

Understanding The Impacts On Agrarian Economy Of Nizam Shahi's State

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Abstract: Introduction: In recent decades there are many great deal of writings on economy and agrarian society to understand the rural economy. However, the available researches reveal that the performance of Indian agricultural economy different from province to province and region to region.

Here is the detailed information of Impacts on Nizam Shahi's Agrarian Economy which was severely looted by the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes, Marathas warfare treaties and British revenue policies.

Geographically the Nizam's Hyderabad State now divided into Telangana state, Hyderabad-Karnataka region of Karnataka and Marathawada region of Maharashtra. The Hyderabad State's chief Nizam-ul-Mulk a subedar of the Mughal, established himself in the Deccan after the death of Aurangzeb during the time of his successors. Nizam's administrative structure and operations were replica of the Mughal administrative system. For instance a Diwan of the State is Nizam's choice, either Muslim or Hindu, conducted the actual business of the administration, appointing taluqdars (Revenue contractors), and generally supervising the collection of revenue and the disbursement of funds. Later on, the maximum fertile parts of land and economy of the State was taken away by the Marathas and Britishers.

Role Of Deshmukhs And Deshpandes: Agricultural Economy determined by factors like the pattern of land issuance, types of cultivation, size of the holdings of land, irrigation provisions and the methods employed. The Deshmukhs and Deshpandes were traditional tax collectors to the State, At the time of chance they became as looters of the cultivators land. Revenue records which are in the hands of Deshmukhs and Deshpandes are reason for the land grab.

Marathas Impact: Agricultural Economy was impacted and reduced by the Maratha State cause of couple of warfare treaties there are several wars between the Maratha and Nizam State which are severely impacted the Nizam State evidenced as battle of Palkhed, Rakshasbhuvan and battle of Khirda which are responsible for the reduction of Agrarian Economy in the name of losing fertile land territories like losing of 50 lacs territories, Six Subhas of deccan were given, parts of Nurgaoon, Limbaganesh and lost the eastern part of the Godavari river. These all which are forcefully paid 1/4 revenue by the Chauth and 1/10 by the Sardeshmukhi Taxes.

Britishers Impact: British revenue policies made the reduction of Agrarian Economy. By the time of introduction of Ryotwari System in Telangana region, gradual decrease has been there in cultivation. Therefore, certain modifications were introduced in the Ryotwari System particularly in relinquishing the lands. Several changes were made in the land tenure due to the Ryotwari System. After modifications in Nizam State economic plunder started smoothly, like from irrigated lands revenue should be paid 60% and from normal lands revenue should be paid 50% to the British Government and by the policy of Subsidiary Alliance signing of Nizam all expenses of the British army should be paid by the state, if state could not able to pay then fertile lands of the State will be taken-away by the British Government.

Objectives:

- ✓ To understand the land grab of Deshmukhs and Deshpandes on allocation of land resources
 - ✓ To understand the Marathas influence on Nizam state economy and agrarian relations.
 - ✓ To understand the outbreaking roles of subsidiary alliance and British revenue policies on the agrarian economy of Nizam State
- Methodology:** The study focuses on the agrarian structure which broadly engaged to the impacts on economy. Also it examines in the countryside where land was the most important possession, the only recognized wealth, which was closely linked with the power and authority

Significance of Study: How Nizam State got impacted by the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes, Marathas domination through warfares and British revenue policies, How these have changed the scenario of Agricultural Economy of the State.

Keywords: Role of Deshmukhs and Deshpandes, Grab of fertile lands, Maratha warfares, British revenue policies, power of land, Replica of mughal administration and subsidiary alliance.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent decades there are many good deal of writings on economy and agrarian society to understand the regional state

economies. It may be pointed out that there is detailed and concrete historical research into various regions. However, the available researches reveal that the performance of Indian agricultural economy different from province to province and

as well as region to region.

Here is the detailed information of The "Impacts on Nizam Shahis Agrarian Economy" which was severely impacted by the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes, Marathas warfare treaties and British revenue policies.

Geographically the Nizam's Hyderabad State now divided into Telangana state, Hyderabad-Karnataka region of Karnataka and Marathawada region of Maharashtra. The Hyderabad State's chief Nizam-ul-Mulk a subedar of the Mughal, established himself in the Deccan after the death of Aurangzeb during the time of his successors. Nizam's administrative structure and operations were replica of the Mughal administrative system. For instance a Diwan of the State is Nizam's choice, either Muslim or Hindu, conducted the actual business of the administration, directing foreign relations, appointing taluqdars (Revenue contractors), and generally supervising the collection of revenue and the disbursement of funds. Later on, the maximum fertile parts of the land and economy of the State was taken away by the Marathas and Britishers.

II. ROLE OF DESHMUKHS AND DESHPANDES

Agricultural Economy determined by factors like the pattern of land issuance, types of cultivation, size of the holdings of land, irrigation provisions and the methods employed. The *Deshmukhs* and *Deshpandes* were traditional tax collectors to the State, when the Government introduced direct collection by itself, the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes were granted *watan* or *mash* (annuities) based on the percentage of the past collection. The deshmukhs and deshpandes due to their access to land records grabbed thousands of acres of fertile cultivated lands and claimed it their own belongings. The peasants who are cultivating those lands were unaware of this grab and became landless labourers. It came to know that the landlords started their land grab and forcible occupation of the peasants lands during the first survey settlement in 1870. Subsequently in all the survey settlements they got the lands registered on their names without the knowledge of the peasants who were cultivating them. Later when the peasants came to know about the loss of their lands they could not do anything except to capitulate themselves.

MARATHAS IMPACT: Agricultural Economy was impacted and reduced by the Maratha State cause of couple of warfare treaties there are several wars between the Maratha and Nizam State which have severely impacted the Nizam State these are clearly mentioned in Nasik gazetteers known as HISTORY - MARATHA PERIOD in this evidences those are appeared in the name of battle of Palkhed, battle of Rakshasbhuvan and battle of Kharda which are responsible for the reduction of Agrarian Economy. And another evidence by SN SEN says in his book "History modern india" Nizam state losing of 50 lacs territories to the marathas and eastern parts of Godavari river, by losing fertile land territories like Six Subhas of deccan were taken, Nurgaoon, Limbaganesh and lost eastern part of the Godavari river which are forcefully paid 1/4 revenue to the Chauth tax and 1/10 for the Sardheshmukhi Tax.

BRITISHERS IMPACT: British revenue policies made the reduction of Agrarian Economy. By the time of introduction of Ryotwari System in Telangana region, gradual decrease has been there in cultivation. Therefore, certain modifications were introduced in the Ryotwari System particularly in relinquishing the lands. Several changes were made in the land tenure due to the Ryotwari System introduced by Salarjung. After modifications in Nizam State economic plunder started smoothly like from irrigated lands revenue should be paid 60% and from normal lands revenue should be paid 48% to the British Government and by the policy of Subsidiary Alliance signing of Nizam all expenses of the British army should be paid by the state, if state could not able to pay fertile lands of the State will be taken-away by the British Government.

AREA OF STUDY

This study refers to Telangana region during the period of Nizam Shahis. The region being primarily agricultural, the pride of place in economic relations is occupied by its land system. Conditions of agricultural production are, to a great extent, determined by the factors and the rights and status of the actual cultivators. Land revenue system to a greater extent, the prosperity of agriculture depended on how these items were administered in this region. And major point is that how such kind of substantial Agricultural Economy impacted by the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes, Maratha wafares and the British revenue policies.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

"Economic History of Hyderabad State" (1984), written by V.Ramakrishna Reddy. This book clearly explains the agrarian systems, land revenue and administrative reforms during the period of Nizams rule particularly in Hyderabad State.

"History modern india" by SN SEN has given detailed information about maratha wafares in india, further says nizam state losing of 50 lacs territories to the marathas and eastern parts of Godavari river.

Nasik gazetteers known as "HISTORY - MARATHA PERIOD" here it says captured territories of maratha with the special evidence to the chauth and sardheshmukhi taxes over occupied regions

"State Economy and Social Transformation Hyderabad State" 1724- 1948 (2002), written by Vaikuntam provides information on Ryotwari System and reforms introduced by Salarjung. It argues that economy suffered, feudal institutions continued and the impact of the indirect rule and the colonial policies affected the Hyderabad state in many fronts including economy.

"Munro and the Ryotwari Settlement in Madras. R. C. Dutt, in his book The Economic History of India Under Early British Rule says how the tragic plunder happened through revenue policies in madras, bombay and culcutta provinces.

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To understand the land grab of Deshmukhs and Deshpandes on allocation of land resources
- ✓ To understand the Marathas influence on Nizam State Economy and agrarian relations.
- ✓ To understand the outbreaking roles of subsidiary alliance and British revenue policies on the Agrarian Economy of Nizam State.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The study focuses on the agrarian structure and the land holding pattern in Telangana during Nizam's rule broadly engaged to the economy. Also it examines in the countryside where land was the most important possession, the only recognized wealth, which was closely linked with power and authority. The study is based on Primary and Secondary Sources of Data. For Primary Sources, it depends on Annual Administrative reports of the department of Agriculture, H.E.H the Nizam's Government General Administrative reports and Area under tenancy surveyed by the Tenancy Committee, and economy and Occupation census Reports Hyderabad. For Secondary Sources, I made use of available material including books and visiting libraries.

V. SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

As given information to understand the Rural Economy of Nizam State and understanding of landlordism from gross root

level and how Deshmukhs and Deshpandes allocated the land resources to the peasants and tenants and how Nizam State got impacted by the Marathas domination through warfare and British revenue policies, How these all have changed the scenario of Agricultural Economy of the Nizam State above clearly mentioned here i put-forwarded my research on this topic.

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