



THE HISTORY OF VALIKANDAPURAM, RANJANKUDI FORT AND FRENCH RESETTLEMENT



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ABSTRACT:

Tamilnadu is having an incredible history. Chera, Chola, Pandia had been effectively controlling different parts of Tamil Nadu. The Kings who were ruled Tamil nation gave significantly more imperative to workmanship, engineering and model. The craftsmanship and design of a nation is continually speaking to the way of life and ensembles of the general population. The Kings, respectable men and basic men contributed a lot to assemble the sanctuaries in their nation. The Kings were cautious about building the fortress for their guard. The fortification in a nation offered security to the high class individuals now and again to average citizens. Vallikandapuramvillage and Ranjan fortress were continually having the extraordinary consideration by the King Chola for its extravagance. The Ranjan stronghold was assaulted by a few troops amid 1951. The fortification is called as Ranjankudikottai and it additionally alluded as Nanamkudikottal. The royal residence has a habitation building, underground load and sections that linkPettai with KottaiMedu. Valikandapuram is the essential city in the CholaKingdom. Valikandapuram joins with Ramayana. The King Vali venerated the god Shiva here to achieve many power. The God Shiva in the sanctuary is known as Valieswarar and Goddess is known as Valambigai.

INTRODUCTION:

The Chola administration was one of the longest-decision lines in the Southern India. The engravings uncovered that the lines of three delegated Kings of Tamilagam kept on administering over a fluctuating area until the thirteenth century CE. The Cholacountry included the larger parts of the Thanjavur,Tiruchirapalli and Rock fortress. Uraiyur was the capital of sangam – Cholas and it was additionally called as urandai or Argaru. This is viewed as a right transliteration of uraiyur. The capital grew up around a fortification based on the summit of the stone of Tiruchirapalli, which is raisedabruptly out of the plain to a stature of 103.6 meters over the old city which settles pictures subdue at its foot. Udaipur was outstanding for its success. Much the same as ranchland Madurai, it had vital post and was sound in guard. The engravings uncover reality that rule of Chola was outstanding for its equity. The celebrations were regularly led at uraiyur.A sanctuary was worked for Kananga, She is notable for its virtuousness. The peoplewho were aptitude in their origination were directed the celebrations in the sanctuaries. The King, Queen and respectable men were the main men in the festivals.There are pugazhcholer; kochengatcholer and Tiruppanalvar. Pearls Wes sold at the capital of uraiyur. The regionsof the lord Chola is mistwith rich gold, silver and valuable stones. The Battle of Valikondah was held to catch Ranjakudi fortification amid 1751. The British troops were bolstered by Mohammad Ali prevailed upon the French upheld by ChandaSahip. The state of the sanctuary is crescent bastions; a canal is enclosing it and three fortresses at various dimensions.

It was worked with cut stone squares. It has the royal residence, living arrangement building, underground road, an underground section that joins Pettai with KottaiMedu. It kept up and regulated by the Archeological Survey of India. The fortress is one of the unmistakable vacationer goals in Perambalur.

THE HISTORY OF VALIKANDAPURAM

The word Perambalur is begun from "Perupuliur". The equivalent Sanskrit name for Parambalur is "brihadvyaghrapura". Coorombalure is extending the region of 674 miles with most noteworthy length from N. to S. it is limited N. by Velour which isolates it from Salem and South Arcot district; E by Udayarpalliemtaluk; Sibyl Tiruchirapallitaluk; and Webby moosirytaluk and almost twenty two towns of Ariyalore Zamindary are living in this taluk. The general viewpoint is level, the north-western bit being more rough and sloping than the rest.

The patchmallai hill is situated in Perambalur. It separates Perambalur from moosiry and keep running for a short separation into the taluk; from the patchmallai alongside the banks of the velour and extending up similarly as the udayarpalliyamtaluk. The land contains plain dark cotton (respect) soil, in which there are substantial responds of solid square mud (segment). The southern part fringe of tiruchirappalli is rough and the dirt for the most part poor. Perambalur is one of the candaurambams (q.v) which are trailed by are Aroombavore, Attiyore and poogalore.

There is an outdoors ground at Toorumungalam on the storage compartment street to madras. Aroombavor, Audootorary, calookkanuttom, ootatoor, perambalore, periyamma polliem, Ranjengoely, Venganore, Vengoolam, Valcondapuram, are the driving spots. Thiruchirappalli region was separated into three areas to be specific perumbidugumutharayar, Chinnamalai and Perambalur Thiruvalluvar. Ariyalur income division is comprising of three taluk viz. Ariyalur, Perambalur and Udayarpalayam.

This region is included three taluks and nine network advancement hinders at present. This locale is cut out of past. Trichi Perumbidugumutharayardistrict patched up as Tiruchirappalli. Its authentic past is one and equivalent to of its parent area. Valikandapuram is one of the celebrated towns in Perambalur District. Valikandapuram sanctuary developed of stone by Rajendracholal, his supporters, and Pandya. It is cut in the engravings of Vijayanagar. The sanctuary denotes the last period of the early chola engineering and its apex.

It is a land bolted area with no seaside fringe. The pachaimalai slope is arranged north side of valikandapuram. It is the most essential slope in the area. The average height of the slopes is 610 meters however a couple of its pinnacles ascend to around 1036 meters above ocean level. The prevalent soil in the locale is red sandy with scattered pockets of square soil. The best nature of soil is found in perambalur region.

THE FRENCH EAST INDIA COMPANY AND FRENCH SETTLEMENT

The craving for eastern movement showed itself at an early period among the French. They were the remainder of the European forces to vie for business gains in the East with the other European organizations. The main Englishmen and Frenchmen like Henry IV, Richelieu and Colbert understood the significance of Eastern business. The "Organizations des Indus Orientals" was shaped at the case of cotter in A.D. 1664. It was made and financed by the state. The French organization's first development was "neither very much considered nor blessed", in light of the fact that its energies wreathen fritted away in unbeneficial endeavors to provinces Madagascar. It had prepared infra class endeavors to colonies Madagascar, which had just been visited by Frenchmen. Be that as it may, in 1667 another campaign began from France under the direction of Francois Carom, who was joined by Maraca, a country of Isfahan.

The primary French industrial facility in India was vanquished by their chief of naval operations, De la Haye. It was crushed by a consolidated power of the sultan of Golconda, the Dutch and it was compelled to yield. It made San Theme to surrender himself to the Dutch. In the interim, Francois Martin and Bellouange de Lesbian had went with Admiral De la Haye and it was gotten a little from the Muslim legislative leader of Valikandapuram in 1673. Subsequently the establishment of Pandicherry was laid in an unassuming way. Francois Martin, who assumed responsibility of this settlement from A.D. 1674, formed it into a critical place,

through close to home fearlessness, steadiness and thoughtfulness, "in the midst of the conflict of arms and the fuss of falling kingdoms". Nawabshaista khan allowed a site to the French in Bengali in 1674, on which they constructed the popular French plant of Chandernagore.

The European contentions between the Dutch (Supported by the English) and the French unfavorably affected the situation of the French in India. Pondicherry was caught by the French man, Treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Martin, again set accountable for this settlement, reestablished its thriving so it came to have a populace of around 40,000 at the season of the demise in 1706 as contrasted and the 22,000 of Calcutta around the same time. Be that as it may, the French lost their impact in spots, production lines at Bantam, sutra and masulipatam. They were abandoned in the mid eighteenth century.

The assets of the French organization were essentially depleted by this time. It was pursued the solid and savvy approach of Martin. It began to act with the reconstitution of the organization as the "Ceaseless Company of the Indies". The flourishing came back to it under the astute organization of Lenoir and Dumas somewhere in the range of 1720 and 1742. The French possessed Mauritius in 1721, Malabar Coast in 1725 and Karakul in 1739. The objects of the French were anyway absolutely business amid this period.

There was nothing in the direct of Lenoir or Dumas which enables us to acknowledge the organization for political perspectives and still less thoughts of conquest. Its manufacturing plants were pretty much braced, however for intentions of basic security against the Dutch and the English. It utilized the troops only for protection. The political intentions started to dominate the craving for business gain after 1742. Dupleix started to love the aspiration tested by the English opened.

Another section in Indian History and there were no deluding activity for quite a while. In the interim, the preoccupation on Arcot was arranged. Muhammad Ali, to whom the credit truly went for this recommendation and it, had been of the view that troops from Madras could claim a few places in the Arcot nation and therefore constrain the adversary to cease from walking.

CONCLUSION

Ranjankudi Fort was worked with the uncommon highlights. The Fort was worked by a Jagirdar under Nawab of Carnatic. The Fort dividers are worked with conveniently cut stone squares. There are three fortress dividers at various statures and the base most is the principle defense. It is elliptical on plan with crescent bastions and circled by a channel bolstered by a tank on the southern side. The post contains a castle, private structures, underground loads, and mosque and banner pole. The post was the scene of the clash of Valikondah between the English and Muhammad Ali on one side and Chanda Sahib and the French on the opposite side in 1751 AD. This fortification is under assurance of the Archeological study of India. Aroombavor, Audoorary, Calookkanuttom, Ootatoor, Perambalure, Periyampolliem, Ranjengooely, Venganore, Vengoolam, Valcondapuram, are the main spots of Perambalur. Hence finished the French attack of Trichinopoly, No such beneath had fallen on the French since they entered the field of Indian legislative issues. Their partner, Chanda Sahib, was no more, and their military renown was immeasurably brought down. The triumph of the English was incredible; their agent, Muhammad Ali, was presently the undisputed ace of Trichinopoly. The just able general on the French side was by the side of Inseam for far from Pondicherry. Pondicherry itself had been bared of its battalion; and jinni and other please in French ownership were similarly unprotected.

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