre of Amboyna in 1623. When the Dutch seized the English factory and there executed its factors. No redress was ever obtained though Dutch occupation was not organized til in 1667. Then they started their occupation peacefull trading and operating under the mughel grants. First at surat and later for Hugli (1651) in Bengal in the south at masuli pattan (1611) moved to the site off madrus granted by Hindu raja in 1640 in shortly under the control of the sultanet of Colcanda. In india company suffered a serious set back. When it solved under sir Josiah Child's inspiration to resort to armed trade and attack the mughals.

There was the emperor Aurangzeb who was too strong, job charnock come and founded and fortified factories surrounded culcutta Towns. The company those have settle in the culcutta and consent with mughal Empirs.

## **2. The Hindu merchant the French colony at Pondechary :**

Ananda Ranga pillai was Indian (Hindu) merchant at pondechary. He rose French colony of pondechary He spend twenty-five years. He kept faithfully twenty five years was have an almost pepysian record of the life the tiny settlement and of it's leading indian citizen Although most of the dairy is a rather fedious chronicle of business transations of the attitude of and important Hindu towards his French masters and towards his own society.

## **3. One striking feature of the private Diary of Ananda Ramga Pillai :-**

The total absence in its auther of national consciousness or sense of political loyalty to fellow Indians as opposed to Europeans. Trade was his family's hereditary occupation and he therefore entered naturally in to symbiotic relation with the mechants from across the sea. He ardently supported the empire building ambitions of his sponsors. Francois Duplex and identified the latters fortunes with his own regarding Duplex not as a foreigner but simply as an individual with whom he enjoyed a mutually profitable connection. At the same Ananda Ranga remained a staunch and orthodox. Hindu never violating in the slightest the rules of his religion. In this respect he is representative of many generations of Indians from his day down to over own whose interest in things western remained at the level of externals and for whom European culture and thought seemed of little importance in comparison with the time tested value of their traditional beliefs.

## **4. Ananda Ranga Pillai on the Greatness of Duplex :**

It is clear from his dairy that Ananda Ranga Pillai udmired the Brilliant French Adventurer and proffered his rule to that of the Maratha or muslim potentates then contenting for power in south india.

The English have captured the ships bound for pondechery and have received a reinforcement of men of war from England and other places this accounts for their activity nevertheless they are much troubled owing to their leader the Governor being a wrathless fellow and a man devoid of wisdo'm. Although pondechury receiving no ships her Government have lacks of funds the enemy has seized her vessels. She is feeble and wanting in strength and her in habitants are in misery. Although she has all these disadvantages no sooner is mention made of her than the nawabs (Governor) and other magnates in the interior, became alarmed. When her name is uttered her enemies, and luck of the present Governor M. Duplex. His method of doing things is not known to any one because none else is possessed of the quick mind with which he is gifted. In patience he has no equal. He has peculiar skill in carrying out his plans and designs. In the management of affairs and in governing unfitting

his advice to times and persons in maintain at all times an even countences in doing things through proper agents, In addressing them in appropriate terms and in assuming a bearing at once dignified and continuous towards all. Using to these qualities he has acquired such a reputation as to make all people say that he is the master, and that others one useless individuals. Because God has favored him with unswerving resolution, and because he is governing pondechery on an occasion when she is threatened with danger her in habitants are confident and fearless and are even able to defy the people at towns opposed to them. This is due solely to the skill and Administrative ability of the governer. If he did not occupy this position.

#### **5. An Astrological misfortune :**

Ananda Ranga was believer in Astrology. It struck him as a calamity, explainable only by reference to the stars, that his brother should be so unusually devoid of worldly ambition.

Although my brother is thirty four or thirty five years old, he has no desire to acquire wealth, and no ambition to figure. Conspicuously in the service of the company. He is further two retiring to hold any inter course with Europeans for from accusing him however, I can only worry myself with the thought that god has created him thus and blame my own ill luck. The young men of theses days become, from their fifth year thoroughly filled with aspiration.

#### **6. An Improper Feast :**

This day, there was an event worthy of record. In the village of Reddi plalaiyam, to the east of ozhukarai a church has been constructed by Kanakaraya Mudali, and he has placed some images therein. In honor of this, he invited without distinction, all the Brohonans vellazhas, konuttis, chettis goldsmiths waaves oil mangers and people of other castes, goldsmiths weavers and all Europeans and Christians and entertained them with a feast at ozhukarai, choultries (Hotels) and qardens were allotted for the preparation of food by Brahman cooks, and meals for vellazhas were cooked in the house of Agambadiyans. All the arrangements ever made in strict confumity with the religious scruples of each caste, and the people who attended received every attention meals for Europeans were prepared at pondichery and brought over to ozhukarai. Tubles were procured for them to line at and every comfort was provided for them. The Governor M. Dupleix and his consort in company with all the members of council, repaired thither and part took of the Bamquet. He remained until five in the evening and then returned to mortandi chavadi. All the people of pondechery who went to Ozhukarai enjoyed themselves and proceeded home wards in the evening. Neither in

the arrangements which kanakanya mudali made nor in the supplies which he procured was there anything wanting. Nevertheless despite the heavy cost of the entertainment and elaborate nature of the preparation there was something which detracted from the splendor grace and excellence of the hospitalities persons of every persuasion should abide by the rules prescribed for them their conduct so regulated would look consistent. Although of a different persuasion he followed the practice of a 'Hindu' assembled people of that religion and gave them a treat which afforded room for dispraise and derision and every man gave vent to his criticisms as he saw fit. If he wished to conform to the rules of his church, and the commonds of his scriptures he should have entertained only the Europeans native critrisicms pariahs and such others whose associations brought them in touch with his religion. Even this would be considered derogatory to one of his position and reputation. However magnifieent may be the style of any social act.

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