

HIS6B11 HISTORY OF MODERN KERALA

MODULE-1

TOPIC - VELUTHAMPI DALAWA

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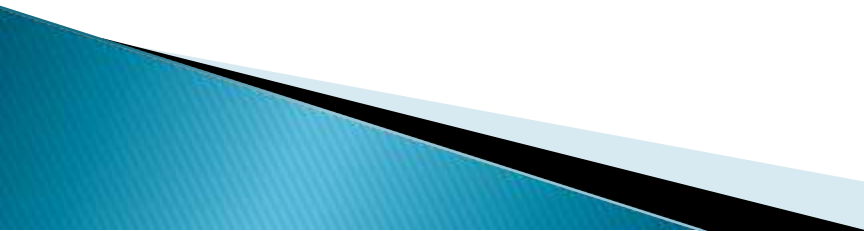
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VELUTHAMPI DALAWA



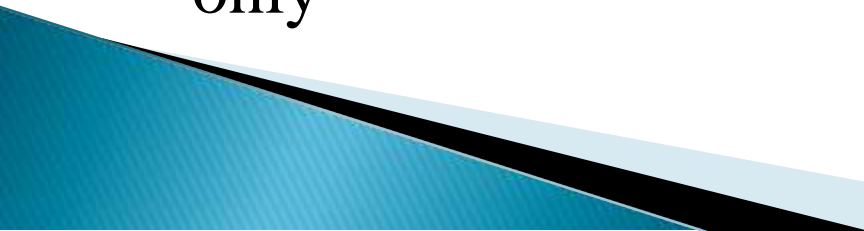
REVOLT OF VELUTHAMPI & PALIYATH ACHAN

- ▶ Rulers of Travancore & Kochi – cordial relations with British at the time of Mysorean occupation
 - ▶ Malabar- came under British rule- threatened the Kingdoms of Tiruvitamkur & Kochi
 - ▶ company forced Raja of Tiruvitamkur to sign a treaty in 1795 – gave company pepper trade monopoly
 - ▶ Raja of Kochi -signed the treaty in 1800- Kochi lost it's political independence
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- ▶ English- forced Raja of Travancore- signed a treaty in 1805- Travancore lost its political independence & king became nominal ruler
 - ▶ Administrator of Travancore- The Resident
 - ▶ At this time P.M / Dalawa was Veluthampi & Resident was Macaulay
 - ▶ Before becoming Dalawa- Veluthampi led people's struggle against corruption of bureaucracy
 - ▶ After 1805- Macaulay- interfere in the internal affairs of Travancore
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- ▶ Orders issued by Dalawa was cancelled by Resident – paved way for protest among protest
- ▶ Macaulay- demanded payment of arrears due to company immediately- provoked veluthampi
- ▶ Intervention in internal affairs & demand for arrear- led to fight against British
- ▶ Macaulay gave asylum to the enemy of Paliyath Achan, Dalawa of Kochi – invited the enmity of Paliyath Achan
- ▶ Velutampi & Paliyath Achan- Dalawas of Travancore & Kochi- stand together against British
- ▶ Both prepared a common project & organized a combined army

- ▶ Velutampi – help of French in Mauritius against British
- ▶ Both jointly attacked camp of Macaulay at Kochi – Dec, 1808- Macaulay escaped from Kochi
- ▶ Rebels freed prisoners from Kochi jail
- ▶ January 1809- combined forces of Veluthampi & Paliyath Achan attacked Kochi but were defeated
- ▶ Defeated Veluthamp retreated to Kundara & issued famous ‘**Kundara proclamation**’- **11 janu-1809**- requested people of Travancore & Kochi to join hands with the rebels in their struggles against the British occupation

- ▶ Proclamation received wide spread favourable response from the people
 - ▶ forces of Veluthampi fought against British at Kollam but defeated
 - ▶ In Kochi- Paliyath Achan- defeated by company forces
 - ▶ Paliyath Achan- changed his mind & joined with the British
 - ▶ Veluthampi- left alone fighter against British
 - ▶ Company forces now fully concentrated in Travancore only
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- ▶ They tried to exploit the situation & conquer the whole of Travancore
- ▶ After capturing Padmanabapuram fort 19,feb 1809- company forces moved to Trivandrum- frightened Raja immediately removed Veluthampi from post of Dalawa
- ▶ New Dalawa, Ummini Thampi-disbanded Travancorean army-
- ▶ under the pressure of company- Travancore Raja issued orders to arrest Veluthampi
- ▶ On hearing the news of the orders for his arrest Veluthampi visited the Kilimanur Koyi Thampuran & submitted his sword to Thampuran

- ▶ He took asylum at house of a Potti at Mannadi- it was surrounded by enemy- Veluthampi committed suicide on 29 March 1809
 - ▶ His body was exhibited public at Kannanmula in Trivandrum
 - ▶ His residential palace was demolished & family members deported to Maldives
 - ▶ Paliyath Achan- joined British- lost faith in Achan & deported to Madras
 - ▶ Revolt of Veluthampi- failed but provided a new impetus for the people of Travancore to fight against British in future
 - ▶ First popular revolt of Travancore against British / colonialism
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