



## Economic Impacts of the British Rule in Tamilnadu

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### Abstract

Economic Impact of the British rule have been selfish, via taking many monetary measures by way of using the available natural assets and nearby markets for their finished merchandise, they delivered monetary measures mainly to fructify their own wallet by way of monetary exploitations. By their own character monetary activities when they became wealthy, they crippled the Indian economic system. In this regard the various measures undertaken by the British rule in fields which include agriculture, industries, power, communication, employment, poverty and inequality will all be discussed on this chapter. Further as the British rule was also a foundation for the Indian economics, after the inception of independence in India, the Indian Government consisting of the Government of Tamilnadu too followed their footsteps in forming their monetary regulations. So an endeavour is made on that line.

**Keywords:** Agriculture; Industries; Strength; Communication; Employment; Poverty and Inequality

### Introduction

The political activities of Tamilnadu focused on the activities of the Congress Party. From 1946 to 1967 the following have been the Congress Ministries functioned below the unique Chief Ministers.

T. Prakasam -- 1946-47

Omandur Ramasamy Reddiar -- 1947-49

P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja -- 1949-52

C. Rajagopalachari -- 1952-54

K. Kamaraj -- 1954-63

M. Bhaktavaksalam -- 1963-67

Every one in every of them contributed their mite to the development and improvement of the Tamilnadu as Chief Minister. But before understanding them, it also will become a should to have an analysis of the British Rule's influences in the economic order of Tamilnadu as a prelude to the look at taken up for discussion.

### Economic Impact of British Rule:

The financial sports of Tamilnadu on account that independence might be nicely estimated only on the basis of the legacy of the colonial rule in India. The economy of the Tamils throughout the period met with many ups and downs. The famines, the First World War, the first rate depression, the Second World War and the outcomes of the freedom war in India were the principal causes for the fluctuations<sup>1</sup>. So it will become a must to have the various components approximately agriculture, industry which form the premise for the have a look at of the monetary components of Tamilnadu.

### Agriculture

Tamilnadu which became regarded for its agriculture interests persisted to have agriculture because the productive force even for the duration of the British rule in India. The land revenue device turned into an oppressive one. The land revenue system was also a confusing one and there has been no steady enlargement either inside the cultivated land or in the cultivating farmer institution. The different wishes and necessities along with irrigation were now not as much as the satisfaction due to the negligent activities of the British Government throughout its initial stages. Due their involvement in politics for reaching a consolidated British empire and the selfish financial system which changed into practiced by using them prevented them from devoting a whole lot interest to provide centers for promoting the present irrigation measures<sup>2</sup>. During the ultimate decades of the 19th century only Indian agriculture, in particular irrigation structures won more impetus.

The established order of the Public Works Department in 1852 too had its very own effect over agrarian hobbies of the British possessions in India. The introduction of the Ryotwari device in the Madras Presidency at some stage in the management of Munroe (1920-1927), too had its very own echo over agriculture toward a positive approach. This device paved the way for the tenancy device which turned into managed via the Government, which acted as a land lord or owner of the land<sup>3</sup>. Such a transition and transformation within the land gadget of Madras Presidency compelled the British Government to dedicate on selling the wide variety of tanks which have been under the Public Works Department.

Between 1870 and 1890 the political stability attained by using the British in India compelled them to pay attention on irrigation for promoting agricultural yields. This brought about the modifications in cropping pattern and at the same time rural indebtedness, backward strategies of cultivation, inadequate irrigation facilities resulted in the pauperization of the agricultural mass of Madras Presidency<sup>4</sup>. At the identical time, because of the expanded centers supplied to the cultivators the value of crop production too met with a revolutionary trend. For instance due to the 26% increase in cultivable land multiplied the entire manufacturing by 35%. The growth of business crop expanded shape 4% to 12%. Such hikes endorsed the farmers to commit tons interest to their pastimes and that in flip forced the administrators to undertake steps to promote their earnings thru agricultural activities.

Various agricultural produces inclusive of rice, cholam, cumbu and industrial vegetation like cotton, groundnuts were produced in large quantities and the entire yield become also increasing in a rapid way.

The Cauvery and Periyar irrigation structures improved the production of food plants. The electric energy made available from Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam too modified the mind-set of the agriculturalists. But the overall yield from a selected part of land became decreasing. In 1924-1925 it was 709 kg in line with acre and inside the 12 months 1943-1944 it became handiest 689 kg. When the import of rice from Burma changed into stopped the population of the country needed to face distresses of want, the Government introduced the ration gadget to cope with the scenario in an effective manner without affecting its prestige<sup>5</sup>.

## Co-Operative Measures

During the colonial period, a beginning changed into made in the co-operative region and particularly in introducing agricultural co-operative credit centers through co-operative credit score societies. There turned into a constant growth of rural, urban and different forms of co-operative societies for enriching the agrarian activities. In 1909 there had been one hundred eighty co-operative societies and their number of individuals enrolled turned into 15,238. Anyhow because of the despair there was a resultant crumble of credit score and the oppressive cash lenders' role got here to the forefront<sup>6</sup>. They lent cash to the needy agriculturist at extraordinary costs of interest. Anyhow because of the consolidation and reconstruction of co-operative societies in the Madras Presidency within the next period there emerged the commencement of the increased Land Mortgage Banking System. In addition to the above mentioned system numerous different types of non-credit score societies additionally were set up.

As overdue as 1941 the enlargement of the co-operative societies had touched less than a third of the village. Even up to 1945 whilst the rural co-operative societies did not thrive effectively the trouble of rural indebtedness met with a higher turnover. The lending via the Government to solve the financial issues of the ryots, the boom of agriculture was by no means encouraging and the business in addition to indigenous bankers too did no longer come to their rescue<sup>7</sup>. All such records impeded the meals vegetation productions. "The growth of cash crop cultivation at the expense of millets and pulses, as rule, turned into thus introduced with severe consequences." The ever increasing populace too affected the distribution device adopted in making human beings to get their agricultural commodities. As the economic system changed into commonly an agriculture oriented one the fall and absence in agricultural sports had its personal echo over the populace of the then Madras Presidency and the needs and requirements for agricultural produces changed into within the ascending trend. With the appearance of the colonial rule, the agricultural ruled Tamil society needed to meet with drastic adjustments and versions in various aspects consisting of politics, religion, education etc.,

The elegance as well as the caste division, which prevailed inside the pre colonial length, with reference to agriculture was a extra concentrated one and it turned into strangling the real farmers. In most of the fertile irrigated villages of Thanjavur, Chengalpat and Tirunelvely regions, the amazing land lords known as the mirasdars were the land holders and had inheritable rights of lands as their share. Even even though they had been limited in variety in numerous regions, they found no disparity amongst them, because a tremendous share of land become maintained by that dominant minority while the others needed to anticipate their wishes from them. The mirasdars because of their monetary affluence never concerned themselves immediately in any of the agrarian activities. They leased out most a

part of their lands to the others who paid a massive amount to them after preserving a portion for them to be cultivated with the employment of employed labourers, who in most cases led the lifestyles of the slaves. There were many unbiased peasants cultivating their very own dry lands. That dry land peasantry turned into a homogenous body and that they have been broadly speaking depending upon irritating irrigation<sup>8</sup>. As such they were unable to advantage a lot even though they toiled plenty in their agricultural fields.

The British East India Company, whilst gained political manipulate over practically all of the regions now forming Tamilnadu in 1801 was eager on bulging their treasury via obtaining the maximum land sales from the native farmers through employing numerous gadgets together with expanded land sales. Though many experiments have been conducted with exceptional modes of land sales settlement, the ryotwari machine, delivered by means of Munroe changed into a greater appropriate one and in exercise it fetched the Government a particular quantum of land revenue, which turned into truly constant through the kingdom on the premise of precise standards which have been beneficial to them. The function of the Pattadar became inside the highest pedestal and without any competition or contradiction he changed into main an economically developed life<sup>9</sup>.

From 1800 to 1820 the British rule, on their very own personal accord, constant the revenue primarily based on average prices of grains of a particular length. But, between the duration 1820 and 1855, the revenue evaluation was 50% of the grades value of wet lands and 35% on dry lands. Such a exorbitant sales was felt significantly through the peasants and at the same time they needed to meet the consequences, due to the overall fall inside the fees of grains. After 1855 the evaluation changed into fixed at 50% of the net produce. This horrible sales hike recorded the leaving of 50% of the cultivable lands either as uncultivated or arable. Though the Government decreased the land revenue, it become not as much as the removal of the distresses of the farmers and it became nonetheless oppressive, inflicting calamitous results to the local peasantry<sup>10</sup>.

During the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there had been 634 Zamin estates in almost all the Tamil districts. Among them 112 estates had been huge in size and they had been having greater than 5000 acres of land under their ownership and manage. The peishkash paid with the aid of the Zamindars turned into definitely fixed with the aid of the Government. But the Government never constant any conditions or specifications for series of sales to the Zamindars. Such favourable instances allowed the Zamindars to make any amount of claims of money from the ryots. This Zamindar gadget became the final results of the dismemberment of the poligar chieftaincy machine which turned into adopted by way of the Nayak rulers of Madurai. The Zamindars overtly exploited the tough operating and arduous cultivation class for their own personal attainments. At the identical time the Zamindars had no duty of the protection and protection of the desires and requirements of the cultivators such as the irrigation facilities<sup>11</sup>. Thus the Zamindari machine no longer handiest created on privileged moneyed elegance however also brought on incredible havocs to the peasant community. While the Zamindars fructified their wallet with the aid of the exploited bizarre wealth the peasant become shedding tears due to his lack of ability to make each his ends meet. The general economic circumstance of the public changed into deplorable even as the foreign government and the Zamindars have been rolling in wealth. The overseas government took no steps to get

rid of such atrocities, which in flip affected the whole economic system of the country.

Inams, the minor form became another form of land tenure which was useful to folks that were assigned lands for their services to the nation. They have been sales unfastened lands granted whilst a land fetching meager and low cease rent, to the officers as reward for their services rendered to the country. These kinds of lands were assigned to found out scholars, temples, charitable institutions for their own renovation, maintenance and support. As an arbitrary degree for the military personal Inam lands had been granted by the then British authorities. During 1900 in the Madras Presidency there were 7.75 million acres of Inam lands<sup>12</sup>.

Different sorts of sales settlements added through the British inside the 19th century, because of their assumption as political masters, have been dealt with with the aid of the authorities as approach for maximizing the land sales shape the poor and hard operating peasants. The revenue burden instituted was an extensive and insufferable one to the peasants. There turned into no enthusiasm most of the peasants to sell cultivation because of the oppressions imposed on them. Hence the yield turned into deteriorating which changed into already a low one. The avoidance of the tank irrigation too affected agriculture. All these have been prevalent earlier than 1880, i.e., till the out come of the terrible famine of 1876-1878 as influences of the British rule. To avoid such calamitous herbal situations new irrigation facilities had been to be furnished. In the 33 million acres of cultivable land wherein 46.70 million humans have been worried the havocs because of Zamindars and the alternative land lords had to be eliminated<sup>13</sup>. The trouble of irrigation which emerged during the British rule, had to be removed and improvements had to be achieved rapidly at some point of the post impartial period without any subscription to unsound schemes<sup>14</sup>. So, through using the scarce assets inside the maximum productive manner and by using maximizing meals grains production to solve the problem of food shortage, the

Government devoted right interest on farmers of heavily irrigated tracts<sup>15</sup>. Since economic progress, an important economic component of a country had to utilize the to be had herbal assets in a proper manner without any wastage in accomplishing progress for the betterment of the farmers as well as the public<sup>16</sup>.

As seen in advance at some stage in the British rule i.e., after 1801, Madras Presidency, which become relying the agriculture, become having simplest a restricted agrarian profits due to different factors along with the troubles faced through the farmers, absence of a proper land sales device, natural calamities and developing population. Since the overseas government needed to deal with this issue, it by no means paid due popularity to such facts. Consequent of that the independent Government of India at a later date had to face the problems and became pressured to take applicable measures for promoting the agricultural activities. Prior to the Second World War meals materials have been imported from nations like Burma. But after the warfare import of food grains turned into stopped and simultaneously steps had been taken to improve agriculture. Hoarding of agricultural commodities changed into avoided. Such pre impartial distresses due to the British rule at some point of their regime forced the unbiased Madras State careworn P.S. Kumarasamy Raja, the Chief Minister of Madras from 1949-1952 to give top precedence to sell agriculture. He even targeting strengthening the Five Year Food Production Scheme released in 1947<sup>17</sup> for obtaining a high yield from the paddy fields to meet the needs and necessities of the people of the Madras Presidency.

The British rule because of its efforts endorsed the commercialization of agriculture for their very own financial benefits. Due to the elevated method of transports along with Railways and road the British had been able to obtain their monetary desires. Anyhow the peasants and agricultural labourers met with poor implications because of commercialization. The prices of the agricultural commodities additionally had been not general and stagnant. It become a fluctuating one. Between 1901 and 1931 the range of cultivating proprietors also declined due to the struggle and economic despair which succeeded it<sup>18</sup>. The British rule's financial impact on the agrarian economy was not at all consistent. It varied and became a fluctuating one in keeping with time, herbal calamities, population, property rights, revenue policies, rural indebtedness and scarce increase in agricultural land. The independent duration had to face all such problems and locate answers for redressing such grievances and the Madras Presidency was not exempted from such difficulties.

## Industries

Since the British had been so precise in draining the wealth of the India they have been no longer involved in promoting heavy industries all through the early duration in their rule. They took away the raw materials from India to England and transformed them into finished merchandise and advertised them in India and earned lots. Between 1830 and 1914 the British rule endeavoured to installation industries in India with little success. Cotton textile Industry alone became endorsed then. After the First World War and up to 1947 the British attempted further expansion of industries. But no greater strain was assigned to the diversification of industries. These statistics reveal the retrogressive mindset of the British with regard to industrialization. In addition to the above there had been other measures which obstructed the promoting of industries of various nature. The Department of Industry started out by means of the British rule needed to be closed in 1910<sup>19</sup>. When the Madras Government took preliminary efforts for selling industries, protests from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, ruled by way of the British industrialists, also crept in. But the Indian capitalists were keen to establish current massive scale industries than earlier than. Cotton textiles, sugar and cement production won importance and is need to be cited here that there was no Engineering Industry then. Hence the current production efforts have been continually at stake<sup>20</sup>. It changed into congenial and beneficial for the economic exploitation by way of the foreigners. The Indians suffered much and located no progress both in the business region or within the economic pursuits.

## Electricity

Progress become executed in instances of power, transport, training and fitness that are the top signs of economic infrastructure. As early as 1900, a small energy undertaking turned into instituted as Hydro Electric Plant at Munnar. After this initial measure the State Electricity Department in Madras become constituted in 1927. In 1909 the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation with a electricity station became mounted through Binny Group at Basin Bridge, Madras. After 1927, Hydra Plants at Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam got here up. A small Thermal unit additionally came up at Samayanallur<sup>21</sup>. It is really worth to word that all such implementations were in particular for the advertising of the economic general of the foreigners. Under such occasions, as an effect of the British rule, after independence, in 1948, the Electricity Supply Act become exceeded and on 1st July

1957 and the Tamilnadu Electricity Board changed into additionally constituted. All these things assisted the progress, distribution and consumption of electricity throughout the subsequent length between 1957 and 1985, 18 Hydro and 3 Thermal Plants came up and Central Power Stations were established at Neyveli (Lignite primarily based). On the basis of the sooner attempts made, the hooked up capability had been extra than 22 times. The total capacity received was 3344 megawatts. The electricity improved from 600 million units to 14,000 million devices. Electricity assisted home, commercial, commercial and agricultural consumers. Electricity was furnished for street lighting, water supply, railway traction etc. In general during the period between 1950 and 1970 the growth capacity in power changed into 12.6 times as against 6.4 instances of the colonial period<sup>22</sup>. Thus the humble starting initiated through the foreign rule inside the filled of power for their personal financial advantage has met with considerable progress after independence.

## Population

Population too performs an important role in the monetary shape of the kingdom. Unless there's a uniform growth price of the needy assets for gratifying the needs of the life the requirements of the populace couldn't be satisfied. Tamilnadu is a densely populated populous nation. There become a steady boom of population and that also necessitated developing financial hobbies. The following table will attest the steady boom of population in Tamilnadu from the commencement of the 20 th century onwards<sup>23</sup>.

Year	Population
1901	1, 92, 53, 711
1911	2, 09, 03, 730
1921	2, 16, 29, 080
1931	2, 34, 71, 854
1941	2, 62, 67, 318
1951	3, 01, 18, 066
1961	3, 36, 87, 024
1971	4, 11, 99, 168

The ever developing populace had its own problems of socio economic nature after independence. It was a have to for the independent Government of India to arrest the odd growth of populace by means of employing measures consisting of Family Planning and Family Welfare for the sake of attaining and accelerating positive monetary progress<sup>24</sup>. As the foreign government become not worried approximately the increase of population at some stage in their rule, after independence the Indian Government needed to keep away from such horrible problem.

## Employment

As population, which has its personal impact over the economic system of a state, has also played its role inside the social distribution of employment and volume of unemployment. So it's miles warranted to have an evaluation of the employment quarter of Tamilnadu at some stage in the pre unbiased period and its subsequent consequences within the independent India. Self employment, salary employments had been two ways existed all through the British rule for making the

individuals to earn their livelihood. The British were capable of get salary earners and coolies at a inexpensive price for executing their tasks which required manual labour. In Tamilnadu the use of salary labour, a part of salary employment and indicator of capitalist development turned into an incipient development<sup>25</sup>. Self employment in agriculture, non-agriculture activities, wage earners, salaried humans, causal labourers etc., had been prevalent inside the pre unbiased Tamilnadu and that they did now not contribute tons to the economic pursuits of the nation and they themselves had been economically crippled<sup>26</sup>.

So that, after independence there emerged the necessity to solve the unemployment hassle by the Government. Hitherto unknown groups for financial boom have been no longer instituted via the British. As a redress process the independent Indian Government became pressured to assign significance to the creation of the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), the Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL) Programme, National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), National Level Employment Programme (NLEP), Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (LEGP) etc., throughout the subsequent duration of Independence below the Five Year Plan Schemes. Due to the impact of the British rule it become realized that with out a proper and meaningful structural change in the economic sample no long term solution might be made to be had to clear up the threat of the unemployment hassle. The Government of the unbiased united states of america Right of Employment became to be included as Fundamental Right within the Indian Constitution<sup>27</sup>. In this respect it's miles worth to be aware that the overseas British authorities turned simplest deaf ears for the solution of unemployment within the Indian soil.

## Poverty and Inequality

The position of the kingdom domestic merchandise the trouble of unemployment, the uncared and old conventional agricultural sports, the terrible residing situations of the larger section of the Indian population, the exploitation of the bad by means of the rich and cash lenders, the disparity among the haves and havenots were the foremost causes for the lifestyles of poverty and inequality and this became further aggravated by using the financial guidelines of the British even throughout their rule in the pre impartial duration. Draining the wealth of India with the aid of the British become one many of the motives for poverty and inequality. It is well worth to word that poverty and inequality were the integral component of the financial system of the kingdom. The elimination of disparity within the social setup had its personal echo inside the society, and its financial pursuits<sup>28</sup>. These data forced the independent Government to devote a lot attention to alleviate poverty and disparity. Importance had to receive to dispose of the intensity of poverty and economic inequality in Tamilnadu after the elimination of the overseas rule. The shortages and insufficient opportunities curtailed the access to housing, literacy, health care, employment etc., because of the policies adopted by way of the British rule. Then existed a complete state of complete and complete stagnation in diverse indices of improvement, development and welfare of the kingdom. The specific programmes devised and implemented for the alleviation of poverty couldn't eliminate the hardships of the state<sup>29</sup>. The effortlessness of taking any steps to provide public provision for employment changed into affecting the agriculture and enterprise. The negative salary rates in agriculture and enterprise nevertheless worsen the poverty prone group of the



population<sup>30</sup>. Due to the deplorable nature of the monetary policies followed by means of the British the Government of the unbiased India was forced to take up the following steps to deal with the monetary distresses of the Indian mass within the next periods<sup>31</sup>.

Allocation of enough budget required to impact a meaningful insurance of the special developmental programmes.

Finding methods and way for selling the extent farmers and different occupational corporations.

Offering the needy and required assistances and aids to all the villages of street side in addition to inaccessible indoors villages with none disparity. Steps must be taken to sell the linkage of the special areas by installation of method roads.

Preparing right plans and hints to sell those who have been in the lowest ebb of the society due their financial downtroddenness.

Mismanagement of public affairs at all levels needed to be eliminated.

Diversified credit facilities via credit score plan and recognized banks had to be applied with all promptness and right techniques.

Removal of the negligence of administration from employing disparities amongst companies of the general public.

Proper managing of the concept of privatizations for avoiding the buildup of disparities and monetary breaches.

Adoption of broad level empirical and analytical investigation of the problems of diverse nature for main India towards progress and development.

The schemes should have broader perspectives to be relevant to the prone sections of the Indian society.

The influences of the British rule compelled the future independent Government of India and the states to monitor all of the activities with due reservations. It changed into found out that the social troubles ought to be solved by way of the choice of technology and implementation of technological activities by way of the involvement of the green and gifted personalities<sup>32</sup>. As the minority turned into ruling the majority in the course of the colonial length, the powerful and stabilized political minority of the Independent India needed to strive difficult for the whole state. By such ways the affects of the overseas rule could be set apart for the sake of the modern India. As the overseas rule became so keen on employing the terrible, downtrodden, weak people for sporting out their guide labour at cheaper costs, the unbiased Government of India had to deal with such elements too.

## **Health Education**

The British rule was so particular in giving importance to the western device of education which become beneficial for the manufacturing of guys for the bureaucratic installation. The real educational need of the improvement of body, thoughts and soul of the scholar turned into neglected. They in no way bothered approximately the implementation of health, hygiene and other measures required for a glad existence. The co-ordination among health and academic measures will absolutely enhance the extent of monetary development. During the British length, while the economic revolution of the nineteenth century yielded powerful consequences in the socio-monetary life of the west European international locations, they

witnessed a public health revolution. The problems of poor health care, insufficient and unsanitary water supply and sanitation the lack of knowledge of environmental problems, which emerged due to industrialization and urbanization, were the few influences of the foreign rule. At the equal time the consequent visit of cholera, typhoid and the plague became not attended properly. By the discovery of current drug treatments and significance assigned to nutritious meals, the advent of provisions to avoid extraordinary death charge too warranted the State as well as the Union Governments to devote to public fitness measures after independence<sup>33</sup>. The then undeveloped us of a like India needed to concentrate on fitness signs comparable to the ones in many advanced nations like England<sup>34</sup>.

Malnutrition, mal nourishment, congested and polluted environments, unsanitary situations, lack of good enough and safe drinking water have been under no circumstances attended via the British rule. Hence the Government of India after independence had to commit on fitness services, which changed into additionally a stepping stone for the merchandising of the monetary conditions<sup>35</sup>. Further after 1947, as an effect of the lack of interest in the direction of health and hygiene by way of the British rule, the Government of the independent nation was compelled to devote on the extension of healing and preventive fitness care to the agricultural location via Primary Health Centers and sub-facilities manned through Doctors and auxiliary staff. It changed into at the models recommended through the Health Survey and Development Committee of the yr 1946. On the idea of its recommendation a number one unit for a populace of 40,000 became to be established and that focus on needed to be reached inside 10 years<sup>36</sup>. From 1946 to 1982, because of the National Health policy each preventive and curative measures were undertaken. The Governments of the Centre in addition to States in India committed to the health education<sup>37</sup>.

## **State Finances**

The pubic finance gadget is a complex problem that centers at the sales expenditure manner of Government. This procedure become a controlled and restricted one in the course of the duration of the British rule in India. But after independence there has been a widespread enlargement. The economic operations pressured the Central in addition to State Governments of India to involve in diverse regulatory, welfare and investment offerings for having a stabilized financial system. Only after independence the Indian states met with expanded and widened development responsibilities to meet the monetary wishes and requirements of States<sup>38</sup>.

Since the incentive of the British became now not simplest to have political domination but also to gain lots wealth through business as well as monetary regulations it had its personal economic policies. The economic sphere changed into a jeopardizing and devastating one and that crippled the Indian financial system. The wealthy economic ability became exploited by way of the British. Due to the economic guidelines, in 1947 India become an undeveloped state with hunger, poverty, low national earnings and bad residing preferred of the humans. This become the situation which prevailed in nearly in all of the Indian states without any exception. The numerous land revenue systems together with Ryotwari, Mahalwari, Zamindari, followed in distinctive States of India. While the Zamindari system induced absolute landlordism the alternative systems had been liable for the creation of rural indebtedness which presented the scope for pauperization of the agricultural masses<sup>39</sup>.

The full-size and sizeable sale of Indian handicrafts within the European and British markets helped them to promote their very own economic prospects. But at the identical time the Indian markets have been wide open to the British manufactured mill made and system made items at less expensive quotes and additionally in bulk portions. It turned into also a boon for the monetary potentialities of the British. The coverage of one manner unfastened change which supported the import of British goods changed into usually the fundamental cause of economic fall. The British broke up the Indian handloom and destroyed the spinning wheel. The Indian cotton processed in India and purchased via the European marketplace at a cheaper rate changed into converted into garments and sold them within the Indian market at a better price. Such miserable plights find no parallel within the history of Indian commerce. The capitalist financial system too crippled the Indian rural financial system. All such things needed to be overhauled after independence. The un- understandable monetary standards through the Indians also brought on issues to the economic pursuits. Under such circumstances, while India became given independence it needed to commit a good deal attention to its progress and improvement by employing numerous economic measures.

## **Conclusion**

Thus the Madras State at some point of the length among 1947 and 1967 witnessed the robust basis for the destiny economic uplift. All

the efforts undertaken through the consultant and democratic form of state authorities in all viable methods with the aid of planning and exercise assisted by using the financial improvement at some stage in the two decades. In the fields of industries, agriculture and co-operative there were marked and steady progress. Almost all the deliberate schemes placed into operation prove the significance assigned to a visualized destiny. Anyhow all the economic undertakings employed by using them place the then Tamilnadu as a flourishing and prosperous potentialities. There turned into consistent boom of financial standards. Along with the agricultural prosperity, industrial development also become a innovative one and that caused a stabilized and immutable economic system.

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