



LAND REVENUE SYSTEM IN SHIVKAL

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Introduction

This paper examines the land revenue system in Shivkal. Land revenue was the main source in Shivkal. From medieval age farming was the main source of income in Maharashtra this system was not formed by Shivaji Maharaj but Nizam Adilshahi and Moghal. Rule impact was seen on the land revenue but Shivaji Maharaj did make changes into this system and was a unique and idea system for the benefit of farmer. Great consideration was done on their part type of land crops income was taken into consideration for deciding. This system was the most intelligent system introduced by Shivaji. His studios ministers helped him to make this system flawless this type of system was seen nowhere in the earlier rulers if was an idealistic system that's why this present study will be helpful for the land revenue system benefit for the citizens and corruption less system was they key factor for the generation old traditional officers whose rights were reserved by the govt. Officers all this information will be match benefitted by the modern society. Land revenue system in Shivkal is an important for present scenario and globalization era.

Purpose of the study

The main purpose of present study is to gather more information about Shivkal land revenue and to understand basic concepts of Shivkal land revenue system.

Objectives

To gather more information about Shivkal land revenue. To study minutely the land revenue need for the study.

To understand basic concepts of Shivkal land revenue system.

Hypothesis

Land Revenue system of Shivkal is an important and ideal.

The study of basic concepts of revenue system is useful.

Methodology

Historical method used for present research. The study was designed to gather more information about Shivkal land revenue and understand basic concepts of Shivkal land revenue. With the help of secondary concrete tools and reference books used for try to reach towards the conclusion. The study is based on secondary data and it is of descriptive type.

Analysis of Land Revenue System in Shivkal

Detailed study about the Shivkal land revenue system in this age this property was owned by every one private property private land was not seen as barren land or deserted land the deserted land was owned by the govt. nearly four types of land can be seen in this system.

- 1) Gifted land religious in fation temples mosques with minimum try these type of land were used.
- 2) Land given return to the service to government this land was given by in return to the govt. servant for the purpose of army this type of land owners were called as Saranjamdars.
- 3) Land given for personal service for the king society or state land was given or gifted to person having given their land for the useful purpose.
- 4) **Agrahar** – Noticing The Intelligence Of Brahmin Or Only Group As A Token Of Respect This Type Of Land Was Given

All the land mentioned above was named in 'SWARAJ' system. Because this land came under swaraj revenue and they also used to get revenue from the land under the possession of foreighers shivaji maharaj used to get revenue from this this type of land of land was called as Muglai.

B) Mango Orchard :- Tax was collected through each tree that has ripe mangoes until the fruits is laid no revenue was collected one rupee per one thousand mango was charged in Khandesh mango trees were planted highest because in mango orchard account lot of revenue was collected from other parganas ex. Pargana, Chopda per 325 mango orchard tax was collected per 236 as mango orchard tax

.C) Flowe Gardens : Tax collected from flower garden was called as garden tax. There were gardens in Nandurbar, Erandol, Barhanpur and Sultanpur per 15 was collected by Peshwa s in Erandol, Pargana in 1793 gardener and gosavi used to work as lare takers.

D) Meadows And Jungles – Animal Grazing Also Brought Revenue Wood Bamboo Fire Wood Culting Hay From The Meadows Were Charged From Pargana, Jaitpur Sheep Grazing Gave Revenue Of Rs 227.

□ **Land Revenue System In Khandesh There Were Four Major System –**

- 1) **Tankha / Wages** - In khandesh subha tankha system was very useful the further of this system in nizam rule was malik ambar this was very popular.
- 2) **Kamal System** - Land soil and the production was under observation and on its basis to was collected in 177+ this type of revenue was collected.
- 3) **Maujear System** - Whole village was considered while collecting the revenue Mauje means Village or alley. For Ex. Modee, Dangree This System Was On In 1808-09.
- 4) **Kulwar System** – In this system each farmer cultivating his land under the cultivation was only taxed.

In Peshwa s rule revenue was collected as above this was carried on till Peshwa s Bajirao came on the throne but he did made same changes on if.

Rate Of The Land Revenue

Type of soil, water supply and crops and accordingly the tax was collected everywhere. It was different in Khandeshi per Bigha three and half rupees to four rupees were taxed. ex. In Kasbe Dabhade, Pargana, Galana in the year 1774-85 it was taxed 12 annas, land which was of doom 50 annas and seam land 4 annas was the rate it also means that except Khandesh everywhere tax was less chaplin in his report states in moat land per bigha was charged Rs. 1 to min 1 ½ tax in bagait land 4 bighas cost rs 20 to 9 in paat land this was. Per Bigha Rs 45 To Rs 10

As Per Crops And Land Classification – Tax

| Sr. No. | Types of Crops | Tax Collected As Per The Land | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|------|
| | | Top Quality | Medium | Poor |
| 1 | Sugar Cane | 25 | 20 | 15 |
| 2 | Wheat | 10 | 08 | 05 |
| 3 | Turmeric | 30 | 25 | 20 |
| 4 | Ginger | 25 | 20 | 15 |
| 5 | P Gourd | 07 | 05 | 02 |

Revenue dept. In Shivkal - justice Ranade in his book rise of Maratha Empire States states that there were 16 revenue dept. In shivaji's swarajya they are.

- 1)Maval 2)Was 3)Satara 4) Karad 5)Panhala 6)South Konkan 7)Thana 8)Trimbak 9)Baglan 10)Vanvad 11)Bidnoor 12)Kolaar 13)Srirang Pattanam 14) Karnataka 15)Vellore

16) Tanjavare.

Revenue System – Collection of revenue was done in 3 ways.

1) **Contract System** – This Was Also Called As Guttige Govt. Officers Used To Collect Revenue From The Farmers.

2) **Meeting System** – Tax collection was done by sabha they were called as nadoo once the tax was collected then it was collected by govt. No one person was held responsible but the whole sabha.

3) **Jahangirdari System** – The land given govt. servant for cultivation and then this land was given to farmers for farming the tax was collected from farmers for farming the tax was collected from farmers this type of tax was called as Jahangirdari system.

Three Stages Of Land Revenue: To make this complete system hawless maharaj distributed this work to various officers Dadoji konddev studied and observed this system of malik ambar and brought several changes in it land was measured and suggested new rates.

1) 1st Year One Rupees Per Bigha.

2) 2nd Year Three Rupees Per Bigha.

3) 3rd Year Six Rupees Per Bigha.

4) 4th Year Nine Rupees Per Bigha.

5) 5th Year Ten Rupees Per Bigha.

6) 6th Year 20 Rupees Per Bigha.

Revenue rate was fixed and have to pay in cash or in the form of goods this shows that maharaj took lot of efforts in making citizens happy and prosperous. After Dadoji Moropant Pingat also make changes to this system for the people benefit in third stage Annaji Datto made many changes to it Datto saw observed that farmers should pay less than ½ the tax and in calamity should be exempted land (revenue) measurement were taken onto from the hands of Brahmin and Prabhu and given to Deshmukh, Desh Kulkarni and Mukadam.

Land measuring system in Shivkal – Shivaji Maharaj did accept the land measuring system of Malik Ambar but he did not means the land as Malik Ambar did he used Siieks and this stick was called as Shivshahi stick it was 5ft -5 ½ and 20 stick square was called as 1 Paand 20 Paand 1 Bigha and 120 square Bigha into 1 Chavar in all three times land was measured in Shivkal.

Rayatwari System – The year old landlord system was ended by eaning and rayatwari was utilized by maharaj because he wanted to end the middlemans anarchy crops yield who decided on its fourvalue and it made the farmers happy and less problematic this benefitted the public peace and prosperity.

Land Classification – Maharaj observed and accordingly classified the land and tax was laid lamed classification was done in 2 ways.

1) Danger Cultivation 2)Non Cultivated – Barre

Tax varied according to Parganas and Mauje clear cut picture in Peshwa rule doesn't seen to be region oriented.

Principle Of Tax Collection – Whichever land is under cultivation only that land was considered for tax it was then noted by the Kulkarnis Pargana was noted by Deshpande . Of any calamity occurred they used to sent this information through the officers in charge in the year 1810-11 Pargane Sultanpur 22 villages were barren and they were exempted from the tax.

Tax Collection – Tax Was Collected In 2 Types

- 1) **Nakht** – Means In Cash.
- 2) **Gala** Means In The Form Of Grains.

Nana Saheb Peshwa sent letters in forming that those who do not have gala the tax will be collected in cash but some times enemies destroyed the crops the citizens used to request them to collect tax in cash and was accepted by Peshwa ,Brahmin always paid tax in cash only. Revenue Installments – Tax Was Not Collected Once A Year But In Four and Half Installments.

1. 1st Installments – Late Margadarshika .
2. 2nd Installments – Late Magha.
3. 3rd Installments Late Chaltra.
4. 4th Installments Late Vaishakha.
5. 5th Installments (1/2 Part) Late Jeglestha.

Conclusion:

Conclusion Peshwa s didn't invent this system but was carried on as per the rulers they did made some laeynas and was made faultless.

After them Britishers accepted the same revenue system with little changes to it this system was under control with judiciary. Peshwa s collected more taxes from Khandesh as the land

was fine quality with year wing water supply this was the moneyed region in Peshwa rule. In 18th century Maharashtra a developed system was introduced by Peshwa s this was for the benefit of society and citizens were happy for this revenue system.

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